

PARTS OF SPEECH / ENGLISH 8A

Why study the parts of speech?

To better understand the way language works in order to use it more effectively.

Syntactic Frame

Referring to syntax or the classification of words based on the order in a sentence or how the word itself is used.

Basic English Language Word Order

Object Subject → Verb →

Morphological Frame

Classification of words based on the presence of certain morphemes.

Morpheme – the smallest basic unit of thought making up a word.

Ex: prefixes, suffixes, Greek roots, etc.

NOUN (N)

- ⊗ Definition – person, place, thing or idea; “referents” (entities, events, or qualities) that are relatively stable in time and space
- ⊗ Examples – Last Tuesday in the barn, the cat, dog, and horse listened carefully to the lecture on freedom.
- ⊗ Recognition Tools – For common nouns try putting “the” or “a” in front of it; with exception to ideas, you can usually take a picture of them.

- ☼ **Common Nouns/Proper Nouns** – Common nouns are categories of people, places, things, or ideas. Proper nouns name specific people, places, things, or events and are capitalized as such.
- ☼ **Concrete Nouns/Abstract Nouns** – Concrete nouns name tangible people, places, and events; “real” things. Abstract nouns name ideas or qualities.
- ☼ **Compound Nouns** – Compound nouns name one referent with more than one word. Ex: pencil sharpener, lunch box, Granite City
- ☼ **Collective Nouns** – Collective nouns name a group of individuals or things with only one word. Ex.: jury, team, family, etc.

PRONOUN (PN)

- ⚙ Definition – Referential word that takes the place of a noun, usually when the referent (antecedent) is mentioned as well
- ⚙ Recognition Tools – Memorization of personal pronouns. Stands in place of a noun.

☀ Personal Pronouns

	Subject	Possessive	Object
1 st person singular	I	my, mine	me
1 st person plural	we	our, ours	us
2 nd person singular/plural	you	your, yours	you
3 rd person singular masculine	he	his	him
3 rd person singular feminine	she	hers	her
3 rd person singular neutral	it	its	it
3 rd person plural	they	their, theirs	them

- ⚙ **Reflexive Pronouns** – name the receiver of an action as the same as the doer of the action. –self and -selves
- ⚙ **Intensive Pronouns** –emphasize another noun or pronoun (immediately following it). – self and – selves
- ⚙ **Demonstrative Pronouns** – Identify or point to nouns (this, that, these, those) *when not immediately preceding a noun
- ⚙ **Interrogative Pronouns** – Introduce questions (who, whom, whose, which, what)
- ⚙ **Relative Pronouns** – Introduce subordinate adjective clauses (who, whom, which, whose, that)
- ⚙ **Indefinite Pronouns** – refer to non-specific persons or things (all, -other, any-, -body, no-, -one, -thing, every-, none, some-, both, each, either, neither, several, few, many, more, most, much, such) *they work alone