

GRAMMAR

LESSON "1"

A-Parts of Speech

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Introduction

What is the Grammar?

Grammar is the breaking down of the building blocks, or parts of speech, in language, and the use of those pieces to form complete sentences.

In this lesson, we will identify the **eight** primary **parts of speech**, and look at their **functions**.

Why studying Grammar important?

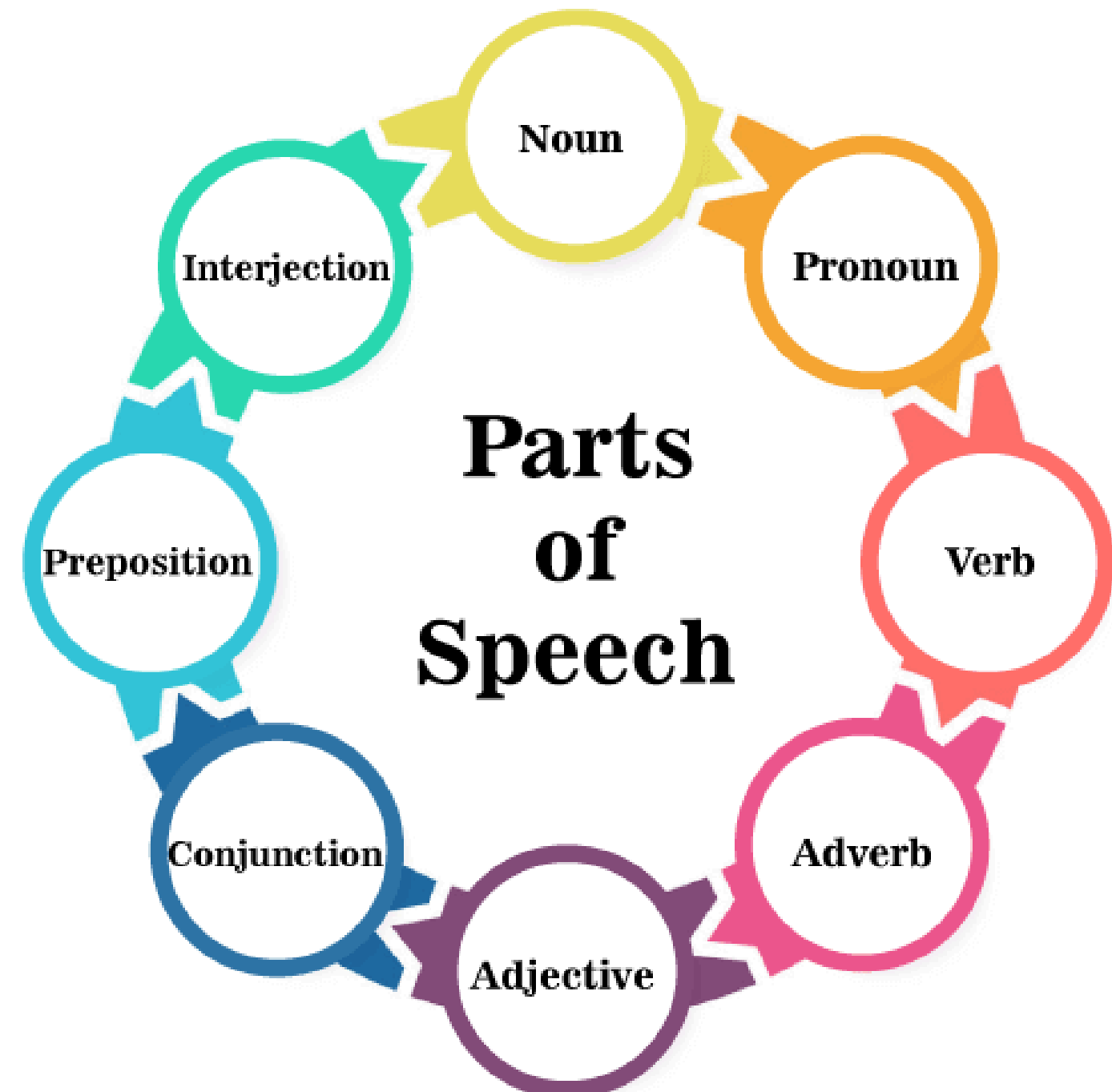
*Grammar is a set of rules that explain how words are used in a language through both **writing & speaking** .

* It sets a standard for **how** words or group of words and sentences **should be arranged together**.



