

Let's Start at the Very Beginning...
The 8 Parts of Speech

1. Verb
2. Noun
3. Pronoun
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

VERB

expresses an action or a state of being

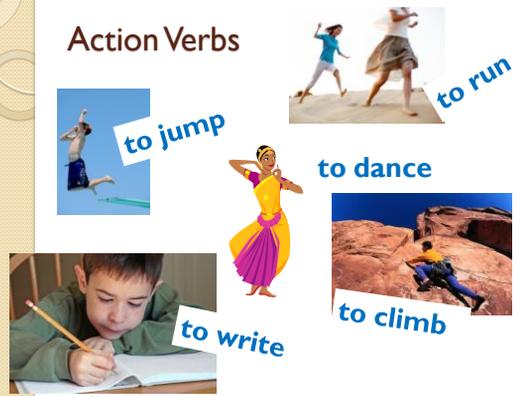


VERB

There are several different types of verbs:

Action	State of Being
Linking	Irregular
Helping	Phrasal

Action Verbs



Linking Verbs-
Connect the subject with more information.



Helping Verbs-
Help the main verb and have no meaning on their own.

Primary	Modal
be	can, could
have	may, might
do	will, would
	shall, should
	must
	ought to

Irregular Verbs- a verb that does not take the “ed” ending.



Ella **put** the newspaper in the recycling box..



The couple **bought** a new house.

Phrasal Verbs- consist of a verb and a preposition or adverb that modifies or changes the meaning.



The toddler helps to **pick up** his toys.



If you **act out**, you will be sent to the Principal's Office.

Twelve Basic Verb Tenses

Past	Present	Future
Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future
Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future Progressive
Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect
Past Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Future Perfect Progressive

NOUN

names a person, place, thing, or idea



NOUN

There are many categories of nouns:

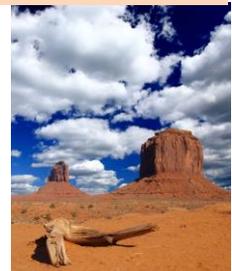
Common	Proper
Collective	Compound
Possessive	Gerunds
Non-Count	

Singular Nouns- refer to only one person, place or thing.



Jose is a good **friend**.

We live in the **desert**.



Plural Nouns- refer to more than one person, place or thing.



The **kittens** are so cute!



The **boxes** are very heavy.

The **geese** fly South every winter.



Common Noun definition

Proper Nouns- names a specific person, place or thing , starting with a capital letter.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
writer	Herman Melville
teacher	Mrs. Hacket
cookie	Oreo
city	Orlando
restaurant	Tito's Taco Place

Collective Nouns- describe a group and are always singular.



A **murder** of crows

A **knot** of toads



A **rascal** of boys

Possessive Nouns- show ownership.

The **students'** playground



Sarah's car



Juan's book

Compound Nouns- nouns made with two or more words



football

check-out



full moon

Non-count Nouns- cannot be expressed in a plural form.



money

water



milk



Gerunds- nouns formed from a verb by adding “-ing”.

The children enjoyed **watching** the parade.



Skiing is my favorite sport.



This class consists of a lot of **reading**.



POLL #3

PRONOUN

is used in place of one or more nouns or pronouns

doctor
↓
she



baby
↓
he

PRONOUN

There are many kinds of pronouns, here are a few:

Personal	Indefinite
Possessive	Demonstrative
Interrogative	

Personal Pronouns

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I kicked the ball.	John kicked the ball to me .
You like to study.	Julia wants to talk to you .
He eats green cheese.	Mary doesn't like him .
She prefers ice cream.	Jose kissed her .
It bit John.	Ella smashed it .
We enjoy going to the movies.	The politician lied to us .
They are not happy.	Susan didn't invite them .

Possessive Pronouns- show possession or ownership.

That boat is **ours**.



My pencil is small.



The ice cream is **mine**.

Demonstrative Pronouns- pull the focus to the words they are replacing.

This	I like eating this for dinner.
That	I don't like when my mom cooks that .
These	These are my favorite!
Those	Those do not taste good!

Interrogative Pronouns- used at the start of a question.

WHAT?
WHICH?
WHATEVER?
WHO?
WHOM?
WHOMEVER?
WHICHEVER?
WHOEVER?

Indefinite Pronouns- refer to nouns in general

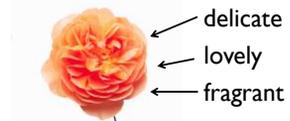
Who ate **some**?

Does **anybody** know the answers?

ADJECTIVE

modifies a noun or a pronoun and answers these questions:

which? what kind of? how many?



ADJECTIVE

Adjectives provide important information about nouns. Here are a few.

Articles	Comparative/ Superlative
Demonstrative	Number
Color	Size
Shape	Age

Article- a kind of adjective that is always used with and gives information about a noun.

Definite Article	Indefinite Article
The- indicates a specific thing	a/an- the noun it goes with is indefinite or general
I sat on the chair.	I sat on a chair.

Comparative/Superlative Adjectives- show degree



My pencil is **short**.

That pencil is **shorter**.

Her pencil is the **shortest**.

comparative

superlative

Demonstrative Adjectives- show singular or plural and indicate location (close or far from speaker)



This paper

That paper

These papers

Those papers

Adjectives- Numbers

The classroom has **15** tables.



