There are eight parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Nouns: A noun is a person (librarian), a place (home), a thing (book), or an idea (justice). Proper Nouns are capitalized and name particular people (Steve), places (the Poconos), or things (the Eiffel Tower).

Pronouns: A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. There are several types of pronouns; here are a few:
- **Personal Pronouns** refer to specific persons or things:
  - Singular: I, me, you, she, her, he, him, it
  - Plural: we, us, they, them, you
- **Possessive Pronouns** indicate ownership:
  - Singular: my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, his, its
  - Plural: our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs
- **Relative Pronouns** show relationships: who, whom, which, that, whose. To whom did he sell the car?

Verbs: Verbs usually convey action (jump, think, eat, swim) or being (is, become, feel)
- **Main Verbs** in sentences tell what the subject is doing: Fish swim in water. (What do fish do? They swim.)
- **Linking Verbs** connect the subject to another word or words that help describe the subject:
  - The professor is late. (The verb is links the subject professor to the descriptor late.)
  - Common linking verbs: are, is, was, seems, become, looks, sounds, feel, tastes

Adjectives: Adjectives describe (or “modify”) a noun or pronoun. An adjective usually answers a question:
- Which one? (Which bird? The purple bird with spikey white tufts on its head.)
- What kind of? (What kind of man? The wise old man.)
- How many? (How many dogs? Four dogs.)

Adverbs: Adverbs usually describe (or “modify”) a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Often, but not always, adverbs end in –ly. They may answer one of these questions:
- When? Go immediately to jail. (Describing when you should go.)
- How? The class is very quickly filling up. (Describing how quickly.)

Prepositions: A preposition connects a noun or pronoun with another other word in the sentence to indicate direction or place: The dog splashes through the water. (Through links water (the place) to the verb splashes.)
- Common prepositions are: as, at, before, behind, below, by, down, for, in, of, on, since, through, to, upon, without.

Conjunctions: Conjunctions connect words and phrases, indicating relationships between the elements joined.
- **Coordinating Conjunctions** connect two grammatically equal elements: John walks or runs everyday. (walks and runs are both verbs – two different activities John does).
- **Coordinating Conjunctions** include: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (think FANBOYS).
- **Correlative Conjunctions** also connect grammatically equal elements. They come in pairs, including: either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, whether/or, both/and.: The car is not only stylish, but also very affordable (stylish and affordable are both adjectives and both are characteristics of the car).
- **Subordinating Conjunctions** connect two groups of words that are not equal in rank: Grandmother’s hearing sharpened although she lost her sight (her improved hearing happened in spite of her loss of sight).
- Some of the most common subordinating conjunctions: after, although, as, even though, because, before, since, whenever.

Interjections: Interjections are words used to express surprise or emotion: Wow! My goodness! Ouch!