

GRAMMAR REVOLUTION

WORD LISTS FOR THE PARTS OF SPEECH

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WELCOME

Hello! I'm Elizabeth O'Brien, and I run the GrammarRevolution.com website. Since I started the website in 2009, thousands of teachers have been using our online lessons in their classrooms with their students.

I hope that these word lists for the parts of speech help you to teach or learn grammar! Have fun with them, and let me know if you have any questions. I LOVE hearing from people, so feel free to drop me a line.

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Happy Learning!

Warmly,

Elizabeth O'Brien



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A LOVELY LIST OF NOUNS

You can learn about almost every grammar topic in a broad way as well as a more detailed way. Here's the big-picture definition of nouns. It's the main thing that you need to know about nouns.

Nouns name people, places, things, or ideas.

We can divide the broad category of nouns into more detailed categories, and this list gives you examples and definitions of those more detailed categories.

If you're feeling overwhelmed with learning the basics of nouns, don't worry about learning all of these categories. It's okay! I've provided this list for people who would like to learn more about the different types of nouns, but you'll be just fine if you don't know these categories.

Before you look at the list, I'd like to point out that each noun fits into more than one of the categories below. For example, the word *train* is a common, concrete, countable, singular noun. Got it? Good!

NOUN TYPE	EXAMPLES
Common nouns name people, places or things that are not specific.	<i>man, mountain, state, ocean, country, building, cat, airline</i>
Proper nouns name specific people, places, or things.	<i>Walt Disney, Mount Kilimanjaro, Minnesota, Atlantic Ocean, Australia, Empire State Building, Fluffy, Sun Country</i>
Abstract nouns name nouns that you can't perceive with your five senses.	<i>love, wealth, happiness, pride, fear, religion, belief, history, communication</i>
Concrete nouns name nouns that you can perceive with your five senses.	<i>house, ocean, Uncle Mike, bird, photograph, banana, eyes, light, sun, dog, suitcase, flowers</i>

Countable nouns name nouns that you can count.	<i>bed, cat, movie, train, country, book, phone, match, speaker, clock, pen, David, violin</i>
Uncountable nouns name nouns that you can't count.	<i>milk, rice, snow, rain, water, food, music</i>
Compound nouns are made up of two or more words.	<i>tablecloth, eyeglasses, New York, photograph, daughter-in-law, pigtails, sunlight, snowflake</i>
Collective nouns refer to things or people as a unit.	<i>bunch, audience, flock, team, group, family, band, village</i>
Singular nouns name one person, place, thing, or idea	<i>cat, sock, ship, hero, monkey, baby, match</i>
Plural nouns name more than one person, place, thing, or idea.	<i>cats, socks, ships, heroes, monkeys, babies, matches</i>
Possessive nouns show ownership. They function as adjectives.	<i>Mom's car, Beth's cat, the student's book</i>

LOOK! IT'S A LIST OF PRONOUNS

Pronouns take the place of nouns.

We can divide the broad category of pronouns into more detailed categories, and this list gives you examples and definitions of those more detailed categories.

There are many kinds of pronouns. The following tables show lists of pronouns for the following types of pronouns:

personal, relative, demonstrative, indefinite, reflexive, intensive, interrogative, possessive, subject and object

PERSONAL PRONOUNS These take the place of common and proper nouns.	Singular	Plural
First Person: The person or people speaking or writing	<i>I, me</i>	<i>we, us</i>
Second Person: The person or people being spoken or written to	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
Third Person: The person, people, or things being spoken or written about	<i>she, her, he, him, it</i>	<i>they, them</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS These relate dependent adjective clauses to the rest of the sentence.	<i>that, which, who, whom, whose, whichever, whoever, whomever</i>
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DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS These represent things that have been previously mentioned or that are understood from context.	Singular	Plural
Refers to things that are nearby	<i>this</i>	<i>these</i>
Refers to things that are far away	<i>that</i>	<i>those</i>

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS These refer to something that is unspecified.	
Singular	<i>anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something</i>
Plural	<i>both, few, many, several</i>
Singular or Plural	<i>all, any, most, none, some</i>

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS These end in <i>-self</i> or <i>-selves</i> .		
	Singular	Plural
First Person: The person or people speaking or writing	<i>myself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
Second Person: The person or people being spoken or written to	<i>yourself</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
Third Person: The person, people, or things being spoken or written about	<i>himself, herself, itself</i>	<i>themselves</i>

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS These are used to ask questions.	<i>what, who, which, whom, whose</i>
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POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS These are used to show ownership.		
	Singular	Plural
Used Before Nouns These function as adjectives!	<i>my, your, his, her, its</i>	<i>our, your, their</i>
Used Alone These function as pronouns.	<i>mine, yours, his, hers</i>	<i>ours, yours, theirs</i>

SUBJECT & OBJECT PRONOUNS These are used as either subjects or objects.	Singular	Plural
Subjects tell us whom or what the sentence is about.	<i>I, you, she, he, it</i>	<i>we, you, they</i>
Objects: direct object, indirect object, objects of prepositions...	<i>me, you, her, him, it</i>	<i>us, you, them</i>

LIST OF VERBS

Verbs show actions or states of being. There are three major categories of verbs.

