

## Lecture n°01: The Parts of Speech

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight (08) parts of speech: the noun, the verb, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

### Pronouns

Pronoun types	examples
<b>Personal pronouns</b> Personal pronouns subject : <i>I, you, he, she, it, we, we, you, they</i> Personal pronouns object : <i>Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them</i>	-You are happy -They won the league -Paul knows <i>her</i> -Paul gave <i>them</i> the letter
<b>Possessive pronouns:</b> <i>mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, yours, theirs</i> (they are similar to possessive adjectives) <b>Possessive adjectives:</b> <i>my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their</i> <b>Demonstrative pronouns:</b> <i>this, these, that, those</i>	-The dog is <i>mine</i> (possessive pronoun) -That is <i>my</i> dog (possessive adjective) -Three customers wanted <i>these</i> <i>This</i> is puny; <i>that</i> is the tree I want (demonstrative pronouns) - <i>This</i> soup is very smelly You smell <i>that</i> factory from here (demonstrative adjective)
<b>Interrogative pronouns:</b> <i>who, whom, which, what, where, how, (whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever)</i> <b>Interrogative adjective (which, what)</b>	- <i>Who</i> told you to do that? <i>who</i> won the race? <i>Whom</i> shall we ask? <i>Which</i> is the greater? <i>What</i> is that? (Interrogative pronouns) - <i>Which</i> feat is the greater (interrogative adjective)
<b>Reciprocal pronouns:</b> <i>each other, one another</i>	-Jack and Jill hate <i>each other</i> . (Note: Jack hates Jill, and Jill hates Jack. The action is reciprocated.) -our dogs and cat love <i>one another</i> .
<b>Relative pronouns:</b> <i>who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that</i>	-the lady <i>who</i> made your dress is waiting outside. -I saw the dog <i>which</i> ate the cake. -we did not know the tune <i>that</i> had been playing. -I rode my bike, <i>which</i> now had two flat tyres, back home
<b>Indefinite pronouns:</b> <i>all, any, anyone, anybody, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, few many, nobody, none one several, some, somebody, someone, something.</i>	- <i>everyone</i> is already here. - <i>All</i> in the lobby must remain seated. -please take <i>some</i> to Mrs. Chandler (indefinite pronouns) - please take <i>some</i> lemons to Mrs. Chandler (indefinite adjectives)
<b>Reflexive pronouns:</b> <i>myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, themselves</i>	-I like <i>myself</i> -He <i>spoke to</i> himself

### Adjectives

Adjective types	Examples
<b>Articles:</b> grammarians also consider articles (the, a, an) to be adjectives	-read <i>the</i> book -read <i>a</i> book
<b>Demonstrative, possessive, interrogative, and indefinite adjectives :</b>	have already been explained in pronoun types
<b>Proper adjectives:</b> start with capital letters just like proper nouns	<b>Proper noun</b> America , English, Mexico <b>Proper adjective</b> <i>American</i> cars, <i>English</i> grammar, <i>Mexican</i> food
<b>Compound adjectives:</b> are adjectives that comprise more than one word	-this is a <i>four-foot</i> table -Daniella is a <i>part-time</i> worker.
<b>Adjectives of quantity:</b> numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question "how many?"	- <i>Twenty-one</i> students failed the exam. -the plants need <i>more</i> water.
A lot of English adjectives end with these suffixes: -able/-ible : adorable, invisible, responsible, uncomfortable -al : educational, gradual, illegal, viral -an : American, Mexican, urban -ar : cellular, popular, spectacular, -ent : intelligent, potent, silent, violent -ful : harmful, powerful, tasteful, thoughtful -ic/- ical : athletic, energetic, energetic, magical, scientific -ine : bovine, canine, equine, feminine, masculine -ile : agile, docile fertile, virile -ive : informative, native, talkative -less : careless, endless, homeless, timeless -ous : cautious, dangerous, enormous -some : awesome, handsome, lonesome	Adjectives can specify the quality, the size, the shape, the age, the color, the number, the origin of the material of nouns or pronouns. -It's a <i>big</i> table. (size) -It's a <i>round</i> table.(shape) -It's an <i>old</i> table.(age) -It's a <i>brown</i> table. (color) -It's an <i>English</i> table.(origin) -It's a <i>wooden</i> table. (material) Adjectives answer at least one of these adjective questions - <i>which one?</i> (Yellow, the, that) <i>What kind?</i> (furry, plastic, special) - <i>how many?</i> (sixteen, several, many) <i>Whose?</i> (Caroline's, his, its, John's)

