

# PARTS OF SPEECH

## Adjectives

Adjectives modify or describe a noun. These words ascribe an attribute to the noun being modified.

- The **sleepy** bear hibernated all winter.
- It's a **long** drive, but it's worth the trip.
- Should I buy the **blue** jeans or **purple** sweater?

## Adverbs

Adverbs modify or describe a verb, adjective, or another adverb or word group. This modification provides information relating to time, place, manner, cause, degree, or circumstance.

- Joe **grumpily** got out of bed.
- Sara ran **very quickly** to school.
- That's **quite** expensive, don't you think?

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, and clauses. They coordinate the words together so they make sense as a cohesive thought, sentence, or paragraph.

- You'll need to study all night **if** you want to pass tomorrow's test.
- Go to the store **and** buy some milk.
- Kristopher doesn't have enough experience. **Therefore**, we will not hire him.

## Interjections

Interjections are words used as exclamations to show feelings. They're usually abrupt, interrupting the speech for emotional effect.

- **Bah**, who cares what they think anyway?
- If Cody asked me out on a date, **gosh**, that'd make my day.
- I spilled the coffee everywhere. **Oops!**

## Nouns

Nouns name a person, place, thing idea, or quality. They can act as the subject or the object of a sentence.

- Send in the **clowns**.
- **Brazil** is beautiful this time of year.
- His **love of music** really shows.

## Prepositions

Prepositions are used to indicate relationships, often spatial, between nouns and pronouns. They indicate how one noun, noun phrase, or pronoun relates to another.

- **Between** you and me, I wouldn't trust Andy.
- The coffee shop is **across** the street.
- Put the carrots **in** the refrigerator, please.

## Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns to simplify speech and writing. They can otherwise function in the same way as nouns, serving as subjects and objects in sentences.

- **She** is the smartest kid in class.
- George took the book from **him**.
- **Who** is coming to the party tonight?

## Verbs

Verbs express action or a state of being. It is because of the former that verbs are often called "action verbs," but non-action verbs can be used to represent a state of being, need, sense, or preference.

- Let's **walk** to the park.
- Janine **lives** in Minneapolis.
- The air conditioning unit desperately **needs** repair.

## Articles

In English, articles are used in sentences as an adjective to modify a noun. The two types of articles are called definite and indefinite. The three indefinite articles include 'a', 'an', and 'some'. 'The' is the only definite article.

- **The** tall man took **the** car to **the** shop.
- I gave my brother **an** umbrella.
- He found **a** book to read.
- Do you want **some** milk?