1. Helping Verbs (Auxiliary Verbs)
2. Action Verbs
3. Linking Verbs

Helping Verbs

These do just what their name implies. They *help* the main verb in the sentence by telling us more about its tense and the subtleties of its meaning. The helping verb(s) and the main verb come together to form a verb phrase.

*be, am, is, are, was,
were, been, being, have, has, had,
could, should, would, may, might,
must, shall, can, will, do, did,
does, having*

Action Verbs

* You'll learn about the different types of action verbs in lessons 12 and 21.

As their name implies, action verbs show action. There are many, many action verbs. Here's a small list of verbs that show action.

*clean, cut, drive, eat, fly, go, live, make,
play, read, run, shower, sleep, smile,
stop, sweep, swim, think, throw, trip,
walk, wash, work, write*

Linking Verbs

* You'll learn about linking verbs in lesson 22.

You can call these either *linking verbs* or *intransitive linking verbs*. They link the subject of a sentence with a noun or adjective. If you count all of the forms of *to be* as one word, there are 13 linking verbs. Memorize these!

Forms of *be*: *be, am, is, are, was, were, been, being*

Other Linking Verbs: *appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, remain, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn*

LIST OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns. They tell us *which one*, *what kind*, *how many*, and *whose*.

PROPER ADJECTIVES

These are formed from proper nouns. They always begin with a capital letter.

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
<i>America</i>	<i>American</i> pie
<i>Britain</i>	<i>British</i> army
<i>Canada</i>	<i>Canadian</i> goose
<i>China</i>	<i>Chinese</i> lantern
<i>Christianity</i>	<i>Christian</i> monk
<i>France</i>	<i>French</i> cuisine

ARTICLES

These are small words that help define nouns as specific or non-specific.

Definite We use the definite article <i>the</i> to show that we're referring to a specific noun.	<i>the</i>
Indefinite We use the definite indefinite articles <i>a</i> and <i>an</i> to show that we're referring to a non-specific noun.	<i>a, an</i>

REGULAR COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

Most adjectives can be described in degrees.
This means that something can have more or less of the adjective's quality.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	<p>We use these when comparing two things.</p> <p>Regular comparatives end in <i>-er</i> or start with <i>more</i>.</p> <p>We usually use <i>-er</i> if the adjective has only one syllable and <i>more</i> if the adjective has two or more syllables.</p>	<p>We use these when comparing three or more things.</p> <p>Regular superlatives end in <i>-est</i> or start with <i>most</i>.</p> <p>We usually use <i>-est</i> if the adjective has only one syllable and <i>most</i> if the adjective has two or more syllables.</p>
<i>ambitious</i>	<i>more ambitious</i>	<i>most ambitious</i>
<i>cold</i>	<i>colder</i>	<i>coldest</i>
<i>comfortable</i>	<i>more comfortable</i>	<i>most comfortable</i>
<i>dry</i>	<i>drier</i>	<i>driest</i>
<i>enchanting</i>	<i>more enchanting</i>	<i>most enchanting</i>
<i>funny</i>	<i>funnier</i>	<i>funniest</i>
<i>hot</i>	<i>hotter</i>	<i>hottest</i>
<i>organized</i>	<i>more organized</i>	<i>most organized</i>
<i>pretty</i>	<i>prettier</i>	<i>prettiest</i>
<i>radiant</i>	<i>more radiant</i>	<i>most radiant</i>
<i>sharp</i>	<i>sharper</i>	<i>sharpest</i>
<i>wavy</i>	<i>wavier</i>	<i>waviest</i>

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

These can still be given in degrees, but they don't follow the patterns of regular comparatives and superlatives.

Positive	Comparative We use these when comparing two things.	Superlative We use these when comparing three or more things.
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
<i>many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>

ADJECTIVES THAT CAN'T BE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE

Some adjectives don't have degrees.

There is only one level of these adjectives. *Half* is an example. Something cannot be *more half* than something else. It either is half or it isn't.

<i>entire</i>	<i>fatal</i>	<i>final</i>
<i>half</i>	<i>main</i>	<i>pregnant</i>

LIST OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
They tell us *how*, *when*, *where*, *to what extent*, and *why*.

<i>How Adverbs</i>	
A	<i>absentmindedly, adoringly, awkwardly</i>
B	<i>beautifully, briskly</i>
C	<i>carefully, cheerfully, competitively</i>
E	<i>eagerly, effortlessly, extravagantly</i>
G	<i>girlishly, gracefully, grimly</i>
H	<i>happily, halfheartedly, hungrily</i>
L	<i>lazily, lifelessly, loyally</i>
Q	<i>quickly, quietly, quizzically</i>
R	<i>really, recklessly, remorsefully, ruthlessly</i>
S	<i>savagely, sloppily, so, stylishly</i>
U	<i>unabashedly, unevenly, urgently</i>
W	<i>well, wishfully, worriedly</i>

<i>When Adverbs</i>	
A	<i>after, afterwards, annually</i>
B	<i>before</i>
D	<i>daily</i>
N	<i>never, now</i>
S	<i>soon, still</i>
T	<i>then, today, tomorrow</i>
W	<i>weekly, when</i>
Y	<i>yesterday</i>