### Adverbs

Adverb types	Examples
<b>Adverbs of time:</b> <i>afterwards, already, again, immediately, last month, tonight, now, soon, early, then, and, yesterday.</i>	-His factory was burned down <i>a few months ago</i> - <i>last week</i> , we were stuck in the lift for an hour. -she came <i>yesterday</i>
<b>Adverbs of place:</b> <i>above, below, here, outside, over there, there, under, upstairs</i>	-We can stop <i>here</i> for lunch. -Of course, I looked <i>everywhere!</i> -The children are playing <i>outside</i>
<b>Adverbs of manner:</b> <i>badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly</i> and others that include <i>well, hard, fast, etc</i>	-The brothers were <i>badly</i> injured in the flight -they had to act <i>fast</i> to save the others floating in the water.

	-At the advanced age of 88, she still sang very <b>well</b>
<b>Adverbs of degree:</b> <i>almost, much, nearly, quite, really, so, too, very, totally, etc</i>	-It was <b>too</b> dark for us to find our way out of the cave ( <b>before adjective</b> ) -The child is <b>very</b> talented. ( <b>Very</b> answers the question, to what degree is the child talented?)
<b>Adverbs of frequency:</b> <i>always, ever, daily, frequently, generally, regularly, hardly ever, occasionally, , never, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, twice, usually, weekly, monthly, yearly</i>	-He goes to school <b>daily</b> . -she <b>never</b> smokes -he is <b>always</b> late for class.
<b>Interrogative adverbs:</b> <i>why, where, when, how</i> (used to ask questions)	- <b>Why</b> are you so late? There was a lot of traffic. - <b>where</b> is my passport? In the drawer. - <b>How</b> are you? I'm fine. - <b>when</b> does the train arrive? At 11:15.
<b>Relative adverbs:</b> <i>where, when, why</i> act as adverbs when they join sentences or clauses	-This is a swimming pool - I used to swim in the pool. → This is the pool <b>where</b> I used to swim -The dogs frightened the cat. - The cat ran up the tree → The dogs are the reason <b>why</b> the cat ran up the tree.
<b>Conjunctive adverbs:</b> <i>also, consequently, finally, furthermore, hence, however, incidentally, indeed, instead, likewise, meanwhile, nevertheless, next, nonetheless, otherwise, still, then, therefore, thus</i> . A conjunctive adverb is not strong enough to join independent clauses without the aid of semicolon.	-Jeremy kept talking in class; <b>therefore</b> , he got in trouble. -I like you a lot; <b>in fact</b> , I think we should be best friends. -You must do your homework; <b>otherwise</b> , you might get a bad grade.

## Conjunctions

Conjunction types	Examples
<b>Coordinating conjunctions:</b> <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i> (fanboys)	-John <b>and</b> David become friends.
<b>Correlative conjunctions:</b> <i>both...and, either...or, neither...nor, whether...or, not only ...but also</i>	- <b>Both</b> you <b>and</b> me like sport.
<b>Subordinating conjunctions:</b> <i>after, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, since, so that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, while</i>	- <b>if</b> you expose better to the sunrays, it melts

## Some Common Prepositions

About	Beside	Instead of	Through
Above	Between	Into	Throughout
Across	Beyond	Like	Till
After	<u>But</u>	Near	To
Against	By	Of	Toward
Along	Despite	Off	Under
Among	Down	On	Underneath
Around	During	Onto	Until
At	Except	Out	Up
Before	<u>For</u>	Outside	Upon
Behind	From	Over	With
Below	In	Since	Within
Beneath	Inside	Past	Without

## Interjections

*Hmm, oh no, hey, ouch, hurray, ha, hello...*

**\*Activity:** divide the following sentences into parts of speech.

Example: she returned my pencil to me.  
Pronoun verb pronoun noun preposition pronoun

- 1- Hi ! how are you?
- 2- My friend speaks English fluently.
- 3- The can is empty.
- 4- He went to school and he met Fred.