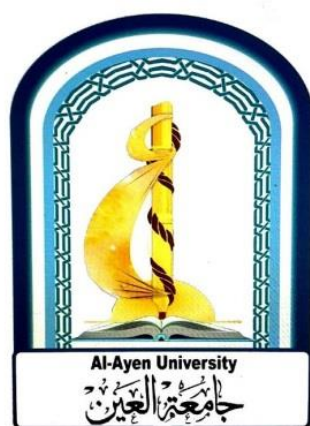


**five lecturer – second stage**

**Petroleum engineering**

**Subject: English language**

**The lecturer : Mishaal Jawad**



## **Parts of speech**

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances. Understanding parts of speech is essential for determining the correct definition of a word when using the dictionary.

### **1. NOUN**

• **A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.**

*man... Butte College... house... happiness*

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are often used with an article (*the, a, an*), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by

adding 's. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition.

*The young **girl** brought me a very long **letter** from the **teacher**, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Nouns" for further information.

## 2. PRONOUN

• **A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.**

*She... we... they... it*

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun, which is called its antecedent. In the sentence above, the antecedent for the pronoun *she* is the girl. Pronouns are further defined by type: personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things; possessive pronouns indicate ownership; reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize another noun or pronoun; relative pronouns introduce a subordinate clause; and demonstrative pronouns identify, point to, or refer to nouns.

*The young girl brought **me** a very long letter from the teacher, and then **she** quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Pronouns" for further information.

## 3. VERB

• **A verb expresses action or being.**

*jump... is... write... become*

The verb in a sentence expresses action or being. There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. ("*She can sing.*" *Sing* is the main verb; *can* is the helping verb.) A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural). Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

*The young girl **brought** me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly **disappeared**. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Verbs" for more information.

## 4. ADJECTIVE

- **An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.**

*pretty... old... blue... smart*

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. It usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many. (Articles [a, an, the] are usually classified as adjectives.)

*The **young** girl brought me a very **long** letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Adjectives" for more information.

## 5. ADVERB

- **An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.**

*gently... extremely... carefully... well*

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

*The young girl brought me a **very** long letter from the teacher, and **then** she **quickly** disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Adverbs" for more information.

## 6. PREPOSITION

- **A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.**

*by... with... about... until*

(by the tree, with our friends, about the book, until tomorrow)

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. Therefore a preposition is always part of a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase almost always functions as an adjective or as an adverb. The following list includes the most common prepositions:

*The young girl brought me a very long letter **from** the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Prepositions" for more information.

## 7. CONJUNCTION

• **A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.**

*and... but... or... while... because*

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because, although, while, since, etc. There are other types of conjunctions as well.

*The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, **and** then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!*

See the TIP Sheet on "Conjunctions" for more information.

## 8. INTERJECTION

• **An interjection is a word used to express emotion.**