



Parts of Speech- Nouns

Naming words

Abstract nouns

- Something we cannot see, touch or measure
- Often a feeling/emotion
- E.g. love, respect, jealousy, kindness, friendship,
- E.g. courage, practice, attitude, concentration, imagination, diligence, faith, motivation, sincerity, wisdom

Collective nouns

- Collection or group of objects, people or animals
- Examples:
 - A gang of thieves
 - A bevy of beauties
 - A cloud of smoke
 - A punnet of strawberries



Gerunds

- Also known as verbal nouns
- Usually end in -ing
- Verb used as a noun:
 - Swimming is good exercise
 - Driving is therapeutic

Compound nouns

- Two (or more) common nouns together
- Basketball, redhead, make-up, six-pack, five-year-old

Common nouns

- names given to ordinary objects
- 'the', 'a' or 'an' before them (a book; the teacher; an oven)
- No capital letters (unless start of a sentence)
- Has gender: masculine (waiter), feminine (waitress), common (teacher), neutral (pen)

Proper nouns

- Names a specific person (William), place (California) or thing (Eiffel Tower)
- Also days of the week (Friday), months of the year (August) and holidays (Christmas Day, Human Rights Day)
- Always begin with a capital letter
- Some contain more than one word (Table Mountain)
- Subjects studied (English, Zulu, Geography)
- Titles of books/films/songs/plays (Oliver Twist, The Hunger Games, The Greatest, Romeo and Juliet)
- Street names (John Vorster Drive, Main Road)

Parts of Speech- Pronouns

Takes the place of a noun



Reflexive pronouns

- Reflect back to the noun or pronoun
- Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
- E.g. He blamed himself for the accident.

Interrogative pronouns

- Ask questions (?)
- Who, whose, to whom, which, what
- E.g. Whose bag is this?

Demonstrative pronouns

- Points out a specific person or thing
- This, these, that, those
- E.g. I want to go to that shop.

Relative pronouns

- Function of a conjunction (join sentences together)
- