

All words in a sentence have a job, or function. If you know how to use the words, you will be able to write proper sentences. Refer to the chart below for the functions of the various parts of speech. Examples are provided for you. Be careful. You will notice that some words could be used for more than one part of speech. It's all in how you structure the sentence.

Part of Speech	Abbreviation	Function	Examples
Interjection	I	<p>An interjection expresses emotion.</p> <p>An interjection can be placed at the beginning of a sentence and is separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma after; or, an interjection can be an exclamatory statement prior to the main sentence and be separated from the main sentence with an exclamation point.</p>	<p>Ah, Argh, Awesome, Booyah, Cool, Dang, Fantastic, Fiddledeedee, Good grief, Great, Hooray, Hurrah, My goodness, Nuts, Oh my gosh, Oh no, Oops, Shucks, Ugh, Woo-hoo, Wow, Yay, Yippee</p>
Noun	<p>SN</p> <p>DO</p> <p>OP</p> <p>PrN</p> <p>PNA</p>	<p>A noun NAMES a person, a place, a thing, an idean, a quality, or an action -----</p> <p>A noun can be the subject of a sentence (SN).</p> <p>A noun could also serve as an object in a sentence - either a direct object (DO) or the object of a preposition (OP).</p> <p>A noun (or pronoun) after a linking verb that means the same as the subject is called a predicate noun (PrN)</p> <p>A noun that shows possession serves as an adjective in a sentence.</p> <p>Possessive nouns (PNA) are adjectives and will answer the question, whose?</p>	<p>Common nouns: book, boy, chair</p> <p>Proper nouns: Jackson, Kansas, Statue of Liberty</p> <p>Singular: shark, flower</p> <p>Plural: sharks, flowers</p> <p>Concrete: driveway, snake, table</p> <p>Abstract: fear, joy, love, intelligence</p>
Verb	<p>V</p> <p>HV</p> <p>LV</p>	<p>A verb expresses an action, a condition, or a state of being.</p> <p>An action verb tells what the subject does or did (physically or mentally). (A transitive verb directs the action toward someone or something; always has an object. Example: The storm <u>sank</u> the ship. An intransitive verb does not direct the action toward someone does not have an object. Example: The ship <u>sank</u>.)</p> <p>A helping verb (HV), or auxiliary verb, precedes the main verb in a verb phrase.</p> <p>A linking verb (LV) connects the subject to something that identifies or describes it.</p>	<p>Action Verbs: ran, reached, listened, considered, skipped, flew, decided, dreamed, crashed</p> <p>The girl <u>skipped</u> around the block.</p> <p>The bird <u>flew</u> into a window.</p> <p>Helping (Auxiliary) Verbs: is, am, are, be, been, can, could, do, have, may, might, was, will, would</p> <p>We <u>are skipping</u> to school today.</p> <p>We <u>might win</u> the game.</p> <p>Linking Verbs: am, is, are, was, were, sound, taste, appear, feel, become, remain, seem</p> <p>Apples <u>taste</u> delicious.</p> <p>Some apples <u>are</u> crunchy.</p>

Adjective	Adj PrA A	<p>An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun. It will answer the question, what kind, which one, or how many? Possessive adjectives will answer the question, whose?</p> <p>An adjective after a linking verb that describes the subject is called a predicate adjective (PrA)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>There are three words that are always article adjectives.</p>	<p>brown, old, new, strong, weak, pretty, lazy, funny, broken, unique</p> <p>-----</p> <p>a, an, the</p>
Adverb	Adv	<p>An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It answers the question, how, when, or where?</p>	<p>In front of verbs: How? quickly, slowly, happily, clumsily, lazily, When? finally, suddenly, Behind verbs: Where? away, down, out Before or after verbs: When? today, later, now</p>
Conjunction	C	<p>A conjunction joins words or word groups.</p> <p>Coordinating conjunctions join words or word groups used the same way.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Correlative conjunctions are used as a pair to join words or word groups used the same way.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions introduce a clause that cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.</p>	<p>For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</p> <p>-----</p> <p>both... and, either...or, neither... nor</p> <p>-----</p> <p>although, after, as, before, because, since, when, if, unless</p>
Preposition	P	<p>A preposition relates one word to another word.</p> <p>Prepositions are at the beginning of a phrase (group of words). Writings should avoid ending a sentence with only the preposition itself.</p> <p>Prepositions can act as an adverb, an adjective, or a noun in a sentence.</p> <p>Prepositional phrase as an adverb: <i>The butterfly fluttered around the flower.</i> The prepositional phrase “<i>around the flower</i>” describes WHERE the butterfly flew.</p> <p>Prepositional phrase as an adjective: <i>The lamp on the table has stopped working.</i> The prepositional phrase “<i>on the table</i>” is identify WHICH lamp.</p> <p>Infinitive - “To” prepositional phrase as a noun: <i>To steal the king’s crown is a crime.</i> The prepositional phrase “<i>to steal the king’s crown</i>” is a noun; it’s NAMING an action.</p>	<p>aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, but, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without</p>

Pronoun	<p>SP (subject pronoun)</p> <p>OP (object of a preposition)</p> <p>PPA (possessive pronoun adjective)</p>	<p>A pronoun takes the place of a noun. Just like a noun, a pronoun can serve as the subject of the sentence, or can be an object in a sentence. Possessive pronouns, as well as demonstrative and indefinite pronouns, serve as adjectives in a sentence.</p> <p>A personal pronoun refers to the person(s) making a statement, the person(s) being addressed, or the person(s) or thing(s) the statement is about. A reflexive pronoun follows a verb or preposition and refers to the preceding noun or pronoun. An intensive pronoun emphasizes a noun or another pronoun. A demonstrative pronoun points to one or more specific persons or things. An interrogative pronoun signals a question. An indefinite pronoun refers to one or more persons or things not specifically mentioned. A relative pronoun introduces an adjective clause by relating it to a word in the clause.</p> <p>The word or word group to which a pronoun refers is called its antecedent.</p>	<p>Personal: See table below</p> <p>Reflexive: myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves</p> <p>Intensive: same as reflexive</p> <p>Demonstrative: this, that, these, those</p> <p>Interrogative: who, whom, whose, which, what</p> <p>Indefinite: both, all, most, many, anyone, everybody, several, none, some</p> <p>Relative: who, whom, whose, which, that</p>
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Personal Pronouns

	Nominative (subjects)	Objective (objects)	Possessive (adjectives)
Singular Pronouns			
First Person	I	me	my, mine
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	she, he, it	her, him, it	her, hers, his, its
Plural Pronouns			
First Person	we	us	our, ours
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	they	them	their, thiers