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: | Personal Pronouns: I, me, you she, her, he, him, we, us, they, them, it |
| | Possessive Pronouns: my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, our, ours, their, theirs, its |
| | Relative Pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that |
| | Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, those |
| | Indefinite Pronouns: all, another, anyone, anybody, anything, both, everyone, everything, many, neither, nobody, one, several, some, someone, something |

**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.

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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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short list of subordinating conjunctions:</th>
<th>if, as if, before, after, although, once, since, because, even though, though, until, when, where, whether, while, than, that, unless</th>
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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:**