Where Adverbs	
A	<i>abroad, anywhere, away</i>
E	<i>everywhere</i>
H	<i>here, home</i>
I	<i>in, inside</i>
O	<i>out, outside</i>
S	<i>somewhere</i>
T	<i>there</i>
U	<i>underground, upstairs</i>

To What Extent Adverbs	
E	<i>extremely</i>
N	<i>not</i> (this includes <i>n't</i>)
Q	<i>quite</i>
R	<i>rather, really</i>
T	<i>terribly, too</i>
V	<i>very</i>

REGULAR COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

Most adverbs can be described in degrees.
This means that something can have more or less of the adverb's quality.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	<p>We use these when comparing two things.</p> <p>Regular comparatives end in <i>-er</i> or start with <i>more</i>.</p> <p>We usually use <i>-er</i> if the adverb has only one syllable and <i>more</i> if the adverb has two or more syllables.</p>	<p>We use these when comparing three or more things.</p> <p>Regular superlatives end in <i>-est</i> or start with <i>most</i>.</p> <p>We usually use <i>-est</i> if the adverb has only one syllable and <i>most</i> if the adverb has two or more syllables.</p>
<i>carefully</i>	<i>more carefully</i>	<i>most carefully</i>
<i>fast</i>	<i>faster</i>	<i>fastest</i>
<i>hard</i>	<i>harder</i>	<i>hardest</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>latest</i>
<i>quietly</i>	<i>more quietly</i>	<i>most quietly</i>
<i>slowly</i>	<i>more slowly</i>	<i>most slowly</i>
<i>seriously</i>	<i>more seriously</i>	<i>most seriously</i>

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

These can still be given in degrees, but they don't follow the patterns of regular comparatives and superlatives.

Positive	Comparative We use these when comparing two things.	Superlative We use these when comparing three or more things.
<i>badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
<i>much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>soon</i>	<i>sooner</i>	<i>soonest</i>
<i>well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun and pronoun and some other word or element in the rest of the sentence.

They are ALWAYS in prepositional phrases.

Please remember that this is a list of words that can be prepositions, but many of these words can also function as other parts of speech. It all depends on how the word is being used.

*A. The cat ran **down** the tree.*

*B. Put the ice cream **down**!*

In A, *down* is a preposition. It's part of the prepositional phrase *down the tree*. In sentence B, it's not a preposition. It's an adverb.

This list contains one-word, two-word, and three-word prepositions. Sometimes, words act together to form one preposition.

aboard, about, above, across, after, against, ahead of, along, amid, amidst,
among, around, as, as far as, as of, aside from, at, athwart, atop,
barring, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between,
beyond, but, by, by means of,
circa, concerning,
despite, down, during,
except, except for, excluding,
far from, following, for, from, in, in accordance with, in addition to, in case of, in
front of, in lieu of, in place of, in spite of, including, inside, instead of, into,
like, minus,
near, next to, notwithstanding,
of, off, on, on account of, on behalf of, on top of, onto, opposite, out, out of,
outside, over,
past, plus, prior to, regarding, regardless of,
save, since, than, through, till, to, toward, towards,
under, underneath, unlike, until, up, upon, versus, via,
with, with regard to, within, without

LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases, or clauses.

Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions join sentence elements that are the same. They can join words, phrases, and clauses. There are only seven of these, and they are easy to memorize if you use the acronym FANBOYS.

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join dependent clauses to independent clauses. There are many subordinating conjunctions, so keep in mind that this list does not include all of them!

A *after, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though*

B *because, before, by the time*

E *even if, even though*

I *if, in order that, in case*

L *lest*

O *once, only if*

P *provided that*

S *since, so that*

T *than, that, though, till*

U *unless, until*

W *when, whenever, where*

Correlative Conjunctions

These do the same thing that coordinating conjunctions do except that they are always used in pairs.

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

LIST OF INTERJECTIONS

Yippee! It's time to learn about interjections! Interjections are words that show emotion and are not grammatically related to the rest of the sentence. They aren't divided up into different types.

Interjections are words that show emotion.

They are not grammatically related to the rest of the sentence.

A: *aha, ahem, ahh, ahoy, alas, arg, aw*

B: *bam, bingo, blah, boo, bravo, brrr*

C: *cheers, congratulations*

D: *dang, drat, darn, duh*

E: *EEK, eh, encore, eureka*

F: *fiddlesticks*

G: *gadzooks, gee, gee whiz, golly, goodbye, goodness, good grief, gosh*

H: *ha-ha, hallelujah, hello, hey, hmm, holy buckets, holy cow, holy smokes, hot dog, humph, hurray*

O: *oh, oh dear, oh my, oh well, oops, ouch, ow*

P: *phew, phooey, pooh, pow*

R: *rats*

S: *shh, shoo*

T: *thanks, tut-tut*

U: *uh-huh, uh-oh, ugh*

W: *wahoo, well, whoa, whoops, wow*

Y: *yeah, yes, yikes, yippee, yo, yuck*