

## English Parts of Speech for Pre-Latin Study

**\*Note:** Students do not need to memorize these definitions if they have already learned these parts of speech elsewhere. However, these are the definitions that I will reference in class. Students should seek to understand all of the basic examples given as well.

**NOUN** - *a noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.*

ex. person - includes but is not limited to the names of workers, friends, family members, etc.

ex. place - includes but is not limited to the names of states, countries, towns, oceans, etc.

ex. thing - includes but is not limited to the names of animals, tools, foods, plants, furniture, etc.

ex. idea - includes but is not limited to the names of emotions, qualities, concepts, etc. like anger, anxiety, curiosity, honor, grief, love, freedom, charity, wisdom, democracy, thought, etc.

**PRONOUN** - *a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.*

ex. Danny read the Latin book. He read it.

ex. Rebecca and Sarah walked to class with Jamey and I. They walked to class with us.

**ADJECTIVE** - *an adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. They tell which, whose, how many, and what kind of.*

ex. My little brother caught four tiny silver fish.

ex. Israel's first king was a tall young man.

**PREPOSITIONS** - *a preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. It is a connecting word that begins a phrase.*

ex. (During the storm) the dog would hide (under the table).

ex. The man sat (by his wife).

*(English prepositions include: aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, over, past, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, without)*

**VERBS** - a verb is a word that does an action, shows a state of being, links two words together, or helps another verb.

ex. does an action - shows physical or mental action (jump, run, swim, study, read, etc.)

ex. shows a state of being - forms of the 'to be' verb (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been)

*I am. You are. He is. They were. It is.*

ex. links two words together - when a state of being verb is used to link words together

*The toad was green. Chocolate is good! I am a Latin student.*

*Long ago, knights in armor were the king's guards.*

ex. helps another verb - when state of being verbs and the following list of verbs help the main verb in the sentence (have, has, had, do, does, did, shall, will, should, would, may, might, must, can, could). \*Verb phrase is underlined & helping verb is bolded below

*The boy was pushing into the tent. We will go to the store today. Mom told Sarah that she **should put** her books away. Julia **did cry** when Marcus hit her.*

**ADVERBS** - an adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. They tell how, when, where, and to what degree.

ex. modifies a verb - these words will describe a verb in the sentence.

*The bird sang sweetly. The horse ran fast. The doctor worked carefully.*

ex. modifies an adjective - these words will describe an adjective in the sentence.

*The flower is perfectly beautiful. (perfectly is telling us how beautiful- *adj* the flower is)*

*The baby is very noisy. (very is telling us to what degree the baby is noisy- *adj*.)*

ex. modifies another adverb - these words will describe another adverb in the sentence.

*The dog howled incredibly loudly. (both underlined words are adverbs; loudly describes how the dog howled and incredibly describes how loudly the dog howled)*