There are **16** boys.

There are **8** girls.

Adjectives- Colors

red tomatoes

yellow squash

purple cabbage



Adjectives- Size and Shape

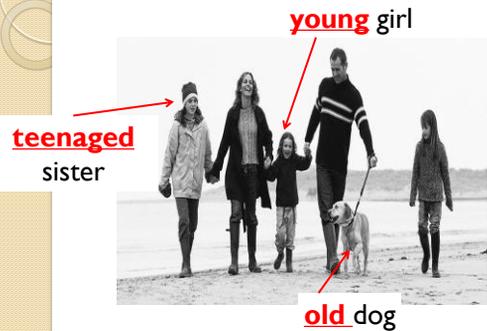
round
tomatoes

long squash

tiny blueberries



Adjectives- Age



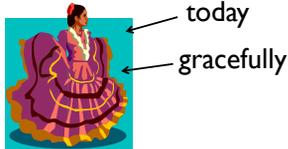
teenaged sister

young girl

old dog

ADVERB

modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and answers these questions: when? where? how? how much? why?



ADVERB

Adverbs also provide important information:

Time	Manner
Place	Degree
Frequency	

Adverbs of Time



Yesterday, I walked home

Tomorrow, I will take the bus.

I am riding my bike home carefully **today**.

Adverbs of Manner- largest group of adverbs (ly)

She **joyfully** holds her parents hands.



The dog **eagerly** joins his family on the beach.

She **nervously** walks near the dog.

Adverbs of Place

I walked **home**.

We left her **here**.

We gave **back** the money.



Adverbs of Frequency

We **always** eat dinner at the table.

My grandmother **often** eats with us.

We **never** leave the table hungry.



Adverbs of Degree

My sister doesn't eat **very** much.

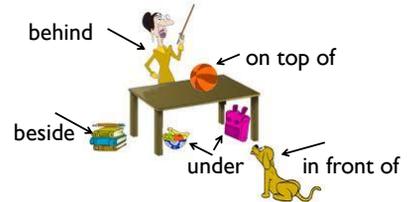
I **almost** spilled my milk last night.



This food is not hot **enough**.

PREPOSITION

shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence



PREPOSITION

Here are a few prepositions:

Time	Location/Place
------	----------------

Prepositions of Time

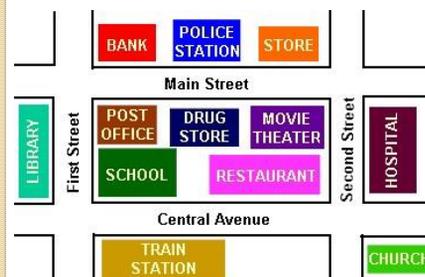
at	in	on
PRECISE TIME	MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec.2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Prepositions of Location

in front of, behind, between, above, below, on the right, on the left

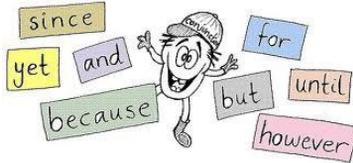


next to
between
across from



CONJUNCTION

joins words or groups of words (phrases or clauses)

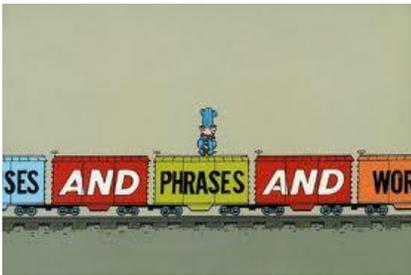


CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions can have several jobs:

Coordinating	Subordinating (time, cause, condition, contrast)
Correlative	

Coordinating Conjunction- joins parts of a sentence that are equal or similar.



Subordinating Conjunction- joins a dependent clause to an independent (main) clause.

1. "**After** dinner, we'll go see a movie."
2. "**Although** I'd rather not, I'll make an exception."
3. "**As** you know, she's rather eccentric."

INTERJECTION

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



Parts of Speech Clues

Part of Speech	Question to Ask
Adjective	Can it go in front of just a noun?
Noun	Can it stand alone with " the "?
Pronoun	Does it replace a noun?
Verb	Can it form a simple sentence with just a subject?
Adverb	Does it describe a verb (or adjective/another adverb)?
Preposition	Can it stand alone with a noun/noun phrase to show location, time or purpose?
Conjunction	Does it connect words, phrases or clauses?
Interjection	Does it show emotion when used alone?

Conjunction- adjective – adjective – noun – verb – adjective –
 noun, adjective – noun – verb – verb – adjective – noun –
 preposition – noun.

English is used as an adjective.

catastrophe	English
with	any
an	apostrophe
the	language
fur.	If
be	a
made	would
sense,	

Before “fur” should be a preposition.

Answer

“If the English language made any sense, a catastrophe would be an apostrophe with fur.”

Doug Larson

ELP Standards

- Do you know where to find grammar in the ELP Standards?

1. <http://www.azed.gov/english-language-learners/>



Questions

CONTACT US

Secily Downes
 Education Program Specialist– OELAS
 Secily.Downes@azed.gov

Kate Wright
 Education Program Specialist – OELAS
 Kate.Wright@azed.gov