

Monday Notes  
PARTS OF SPEECH

**NOUN**

- person, place, thing, idea
- common: begins with a lowercase letter (*city*)
- proper: begins with a capital letter (*Detroit*)
- possessive shows ownership (*girl's*)

**PRONOUN**

- takes the place of a noun
- types
  1. personal pronouns (1<sup>st</sup> person pronouns having to do with "me")  
(2<sup>nd</sup> person pronouns having to do with "you")  
(3<sup>rd</sup> person pronouns having to do with everyone else)

SINGULAR			
	NOMINATIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE	POSSESSIVE CASE
First	I	me	my mine
Second	you	you	your yours
Third	he she it	him her it	his her/hers its

PLURAL			
	NOMINATIVE CASE	OBJECTIVE CASE	POSSESSIVE CASE
First	we	us	our ours
Second	you	you	your yours
Third	they	them	their theirs

2. reflexive pronouns (reflect back to self)
  - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
  - NOT WORDS: hisself, ourself, theirselves
3. relative pronouns (start dependent clause)
  - that, which, who, whom, whose
4. interrogative pronouns (ask a question)
  - Which? Whose? What? Whom? Who?
5. demonstrative pronouns (demonstrate which one)
  - this, that, these, those
6. indefinite pronouns (do not refer to a definite person or thing)
  - each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, many, none, one, someone, no one, everyone, anyone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anybody, more, much, another, both, any, other, etc.

## ADVERB

- modifies adjectives (*really* cute), verbs (run *quickly*), and other adverbs (*very* easily)
- tells How? When? Where? To what extent?
- The word "not" is always an adverb.

## ADJECTIVE

- modifies nouns (I have a *green* pen.) and pronouns (They are *happy*.)
- tells Which one? How many? What kind?

## PREPOSITION

- shows relationships between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence
- *across, after, against, around, at, before, below, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, of, off, on, over, since, through, to, under, until, with, according to, because of, instead of, etc.*
- We went *to* school. We went *up* the stairs.

## CONJUNCTION

- joins words, phrases, and clauses
- types
  1. coordinating
    - FANBOYS: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*
  2. subordinating
    - start dependent clauses (and therefore must be followed by a subject and verb).
    - *after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.*
  3. correlative
    - not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and

## VERB

- shows action or helps to make a statement
- types
  1. action
    - shows action
    - She wrote a note.
  2. linking
    - links two words together
    - can be linking: *is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste*
    - English is fun.
    - The flower smells pretty. (flower = pretty) The dog smells the flower. (action)
  3. helping
    - "helps" an action verb or linking verb
    - If a verb phrase has four verbs, three of them are helping. If it has three verbs, two of them are helping. And so on.
    - Can be helping: *is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have, has, had, do, does, did, ought*
    - We *have been* taking notes all day. (Taking is action.)
    - She *will be* cold without a jacket. (Be is linking).

- verb tenses
  1. present
    - happening now (jump, talk, eat, falling, is falling, am falling)
  2. past
    - happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell, was falling)
  3. future
    - will happen in the future (will jump, shall talk, will be eating)
  4. present perfect
    - *have* or *has* plus past participle (have jumped, has talked, have been eating, has been falling)
  5. past perfect
    - *had* plus the past participle (had jumped, had talked, had been eating)
  6. future perfect
    - *will have* or *shall have* plus past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked, will have been eating)

## VERBAL

- verb not behaving like a verb
- types
  1. gerund
    - verb acting like a noun
    - ends in -ing
    - *Reading is fun.* (subject) *I enjoy shopping.* (D.O.) *Use pencils for drawing.* (O.P)
  2. participle
    - verb acting like an adjective
    - ends in -ing or -ed (or other past tense ending)
    - *I have running shoes. Frightened, I ran down the street. It's an unspoken rule.*
  3. infinitive
    - to + verb
    - can act like a noun (*I like to eat*), adjective (*It's the best place to eat*), or adverb (*I need a pen to write a letter*)