

Parts of Speech.

Noun, Pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

Eight Parts of Speech.

* Interjection: Doctor, lawyer, engineer, artist, Singer, driver, noun, Pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, etc.

* Noun: A noun is a word that names a person, Place, animal, thing or idea.

Shiela is playing with a ball in the park.

Nouns: dog, Politician, tree, house.

David, Shiela, America, everest

Advice, hope, quality, love

team, heard, gang, bunch.

* Pronoun = A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun.

Harry is a boy

Harry lives in London.

London is a big city.

I, You, He, She, It, we, They.

Harry is a boy

He lives in London

It is a big city.

* Verb: A verb is a word that shows action, being or possession.

I jump. (jump, eat, sleep, walk, read, swim, drive.)

He is my friend. am, is, are, was, were.

I have a car have, has, had.

* Adjective: An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

what kind, how many, how much,

what color/colour, how old, how big

• What kind of flower?

a **big** flower.

• What color flower?

a **red** flower.

• How many flowers?

one flower.

• Caring, Sensitive, shy, happy, sad

• helpful, excited, brave

• delicious, sweet, sour.

• tall, short, round, small

* Adverb: An adverb is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb.

The little children played.

The very little children played well.

how little?

very little?

played how?

played well.

• The very little children played extremely well.

how well?

extremely well.

The very little children played extremely well yesterday.

played when?

yesterday.

ASK How? when? or where?

to a Verb, adjective or adverb.

- easy - easily
- gentle - gently
- Angry - angrily
- Cheap - cheaply

- Happy - happily
- lucky - luckily
- quick - quickly
- slow - slowly

* **Preposition:** A preposition is a word that shows the relation of a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence.

• The cat is on the table.

• The table is under the tree.

• Our test is on Monday.

• The sun sets in the evening.

about, above, under, from, after, until, below, beneath, across, onto, between, against, toward, for, on, beside, underneath, in, out, beyond.

* **Conjunction:** A conjunction is a joining word. It connects words and parts of a sentence together.

He is singing - She is (singing) dancing.

He is singing and she is dancing.

Karma is singing but his sister is reading.

I like bread and ~~bread~~ butter.

She goes to yoga class because she likes to keep fit.

He is very rich but he is stingy.

We played the game although it was raining.

If you study well, you will pass the exam.

Since you're my friend, I wouldn't want to hurt you.

* **Interjection:** An interjection is a word that expresses a sudden or strong feeling.

- Yay!
- Aha!
- Ouch!
- Yoo-hoo!
- Alas!

- Hurrah!
- Oh!
- Yuck!
- Whoops!

- Happy - happily
- Lucky - luckily
- Quick - quickly
- Slow - slowly

- Easy - easily
- Gentle - gently
- Angry - angrily
- Cheap - cheaply

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Conjunction: A conjunction is a joining word. It connects 2 words and parts of a sentence together.

He is singing and she is dancing.

He is singing but she is dancing.

Karina is singing and her sister is reading.

I like bread and butter. She goes to yoga because she likes to keep fit.

He is very rich but he is stupid. We played the game although it was raining. If you study well, you will pass the exam. Since you're my friend, I would want to help you.

Interjection: An interjection is a word that expresses a sudden or strong feeling.

Adverbs Song

We can describe or modify
verb Adjective.

How, when, where.

Adverb modifies verb Adjective

Matthew ran quickly. → Adverb.

↓
verb

The red-eyed tree frog croaked loudly. → Adverb.

Black panthers live everywhere.

The gorilla will climb now.

• How Adverb.

Briskly, adoringly, carefully, gracefully, eagerly, happily, quickly, urgently.

• When Adverb.

Before, daily, never, now, then, tomorrow, when, today, weekly, afterwards, annually, still, yesterday.

• Where Adverb.

abroad, anywhere, away, here, in, somewhere, outside, there, underground, upstairs, home, out, inside.

This elephant's ears are very big.

That's an unusually tall tree.

Adverb: modify - intensifier.

Almost daily I am animating.

My brother runs very fast

We can describe or modify

verb Adjective

..Pronouns..

- A pronoun replaces the noun in a sentence.
- A noun names a person, place, thing or idea.

- Personal Pronoun
- Possessive Pronoun
- Reflexive pronoun
- Reciprocal pronoun
- Relative Pronoun.
- Demonstrative Pronoun
- Interrogative Pronoun
- Indefinite pronoun.

* Personal Pronoun: substitutes a specific person or object.

Subject.

I you they

He She it

we

Object

me Him her

You it us.

Them

Example: They went to school.

Example: that is her cat.

* Possessive pronoun: Shows ownership of a noun.

- My
- your
- our
- His
- Her
- Its
- Their

Example: That is my cat

IS that your house?

Independent possessive pronouns aren't followed by another noun.

Example: The house is theirs

The cat's is hers

- mine
- yours
- ours
- His
- Hers
- Its
- Theirs.

* Reflexive pronouns: used when the subject and object of the sentence are the same.

These pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence.

- Myself
- Yourself
- Ourselves
- Himself
- Herself
- Itself
- yourselves
- Themselves

Example: I want to buy myself a new car.

He poured himself a drink

* Reciprocal pronoun

- Each other
- One another

Used when two or more people are doing the same thing.

Example: The kids kicked the ball to one another

Fatima and Anna are talking to each other.

