

The Parts of Speech Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

2. An overview of pronouns

A pronoun: a word which takes the place of a noun (called "the antecedent")

1. Personal: they refer to person/people speaking, spoken to or spoken about. Examples: I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, they .
2. Possessive: they function independently; they show possession. Examples: my, mine, your, yours, our, ours, his, her, hers .
3. Indefinite: they have no specific antecedents. Examples: another, both, everything, nothing
4. Reflexive: they show that the subject performs actions to/for itself Examples: myself, yourself, itself, ourselves, themselves
5. Intensive: they look the same as reflexive pronouns, but their purpose is different. Intensive pronouns add emphasis. Examples: (same forms as reflexive pronouns) I built this house myself.
6. Reciprocal: they show a mutual action or relationship. Examples : each other, one another
7. Interrogative: they are used to ask a question. Examples: who, which, what .
8. Relative: they are used to introduce a relative clause Examples: who, which, that .
9. Demonstrative: they substitute for specific nouns. Examples: this, that, these, those .

3. An overview of verbs

A verb: expresses action or state of being

1. Transitive: it is an action verb; it passes action on to a direct object Example: We bought a car.
2. Intransitive: it does not indicate a transfer of action; it does not require a direct object Example: The eagle soared.
3. Linking: it joins the subject with a word that renames/describes it .Example: The sky is blue.
4. Main: it indicates the primary activity
5. Auxiliary: "helps" the main verb
6. Non-finite/Verbal: shows an unfinished action or condition
 - o Infinitives: to + verb; act as nouns, adjectives, adverbs
 - o Participles: past or present; always act as adjectives
 - o Gerunds: present participle form; act as nouns

4. An overview of adjectives

An adjective: modifies nouns and pronouns

1. Limiting: it limits a noun
 - o Definite/Indefinite Articles: Eg. the, a, an
 - o Possessive: Eg. his, her, its, their
 - o Demonstrative: Eg. this, that, these, those
 - o Indefinite: Eg. several, few, less, many, more
 - o Interrogative: Eg. what, which, whose
 - o Cardinal: Eg. one, two, four
 - o Ordinal: Eg. third, fourth, fiftieth
 - o Nouns: Eg. the milk cow
 - o Proper: Eg. the German cow

5. An overview of adverbs

An adverb: modifies verbs, adjectives, adverbs, sentences Examples: sang loudly, ran swiftly

6. An overview of conjunctions

A conjunction : links sentence elements, ie. words, phrases, clauses

1. In this sentence, "walk" is a verb, and its subject is the pronoun "we". The mail carrier stood on the walk. In this example, "walk" is a noun, which is part of a prepositional phrase describing where the mail carrier stood.

CONJUNCTION

8. INTERJECTION

1. ADJECTIVE

5. 1.2.