

There are only  
eight kinds of words!  
Only 8!

SAMPLE

These eight kinds of words are called  
the Eight Parts of Speech!

Our whole language is made of only  
these eight kinds of parts!

Here are the names  
of the eight kinds of words:

**noun** pronoun adjective  
**verb** adverb  
preposition conjunction interjection

There are  
other kinds of pronouns, too.

We use **demonstrative** pronouns  
to demonstrate.

*this that these those*

*This is a good bridge.*

We use **possessive** pronouns  
to show possession:

*my your his her its\**

*our their*

*Robert is my friend.*

We use **interrogative** pronouns  
to interrogate:

*who whose whom which what*

*Who rode the bus today?*

\*The word **its** is a possessive pronoun;

**it's** is a contraction of **it is**.

# Heliocentrism

In Grammar Town  
there was a little noun with a long name:  
heliocentrism.

Heliocentrism wanted to be in ideas,  
but no one would say his long name.

When the Roll Caller called roll,  
he would always skip heliocentrism,  
because it took such a long time to say him.

Then one day, some friendly pronouns  
came to the rescue.

The subject, object, demonstrative,  
possessive, and interrogative pronouns  
had a secret planning session,  
and the next day, when the Roll Caller  
skipped heliocentrism again,  
an object pronoun spoke up.

“You skipped *him*,” said an object pronoun.

“Him?” asked the roll caller.

“His name,” said a possessive pronoun.

“You didn’t say *it*,” said another object pronoun.

“This isn’t right,” said a demonstrative pronoun.

“Who are you kidding?” asked an interrogative pronoun.

“Hurts *his* feelings,” added a possessive pronoun.

“O, I’m sorry,” said the Roll Caller.

“Heliocentrism, are you *he*?” the Roll Caller asked.

“Yes!,” cried heliocentrism, “I am *he*!”

Take Me Out to Pronoun Game.

In Grammar Town,  
one blue afternoon,  
there was a baseball game  
at Abbotcostello Field  
between the interrogative pronouns  
and the demonstrative pronouns.

Subject pronouns filled the stands.  
In the first inning, this pitched to who,  
who hit a fly ball to that,  
that threw to this, this threw to those,  
he and she cheered  
and they applauded.

Then this threw a curve to what  
and what hit a grounder to right  
where these caught it and threw to those  
who threw to this. Safe.

“Who’s up,” asked she, but he  
said “Who’s out and what’s  
on first, but which is up next.”

“That’s what I want to know,” said she,  
but he said “No, that’s up after which.”

“What?” she asked.

“Which, I said,” he said.

## Axe and Link

Once upon a time  
there were two friends,  
named Axe and Link,  
and they had a special situation.  
Axe could only speak action verbs,  
and Link could only speak linking verbs.  
Link saw Axe leaning against an apple tree,  
and he went over to her and said:

“I’m glad to see you.”

“I hope so.”

“It is nice today.”

“I like it too.”

“You look peaceful under this apple tree.”

“Yes, and look at all these apples!”

“They smell nice.”

“Smell the grass too, they just cut it.”

“I’m ready for a walk.”

“I love to walk.”

“The path is paved now.”

“I will walk with you.”

“I’m glad.”

“I like it when you laugh.”

“You’re nice.”

“I think that you say nice things.”

“It’s time to go.”

“Help me up.”

“All right, this will be fun.”

## The Mayor of Grammar Town

The articulate mayor of Grammar Town had a word problem. He wanted everyone to be together, to do things together, and to work together, and as a result, the mayor used coordinating conjunctions in every sentence!

Oddly, the mayor's scrivener Bartleby never finished a sentence, but he always used subordinating conjunctions.

One day, the mayor was speaking to his scrivener...

"Bartleby, I need to talk and speak to and address you.

"If you need to speak to me..."

"Please listen and hear and observe what I say."

"Because I respect your authority..."

"Bartleby, think and decide and ponder my words."

"Since you ask in this way..."

"I wish and hope and desire you to help me."

"As this is a request from my superior..."

"Bartleby, you or I or he or she must work."

"When I think...since you ask...if you mean..."

"Do not stall or delay or hesitate or procrastinate."

"If I thought..."

"Bartleby, try and attempt and make an effort."

"As I begin to consider this request..."

"You listen, but you don't hear, and you won't succeed."

"Since you ask so earnestly..."

They looked at each other perplexedly, and walked off in opposite directions, tremulous with exhaustion.

So, sentences are made  
of just eight kinds of words,  
the eight parts of speech.

Pablo rode his bike up the sidewalk toward town.  
n. n. pron. n. prep. adj. n. prep. n.

