**Department of Mining**

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**Module : Technical English Level : First Year (L1)**

**Lesson 04 : Parts of speech 2020 / 2021**

**Introduction**

Every sentence youwrite or speek in English includeswordsthatfallintosome of the parts of speech. These parts of speech include : nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs.. Learning the names of the parts of speech probablywill not makeyouwitty, healthy, wealthy or wise. In fact, learning the names of the parts of speech will not evenmakeyou a betterwriter. However, youwill gain a familiarizingyourselfwiththeselables.

**Parts of speech :**

1. **Nouns :** are wordsthatcantake on a myriad of roles in a sentence, from the subject of it all to the objectof an action. They are dividedintodifferent types.
2. **Common Nouns :**

Common nouns are used to name a general type of person, place or thing.

Examplesgirl, city, animal, friend, house, food…..

1. **ProperNouns :**

Propernouns are used to name a specificperson, place or thing. In English, propernounsbeginwith a capital letter.

Examples :John, London, Pluto, Monday, France …..

1. **Compound Nouns :**

Compound nouns are two or more wordsthatcreate a noun. Compound nouns are sometimes one word (haircut), wordsjoined by a hyphen (son-in-law) or as separatewords (bus stop).

Examples: toothbrush, rainfall, sailboat, mother-in-law, well-being, alarmclock, creditcard

1. **CountableNouns :**

Countablenouns are nounsthatcanbecounted. They have asingular and a plural form and canbeusedwith a number.

Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike, eye, butterfly

1. **UncountableNouns :**

Uncountablenouns are nounsthatcannotbecounted.Uncountablenounsoftenrefer to:

* substances: paper, wood, plastic
* liquids: milk, oil ,juice
* gases: air, oxygen
* abstract ideas: happiness, time, information

Examples: water, coffee, cheese, sand, furniture, skin, wool, gold, fur …….

1. **Collective Nouns :**

Collective nouns are wordsthatrefer to a set or group of people, animals or things.

Examples: staff, team, crew, herd, flock, bunch

1. **ConcreteNouns :**

Concretenouns are nounswhichrefer to people and thingsthatexistphysically and thatat least one of the sensescandetect (canbeseen, felt, heard, smelled/smelt, or tasted).

Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, coin, sock, ball, water ….

1. **Abstract Nouns :**

Abstract nouns are nounsthat have no physical existence and are not concrete. Theyrefer to ideas, emotions or concepts soyoucannotsee, touch, hear, smell or taste somethingthatis an abstract noun.

Examples: love, time, happiness, bravery, creativity, justice, freedom, speed ….

1. **Verbs :** are action wordsthat tell whathappens in a sentence. They are dividedintodiffrent types :
2. **Regular verbs :**

A verbthat’spast (2nd form) and pastparticiple (3rd form) is made by adding ‘d’ or ‘ed’ iscalledregularverb. Someregularverblistisgivenbelow :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Walk | Walked | Walked |
| Talk | Talked | Talked |
| Clean | Cleaned | Cleaned |
| Choke | Choked | Choked |
| Grate | Grated | Grated |

1. **Irregularverbs :**

Are verbsthat have differentforms or tenses :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Drive  | Drove | Driven |
| Has/Have | Had | Had |
| Know | Knew | Known |
| Rise | Rose  | Risen |

1. **Linking Verbs :**

Are verbs tha tact as alink between two words are called linking verbs. It connects or links a subject to anoun or an [adjective](https://examplanning.com/types-of-adjectivesclassification-with-examples/) in the predicate.
Linking verbs list : be, appear, become, feel, look, taste, seem, sound …For example :

* He **remained** silent.
* The room **is** veryspacious.

### ****Transitive Verbs :****

Are verbs that need an object to complete themself are called transitive verbs. They are called transitive because they pass their action from subject to object. For example :

▪ The boy **kicks** the football.

▪ He **loves** his mother.

1. **Intransitive Verbs :**

Are verbs that don’t need any object to complete themselves are called intransitive verbs. They do not pass their action from subject to the object. Fore example :

▪ The girls**sleep**.

▪ He **died** in an accident.

1. **Finite Verbs :**

Finite verbs mean those verbs which can change their form in accordance with the subject. They define the time (past or present) and the subject. They tell you who is doing the action and when it is being done. For example :

▪ I**eat**rice / he**eats**rice / they**eat**rice.

▪ I **am** a student / she**is**student / we**are** students.

1. **Infinite Verbs :**

Infinitive verbs are verbs which have “to” before them. They show infinite action when are used at the beginning of the sentence. They can function also as nouns, adjectives and adverbs. For example :

* **To see** is to believe.
* **To beweak** ismiserable.
* It is hard **to be**an astronaut. ( as an adverb )
* That was a game**to watch.** ( as an adjectives )
* I like**to finish** the workquickly. ( as a noun )
1. **Adverbs :**

are words that describe verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs.They specify when, where, how, and why something happened and to what extent or how often. They are divided into diffrent types :

1. **Adverbs of Time :**

  They provide more information about when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placedat the beginning or end of a sentence. Whenitis of particular importance to express the moment something happened we’ll put itat the start of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of time: **never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far**

* **So far**, we have found twelve grammar mistakes.
* I haven’t been going to the gym **lately**.
* We **recently**bought a new car
1. **Adverbs of Place :**

Adverbs of [place](https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/ask/question/difference-between-location-position-situation-site-and-place/) illustrate where the verbis happening. It’susually placed after the main verb or object, or at the end of the sentence.

Examples of adverbs of place: **here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into**

* We went into the cave, and there were bats **everywhere**!
* One day when my dad wasn’tpaying attention to where he was going, he walked **into** a wall.
* There aren’t any Pokémon **here,** let’s look some where else.
1. **Adverbs of Manner :**

Adverbs of [manner](https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/ask/question/idioms-for-someone-with-bad-manners/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) provide more information about how a verbisdone. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. They’reeasy to spot too. Most of them will end in –ly.

Examples of adverbs of manner: **neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily**

* The youngsoldierfoldedhisclothes **neatly** in a pile at the end of hisbunk.
* I **politely** opened the door for mygrandmother as shestepped out of the car.
* A fat orange and white cat rested **lazily** on the sof.

### ****Adverbs of Degree :****

Adverbs of [degree](https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/ask/question/difference-between-college-and-university/%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) explain the level or intensity of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

Example of adverbs of degree: **almost, quite, nearly, too, enough, just, hardly, simply, so**

* Can I come to the movies **too**?
* Aren’t you hungry? You’ve **hardly** touched your dinner.
1. **Adverbs of Frequency :**

Adverbs of frequency explain how often the verb occurs. They’re of tenplaced directly before the main verb of a sentence.

Examples of adverbs of frequency: **never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again**

* I **rarely** eatfastfoodthesedays.
* Tom **usually** takeshis dog for a walkbefore breakfast.
* They **always** go to the same restaurant every Friday.
* I’m **so** excited to see the new James Bond movie!
1. **Adjectives :**

are words that describes nouns and pronouns. They specify which one, how much, what kind, and more. Adjectives allow readers and listeners to use theirsensesto imagine something more clearly.

Examples of adjectives : lazy, lot, funny, unique, bright, beautiful, poor, smooth.