

Eight Parts of Speech

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Verb
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Interjection

Six Types/Cases of Nouns

1. Proper/Common

- a. Proper: specific and capitalized (Eiffel Tower, United States, George Washington)
- b. Common: general and uncapitalized (landmark, country, president)

2. Singular/Plural

- a. Singular: one (ball, church, spy)
- b. Plural: more than one (balls, churches, spies)

3. Concrete/Abstract

- a. Concrete: recognized by one of the senses (leaf, song, chair, aroma)
- b. Abstract: names an idea, quality, or characteristic (peace, strength, love, anger)

4. Collective: names a group; can be plural or singular (family, council, crowd, band, packs, armies)

5. Possessive: shows ownership between two nouns (Jessica's book, dog's breath, families' houses)

6. Compound: hyphenated and combined words (father-in-law, hand-me-downs, tennis shoes, truck bed)

Subjects

The **subject** of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that is *doing* or *being* something. You can identify the subject by identifying the verb.

- A simple subject has no modifiers (adjectives or adverbs).
 - The car is fast.
 - The tiles are moldy.
- A complete subject has modifiers (adjectives and adverbs).
 - The red sports car is fast.
 - The old bathroom tiles are moldy.

An *incomplete sentence* lacks either a subject or a verb and is called a **fragment**.

The **baseline** is the main horizontal line that functions as the foundation for every diagrammed sentence. The **subject** always goes on the left side of the main vertical line.