Yes, I will meet him at the cinema in an hour.  
interj. pron. v. v. pron. prep. adj. n. prep. adj. n.

The baker made cakes and pies for us.  
adj. n. v. n. conj. n. prep. pron.

He saw him at school, but she saw her at the store.  
pron. v. pron. prep. n. conj. pron. v. pron. prep. adj. n.

The man carefully handed the ice cream to the little girl.  
adj. n. adv. v. adj. n. prep. adj. adj. n..

When the bus arrived, all of us got on.  
conj. adj. n. v. n. prep. pron. v. adv.

He looked slowly across the old rooftops.  
pron. v. adv. prep. adj. adj. n.

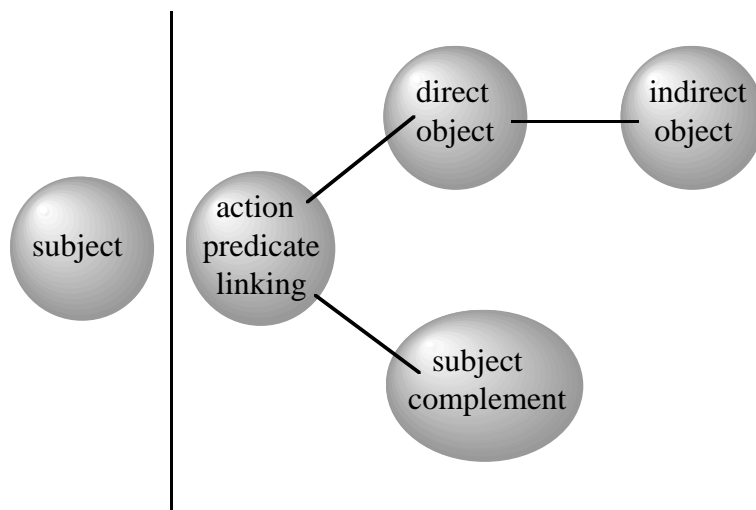
When you are trying to figure out what the  
parts of speech are in a sentence, you can use  
a good dictionary to help you, because it will  
have not just the meanings of the words,  
but also their part of speech, using  
the same abbreviations we are using!

Sentences can say great things,  
because verbs can do TWO great things.

Remember?

1. ACTION verbs show action:  
Tawna ate the sandwich.
2. LINKING verbs show something IS something:  
Roberto is a good friend.

Based on the verb, we have great names  
for the five different parts of the sentence:



## Combining Knowledge to Use Pronouns

You now know the eight parts of speech,  
and you know the five parts of the sentence.  
What can you do with these two levels of grammar?

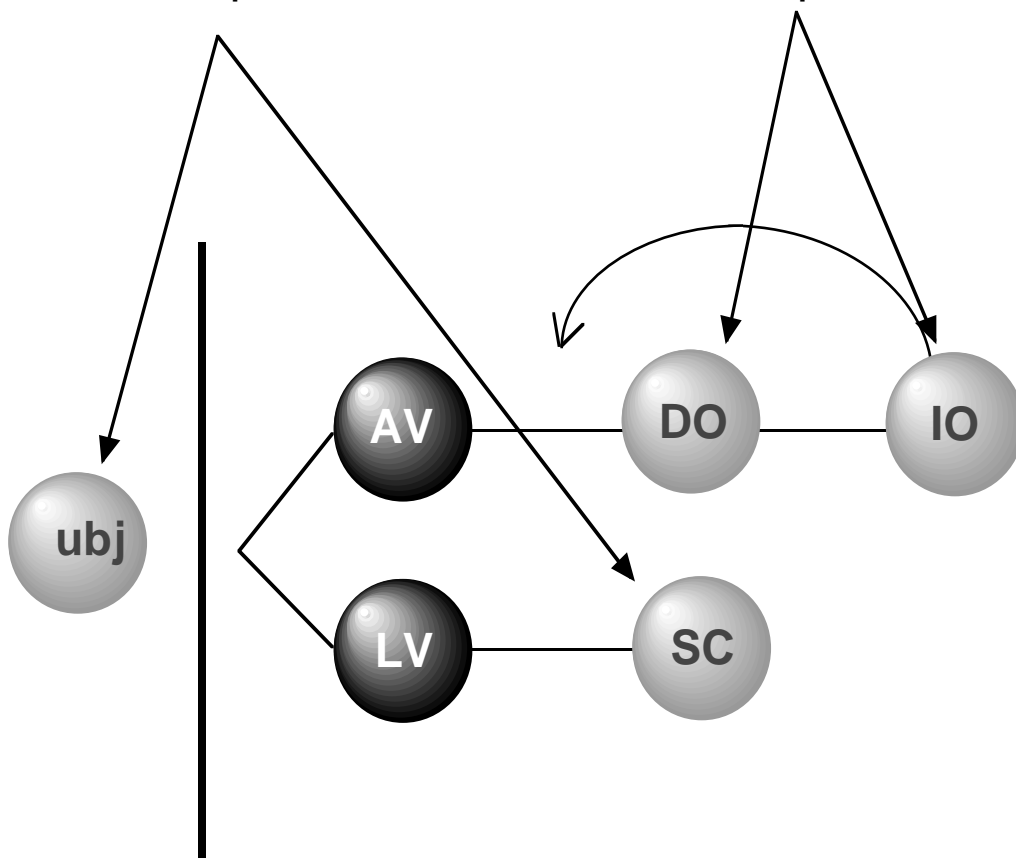
You can use pronouns correctly!