A-Parts of speech

- Part of speech refers to the **role** a word plays in a sentence and they are "8". These roles were designed to work together
- Understanding the different parts of speech is essential for **building strong sentences.**



1-NOUNS

🔍 A noun is a word that names a **person, place, concept, or object.**

🔍 Nouns are divided into **common nouns** and **proper nouns.**

Common Noun

reference general people, places, and things.

Proper Noun

are specific and exact.

| Type of Noun | Common Noun | Proper Noun |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Person | president | Abraham Lincoln |
| Place | city | New York City |
| Thing | tissues | Kleenex ✓ |
| | not capitalized | capitalized |

🔍 Nouns can be **singular** or **plural**. When you are talking about one person, animal, place, or thing, **use a singular noun**

🔍 When you are talking about **two or more** people, animals, places, or things, use **plural nouns**. Most nouns are made plural by adding **-s** at the end

e.x tree - trees
book - books

ARTICLES

- In English, there are three articles: **a**, **an**, and **the**.
- Articles are used **before** nouns and **before** adjectives.
- The definite article (**the**) is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader.
Ex. I am reading **the** book.
- The **indefinite** article (a, an) is used before a noun that is **general** or when its identity is not known.

Definite article:

The (before a **singular** or **plural** countable /uncountable noun)
The word "the" is called the definite article.

Uses:

Before a noun when you are talking about a certain person or thing.

You also use the before a noun when there is only one.

For example:

the sun

the moon

the sky

Indefinite article

1-a (before a singular countable noun beginning with a consonant sound)

2-an (before a countable singular noun beginning with a vowel sound)

A - An

a + consonant

a + lamp
a + door
a + house
a + bag
a + tomato

an + vowel

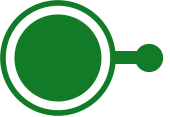
an + apple
an + elephant
an + ice-cream
an + orange
an + umbrella

Examples

It is an apple

This is a book

2-PRONOUNS

 A pronoun is a word **that takes the place** of specific nouns (**common nouns or a proper noun**).

And that is when the reader or listener already knows which **specific noun you're referring to**.

Types of pronoun:

| Pronouns Types | Use | Example |
|----------------|---|---|
| Personal | Refer to specific persons or things | I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them |
| Possessive | Show ownership or possession | Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs |
| Reflexive | Reflect back to the subject of the sentence | Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves |
| Demonstrative | Point to specific persons or things | This, that, these, those |
| Interrogative | Used to ask questions | Who, whom, whose, what, which |
| Relative | Used to introduce a relative clause | Who, whom, whose, which, that |

3-VERBS

● **Verbs:** A word that expresses an action or state of being.
The basic types of verbs include; **action**, and **helping**.

● **1- Dynamic /Action verbs:**
Express specific actions and are used any time you want to show action or discuss someone doing something.
Action verb examples:
Running
Dancing
walking

● **2-Auxiliary verbs ;**
are also known as **helping verbs** and are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a question or negative.

