





11/28/2 021

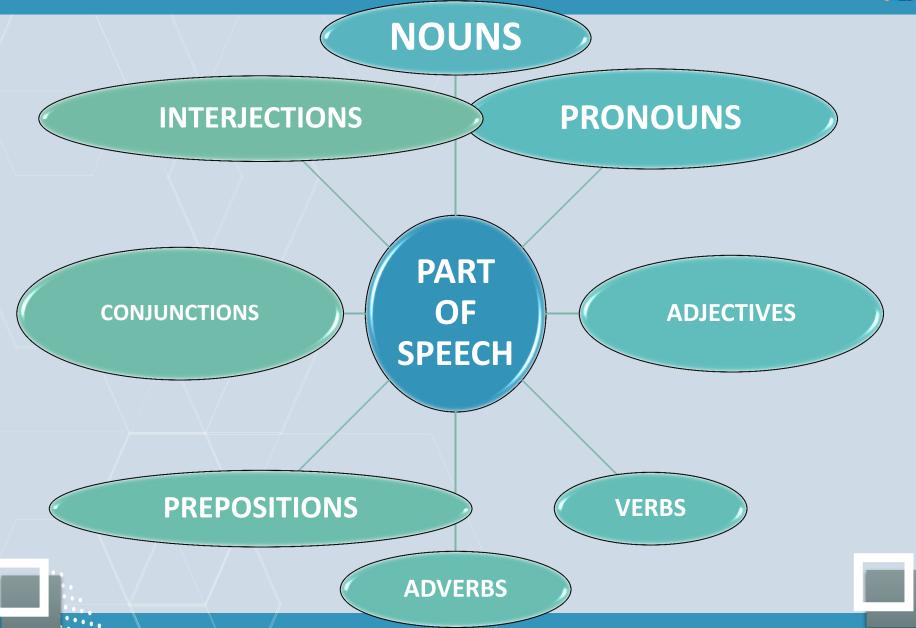




 Parts of speech describe the job a word does in a sentence.

- Parts of speech are the basic types of words that are used in English. All the words in English language must belong to one or the part of speech.
- It is important to recognize and identify the different types of words in English, so that we can understand grammar and use the right word form in the right place.







# **NOUNS**

A noun is a word that names a person, place, a thing, or an idea.

Act as a the subject/object in a sentence

Examples:

Idea: love, beauty

Person: uncle, Intan, Maliq, woman

Thing: bicycle, magazine, pencil, book







# **PRONOUNS**

A pronoun is a word that can take the place of a noun.

Example: she, him, they, us, I, our, myself.

- 1. Who told you that?
- 2. They met us at the park.
- 3. Something is burning.





#### Referring to persons or nouns:

- I, my, mine, me, myself
- You, your, yours, yourself, yourselves
- He, his, him, himself
- She, hers, her, herself
- It, its itself
- We, our, ours, us, ourselves
- They, their, theirs, them, themselves
- Who, whose, whom, whoever, whomever
- Everybody, anybody, somebody
- Everyone, anyone, someone
- None, no one, no body

#### Referring to nouns:

- This, one, each, some, any, all
- That, either, neither, many, more, much, most
- These, other, another, what, which
- Those, both, several, few, whatever, whichever



# **ADJECTIVES**

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun by limiting its meaning.

Descriptive words that most often describe nouns or pronouns.

Can describe other adjectives.

A lot of adjectives end in the suffix –ous

### Example:

Happy, big, purple, thin, beautiful.







# **VERBS**

A verb is a word that expresses action in a sentence or a state of being.

Known as predicate of the sentence.

End in the suffix -ed, -ing, -s

#### Example:

Show action (example: to run, jump, sleep, write)

Show time (example: run/ran,go/went)

State something (example: to be)

Show number (example: was/ were)

Show condition (example: It seems)

. My classmates **admired** my new handphone.

I gave Syazwan my magazine.





### **ADVERBS**

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by making its meaning more specific.

Adverbs can come either before or after the verbs they are describing.

Adverbs typically end in the suffix –ly

Adverbs modify by answering the questions "when", "where", "how" and 'how much.

Example: Slowly, quickly, awful, therefore coriously

- He walked to his room quickly.
- 2. This laksa tastes awful.
- 3. Harith talked **slowly** over the phone
  - She often drinks coffee with milk.





### **PREPOSITIONS**

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

Prepositions show where, time and place or give direction.

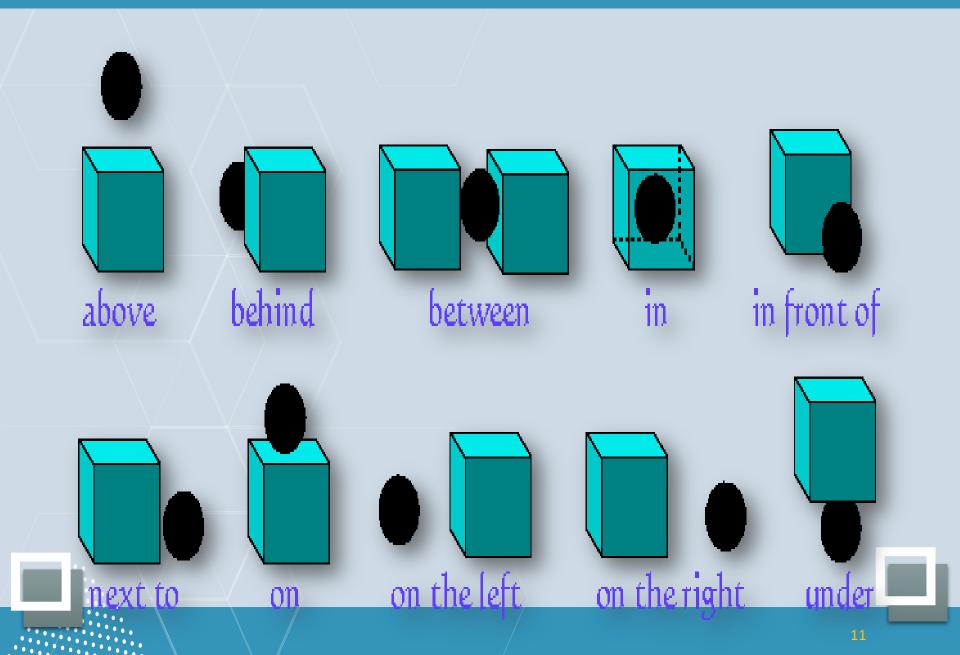
# Example:

over, across, through, to, beside, beneath, into, inside, during, since.

- 1. The bird flew **over** the barn.
- 2. The presents were placed under the tree.









# CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins single words or groups of words.

Conjunctions join a phrases or clauses or words together in sentences, and are often separated by a comma

A semicolon can take the place of a comma and a conjunction

Example: and, but, yet, so, or, either, while, alth

- 1. Matt and Tiss are running.
  - They are planning and building a house.



# INTERJECTIONS

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses emotion or exclamation.

Do not need sentences to make sense.

Usually placed at the beginning of sentences and are followed by a punctuation mark.

Example: Ouch! Eww! Awe! Wow!

1. Eww. Those food look disgusting.





# **EXERCISES**

Identify all the parts of speech in the following sentence:

Yesterday we went to the cinema because John had luckily received two free tickets.





