

Parts of Speech

Definition

The **parts of speech** are the primary categories of words according to their function in a sentence.

We'll look at a brief overview of them below.

1-Nouns

Nouns are words that identify or name people, places, or things. Nouns can function as **the subject** of a clause or sentence, an object of a verb, or an object of a preposition.

There are several different types of English nouns. It is often useful to recognize what type a noun is because different types sometimes have different rules. This helps you to use them correctly.

1.1-Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

- **Common Nouns**

Most nouns are common nouns. Common nouns refer to people, places and things in general like *chair* or *dog*. Any noun that is not a name is a common noun.

Examples: *teacher, car, music, danger, receipt*

- Have you seen my **dog**?
- The **books** are on your **desk**.

- **Proper Nouns**

Names of people, places or organizations are proper nouns. Your name is a proper noun. *London* is a proper noun. *United Nations* is a proper noun.

Rule: Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

1.2- Concrete Nouns and Abstract Nouns

- **Concrete Nouns**

Concrete nouns are physical things that you can touch.

Examples: *man, rice, head, car, furniture, mobile phone*

- How many **stars** are there in the **universe**?
- Have you met **James Bond**?

- **Abstract Nouns**

Abstract nouns are the opposite of concrete nouns. They are things that you cannot touch. Abstract nouns are ideas, concepts and feelings.

Examples: *happiness, courage, danger, truth*

1.3-Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns

- **Countable Nouns**

(also called **count nouns**)

You can count countable nouns. Countable nouns have singular and plural forms.

Examples: *ball, boy, cat, person*

- **Uncountable Nouns**

(also called **mass nouns**)

You cannot count uncountable nouns. You need to use "measure words" to quantify them.

Rule: We never use uncountable nouns with the indefinite article (*a/an*). Uncountable nouns are always singular.

Examples: *water, happiness, cheese*

1.4- Collective Nouns

A collective noun denotes a group of individuals.

Examples: *class* (group of students), *pride* (group of lions), *crew* (group of sailors)

Examples:

- His **family** live in different countries.
- An average **family** consists of four people.
- The new **company** is the result of a merger.
- The **board of directors** will meet tomorrow.

1.5- Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. Most compound nouns are [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun]. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

Compound nouns have three different forms:

1. open or spaced - space between words (**bus stop**)
2. hyphenated - hyphen between words (**mother-in-law**)

3. closed or solid - no space or hyphen between words (**football**)

Examples: *cat food, blackboard, breakfast, full moon, washing machine, software*

- Can we use the **swimming pool**?
- They stop work at **sunset**.

2- Pronouns

Pronouns are words that represent nouns (people, places, or things). Grammatically, pronouns are used in the same ways as nouns; they can function as subjects or objects.

Pronoun Chart					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

3- Verbs

Verbs are words that describe the actions—or states of being—of people, animals, places, or things. Verbs function as the root of what's called **the predicate**, which is required (along with a subject) to form a complete sentence; therefore, every sentence must include at least one verb. Verbs include action words like *run, walk, write, or sing*, as well as words describing states of being, such as *be, seem, feel, or sound*.

4-Adjectives

Adjectives are words that modify (add description to) nouns and (occasionally) pronouns.

They can be a part of either the subject or the predicate.



Adjectives List



1. able
2. acceptable
3. according
4. accurate
5. action
6. active
7. actual
8. additional
9. administrative
10. adult
11. afraid
12. after
13. afternoon
14. agent
15. aggressive
16. ago
17. airline
18. alive
19. all
20. alone
21. alternative
22. amazing
23. angry
24. animal
25. annual
26. another
27. anxious
28. any
29. apart
30. appropriate

31. asleep
32. automatic
33. available
34. aware
35. away
36. background
37. basic
38. beautiful
39. beginning
40. best
41. better
42. big
43. bitter
44. born
45. both
46. brave
47. brief
48. bright
49. brilliant
50. broad
51. brown
52. budget
53. business
54. busy
55. calm
56. capable
57. capital
58. car
59. careful
60. certain

61. chance
62. character
63. cheap
64. chemical
65. chicken
66. choice
67. civil
68. classic
69. clean
70. clear
71. close
72. cold
73. comfortable
74. commercial
75. common
76. competitive
77. complete
78. complex
79. comprehensive
80. confident
81. connect
82. conscious
83. consistent
84. constant
85. content
86. cool
87. corner
88. correct
89. crazy
90. creative

91. critical
92. cultural
93. curious
94. current
95. cute
96. dangerous
97. dark
98. daughter
99. day
100. dead
101. dear
102. decent
103. deep
104. dependent
105. designer
106. desperate
107. different
108. difficult
109. direct
110. dirty
111. distinct
112. double
113. downtown
114. dramatic
115. dress
116. drunk
117. dry
118. due
119. each
120. east

121. eastern
122. easy
123. economy
124. educational
125. effective
126. efficient
127. either
128. electrical
129. electronic
130. embarrassed
131. emergency
132. emotional
133. empty
134. enough
135. entire
136. environmental
137. equal
138. equivalent
139. even
140. evening
141. every
142. exact
143. excellent
144. exciting
145. existing
146. expensive
147. expert
148. express
149. extension
150. external

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5-Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or even entire clauses.

