

## Noun Tables

Table 5. Nouns and Pronouns

Table 6. Noun Types

Table 7. Pronoun Types: Definite vs. Indefinite

Table 8. Pronoun Types: Personal, Reflexive, Intensive, Interrogative, Demonstrative, Relative

Table 9. Personal Pronouns

Table 10. Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

*See also* <http://alldolledupkits.com/dev/Writing/Tables11-19-Verbs-Final.pdf>, for the following tables:

Table 11. Types of Verbs: Action vs. Auxiliary

Table 12. Action Verbs

Table 13. Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs: Linking Verbs

Table 14. Verbals: Gerunds, Infinitives, and Participles

Table 15. Participles, Used with Auxiliary Verbs, to Form Verb Phrases

Table 16. Other Auxiliary Verbs: Verb Phrases with *Have*, *Be*, *Do*, and Modal Verbs

Table 17. Modal Verbs

Table 18. Verb Tenses and Their Progressive Forms

Table 19. Verb Moods

*See also* <http://alldolledupkits.com/dev/Writing/Tables1-4-Grammar-AdjAdv-Conj-Prep-Final.pdf>, for the following tables:

Table 1. Grammar Terminology: Overview

Table 2. Adjectives (and Articles) and Adverbs

Table 3. Conjunctions

Table 4. Prepositions

**Table 5. Nouns and Pronouns**

Part of speech	What it is and does	Uses in sentences	Example
Noun (See also Table 6, Noun Types)	Word that names or identifies a person, place, or thing	As subjects of sentences or of clauses	<b>Janice</b> donated numerous books, which <b>Greg</b> had given to her, to the library.
		As objects of verbs or of prepositions	Janice gave the <b>books</b> to the <b>library</b> .
		As indirect objects	Janice gave the <b>library</b> the books.
	Nouns can act as other parts of speech, too.	As adjectives modifying another noun	Janice's <b>family</b> room contains some <b>bean-bag</b> chairs, two <b>recliner</b> chairs, a <b>sofa</b> sleeper, a <b>game</b> table, <b>wall-to-wall</b> bookshelves, and a flat- <b>screen</b> TV.
		As adverbs, telling where, when, to what extent, and so on	After burgling books all weekend, Greg returned <b>home Monday</b> , exhausted. (Where? <i>home</i> . When? <i>Monday</i> .)
		As possessives that serve as adjectives	Most of <b>Janice's</b> books are from <b>Greg's</b> burgling exploits.
Pronoun (See also Tables 7–10, on types of pronouns)	Word that substitutes for one or more nouns or pronouns	As subjects of sentences or of clauses	<b>She</b> donated the books, which <b>he</b> had burgled, to the library.
		As objects of verbs or of prepositions	Janice gave <b>them</b> to <b>it</b> .
		As indirect objects	Janice gave <b>it</b> the books.
	Pronouns can act as adjectives, too, modifying other nouns or pronouns.	Personal pronouns may substitute for possessive nouns that serve as adjectives: <i>my, our, your, its, his, her, their</i>	Most of <b>her</b> books are from <b>his</b> burgling exploits. Is Wolfe's <i>Inferno of Modesty</i> <b>your</b> book, <b>her</b> book, or <b>their</b> book?
		Many <b>indefinite pronouns</b> can act as adjectives modifying another noun or pronoun, e.g., <i>all, another, any, both, each, either, few, many, more, most, much, neither, one, other, several, some, such, that, these, this, those, what, which, whose</i>	<b>Each</b> book on <b>this</b> list can be found in <b>any</b> library. <b>Some</b> books can be found in <b>most</b> libraries. <b>Several</b> books can go on <b>these</b> shelves. <b>Those</b> bookshelves can hold <b>more</b> books. <b>Which</b> bookshelves can hold <b>another</b> stack of books?

