** Survival Guide Tribal Speak**

**Nouns**

* A noun is a person, place, or thing.
  + Common nouns are not specific.
    - Example: boy, park, car.
  + Proper nouns refer to a specific noun and are capitalized.
    - Example: Luis, Tropical Park, Honda Civic.

Possessive Nouns

* A possessive noun denotes ownership.
  + Example: John’s car, Eddy’s book bag, the park’s fountain.

Pronouns

* A pronoun takes the place of a noun in a sentence.
  + Example: The girl ran across the street.

She ran across it.

* + Example: Derek jumped over the fence.

He jumped over it.

Common pronouns: I/me/my/mine/you/yours/your/she/he/it/her/him/hers/his/its/we/us/our/ours/they/them/their/theirs

Verbs

* A verb is a word that expresses an action.
  + Example: Melissa *kicked* her little brother.

Adjectives

* An adjective is a word or words that describe or modify a noun. A word is an adjective if it answers one or more of the following questions:
  + - Which one? What kind? How many? How much?
  + Examples: *That* bird is a scarlet ibis.

The *sick* bird sways on the bench.

*Both* brothers stared at the bird.

The bird did not have *enough* strength.

Adverbs

* An adverb is a word that describes and/or modifies a verb, adjective or other adverb. A word is an adverb if it answers one or more of the following questions.
  + - Where? When? How? To what extent?
  + Examples: The children played *outside*.

The author spoke *yesterday*.

We walked *slowly* behind the leader.

He worked *very* hard.

* Adverbs may occur in many places in sentences, both before and after the words they modify.
  + Examples: *Suddenly* the wind shifted.

The wind *suddenly* shifted.

The wind shifted *suddenly*.

* Many adverbs are formed by adding ly to adjectives.
  + Examples: Sweet—sweetly

Gentle—gently

Possible method of integrating parts of speech in your curriculum:

1. Copy and paste an article pertaining to your curriculum. Remove a select number of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs from the article. Replace with blank spaces, labeled with the part of speech missing in order to complete the sentences. Students must fill in the blanks with their own word choices with the required part of speech. Upon completion, you may share the original and compare/contrast their choices with the original author’s.

Example:

"OFF THERE to the right--somewhere--is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ island," said Whitney." It's   
 Adj.  
rather a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--“   
 N. "What island is it?" Rainsford \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 V.  
 "The old charts call it `Ship-Trap Island,"' Whitney replied.

" A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name, isn't it? Sailors have a curious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the place. I don't   
 Adj. N.  
know why. Some superstition--"  
   
"Can't see it," remarked Rainsford, trying to peer through the dank tropical night that was palpable as it pressed its thick \_\_\_\_\_ blackness in upon the yacht.  
 Adj.  
"You've good eyes," said Whitney, with a \_\_\_\_\_\_," and I've seen you pick off a   
 N.  
moose moving in the brown fall bush at four hundred yards, but even you can't see \_\_\_\_\_ miles or so through a moonless Caribbean night."  
 Adj.  
"Nor four yards," admitted Rainsford. "Ugh! It's like moist black \_\_\_\_\_\_."  
 N.