

## Recognizing the Parts of Speech

This chart lists the various functions words can perform in a sentence and the part of speech that performs each function:

Function	Part of Speech
Naming	Nouns, Pronouns
Predicating (stating or asserting)	Verbs
Modifying	Adjectives, Adverbs
Connecting	Prepositions, Conjunctions

This chart summarizes the parts of speech:

Part of Speech	Uses in the Sentence	Examples
Verb	Indicator of action or state of being	Tom <i>wrote</i> the report. They <i>are</i> astronomers.
Noun	Subject, object	<i>Kay</i> gave <i>Ron</i> the <i>list</i> of <i>names</i> .
Pronoun	Substitute for nouns	<i>He</i> will return <i>it</i> to <i>her</i> later.
Adjective  ----- Articles: <i>a, an, the</i>	Modifies nouns - and pronouns -  ----- [used to introduce nouns]	Juan bought <i>a used</i> car. He was <i>excited</i> about it.  ----- <i>the</i> book - specific <i>a</i> book, <i>an</i> apple - general
Adverb	Modifies verbs - adjectives - adverbs - or whole clauses - (tells <i>how, where, when, to what degree</i> )	The diagram was <i>clearly</i> presented. It was a <i>very</i> interesting study. The speech was <i>entirely</i> <u>too</u> long. <i>Indeed, we are ready.</i>
Preposition	Word used before a noun or pronoun to create a phrase that relates to another word	He was <i>in a hurry</i> . He answered <i>without thinking</i> . She visited <i>for four days</i> .
Conjunction	Connector of words - phrases - clauses - (may be coordinating or subordinating)	<u>Tom</u> <i>and</i> <u>Harry</u> left for work. You can go <u>with me</u> <i>or</i> <u>without me</u> . <u>He arrived</u> <i>before</i> <u>we ate</u> .
Interjection	Expression of emotion (unrelated grammatically to the rest of the sentence)	<i>Good grief!</i> <i>Ouch</i> , that hurt! <i>Well</i> , we tried.

## RECOGNIZING THE PARTS OF SPEECH

### **NOUN:**

names a person (*boy, Mr. Adams*), place (*Miami, city*), thing (*pencil, Ford*), idea (*love, hate*)

### **PRONOUN:**

takes the place of a noun (*he, she them, him, someone, anything*)

### **VERB:**

tells either the action of the subject (*Kim walked*) or the being of the subject (*Jose is angry.*)

### **ADJECTIVE:**

modifies a noun or pronoun (*red car, soft kitten, hard candy, the test, a vacation*)

### **ADVERB:**

modifies a verb (*walk quietly*), adjective (*quite tall*), or other adverb (*walk very quietly*)

### **CONJUNCTION:**

joins together two or more words, phrases, or clauses (*and, but, or, because, since*)

### **PREPOSITION:**

word relating a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence (*man on the stage*)

### **INTERJECTION:**

exclamation that is not grammatically party of the sentence (*No!, Ouch!*)

*Directions: Label the underlined words according to their part of speech.*

1. Dr. Alexander discovered a cure for anemia.
2. He was a great man.
3. The boys played happily in the snow.
4. The dangerous river flowed rapidly.
5. The Tigers were never an exciting group of ballplayers.
6. Someone brought delicious apples and savory pears for the salad.
7. During the storm the other day, several windows cracked.
8. The Garcias stored canned goods under the parch of their house.
9. That man seems consumed by anger or sadness.
10. On my desk was a long yellow pencil.
11. Close the door very quietly.
12. You can never succeed by dishonest methods.
13. The crowd shouted its approval of his speech.
14. “Hurrah!” shouted the boys. “We won!”
15. The hammer and saw belonged to the carpenter.
16. Nonsense! It is not impossible to do that.
17. Henry and his brother won the contest.