**Table 6. Noun Types**

Type	Examples	vs.	Type	Examples
<b>Proper</b> (name of a particular person, place, or thing; always capitalized)	<i>Guadalupe McGillicutty, London, Fido, Grandma Moses</i>	vs.	<b>Common</b> (name of any person, place, or thing in a general category of people, places, or things; typically lowercased)	<i>neurosurgeon, city, dog, grandmother</i>
<b>Concrete</b> (tangible)	<i>scalpel, Big Ben, bone, artist</i>	vs.	<b>Abstract</b> (intangible)	<i>skill, pollution, curiosity, creativity</i>
<b>Collective</b> (name of a group of persons, places, or things)	<i>assortment, congregation, gaggle, jury, team</i> For more examples, see <a href="http://sdhatch.com/blog.htm?post=648301">http://sdhatch.com/blog.htm?post=648301</a>		<b>Compound</b> (formed from more than one word, treated as a <i>single</i> noun, <i>not</i> an adjective with a noun)	<b>closed compound:</b> <i>bookmark, bookstore</i> <b>hyphenated compound:</b> <i>jack-of-all-trades, mother-in-law</i> <b>open compound:</b> <i>vice president, high school</i>

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**Table 7. Pronoun Types: Definite vs. Indefinite**

Type	Samplings	Example Uses in Sentences
<b>Definite</b> , referring to a particular person, place, or thing with a specific antecedent noun	<i>he, her, them, you, it, I, my, yours, they, ...</i> See <a href="http://sdhatch.com/blog.htm?post=649341">http://sdhatch.com/blog.htm?post=649341</a> for more examples.	<i><b>She</b> put <b>it</b> on <b>his</b> table.</i> <i><b>We</b> put <b>yours</b> on <b>their</b> table.</i>
vs. <b>Indefinite</b> , referring to a less specific person, place, thing, or idea, which may or may not have a specific antecedent	<i>all, anybody, most, it, that, ...</i> See <a href="http://sdhatch.com/blog.htm?post=649341">http://sdhatch.com/blog.htm?post=649341</a> for more examples.	<i><b>It</b> was tough to find <b>anybody</b> there.</i> <i><b>Most</b> of them were hiding or lost.</i> <i><b>Everybody</b> knows <b>that</b>.</i>

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**Table 8. Pronoun Types: Personal, Reflexive, Intensive, Interrogative, Demonstrative, Relative**

Type	Samplings	Example Uses in Sentences
<p><b>Personal</b>, referring to a specific person (See also Table 9.)</p>	<p><i>I, we, you, it, he, she, they me, us, you, it, him, her, them my, our, your, its, his, her, their mine, ours, yours, its, his, hers, theirs</i></p>	<p><i><b>I</b> am <b>she</b>. <b>We</b> are <b>they</b>. <b>It</b> is <b>he</b>. Joan gave <b>them</b> the book from <b>us</b>. Is Dante’s <i>Bonfire</i> <b>your</b> book, <b>her</b> book, or <b>their</b> book? The book is <b>ours</b>, not <b>his</b> or <b>hers</b>. What’s <b>yours</b> is <b>mine</b>.</i></p>
<p><b>Reflexive</b>, referring back to the subject of a verb, as a complement or an object of a preposition (See also Table 10.)</p>	<p><i>myself, ourselves; yourself, yourselves; herself, himself, itself, themselves</i></p>	<p>The Big Bad Wolf wrapped <b>himself</b> in Granny’s clothes.</p>
<p><b>Intensive</b>, emphasizing an antecedent (See also Table 10.)</p>		<p>The Big Bad Wolf <b>himself</b> decided to try on Granny’s clothes.</p>
<p><b>Interrogative</b>, introducing a question inquiring about a particular person or thing</p>	<p><i>who, whom, what, whose, which</i></p>	<p><b>Who</b> stole the book? From <b>whom</b> was it stolen? <b>Whose</b> book was it originally? <b>Which</b> was the one taken? <b>What</b> do you mean, you stole it?</p>
<p><b>Demonstrative</b>, pointing to a particular noun or pronoun, which may be gleaned from the context or from an antecedent noun or pronoun</p>	<p><i>this, that, these, those</i></p>	<p><b>This</b> is the one she wanted, not <b>those</b>. Is <b>that</b> the one he wanted, or did he want <b>these</b>?</p>
<p><b>Relative</b>, introducing an adjective clause that modifies its antecedent noun</p>	<p><i>that, which, who, whom, whose</i></p>	<p>The straw house, <b>which</b> the first piggy built, was easily blown down by the Big Bad Wolf. The sticks-and-mud house <b>that</b> the second piggy built lasted a little longer before being blown down. The piggy <b>who</b> built the house of bricks had greater success. The three piggies, <b>whose</b> homes the Big Bad Wolf had tried to blow down, settled happily into the third piggy’s home. The Big Bad Wolf, <b>whom</b> the piggies had outwitted, went home to eat soy burgers again.</p>

