

## 8 Parts of Speech:

**Noun:** Person, place, thing, or idea

**Verb:** Expresses an action or state of being

**Pronoun:** Renames a noun or other pronoun

### Adjective:

Describes a noun or pronoun. Answers these questions: Which one? What kind? How many?

**Adverb:** Describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and answers these questions: When? Where? How? How often? Why? To What extent?

### Preposition:

"Anywhere a mouse can go." Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in a sentence

### Interjection:

Expresses emotion and has no grammatical relation to the rest of the sentence

**Conjunction:** Joins words or groups of words (phrases or clauses)

## Diagram Flow Chart: Follow these steps when diagramming

### 1. Highlight any prepositional phrases

- Look at your preposition sheet to help you
- Think "anywhere a mouse can go"
- Label the first word of the phrase "P" (Preposition)
- Label the noun or pronoun of the phrase "OP" (Object of the Prep)
- Any words in-between will be adjectives, adverbs, or conjunctions

**THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE WILL NEVER BE ON THE BASELINE – it functions as an adjective or adverb.**

### 2. Find the subject

- The subject is who or what the sentence is about.
- It is a noun or pronoun.

### 3. Find the verb

- You have two choices for verbs – action or linking.
  - AV = If it is an action verb – Ask yourself, "Can you do it?"
  - LV = You can find all the linking verbs on the purple sheets.
- Your subject will always be paired with the verb or verb phrase.

#### IF IT IS AN ACTION VERB



1. Label it AV (Action Verb)
2. Ask: Subject, Verb, What/Who?
3. If there is an answer to that question label it DO (Direct Object) -
4. Direct objects have

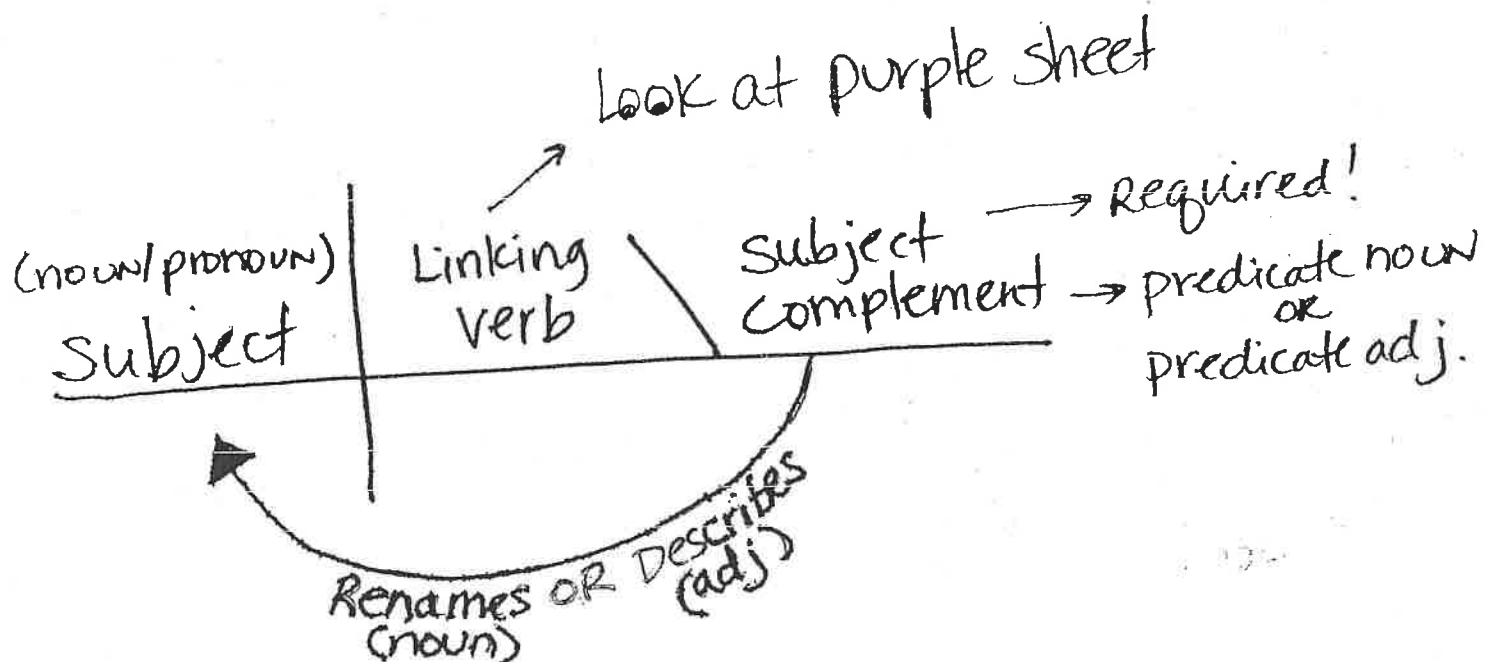
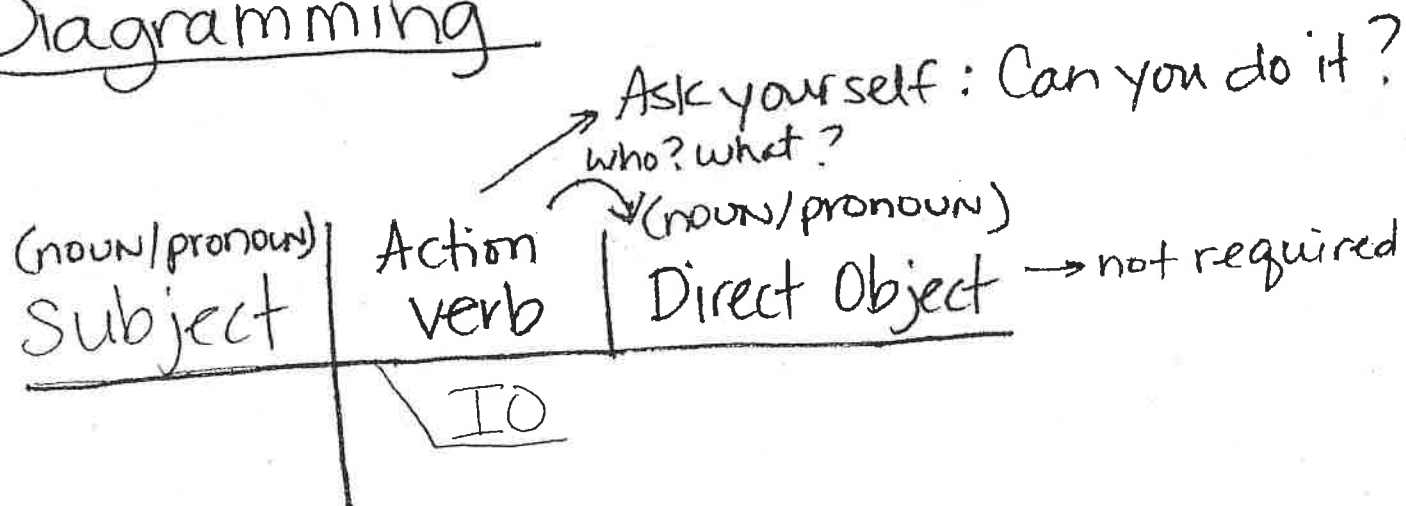
#### IF IT IS A LINKING VERB



