



University Center
Abdelhafid Boussouf
E- Learning Center



English - level 1

-Lesson 3-

Parts of speech

Rules

Pedagogical staff

<i>Name</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Institute</i>	<i>E-mail address</i>
<i>Chafiaa Chebbat</i>		<i>Letters and languages</i>	<i>chafiaachebbat@yahoo.com</i>

Students concerned –semester 2-

<i>Institute</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Specialty</i>
<i>Letters and Languages</i>	<i>Foreign Languages</i>	<i>Licentiate 1</i>	<i>French</i>

Objective of the lesson

- *To introduce students to the different parts of speech.*
- *They will be able to use the different parts of speech correctly.*

Parts of Speech Definition

The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines parts of speech as "one of the classes into which words are divided according to their grammar, such as noun, verb, adjective, etc."

Different Parts of Speech with Examples

Parts of speech include nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

8 Parts of Speech Definitions and Examples:

1. **Nouns** are words that are used to name people, places, animals, ideas and things. Nouns can be classified into two main categories: Common nouns and Proper nouns. Common nouns are generic like ball, car, stick, etc., and proper nouns are more specific like Charles, The White House, The Sun, etc.

Examples She bought a **pair of shoes**. (thing) I have a **pet**. (Animal)
 Is this your **book**? (Object) He is my brother.

2. **Pronouns** are words that are used to substitute a noun in a sentence. There are different types of pronouns. Some of them are reflexive pronouns, possessive pronouns, relative pronouns and indefinite pronouns. I, he, she, it, them, his, yours, anyone, nobody, who, etc., are some of the pronouns.

Examples I reached home at six in the evening. (1st person singular pronoun)
 Did **someone** see a red bag on the counter? (Indefinite pronoun)
 Is this the boy **who** won the first prize? (Relative pronoun)
 That is **my** mom. (Possessive pronoun)
 I hurt **myself** yesterday when we were playing cricket. (Reflexive pronoun)

3. **Verbs** are words that denote an action that is being performed by the noun or the subject in a sentence. Some examples of verbs are read, sit, run, pick, garnish, come, pitch, etc.

Examples

She **plays** cricket every day. Darshana and Arul **are going** to the movies. My friends **visited** me last week.

4. **Adverbs** are words that are used to provide more information about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs used in a sentence. There are five main types of adverbs namely, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of time and adverbs of place. Some examples of adverbs are today, quickly, randomly, early, 10 a.m. etc.

Examples Did you come **here** to buy an umbrella? (Adverb of place)
 I did not go to school **yesterday** as I was sick. (Adverb of time)
 Emma reads the newspaper **every day**. (Adverb of frequency)

5. **Adjectives** are words that are used to describe or provide more information about the noun or the subject in a sentence. Some examples of adjectives include good, ugly, quick, beautiful, late, etc.

Examples the weather is **pleasant** today. The **red** dress you wore on your birthday was lovely.

6. **Prepositions** are words that are used to link one part of the sentence to another. Prepositions show the position of the object or subject in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are in, out, besides, in front of, below, opposite, etc.

Examples The teacher asked the students to draw lines **on** the paper so that they could write **in** straight lines.

- Mom asked me to go to the store **near** my school.

7. **Conjunctions** are a part of speech that is used to connect two different parts of a sentence, phrases and clauses. Some examples of conjunctions are and, or, for, yet, although, because, not only, etc.

Examples Meera **and** Jasmine had come to my birthday party.

Jane did not go to work **as** she was sick.

I have not finished my project, **yet** I went out with my friends.

8. **Interjections** are words that are used to convey strong emotions or feelings. Some examples of interjections are oh, wow, alas, yippee, etc. It is always followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples **Wow!** What a wonderful work of art. **Alas!** That is really sad. **Yippee!** We won the match.