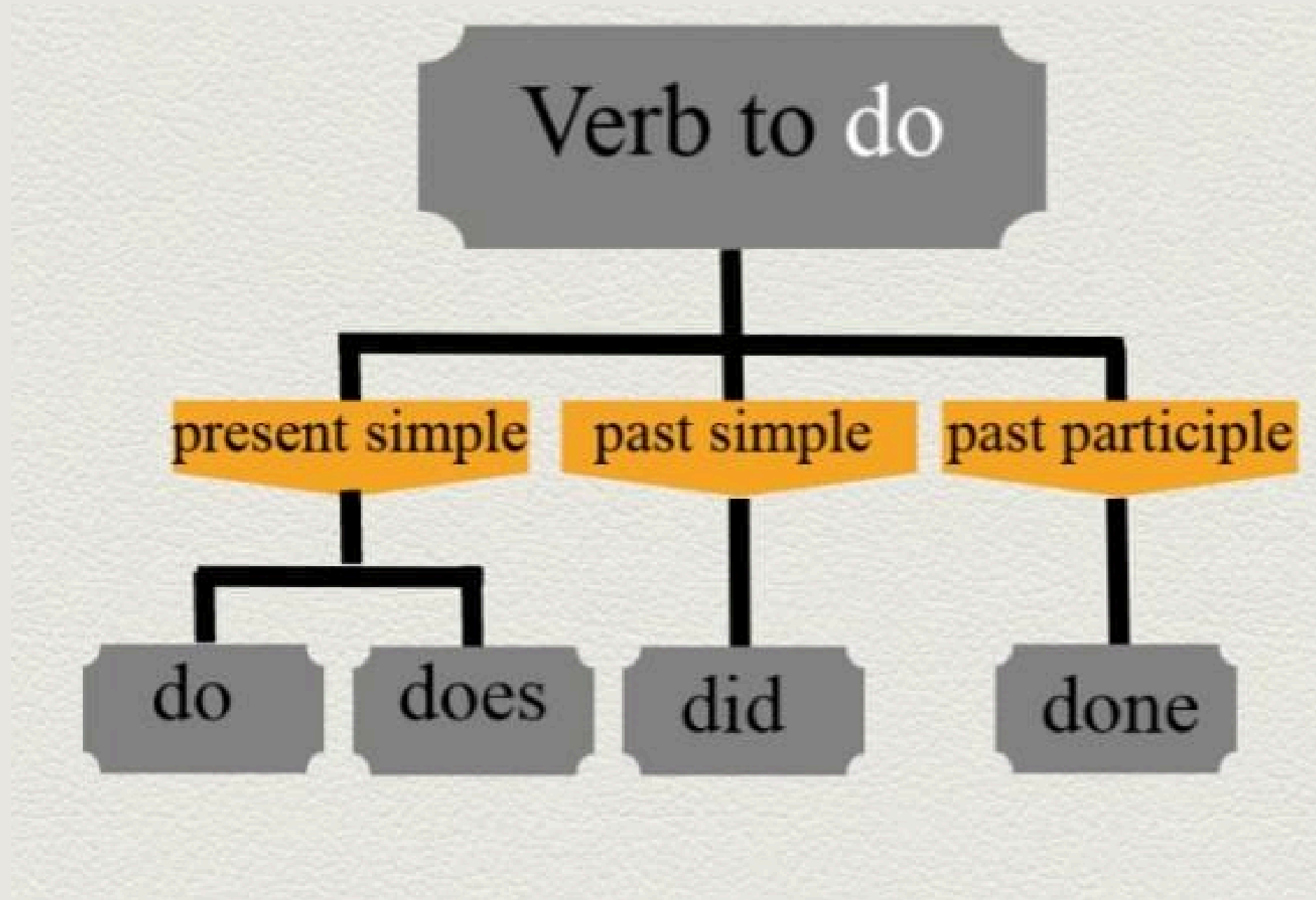
● Common examples of auxiliary verbs include:

1-verb **to be**(is, are, am)

2-verb **to do**(do, does, did)

3-verb **to have** (have, has, had)

● These auxiliary verbs give some context to the main verb, for example, letting the reader know when the action took place.



Example:

- 1- **Do** you go to work **every day**?
- 2- **Did** you go to work **yesterday**?

4-ADJECTIVES

- An adjective is a **describing** word that tells you more about a noun. An adjective usually appears **before** the noun it describes; example:
 - I have a **black** dog
 - Sometimes, adjectives **are at the end of a sentence**:
 - My dog is black.
- There are different kinds of adjectives. Some adjectives describe the **qualities** (difficult , Strong) **quantity**(some, lot of,a few, numbers ***ten books***) size (large ,small) of the nouns.

5-ADVERBS

- An adverb is a word that **describes** a **verb**. It tells you about an action, or the way something is done.
 - A lot of adverbs end in -ly
- **Adverbs types :**
 - 1-**adverbs of manner** describe the way something is done. It shows HOW the action is done.
 - Ex: It is raining **heavily**.
 - 2-**Adverbs of time** describe **when** something happens.
 - Ex: Everyone arrived **early**.
 - 3-**Adverbs of place** describe **where** something happens.
 - EX: It's raining. Let's go **inside**.

6-CONJUNCTIONS

- A conjunction is a **linking** word such as **and, or, but, so, although,** and **because**.
- Conjunctions are used to **connect** words or sentences.
- A conjunction may link two or more than two words or sentences.
- The words **before, after, as, when, while, until, since,** are also conjunctions. They tell **when** something happens, so they are called conjunctions of **time**.

7-PREPOSITIONS

- A preposition is a word that connects one thing with another, showing how they are related. Some prepositions tell you about :
 - 1-**position**
ex: There is an old castle **on** the hill
 - 2-**Time**:
Ex: Joe arrived **in** the morning.
 - 3-**place**:
ex: There's a big cat **under** the table.A preposition is usually followed by a noun or pronoun.

8-INTERJECTIONS

- An interjection is a word that expresses a sudden, strong feeling such as surprise, pain, or pleasure.
- Notice that an exclamation point (!) is often used after interjections.
- Example:
Wow!

Oh!
Good!
Oh no!
Hooray!
Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?