

# Parts of Speech

**Diagramming Sentences**

# Parts of Speech

## Notes

- Every word in a sentence has a certain job.
- A word's part of speech is the job it does in that particular sentence.
- The same word may have different jobs in different sentences. Be sure to investigate thoroughly.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Nouns

- A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
  - **Example:** Sarah, my older sister, did the dishes for me even though it was my turn, so I took care of the dogs before school for her.
  - List the nouns:
    - *Sarah, sister, dishes, turn, dogs, school*
  - Noun classification:
    - proper noun, common noun (1-person & 2-things), place

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Nouns

- A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
  - **Example:** Full of ambition, he attended a university in the nearest city, Fargo.
  - **List the nouns:**
    - *ambition, university, city, Fargo*
  - **Noun classification:**
    - idea, common nouns (1-thing & 1-place), proper noun (place)

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Nouns

- A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.
- An abstract noun is an idea that you can't perceive with the senses (sight, smell, taste, sound, touch).
- It can also be an ideal or an emotion.
- Pronouns in the examples:
  - *me, it I, her, he*



# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-1

Assignment: Exercise 1-1

**Directions:** Rewrite each sentence and label each noun with a *N*.  
Extra credit for labeling each word as a person, place, thing, or idea  
and whether it is a proper noun or a common noun.

## 1. Extra Credit

- a. cat (thing, common noun)
- b. fence (thing, common noun)
- c. Siamese (thing, proper noun)
- d. window (thing, common noun)

# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-1

## Assignment: Exercise 1-1

### 1. Helpful Hints

- Determiners have two main functions: referring and quantifying.
- Determiners include the following common types:
  - articles : *a/an, the*
    - When you see "the," you can expect a noun to follow.
  - demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*
  - possessive: *my, your, his, her, its, our*
  - quantifiers: *few, fewer, little, many, much, more, most, most, some, any*
  - numbers: *one, two, three*



# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Pronouns

- A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
  - A personal pronoun takes the place of the name of a person.
    - Examples:
      - Subject Pronouns:
        - I, you, he, she, it, we, they
      - Object Pronouns:
        - me, you, him, her, it, us, them

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Pronouns

- A pronoun takes the place of a noun.
  - Other pronouns stand for indefinite quantities or unknown persons.
    - Examples:
      - anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everything, neither, no one, nothing, one, somebody someone, something, both, few, many, several, all, any, most, none, some

# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-2

Assignment: Exercise 1-2

Directions: Rewrite each sentence and label each pronoun *PN*.

PN

PN

PN

PN

PN

PN

1. He told me who took my pencil, but it was too late to get it back.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Verbs

- A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.
  - Action Verbs: run, dance, rain, skip, destroy
  - Mental Action Verbs: think, dream

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Verbs

- A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.
  - State of Being Verbs (inactive): is, am, are, was, were, seems, becomes, feels, appears, be, been, being
  - Helping Verbs: is, are, am, was, were, has, have, had, does, do, did, can, will, shall, could, would, should, must, may, might, be, being, been

# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-3

Assignment: Exercise 1-3

**Directions:** Rewrite each sentence and label each verb with a V  
Extra credit for labeling each word an action verb, state of being  
verb, and/or helping verb.

1. Laura and Nancy competed<sup>v</sup> for Jeff's attention, but he was<sup>v</sup>  
interested<sup>v</sup> in only Gail.

# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-3

Assignment: Exercise 1-3

**Directions:** Rewrite each sentence and label each verb with a V  
Extra credit for labeling each word an action verb, state of being  
verb, and/or helping verb.

1. Extra Credit

- a. competed (action verb)
- b. was (helping verb)
- c. interested (action verb)





# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-4

Assignment: Exercise 1-4

Directions: Rewrite each sentence and label each adjective with a *ADJ*.

- ADJ ADJ ADJ ADJ
1. Three fat blackbirds with red patches on their wings sat on our  
ADJ  
telephone wire.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Adverbs

- An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
  - **Example:** Full of ambition, he attended a university in the nearest city, Fargo.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Adverbs

- An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
  - Answers the following questions:
    - When? Students study DAILY.
    - Where? Assignments go HERE.
    - To What Extent? His work was PARTIALLY done.
    - Why? Students study TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE.
    - How? Teachers work VERY HARD.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Adverbs

- An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
  - Adverbs modifying verbs
    - running QUICKLY
    - SLOWLY crawled
    - BARELY eating

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Adverbs

- An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
  - Adverbs modifying adjectives
    - a VERY big tree
    - EXTREMELY easy test
    - REALLY serious tone

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Adverbs

- An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
  - Adverbs modifying other adverbs
    - sang **EXTREMELY** loudly
    - ate **VERY** quickly
    - studies **QUITE** efficiently

# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-5

Assignment: Exercise 1-5

**Directions:** Rewrite each sentence and label each adverb with a *ADV*.

1. Suddenly the sky became very dark, the wind blew wildly, and the rain hurriedly began.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Conjunctions

- A conjunction joins two words, phrases, or clauses.
  - There are two kinds of conjunctions.
    - COORDINATING conjunction - joins EQUALS
    - SUBORDINATING conjunction - joins DEPENDENT clause to INDEPENDENT clause



# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Conjunctions

- A conjunction joins two words, phrases, or clauses.
- **COORDINATING** conjunctions: *and, but, or, nor, for*
  - Examples:
    - Love **AND** marriage
    - cake **OR** pie
    - He came home, **BUT** I left for work.
    - She did not speak, **NOR** did I join in either.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Conjunctions

- A conjunction joins two words, phrases, or clauses.
- SUBORDINATING conjunctions: *whenever, since, because, until, if*
  - Examples:
    - We cried BECAUSE we were sad.
    - SINCE it rained, we stayed home.
    - AFTER he spoke, the room was quiet.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Conjunctions

- A conjunction joins two words, phrases, or clauses.
- **CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS:** regarded as **ADVERBS**
  - Examples:
    - I think; **THEREFORE**, I am.
    - We are tired, **YET**, he stays here.
    - The window is open; **NEVERTHELESS**, it is hot in here.

# Parts of Speech

Assignment: Exercise

Directions: No assignment Conjunctions

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Prepositions

- A preposition connects a noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence, showing some relationship.
  - Prepositions always occur in prepositional phrase: there will always be an object (a noun or pronoun) of every preposition.
  - Hint: Find the prepositions and ask, "What or Whom?" If you get an object for the answer, then you have a prepositional phrase.

# Parts of Speech - Ex. 1-6

Assignment: Exercise 1-6

**Directions:** Rewrite each sentence and label each preposition with a *P* and each object of the preposition as *OP*.

PREP OP

PREP OP PREP

OP PREP

OP

1. In spring, we look eagerly for signs of new life in our yard.

# Parts of Speech

## Notes - Interjections

- An interjection expresses emotion. It is not connected grammatically to the sentence.
  - **Examples:**
    - **WOW!!** Look at that!
    - **OH!** I forgot my keys!
    - **ALAS,** it was too late.
    - **HOORAY!** We won!