Noun

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea

Examples: person--girl, teacher, Mr. Bradley
place --park, school, Southwest
thing--pencil, computer, Kleenex
idea--freedom, happiness, love

There are two kinds of nouns

• common nouns - regular words, not specific
  (dog, boy, school)

• proper nouns - specific persons, places, or
  things
  (Spot, Bobby, Southwest)
Adjective

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. They tell more about the noun so that the reader can make a better picture in his/her mind.

Adjectives usually come in front of the noun.

- pretty tree
- playful puppy
- evil monster

Sometimes they come after a linking verb.

- Sue is beautiful.
- Austin is nice.

Adjectives answer three questions:

- How many? one, several, many, fourteen
- What kind? red, pretty, old, sparkly, wicked
- Which one? this, my, his, their, our, that

A, an, and the are articles (types of adjectives).
Verb

Verbs are words that tell about action or say that something “is”

- Action verbs tell about something you can do (run, jump, think, dream, sleep)
- Being verbs state that something is (is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been)

Linking verbs are verbs that connect (link) the subject to another word in the predicate part of the sentence. (I am happy. She appears lonely. They are all of the being verbs plus appear, look, feel, smell, taste, sound, remain, become, seem.)
Adverb

An adverb changes (modifies):

• a verb: tells HOW the action was done
  (walk slowly, run swiftly, sing sweetly)
  tells WHEN the action was done
  (played yesterday, writing later, skating soon)
  tells WHERE the action takes place
  (played outside, swam indoors, traveled east)

• an adjective: tells to what extent (how much) the adjective applies to the noun

  EX: I was very happy.
  
  \textit{adv. adj.}

• an adverb: tells how much the adverb applies
  (too, very, really)

  EX: too happy very pretty
  
  \textit{adv. adj. adv. adj.}

*****Many adverbs end in “ly”
Preposition

Prepositions show how a noun or a pronoun is related to another word in the sentence

Example: I went *behind* the store.

(I is the pronoun. The other noun is store. Verb is went. behind is the preposition--the prepositional phrase is “behind the store”)

List of prepositions is on page 504 of *The Writer’s Craft*.

Prepositional phrases-usually three words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>preposition</th>
<th>(the)(a)</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>bed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(called the “object of the preposition”)
Pronoun

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns (pinch-hitters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject pronouns</th>
<th>Object Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(used in the subject part of the sentence)</td>
<td>(used in the predicate part of the sentence or after a preposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
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<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
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<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conjunction

A conjunction joins words or groups of words.

The three main conjunctions are:

and
or
but

Other conjunctions are nor, though, however, except, also

Interjection

A word or phrase used to express strong feeling

Wow!  
Super!  
What a catch!  
Hooray!  
Tight!  
Unbelievable!  
Ouch!  
Great!  
Eeeek!  
Oh, no!  
Ah!  
Yipee!