

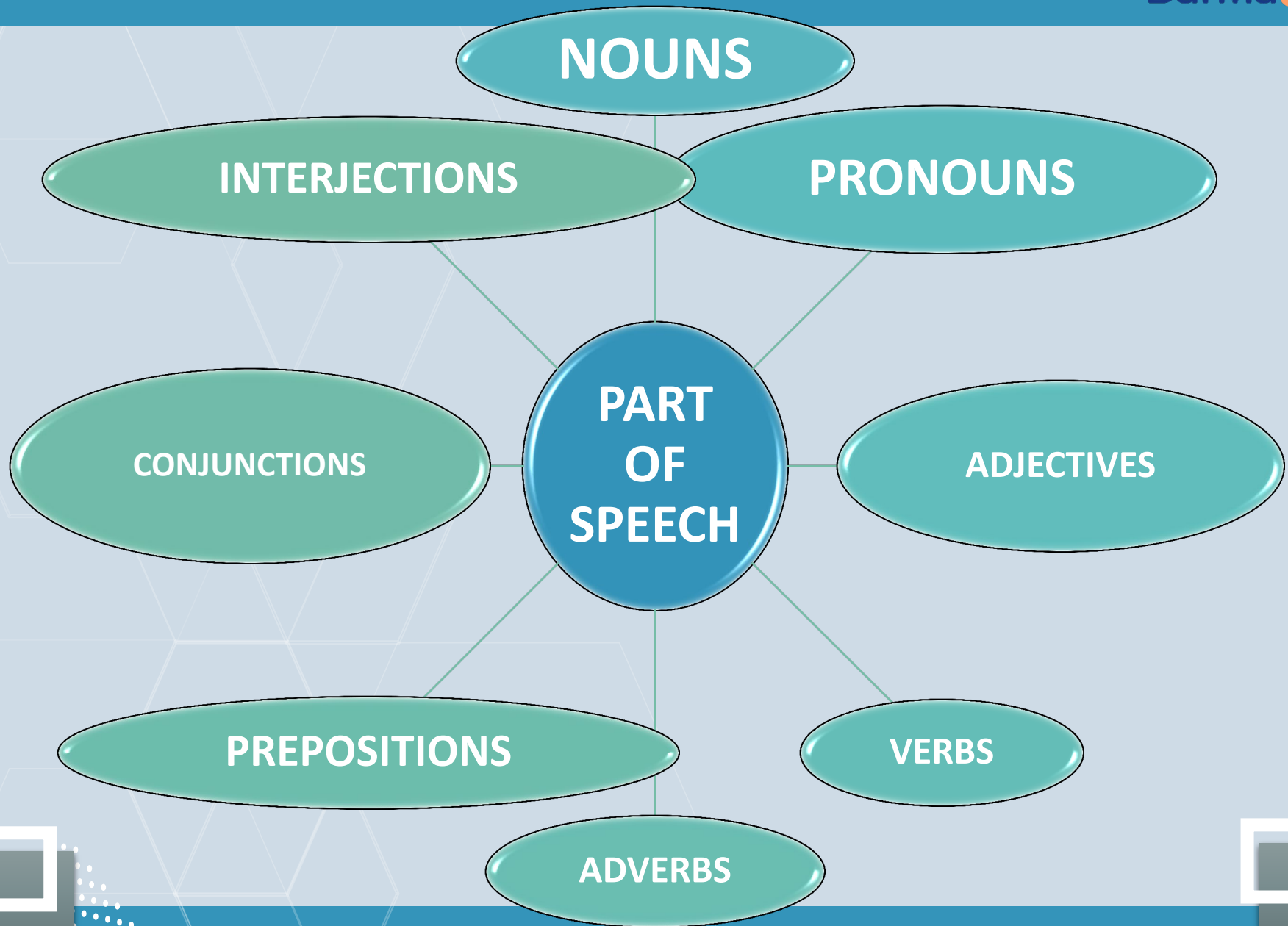


OVERVIEW : PART OF SPEECH



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- 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.



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

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)

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

2. 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.