Depending on what they modify (and how), adverbs can appear anywhere in the sentence.

Adverbs are commonly formed from adjectives by adding “-ly” to the end, as in *slowly*, *quickly*, *widely*, *beautifully*, or *commonly*.



















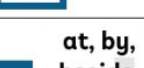











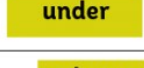





ADVERBS

An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
 It tells us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency.
 An adverb can tell...

HOW?	WHERE?	WHEN?	HOW MUCH?	HOW OFTEN?
quietly peacefully carefully slowly badly closely easily well fast quickly cheerfully	above abroad far away back here outside backwards behind below down	now yesterday soon later tomorrow yet already tonight today then last year	quite fairly too enormously entirely very extremely rather almost absolutely just	always sometimes often frequently normally generally usually occasionally seldom rarely never 

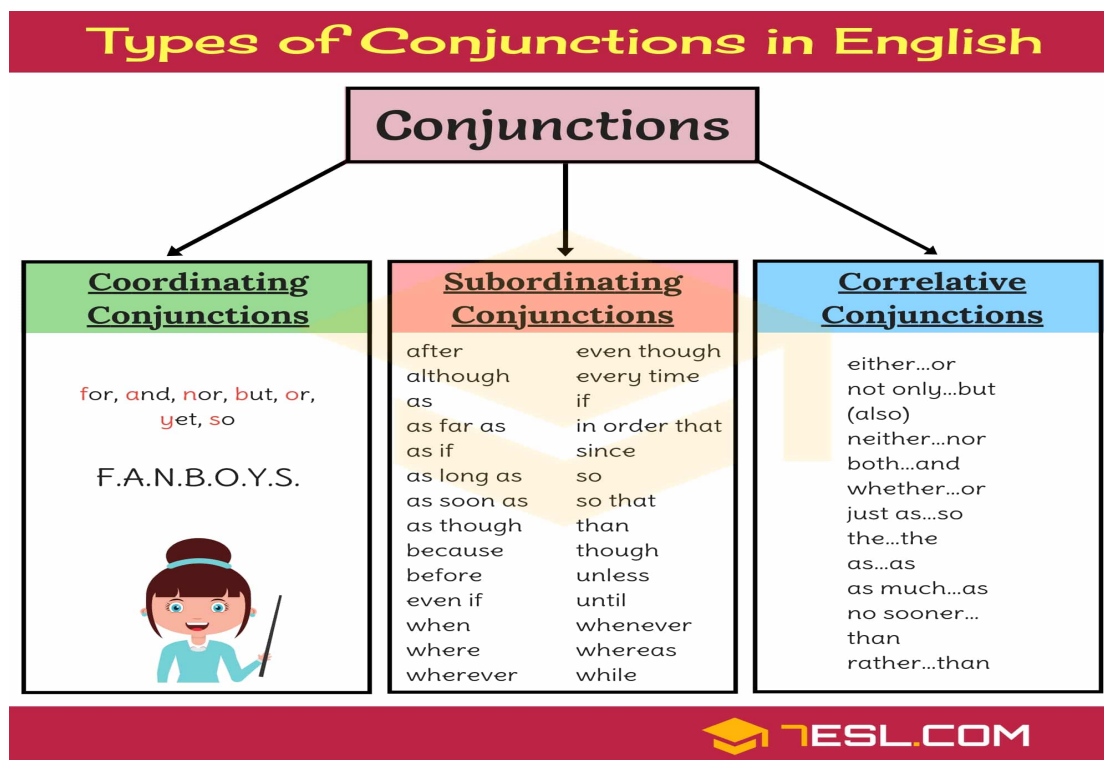
6-Prepositions

Prepositions are words that express a relationship between a noun or pronoun (known as the **object of the preposition**) and another part of the sentence. Together, these form **repositional phrases**, which can function as adjectives or as adverbs in a sentence. Some examples of prepositional phrases are: *on the table*, *in the shed*, and *across the field*.....

7-Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that connect other words, phrases, or clauses, expressing a specific kind of relationship between the two (or more) elements. The most common conjunctions are the **coordinating conjunctions**: *and, but, or, nor, for, so, and yet*.



References:

1-Peter Herring, *the Farlex Grammar Book: Complete English Grammar Rules*.

2- *Types of nouns*, available on: <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-types.htm>.