

The Eight Parts of Speech

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The eight parts of speech

- *These five undergo changes in form to show different meanings:*
 1. Nouns
 2. Pronouns
 3. Verbs
 4. Adjectives
 5. Adverbs
- *These three keep the same form:*
 6. Prepositions
 7. Conjunctions
 8. Interjections

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1. Nouns

- A *noun* is a name given to a person, place, thing or abstract idea.
 - Nouns are divided into two classes: *proper* and *common*. A proper noun names a particular person, place, thing or idea and it is always capitalized: **Henry**, **England**, or **History 1301**.
 - A common noun names a general term for a person, place, thing or abstract idea and is not capitalized: boy, country, or history.
 - Nouns also have *gender*. English has three genders: *masculine* for nouns referring to males, such as cowboy or milkman; *feminine* for nouns referring to females, such as girl or mother; and *neuter* referring to inanimate objects, such as tree or car.
 - Nouns are also classified by *number*, either *singular* or *plural*. The plural of nouns is regularly formed by adding "s" to the singular form, such as dog to dogs or place to places.

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The pronoun

- The *pronoun* is a word that takes the place of a noun.
 - The noun it replaces is called its antecedent. Pronouns are classified as *personal*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *demonstrative*, and *indefinite*.
 - *Personal pronouns* are used as subjects or objects. Their forms are:

<u><i>Singular</i></u>	<u><i>Plural</i></u>
Subjects: I, you, he, she, it	Subjects: we, you, they
Objects: me, you, him, her, it	Objects: us, you, them
 - *Possessive pronouns*

<u><i>Singular</i></u>	<u><i>Plural</i></u>
Mine, yours, his, hers, its	ours, yours, theirs
 - Note: The possessives *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, and *them* are called pronouns in the possessive case in English but are considered possessive adjectives in other languages.

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The pronoun (cont...)

- *Reflexive pronouns* are formed by adding "self" or "selves" to certain forms of personal pronouns such as:

Singular

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

Plural

ourselves, yourselves, themselves

- *Relative Pronouns* are used to join a dependent clause to a preceding noun or pronoun. They are used as subjects or objects. Their forms are *what* and *that*, which remain the same, and *who* and *which*, have different forms:

Subject

who
which

Object

whom
which

Possessive

whose
whose

- *Interrogative pronouns* are used in asking questions. They are used as subjects and objects. Their forms are *which?* and *what?* having the same form and *who?* Having different forms:

Subject

who?

Object

whom?

Possessive

whose?

- *Demonstrative pronouns* are used to point out persons or things. They are used as subjects or objects. Their forms are *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.
- *Indefinite pronouns* are words such as *one*, *someone*, *somebody*, *anybody*, *something*, *each*, *either*, *neither*, *many*, or *few* when used as pronouns. Such forms may also be used as adjectives.

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The verb

- The *verb* is a word used to express *action*, *state of being* or *state of mind* of the subject of a sentence.
- Classes of verbs - *transitive or intransitive*
 - A transitive verb requires a direct object to complete the meaning, such as *I love my country*; or *He takes his medicine*.
 - An intransitive verb is one that does not require a direct object to complete its meaning, such as: *He sleeps*, or *Dogs run*.
- *Helping verbs* are used to help form the voice, tense, and mood of other verbs, such as *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *were*, *be*, *being*, *been*, *do*, *did*, *does*, *have*, *had*, *has*, *can*, *shall*, *will*, *must*, etc. The helping verb is used with an action verb, such as:
 - The boys have been playing outside today.
- *Verb Tenses* express the time of the action or the state of being as present, past, or future.

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The adjective

- The *adjective* is a word used to describe or limit a noun or pronoun. There are two classes of adjectives: *descriptive* and *limiting*.
 - A *descriptive adjective* expresses quality or kind, such as pretty girl, ripe apple, or a long road.
 - A *limiting adjective* points out or denotes a number or quantity. The limiting adjectives are divided into four classes:
 1. Demonstrative - this man, that lady, these books
 2. Possessive - my book, his sister, their uncle
 3. Numerals - two men, third lesson, sixty-five years old
 4. Indefinite - all men, many people, any book, some things
 5. *Articles* - there are 3 articles - a, an, the
 Definite article- the
 Indefinite articles- a, an
 - *Comparison of Adjectives*. Adjectives have different forms to express different degrees or quality or quantity.

Positive degree

cheap
good
bad

Comparative degree

cheaper
better
worse

Superlative degree

cheapest
best
worst

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The adverb

- The *adverb* is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
- Most adverbs are formed by adding "ly" to an adjective, such as slowly.
- The adverb can also show degrees of comparison like the adjective, such as beautifully, more beautifully, or the most beautifully.

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The preposition

- The *preposition* is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to the rest of the sentence.
- Every preposition is used with an object, such as:
 - in the house
 - at the movies.
- Some common prepositions are: on, over, to, at, in, under, with, for, in front of, next to, close to, and by.

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The conjunction

- The *conjunction* is a word used to connect words or groups of words.
- There are seven coordinating conjunctions that are used to join independent clauses - they form the acronym FANBOYS - for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.
- Other words can be subordinating conjunctions and join dependent clauses or phrases to the rest of the sentence.

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The interjection

- The *interjection* is a word used to express emotion or surprise.
- Some common examples of conjunctions are:
 - Ah!
 - Oh!
 - Help!
 - Stop!

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