

GRAMMAR NOTES

English 9

NOUNS

- ◎ Definition- A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. Nouns can be the subject of a sentence and/or the object of a preposition.
- ◎ Nouns can be classified into 6 different types:
 1. Common-boy, school, etc.
 2. Proper- Mrs. Wagner, Chippewa Valley, etc.
 3. Concrete- rain, ice cream, etc.
 4. Abstract- bravery, democracy, etc.
 5. Collective- team, audience, etc.
 6. Compound- campground, brother-in-law

NOUNS

1. **Common Nouns**- name general items, they usually are not capitalized unless they are the first word of a sentence.
 - more examples-
 - coffee shop
 - jeans
 - chair
 - fire fighter
2. **Proper nouns**-have two distinctive features:
 - Names specific person/thing
 - Always begins with a capital letter, regardless of where it appears in the sentence
 - more examples-
 - Declaration of Independence/Bill of Rights
 - Snickers/Pizza Hut/Hollister
 - Bob/Mary/Mr. Smith

NOUNS

3. Concrete nouns- appeal to one or more of your five (5) senses:

(sight, sound, smell, taste, touch)

⦿ All nouns, EXCEPT ABSTRACT can be concrete nouns as you can see them etc.

■ more examples:

- puppy (see, hear, smell, touch)
- pizza (see, smell, taste, touch)
- rain (see, hear, smell, taste, feel/touch)

NOUNS

4. Abstract nouns- DO NOT appeal to the five senses.

- Ideas, feelings, characteristics etc. fall into this category.
 - more examples:
 - courage
 - grief
 - imagination
 - Education

5. Collective nouns- name groups or members of things/organizations

- more examples:
 - family
 - society
 - army/navy/military
 - committee/jury/department

NOUNS

6. Compound nouns- similar to a compound word-combines two or more common/concrete nouns to form one word

■ more examples-

- hallway
- classroom
- bookcase
- football

PRONOUNS

- ◎ **Definition**- a pronoun takes the place of nouns to name people, places or things. It may also replace other pronouns.
 - The word that the pronoun replaces is called an *Antecedent*.
 - Ex. Mary took her book back to the library.
 - Her=pronoun Mary= antecedent
- ◎ **Pronouns can be classified into 7 different types:**
 1. Personal-he, she, me etc.
 2. Possessive- mine, ours, yours etc.
 3. Reflexive/Intensive- herself, himself themselves etc.
 4. Demonstrative- this, that, these etc.
 5. Indefinite- each, any, all, several etc.
 6. Relative- who, whom, which etc.
 7. Interrogative- who, which, what etc.

PRONOUNS

1. Personal- refers to a specific person or thing. It is about the person speaking or the person spoken about.

■ more examples:

- 1st person- I, my, mine, me, we, our, ours, us
- 3rd person-he, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its
They, their, theirs, them, you, your, yours

2. Possessive- indicates ownership and defines who owns the object

■ more examples:

- my, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs

PRONOUNS

3. Reflexive-refers to the subject in a sentence

Intensive-identical in form to reflexive pronouns, they refer to the antecedent

- more examples:

- myself, yourself, itself, ourselves, yourselves
- himself, herself, themselves

4. Demonstrative- points out specific people or things

- more examples:

- this, that, these, those

PRONOUNS

5. Indefinite- refers to people or things that are **NOT SPECIFICALLY** named

- more examples:

- all, any, anybody, anything, both, each, either, everyone, everything, few, many, much, neither, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody, someone

6. Relative- is used to link a phrase or clause to another phrase or clause, as well as standing for the noun in a sentence

- More examples:

- who, whom, which, that, whoever, whomever, whichever

7. Interrogative-is used to ask a question

- more examples:

- who, whom, whose, which, what

VERBS

- ◉ **Definition:** A verb is a word used to express an action, a condition, a state of being or links relationships in a sentence.
- Two (2) main kinds of verbs *Action & Linking*
 - ◉ Both ACTION and LINKING verbs can be used with HELPING verbs.