**Table 9. Personal Pronouns**

	<b>Instances</b>	<b>Example Uses in a Sentence</b>
<b>Part of speech</b>	<b>first person (singular, plural), second person, third person (singular, plural), interrogative</b>	
Subjective noun	<i>I, we, you, it, he, she, they, who</i>	<u>I</u> am <u>she</u> . <u>We</u> are <u>they</u> . <u>It</u> is <u>he</u> .
Objective noun	<i>me, us, you, it, him, her, them, whom</i>	Joan gave <u>them</u> the book from <u>us</u> .
Possessive, as adjective	<i>my, our, your, its, his, her, their, whose</i>	Is it <u>your</u> book, <u>her</u> book, or <u>their</u> book?
Possessive, as noun	<i>mine, ours, yours, its, his, hers, theirs, whose</i>	The book is <u>ours</u> , not <u>his</u> or <u>hers</u> . What's <u>yours</u> is <u>mine</u> .
<b>Person</b>	<b>singular/plural: subject, object, adjectival possessive, nominal possessive</b>	
First person	singular: <i>I, me, my, mine</i>	<u>I</u> have <u>my</u> own house. <u>Mine</u> is the best house for <u>me</u> .
	plural: <i>we, us, our, ours</i>	<u>We</u> have <u>our</u> own house. <u>Ours</u> is the best house for <u>us</u> .
Second person	singular and plural: <i>you, you, your, yours</i>	<u>You</u> have <u>your</u> own house. <u>Yours</u> is the best house for <u>you</u> .
Third person	singular (female): <i>she, her, her, hers</i>	<u>She</u> has <u>her</u> own house. <u>Hers</u> is the best house for <u>her</u> .
	singular (male): <i>he, him, his, his</i>	<u>He</u> has <u>his</u> own house. <u>His</u> is the best house for <u>him</u> .
	singular (neuter): <i>it, it, its, its</i>	Our hamster? <u>It</u> has <u>its</u> own house. <u>Its</u> is the best house for <u>it</u> .
	plural: <i>they, them, their, theirs</i>	<u>They</u> have <u>their</u> own house. <u>Theirs</u> is the best house for <u>them</u> .
<b>Interrogative</b>	<i>who, whom, whose, whose</i>	<u>Who</u> gave the book to <u>whom</u> ? <u>Whose</u> book is it? <u>Whose</u> is it?

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**Table 10. Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns**

		Reflexive pronouns	Intensive pronouns
<b>Definitions: What they do</b>		Refer back to the subject of a verb and act either as a complement to the subject or the object of a preposition	Emphasize, or intensify the impact of, their antecedent nouns or pronouns
Person	Instances	Example Uses in Sentences	
First person	singular: <i>myself</i>	I rewarded <b><i>myself</i></b> for conquering my fears in the vampire-bat habitat.	I <b><i>myself</i></b> managed to conquer my fears in the vampire-bat habitat.
	plural: <i>ourselves</i>	We must steel <b><i>ourselves</i></b> to face this fearsome challenge.	We <b><i>ourselves</i></b> must face this fearsome challenge.
Second person	singular: <i>yourself</i>	I hope you enjoy <b><i>yourself</i></b> on your trip to Romania.	You <b><i>yourself</i></b> should enjoy your trip to Romania.
	plural: <i>yourselves</i>	You can decide for <b><i>yourselves</i></b> whether to stay in Transylvania during your trip.	Only you <b><i>yourselves</i></b> can decide whether to stay in Transylvania during your trip.
Third person	singular (female): <i>herself</i>	She allowed <b><i>herself</i></b> a day to adjust after riding the plane to Romania.	She <b><i>herself</i></b> rode the train from central Romania to Transylvania.
	singular (male): <i>himself</i>	President Obama decided to meet with the Transylvanian delegation by <b><i>himself</i></b> .	President Obama <b><i>himself</i></b> met with the Transylvanian delegation.
	singular (neuter): <i>itself</i>	The vampire bat finally calmed <b><i>itself</i></b> after the terrifying encounter with the humans in the habitat.	The vampire bat <b><i>itself</i></b> was terrified after its encounter with the humans in the habitat.
	plural: <i>themselves</i>	The Transylvanian delegates prepared and served the blood-sausage luncheon all by <b><i>themselves</i></b> .	The Transylvanian delegates <b><i>themselves</i></b> prepared and served the blood-sausage luncheon.

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