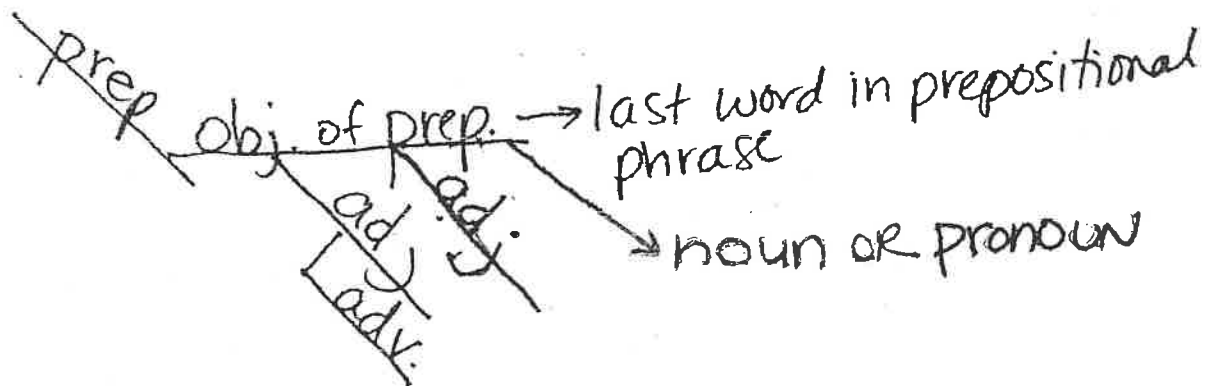
1. Label it LV (Linking Verb)
2. Linking verbs always have the subject to its left and a subject complement to its right...
  - a. If the word renaming the subject is a noun, label it PN (Predicate Noun)
  - b. If the word renaming the subject is an adjective, label it PA (Predicate Adjective)
3. Linking Verbs have

Other Notes: (Write down anything that will help YOU on a test or quiz)

# Diagramming



3. Prepositional Phrases - can function as an adverb or adjective



## Common Linking Verbs

Some words are always linking verbs. These are considered "true." They do not describe the action, but always connect the subject to additional information. The most common true linking verbs are forms of "to be," "to become" and "to seem."