VERBS - ACTION & LINKING

◉ Action Verbs

- An action verb tells what the subject does.
- The action may be physical or mental.
 - Example (physical): He rides motorcycles.
 - Example (mental): She prefers cars.

◉ Linking Verbs

- Links the subject of the sentence to a word in the predicate (verb + rest of sentence)
- The most common linking verbs are forms of the verb BE and verbs that express condition.
 - Forms of Be: am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been
- Verbs that Express Condition: look, smell, feel, sound, taste, grow, appear, become, seem
 - Example (form of Be) That is expensive perfume.
 - Example (Condition) It smells awful.

HELPING VERBS

◉ Helping Verbs

- Helping verbs help the main verb (action or linking) express action or show time.
- They are combined with main verbs to form verb phrases
- Common Helping Verbs:
 1. Forms of Have: has, have, had
 2. Forms of Do: do, does, did
 3. Forms of Be: am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been
 4. Others: could, should, would, may, might, must, can, shall, will

◉ Examples of Helping Verbs:

- He has planted the flowers in small rows.
- The flowers may grow quickly.

VERB PHRASES

◉ Verb Phrases

- Two (2) or more verbs in a sentence
- The verbs may be consecutive or between other words.
- V.P. = Helping Verb(s) + Main Verb

◉ Example:

- The baker must have baked all night!
- Do you know the Muffin Man

ADJECTIVES

- ◉ **Definition:** An adjective is word or groups of words that provide information about nouns or pronouns. Adjectives often compare nouns or pronouns to other nouns and pronouns.
 - Adjectives tell:
 - what kind
 - which one
 - how many
 - how much
- ◉ **There are two (2) types of adjectives:**
 - Descriptive: Tall, Orange, Huge etc.
 - Limited: A, the, this, those etc.

DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

- ◉ **Descriptive Adjectives**: Describe the noun or pronoun using some quality or characteristic to provide detailed information.
 - Example: The tall thin man at the street carnival wore a brown checked coat and a big black hat.
 - ◉ Tall & thin describe the man.
 - ◉ Street describes what type of carnival.
 - ◉ Brown & checked describe the coat.
 - ◉ Big & black describe the hat.

LIMITED ADJECTIVES

- ◉ Limited Adjectives: Point out or “limits” the qualities of the noun or pronoun it is modifying.
- ◉ Articles such as: A, an, and, the, this, that, these, those are limiting because they describe something specific about the noun or pronoun.
 - Example: A storm is approaching that island.
 - ◉ A tells us how many storms (1).
 - ◉ That tells us which island the storm is approaching

ADJECTIVES

- Nouns and some pronouns can also be used as adjectives.
 - Pronouns-Each, One, This, That, can act as adjectives if they provide additional information about a noun or another pronoun.
- To tell the difference of pronouns acting as regular pronouns or adjectives remember:
 - An adjective describes or modifies the noun or pronoun.
 - Pronouns take the place of nouns.
- Examples: (ADJ) Each girl will receive a prize.
(Each tells us which girls)
- (Pronoun) The prize was given to each of us.
(indefinite pronoun each does not give a specific amount)
- (ADJ) Arctic winds blew the trees around.
(Arctic describes the type of wind)
- (Noun) The weather is very cold in the Arctic Ocean.
(Proper noun Arctic Ocean names a specific ocean)

ADVERBS

- ◉ **Definition:** Adverbs are words or words that are used to enhance verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs make the meaning of verbs clearer and more definite.
- ◉ **Adverbs tell us:**
 - How
 - When
 - Where
 - To what extent
- ◉ **Two (2) types of Adverbs:**
 - “ly” words- quickly, slowly, clearly
 - Non-“ly” words- Soon, very, now, too

