

# *Section One*

## *Parts of Speech*

Words are divided into different kinds or classes, called Parts of Speech, according to their use; that is, according to the work they do in a sentence. The parts of speech are eight in number:

1. Noun.
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective.
4. Verb.
5. Adverb.
6. Preposition.
7. Conjunction.
8. Interjection.

### *Noun*

A Noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, quality or an idea. Nouns are of **FIVE** types:

1. **Proper noun:** A proper noun names a particular person, place or thing, for example:

London, John, the World Trade Center, Museum of Fine Arts

2. **Common noun:** A Common noun names a class of things, e.g.:  
city, man, building, museum

3. **Abstract noun:** An abstract noun denotes quality, state or an action:  
**Quality:** beauty, honesty, wisdom, truth  
**State:** poverty, childhood, happiness, friendship  
**Action:** thought, flight, anger, laughter

4. **Collective noun:** a collective noun names a collection or group of things or persons taken as a whole, e.g.:  
bunch ( a group of keys, grapes, etc.), an army ( a group of soldiers), crowd ( a group of people), class (a group of students), gang (group of criminals), a herd (group of elephants, sheep, etc.), library (collection of books)

5. **Material noun:** A material noun names a material or substance from which things are made such as silver, gold, iron, cotton, diamond and plastic. These do not take the plural, e.g.

This bottle is made of glass. These books are made of paper. These sweaters are made of wool.

Other examples of material nouns are sugar, wheat, tea, milk and flour

## *Pronoun*

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or of more than one noun,

1. John is absent, because he is ill.
2. John and Adam are close friends. They always play together.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>First Person Pronouns:</b>	I, my, mine, me	we, our, ours, us
<b>Second Person Pronouns:</b>	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
<b>Third Person Pronouns:</b>	he, his, him she, her, hers it, its	they, their, theirs, them

Other kinds of Pronouns are:

**Relative Pronouns** ( these are related to a noun or pronoun before them ), e.g.

Who, whom, whose, which, that

The novel that I borrowed from the library was very interesting.

I know John who broke the window.

**Interrogative Pronouns** ( used in questions), e.g.

Who...? When....? Where....? What....? Which....? Whom...?

**Demonstrative Pronouns:** (used to point out a specific person or thing), e.g.

This, that, these, those

**Indefinite Pronouns:** (not referring to a definite person or thing), e.g.

All each more one another most several someone no one, etc.

**Reflexive Pronouns:** (the –self, -selves forms of the personal pronouns), e.g.

Myself ourselves yourself yourselves himself, herself, itself themselves

*Note: Never say or write hisself or theirselves.*

## *Adjective*

An Adjective is a word used to modify a noun or pronoun, e.g.

1. He is a brave boy.
2. There are twenty boys in this class.
3. I love this park.
4. The sky was cloudy.

**Articles** (a, an and the) are the most widely used adjectives, e.g.

A ranger helped us. The ranger was tall and strong.

I ate an apple.

This is the biggest building in town.

Lions are the kings of the forest.

### **Pronoun or Adjective?**

- 1-Those are excited fans.
- 2-Those fans are excited.
- 3-Many cheered the famous athlete.
- 4-Many fans cheered the famous athlete.

### **Nouns used as adjectives**

Salad bowl grocery store chicken dinner gold chain

## *Verb*

A verb is a word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement. A verb can be transitive, intransitive, e.g.:

- 1-She flew the airplane.
- 2- James Joyce wrote novels.
- 3-The train stops.
- 4-The birches swayed.
- 5- Jane weeds the garden every day.
- 6-Jane weeds every day.
- 7-He runs two miles a day.
- 8-I will read a lot.
- 9-We shall go to the cinema.
- 10- I am going to read a lot this week.
- 11-He has visited Chicago.
- 12-He has worked there several years.
- 13-After she had revised her essay, she handed it in.

## *Adverb*

An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb modifies a word by telling how, when, where, or to what extent, e.g.:

- 1- Ann sings loudly.
- 2- The bird was chirping downstairs.
- 3- Our team won its first prize today.
- 4- People's views of the past are constantly changing.
- 5- The policeman was very brave.
- 6- The guide spoke too slowly.
- 7- She writes beautifully.
- 8- She has a beautiful handwriting.

## *Preposition*

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence, e.g.

Above across against along at in on of from by during into round  
up till/until near, etc.

1-I'll see you at 8:15 p.m.

2-Call me at lunchtime.

3-I'll be at home on Tuesday.

4-The meeting is on June 23<sup>rd</sup>.

5-I had to work on Christmas Day.

6- She was born at 6:16 in the morning.

7-The street is very quiet at night.

8-We always go on vacation in Summer.

9-What are you doing at the weekend?

10-I saw Ann waiting at the bus stop.

11- He jumped over the fence.

12-Come and sit by me.

13- She sent a letter to me.

14- My mother bought a present for me.

## *Conjunction*

The conjunction joins words or groups of words, e.g.

1-John and Sam are brothers.

2-We can walk to the shopping mall or take a bus.

3- They were rich but unhappy.

There are three types of conjunctions:

1- **Coordinating conjunctions:** These join equal parts of a sentence, e.g.  
And, but, or, nor, for, so and yet.

2- **Correlative conjunctions:** These are used in pairs, e.g.  
Either....or, neither....no, both...and, not only...but also.

3- **Subordinating Conjunctions:** These join two parts of a sentence; one is  
dependent and the other is independent, e.g.  
After, before, until, when, where, though, because, wherever, etc.

## *Interjection*

An interjection is a word that expresses emotion and has no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence. These show feelings of joy, anger, excitement, or fright, e.g.

Ouch! Ugh! Wow! Oh! Oops!

These express strong emotions and are followed by an exclamation mark.

An interjection that shows only mild emotions is followed by a comma, e.g.

Well, I'm just not sure.

### Exercises

Determine the parts of speech of the followings:

- 1- Rich heard the light patter of raindrops.
- 2- The room was filled with light.
- 3- Let's light some candles this evening.