



Parts of Speech

Definitions and Examples

Noun – the name of a person, place, thing, or idea

Ex: *The **cat** is playing with the **ball**.*

Pronoun – a word that replaces one or more nouns

Ex: *He left **them** standing **there**.*

Verb – a word that describes what the subject is, does, or has. There are two different types of verbs: action verbs and linking verbs.

Action verbs tell what action a subject is doing.

Ex: *Nina always **reads** before she **goes** to bed.*

Linking verbs are used to link the subject of the sentence with another word. The other word either renames or describes the subject. The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb “be”: be, is, am, are, was, and were.

Ex: *Greg **is** a good friend.*

Adjective – a word that describes a noun or a pronoun.

Adjectives usually answer one of the following questions: What kind? Which one(s)? How many? How much?

Ex: *Misty has beautiful eyes.*

Adverb – a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

An adverb usually answers questions like: How? To what extent? Adverbs often end in **ly**.

Ex: *Tamara **quickly** runs to help those who are in trouble.*

*It is **fairly** easy to ride a bike.*

Preposition – a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence

Ex: ***In** the middle **of** the night, I was awakened **by** the sound **of** a dog barking.*

Conjunction – a word that connects words or groups of words

Ex: *Beverly is kind, gentle, **and** intelligent.*

The most common conjunctions can be easily remembered by using the following acronym:

F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.

(For - And - Nor - But - Or - Yet - So)

Interjection – a word that expresses strong feeling or emotion

Ex: ***Wow!** **Ouch!***