ADVERBS

- ◉ Adding “ly” to adjectives creates many adverbs
 - (ADJ) Great, Quiet, Hard
 - (ADV) Greatly, Quietly, Hardly

- ◉ Non-“ly” adverbs:
 - Soon
 - After
 - Before
 - Yesterday
 - Very
 - Now
 - More
 - Almost
 - Less
 - Too
 - Today

ADVERBS

◉ Examples (“ly”)-

- The clock ticked slowly making the day appear longer. (how)
- The note was greatly appreciated. (to what extent)

◉ Examples (non-“ly”)-

- He never wanted to hurt his sister’s feelings.
 - (to what extent)
- Yesterday we had a quiz in English. (when)
- It is very warm in the classroom. (how)
- The music was too loud! (to what extent)

◉ Exceptions to remember:

- People are WELL.
- Things are GOOD.
 - Common mistake: I don’t feel good !
 - Correction: I don’t feel well !

CONJUNCTIONS

- ◎ **Definition:** Conjunctions are words or groups of words that join/connect other parts of a sentence together.
- ◎ **Three (3) types of conjunctions:**
 - **Coordinating-**“Simple or Little” conjunctions
 - **Correlative-** They always travel in pairs.
 - **Subordinating-**Establishes a relationship in the sentence.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- ◉ Coordinating- Connects equal parts (independent clauses) of a sentence and is often (but not always) accompanied by a comma.
 - Easy way to remember:
 - FANBOYS: For-And-Nor-But-Or-Yet-So
- ◉ Examples:
- ◉ Mark wants to play for State, but he has had trouble meeting the academic requirements.
- ◉ The bus was late, and Tom was tired of waiting.
- ◉ Just as the smell of baking brought back memories, so too did the taste of the cider.
- ◉ NOTE:
You should not start sentences off with Coordinating conjunctions or the Subordinating conjunction 'Because'.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

- ◉ **Correlative**- Are conjunctions which are in the form of pair of words. Part of the pair may start off the sentence.

both . . . and
not only . . . but also
not . . . but
either . . . or
neither . . . nor
whether . . . or
as . . . as

- ◉ **Examples:**
- ◉ **Whether** you win this race or lose it doesn't matter as long as you do your best.
- ◉ She led the team not only in statistics but also by virtue of her leadership.
- ◉ Polonius said, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- ◉ **Subordinating** - Introduce clauses and **CANNOT** stand alone in a sentence. They establish the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence, without the conjunction, the sentence would not make sense.
- ◉ **Common Subordinating Conjunctions:**

After	If	Though
Although	If only	Till
As	In order that	Unless
As if	Now that	Until
As long as	Once	When
As though	Rather than	Whenever
Because	Since	Where
Before	So that	Whereas
Even if	Than	Wherever
Even though	That	While

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

◉ Examples:

- Unless we act now, all is lost.
- After the rain stopped, the dog ran into the mud to play.
- The snowman melted because the sun came out.
- Even though John fell asleep in class, the teacher kept talking.

INTERJECTIONS

- ◉ **Definition:** Interjections are words or a phrase used to express an emotion and usually ends with an exclamation point. It often shows excitement, surprise or disappointment. Sometimes interjections are commands. Interjections may stand by themselves, or be separated by a comma.
- ◉ Interjections are rarely used in formal writing. They are used more during informal speaking.
- ◉ Examples:
 - Ouch!
 - Wow!
 - Hurray!
 - NO!
 - Stop!
 - Run!
- ◉ **More Examples:**
- ◉ Wow! I won the lottery!
- ◉ Oh, I don't know about that.
- ◉ Ouch! That hurts!
- ◉ Bravo, you did a great job!

PREPOSITIONS

- ◉ **Definition-** Prepositions are words used to indicate location or time (where & when). They show a relationship between the noun or pronoun to another word or phrase in the sentence. A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition- it will always be a noun or pronoun.