Rule: A subject is a subject and an object is an object.

Anything called a subject uses subject pronouns,  
and anything called an object uses object pronouns!

**These use  
SUBJECT pronouns.**

**These use  
OBJECT pronouns.**



## What have we learned in Grammar Town?

**Parts of Speech:** the eight kinds of words

**Noun:** the name of a person, place, or thing: sidewalk, tower, street, cab

**Pronoun:** a quick word that takes the place of a noun.

**Subject pronouns:** I you he she it we you they

**Object pronouns:** me you him her it us you them

**Possessive Pronouns:** my your his her its our your their

(It's is the contraction of it is. It's true; the dog found its bone.)

**Pronoun rule:** a subject is a subject and an object is an object

**Adjective:** modifies a noun or pronoun. red, tall, smart, fast

**Verb:** shows action or linking. jumped, is

**Adverb:** modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb. quickly, happily, noisily

**Conjunction:** joins two words or two groups of words.

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

**Subordinating conjunctions:** if as since when

because..... (used in dependent clauses)

**Preposition:** shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence: in, on, under, before

**Interjection:** shows emotion. wow, yes, no, yikes

**Parts of Sentence:** the sentence has two sides,  
a predicate about a subject

**Subject:** the noun or pronoun that the sentence is about.

**Predicate:** the simple predicate is the verb.

**Agreement:** the subject and predicate MUST agree in number (singular/plural) Town is, towns are.

**Direct object:** the noun or pronoun that receives the action of an action verb.

The mayor congratulated *him*.

**Indirect object:** the noun or object pronoun that is located between the action verb and the direct object, and that is indirectly affected by the action.

The mayor gave *him* an award.

**Subject complement:** is the noun, subject pronoun, or adjective linked to the subject by a linking verb.

The homes on this street are *townhouses*.

It was *he*. The weather outside was *frightful*.

**Phrase:** a group of words that does not have a subject and predicate but acts as a single part of speech.

**Prepositional phrase:** begins with a preposition and acts like a big modifier. the bird **on the dock**

**Object of the preposition:** the noun or object pronoun that the preposition relates to something else

**Appositive phrase:** an interrupting definition

**Verbal:** verb forms used as nouns or modifiers

**Gerund:** a noun made from an *-ing* verb

**Participle:** an adjective made from any verb form

**Infinitive:** a noun or modifier made from the *to* form of the verb.

**Clause:** a group of words with a subject and its predicate  
Each clause has its own subject and predicate.

The **waves crashed** on the beach.

You can put two or more clauses in one sentence!

The wind blew, and the trees shook.

**Independent clause:** a clause that makes sense by itself

**Dependent clause:** a clause that must hang on to another clause in order to make sense.

**Simple sentence:** made of one independent clause I

**Compound sentence:** two or more independent clauses I;I or I,ccl

**Complex sentence:** a dependent clause attached to an independent clause ID or D,I

**Compound-complex sentence:** IID or DII

### Sentence Purposes

**Declarative:** declares, makes a statement

**Imperative:** is imperious, like an emperor, commanding

**Interrogative:** interrogates, questions

**Exclamatory:** exclaims, uses exclamation point

It is time to say good bye to Grammar Town  
There is more to discover,  
but already you know many important things.

You know that there are only eight  
kinds of words, and you know  
what those eight kinds are.

You know that every sentence has two parts,  
the subject and the predicate. The sentence  
is about the subject, and the predicate  
always has a verb. You know that the key  
to the rest is whether the verb is action or linking.

You know that phrases are groups of words  
that don't have subjects and predicates,  
but that act like a single part of speech.

And you know that every clause has its  
own subject and predicate, and that a sentence  
can have more than one clause.

And maybe most important of all,  
you know that Grammar Town is everywhere,  
that words and sentences come from us.  
Sentences do not occur in nature; we make them.  
You will never be far from Grammar Town.