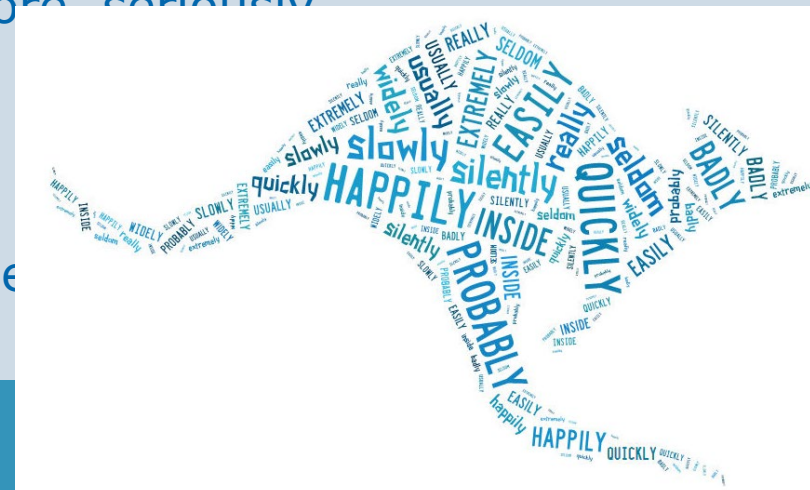
Adverbs can come either before or after the verbs they are describing.

Adverbs typically end in the suffix -ly

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

Example : Slowly, quickly, awful, therefore seriously

1. He walked to his room **quickly**.
2. This laksa tastes **awful**.
3. Harith talked **slowly** over the phone.
4. 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.

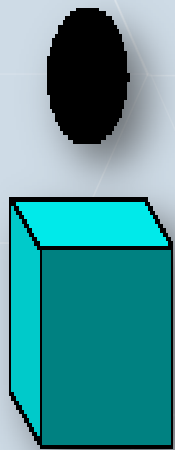
Prepositions show where, time and place or give direction.

Example :

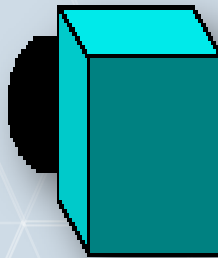
over, across, through, to, beside, beneath, into, inside, during, since.

1. The bird flew **over** the barn.

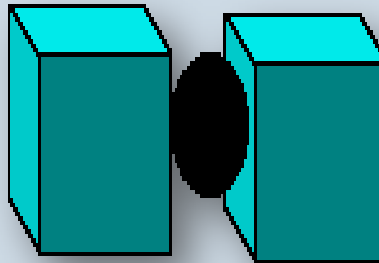
2. The presents were placed **under** the tree.



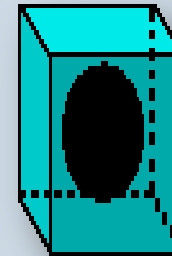
above



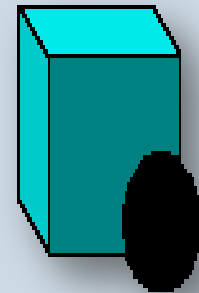
behind



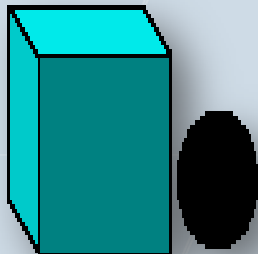
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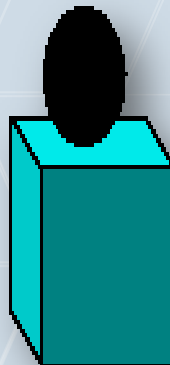
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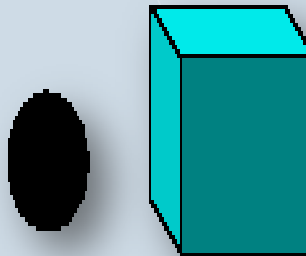
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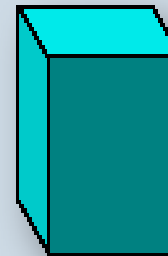
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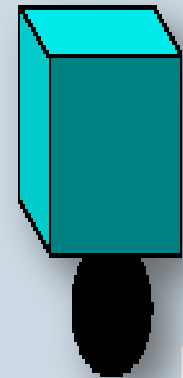
on



on the left



on the right



under

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.