- ◉ **Examples of location-**

- Above
- Below
- Behind
- Under
- Across

- ◉ **Examples of time-**

- After
- Before
- Since
- During

PREPOSITIONS

◉ Examples:

- The book is on the table.
- The book is beneath the table.
- The book is leaning against the table.
- The book is beside the table.
- She held the book over the table.
- She read the book during class.

◉ Some prepositions are also conjunctions such as:

- After, As, Before, Since, Until

◉ How will you know if the word is a conjunction or preposition?

- Conjunctions will join two clauses together- prepositions will indicate time or location and always have a noun or pronoun following the word.
- Examples:
 - Since the breakup, Mary has been much better.
 - Before dinner, please wash your hands.
 - After the quiz, Bob felt relieved.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

- Prepositional Phrases: A prepositional phrase is made up of the preposition, its object (noun or pronoun) and any associated adjectives or adverbs.
- The formula=
 - Preposition + optional adj./adv. + Noun/Pronoun
- You may have more than one (1) prepositional phrase in a sentence.
- Examples:
 - After the game, we ate ice cream.
 - The boy ran into the park with his friends during recess.
- If you take a prepositional phrase out of the sentence, the sentence should still make sense.
- Examples:
 - ~~Since the breakup~~, Mary has been much better.
 - ~~Before~~ dinner, Please wash your hands.
 - ~~After the quiz~~, Bob felt relieved.
 - ~~After the game~~, We ate ice cream.
 - The boy ran. into the park with his friends ~~during recess~~.

CAPITALIZATION

- ◉ Capitalize titles indicating family relationships when the titles are used as names or parts of names. Do not capitalize titles used as common nouns.
 - Example:
 - I have five uncles, Uncle Jim is my favorite.
- ◉ Names of races, languages, nationalities, and religions.
 - The early *Irish* monks decorated their *Latin* texts with a combination of *Christian* symbols and elaborate *Celtic* designs.
- ◉ Capitalize all words referring to God, the Holy Family, and religious scriptures, as well as any personal pronouns referring to God.

CAPITALIZATION

- ◉ Proper Nouns
- ◉ Capitalize people's names, initials, titles, and abbreviations.
- ◉ “Jr.” and “Sr.” after someone's name.
- ◉ Examples:
 - When *Cassie* called herself *Cassandra G. Henry, Jr. Dr. Halpin* smiled.
 - *Queen Elizabeth's* first son bears the title *Prince of Wales*.
- ◉ Titles
 - Capitalize the first and last word of the title.
 - Do not capitalize articles, conjunctions, and prepositions.
 - ◉ The Cat in the Hat
 - ◉ The Adventures of Tom and Huck

CAPITALIZATION

- ◉ Capitalize the names of sections of the country or the world and any adjectives that come from them.
 - Examples
 - Far East
 - Deep South
 - South Korea
- ◉ Do not capitalize compass directions or indicating mere direction or general location.
 - drive south
 - southern coastline

CAPITALIZATION

- ◉ Names of planets and other objects in the universe, except sun and moon.
 - Venus
 - Milky Way
 - Jupiter's Red Spot
- ◉ Monuments, bridges, buildings, ships, trains, airplanes, automobiles, and spacecraft.
 - Eiffel Tower
 - Mackinac Bridge
 - U.S.S. Missouri
 - Challenger

CAPITALIZATION

- ◉ Organizations - except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. Also capitalize abbreviations of such names.
 - Trans World Airlines/ TWA
 - the House of Representatives
- ◉ Historical events, documents, and periods of time.
 - World War II
 - Declaration of Independence
- ◉ Month, days and holidays but NOT the names of seasons.
 - Memorial Day
 - first day of summer

CAPITALIZATION

- ◉ Abbreviations for time:
 - AM
 - PM
 - BC
 - AD
- ◉ Awards and special events
 - World Series
 - Emmy Award
- ◉ Capitalize specific school courses but not general names of subjects
 - Algebra 101
 - math