* Relative pronoun

Connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun

- who
- whom
- whose
- which
- where
- when
- why
- what

Example: I don't know which hat to buy

I didn't hear what you said

* Demonstrative pronoun: used to point to the specific noun being mentioned.

They can be singular or plural

Example: Those shoes look great.

These apples are red

- This
- These
- That

* Interrogative Pronoun. • who
• whom
• what
• which
• whose

take the place of a noun in a question

Example: What time will you arrive?

Who is she talking to?

* Indefinite pronouns: Used to show unspecified people or objects.

They can be Singular or Plural

Example: Everyone had arrived.

Anybody can come to the ~~event~~ event.

- Everyone
- Somebody
- All
- Nobody
- Anything
- Few
- Many
- Something
- Anybody.

What is Prepositions.

Prepositions can be divided into eight categories: Time, Place, Direction, Agency, Instrument/Device, Reason, Connection, and origin.

• Part of Speech:

Used to discuss a specific time period such as a date.

Examples: on, in, at, since, for, before, ago, past, till, etc.

Sentence: Chris arrived at one o'clock.

• Prepositions of Place:

Used to relate where something or someone is located.

Examples: in, at, on, near, between, behind, under, below, over, etc.

Sentence: Ravi kept all the books on the table.

• Prepositions for Direction:

Used to express the direction of something

Examples: to, on, onto, in, into, towards, through, etc.

Sentence: my brother went to Europe with his friends.

• Prepositions for Agency:

Used for a thing which is a cause of another thing in the sentence.

Examples: by, with, etc.

Sentence: The house was built by the three siblings.

* Prepositions for Device:

Used to describe certain technologies, machines, or devices.

Examples: on, by, with, with the help, of, etc.

Sentence: She opened the locked door with an old key.

* Prepositions for Reason:

Used to describe why something has occurred or will occur.

Examples: for, through, because of, on account, of, etc.

Sentence: Through her bravery, we were able to escape unharmed.

* Prepositions for connection:

Used to describe possession, relationships, or accompaniment.

Examples: of, to, with.

Sentence: Lisa wanted to go to the ~~concert~~ ~~concert~~ with Victor.

* Prepositions for origin:

Used to describe a person or thing's origin.

Examples: from, of, etc.

Sentence: I'm from New York originally, but I've lived in Dallas for many years.

ADJECTIVES

- Descriptive adjective
 - Adjective of quantity
 - Demonstrative adjective
 - Distributive adjective
 - Interrogative Adjective
 - Possessive adjective
 - Proper adjective
- Limiting adjectives
- Descriptive adjectives

Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.

Descriptive adjectives Limiting adjectives

Describe the quality of the noun or pronoun. Limit a specific noun or pronoun being described.

- Descriptive adjective →
 - Attributive
 - Predicative
- Attributive Adjective.

Attributive a quality to the noun they modify. They come directly before the noun.

Example: That is a beautiful house.

Predicative Adjective

Follows a linking verb and modify the subject of the sentence or clause.

Example: appear, look, seem, be, etc.

Example. That house looks expensive.

- Adjective of quantity — • Definite
• Indefinite.
Describes the amount of the noun or pronoun.

Definite

Tells us exactly how many or how much.

E.g.: two cars → cardinal adjective

Eg. First job → ordinal adjective.

Indefinite

Tells us generally how many or how much.

All, few, many, any, little, much, most, several, etc.

E.g.: He left the house a few hours ago.

- Demonstrative adjective: • This

The same as demonstrative pronouns. • That
• These
• Those

They are used as adjectives to point to specific nouns.

For example:

These are my shoes.

Those earrings are expensive.

- Interrogative adjective • which

Used in an interrogative sentence and modify a noun or noun phrase. • what
• whose

For example:

What did you do today?

Which drawer are the socks in?

- Possessive adjective

Shows ownership of a noun.

For example:

That is my house.

Where is your phone?

- My
- Your
- Her
- His
- Their
- Our
- Its

- Proper adjectives

Modifies a noun or pronoun by adding a proper noun.

- British
- Russian
- Chinese
- Irish
- French

For example:

British comedy

French croissant.

- Distributive adjective

Refers to group members separately instead of collectively.

For example:

Neither of them have finished their homework.

One of the pupils answered the question.

- Each
- Neither
- either
- Every
- Any
- one
- Both.

Language words and Instructions

What are language words?

- They are words that conform the language.
 - Noun: book, girl, pen.
 - Verb: read, write, run.
 - Adjective: Good, happy, ugly.
 - Adverbs: slowly, badly.
- Shrek and burro are badly recreated.
- Prepositions: in, on, by, at, under.
- Phrases: The yellow cat.
- Sentence: The yellow cat plays with a ball and spins around.

Exercises

1). Write the previous words in the correct column.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
Book	Read	Good
Girl	write	happy
Pen	fun	ugly

2). Think of four examples of prepositions.

- There is some milk in the fridge.
- She lost her ring at the beach.
- The food was placed on the table.
- We located the key for the lock.
- She was hiding under the table.
- Ravi kept all the books on the table.
- He drove over the bridge.
- He swam at the lake.
- My brother went to Europe with his friends.
- The house was built by the three siblings.
- She opened the locked door with an old key.
- I'm from New York originally, but I've lived in Dallas for many years.

3). Are these phrases, sentences or questions?

- a). In the park. Sentences
- b). Do you speak English? questions
- c). A black cat. Sentences
- d). She is writing a book Sentences
- e). What's your name? questions.
- f). I like English. Sentences