

Johnson County Community College
Mechanics of Grammar
Review
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Parts of Speech:

Noun: Names a person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized and name specific people or places. Concrete nouns refer to tangibles, things that we can discern with our senses. Ex.: the table, the sky, the country. Abstract nouns refer to concepts and cannot be discerned with our senses. Ex.: honor, justice, love, freedom.

Pronoun: A word used in place of a noun or noun phrase. There are eight types of pronouns:

Personal: I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Reflexive: myself, themselves

Intensive: myself, themselves

Interrogative: who, which, what

Relative: who, which, that

Demonstrative: this, that, these, those

Indefinite: each, one, anybody, all

Reciprocal: each other, one another

Verb: A word or group of words indicating the action or state of being of a subject:

Action verbs: run, go, write, draw, think, consider, state

Linking verbs: be, am, is, are, was, were

Adverb: A word used to modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.

Adjective: A word used to modify a noun or a word or word group used as a noun.

Preposition: A word that links a noun, a pronoun, or a word or word group acting as a noun. (Examples: from, by, before, about, after, beside, between, in, to.)

Conjunction: A word that links and relates 2 parts of a sentence.

Coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Subordinating conjunctions: after, although, as if, because, if, when, while

Interjection: A part of speech used to express sudden/strong feeling to command attention.
(Examples: Ouch! Hey!)

Sentences: A sentence must have a subject and a verb plus relay a complete idea.

PARTS OF A SENTENCE:

Subject: The noun, word, or word group, acting as a noun.

Complete verb: The word or phrase that establishes the action of a sentence or expresses a state of being.

Object: A noun, a pronoun, or a word or word group acting as a noun that receives the action of, or is influenced by, a transitive verb, a verbal or a preposition.

Direct object receives the action of verbs and verbals and frequently follows them in a sentence.

Indirect objects tell for whom something is done, to whom something is done, or to what something is done.

Paragraphs: A paragraph is a unit of thought made-up of complete sentences that support a main idea that is provided in a topic sentence.

For more information refer to the Writing Center handouts on the various parts of speech, the sentence, and elements of good paragraphs.