

Common nouns vs Proper nouns

Proper nouns are names of specific people, things, places and need to be capitalized.

A tower = common noun

Eiffel Tower = proper noun

Concrete nouns vs Abstract nouns

Concrete nouns can be seen, heard, tasted, smelled, and/or physically felt/touched.

Abstract nouns are ideas, feelings, beliefs, concepts, etc. that cannot be detected by the 5 senses above.

Keyboard, wind, flavor, party, concert = concrete nouns

Regret, love, hate, Monday, Buddhism = abstract

7 types of pronouns

Per _____	Personal:	He like ice cream.
Ref _____	reflexive:	He argued with himself.
In _____	intensive	She herself took out the garbage.
Dem _____	demonstrative	This/that/these/those is/are mine.
Inter _____	interrogative	What/where/who/which/how/why?
Rel _____	relative	The boy who saved James was Tim.
Ind _____	indefinite	Everyone, anybody, some, all, most, both, etc.

What type of pronouns are the underlined words below?

Mr. Johnson, anything you yourself say might be used against you in a court of law. I don't know what you should do, but I would get myself a good lawyer if nobody is assigned to you, who can offer good advice. That is it.

Antecedents are the words pronouns replaced. Indefinite pronouns have no antecedent because they don't refer to specific people, things, or places.

What are the antecedents of the underlined words below?

John never liked anybody. He always stayed home by himself, where he played games all day.

Basic English sentence structure: Complete Subject | Complete Predicate

Action Verbs sometimes have a direct or indirect object.

I sent Jack an apple. "I" = subject, "sent Jack an apple" = complete predicate, "apple" = direct object, "Jack" = indirect object. "sent" is the action verb that directly affects "apple" and indirectly affects "Jack".

Linking Verbs do not have direct or indirect objects because they don't affect objects.

These verbs are usually followed by a predicate noun or predicate adjective.

1. Joseph | is a boy. "Joseph" = subject, "is a boy" = complete predicate, and "boy" = predicate noun.
2. Sally | remained quiet. "Sally" = subject, "remained quiet" = complete predicate, and "quiet" = predicate adjective.

Notice the linking verbs "is" and "remained" don't affect any objects.

Common linking verbs = be, become, feel, taste, remain, appear, look, and seem.

Beware: some verbs are both linking and action verbs. He feels good. (linking). He felt the heat. (action)

Helping Verb(s) and a **Main verb** make up a verb phrase. John has been sleeping. (verb phrase). "Sleeping" is the main verb, the most important word, in the verb phrase. "has been" are helping verbs that support the main verb.

Common helping verbs = has been, have been, should, could, would, might, am, is, are, has, have

Answers:

7 types of pronouns:

Mr. Johnson, **anything you yourself** say might be used against **you** in a court of law. **I** don't know **what you** should do, but **I** would get **myself** a good lawyer if **nobody** is assigned to **you, who** can offer good advice. **That** is **it**.

anything, nobody = indefinite pronouns with NO antecedents.

you, I = personal. Mr. Johnson is the antecedent of "you". The speaker is the antecedent of "I".

yourself = intensive

myself = reflexive

what = interrogative

who = relative

that = demonstrative The antecedent of "that" is the whole explanation above.

it = personal The antecedent of "it" is "all there is to say".

Antecedents:

John never liked anybody. **He** always stayed home by himself, **where** he played games all day.

The pronoun for John is "he". John is the antecedent of "he". (The word "he" replaced)

The pronoun for home is "where". Home is the antecedent of "where". (The word "where" replaced)