

Parts of Speech

(Examples of parts of speech will be identified in **bold and underlined**.)

Nouns = a person, place, thing or concept/idea

Ex. The **professor** taught the **lesson** outside of the **coffee shop**.

Pronouns = words that are used to replace nouns. The nouns being replaced with the pronoun should be clearly identifiable. NOTE: Pronouns that do not clearly replace a specific noun are said to be vague pronoun references.

Ex. Jeremy borrowed Beth's chemistry book. **It** was difficult to read due to **her** extensive highlighting.

Short list of pronouns:	<u>Personal Pronouns</u> : I, me, you she, her, he, him, we, us, they, them, it <u>Possessive Pronouns</u> : my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, our, ours, their, theirs, its <u>Relative Pronouns</u> : who, whom, whose, which, that <u>Demonstrative Pronouns</u> : this, that, these, those <u>Indefinite Pronouns</u> : all, another, anyone, anybody, anything, both, everyone, everything, many, neither, nobody, one, several, some, someone, something
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Verbs = words that express action and may be joined by other helping verbs. NOTE: Linking verbs connect a noun to a description.

Ex. Jeremy **plays** basketball for UCR.

Ex. Sam **is** a fast learner. (Linking Verb)

Ex. The bus service **was running** late.

Ex. We **had taken** notes during the lecture, but we **needed** to read the book, too.

Adjectives = words that describe or modify a noun or pronoun. Adjectives answer questions like: What kind? or How many?

Ex. There were **six large** drinks ready for customers to pick up.

Adverbs = words that modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Ex. It was **extremely** hot in Southern California last summer.

Ex. The article **quickly** grabbed my attention.

Prepositions = words that come before a noun and show a relationship between that noun and another noun in the sentence.

Ex. The students waited **in** the classroom **for** their professor.

Ex. We met **at** 6:00 p.m. ready to study **for** the exam.

Conjunctions = words, phrases, or clauses that identify a relationship between parts of a sentence.

Coordinating conjunctions: (FANBOYS) for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Ex. Jeremy and Parker were watching TV, **but** they had not finished their homework.

Subordinate Conjunctions:

Short list of subordinating conjunctions:	if, as if, before, after, although, once, since, because, even though, though, until, when, where, whether, while, than, that, unless
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Ex. **If** you get a challenging assignment, you should consider talking to your professor and coming to the Academic Resource Center (ARC).

Ex. My friends and I went to the mountains **because** we wanted to watch the meteor shower.

Additional Resources:

Hacker, D. & Sommers, N. (2018). *A writer's reference*. 9th edition. Boston; New York: Bedford/St. Martin's.

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th Edition). Washington, D.C. : American Psychological Association.