

# Parts of Speech Part 1 Grammar Notes

You are screen sharing Stop Share

## Notes

Nouns - person, place, thing, or idea

- Concrete Nouns - something that you can physically touch or feel (Example: Car)
- Abstract Nouns - an idea that you cannot touch or feel (Example: love)

Pronouns - words that can take the place of a noun

- Subject Pronouns: I, she, he, it, we, you, they
- Object Pronouns: Me, you, it, him, her, us, them

Adjectives - words that describe a noun or a pronoun

- articles: a, an, the, used in front of nouns
- If an sentence has many adjectives, order them in the list of importance using the acronym OSASCOMP
- OSASCOMP: opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, materials, purpose
- Commas in between adjectives: Use a comma between adjectives of equal importance. If the meaning of the sentence changes when you switch the adjectives, then do not use a comma in between them.

Interjection - words that add an additional exclamation or emotion, most often separated with an exclamation point or a comma

## Examples

Identify the concrete and abstract nouns:

As the earthquake shook the city, buildings  
(cn) (cn) (cn)  
started to tremble loudly, and the fear of the  
(an)

citizens increased. cn = concrete noun  
(cn) an = abstract noun

1) It is an expensive phone.  
↑ ↑ ↑  
pronoun adjective noun

2) It is a popular American airline.  
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑  
pronoun adjective adjective noun

3) He is an unfriendly rich man.  
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑  
pronoun adjective adjective noun

Examples of Interjections:  
Ouch! Darm! OMG! Wow! Congratulations!