### Forms of "to be"

- Am
- Is
- Is being
- Are
- Are being
- Was
- Was being
- Were
- Has
- Has been
- Have been
- Will have been
- Had been
- Are being
- Might have been

### Forms of "to become"

- Become
- Becomes
- Became
- Has become
- Have become
- Had become
- Will become
- Will have become

### Forms of "to seem"

- Seemed
- Seeming
- Seems
- Has seemed
- Have seemed
- Had seemed
- Will seem

## Other Linking Verbs

In addition to true linking verbs, there are verbs that can exist either as action verbs or linking verbs. Verbs related to the five senses often function in this way.

Common verbs that can exist as either action verbs or linking verbs include:

- Grow
- Look
- Prove
- Remain
- Smell
- Sound
- Taste
- Turn
- Stay
- Get
- Appear
- Feel

# Adverb List

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, other adverbs, and sometimes adjectives. They help us tell **HOW**, **WHEN**, and **WHERE** the action takes place.

**\*\*ADVERBS WILL MOST LIKELY END IN "LY"**



There are exceptions though. Here is a list of words that act as adverbs that **DO NOT** end in "LY"

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| • Afterwards | • More      | • Today     |
| • Almost     | • Never     | • Tomorrow  |
| • Always     | • Not       | • Too       |
| • Even       | • Often     | • Very      |
| • Far        | • Seldom    | • Well      |
| • Fast       | • Sometimes | • Yesterday |
| • Less       | • Soon      |             |

# Prepositions List

There are about 150 prepositions in the English language. Here is a list of the 70 most commonly used prepositions.

- |               |             |              |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| • aboard      | • despite   | • regarding  |
| • about       | • down      | • round      |
| • above       | • during    | • save       |
| • across      | • except    | • since      |
| • after       | • excepting | • than       |
| • against     | • excluding | • through    |
| • along       | • following | • to         |
| • amid        | • for       | • toward     |
| • among       | • from      | • towards    |
| • anti        | • in        | • under      |
| • around      | • inside    | • underneath |
| • as          | • into      | • unlike     |
| • at          | • like      | • until      |
| • before      | • minus     | • up         |
| • behind      | • near      | • upon       |
| • below       | • of        | • versus     |
| • beneath     | • off       | • via        |
| • beside      | • on        | • with       |
| • besides     | • onto      | • within     |
| • between     | • opposite  | • without    |
| • beyond      | • outside   |              |
| • but         | • over      |              |
| • by          | • past      |              |
| • concerning  | • per       |              |
| • considering | • plus      |              |

## **HELPING VERBS**

**AM**

**IS**

**ARE**

**WAS**

**WERE**

**BEEN**

**BE**

**CAN**

**HAS**

**SHALL**

**WILL**

**DO**

**DOES**

**DID**

**HAVE**

**SHOULD**

**MAY**

**MIGHT**

**WOULD**

**MUST**

**COULD**

**HAD**

## HELPING VERBS

THE VERB **BE** USED AS A HELPING VERB:

am      is      are      was      were      be      been

I **am** learning to use a word processor to improve my writing.

The winner of the weekly lottery **is** determined by a drawing.

The Thompsons **are** arriving at eight o'clock.

What **was** delivered this afternoon?

The children **were** beginning to fall asleep when the phone rang.

I **will be** finished in about an hour.

They **have been** gone a long time.

THE VERB **HAVE** USED AS A HELPING VERB:

has      have      had

The program **has** started; we should hurry.

They **have** begun the program already.

Mark **had** worked for NCR five years before he was promoted.

THE VERB **DO** USED AS A HELPING VERB:

do      did      does

Yes, I **do** know how to solve that algebra problem.

I hope you really **did** finish your homework.

Jeremy **does** not like mathematics, but he **does** like English.

HELPING VERBS USED FOR THE FUTURE TENSE:

will      shall

They **will** begin the performance as soon as they find the tuba.

Once the lumber is delivered, we **shall** begin building.

HELPING VERBS USED TO SHOW CONDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES:

should      could      would

If the bus is on time, you **should** arrive at school by ten.

I wish I **could** understand these directions.

If you won the lottery, how **would** you spend it?

HELPING VERBS FOR PERMISSION/ABILITY/POSSIBILITY/NECESSITY:

<u>can</u>	<u>may</u>	<u>might</u>	<u>must</u>
(ability)	(permission)	(possibility)	(necessity)

These flowers **can** grow in a shaded area.

John's mother said that he **may** go on the camping trip.

I **might** go to the movie, but I am not sure yet.

I **must** finish this report tonight.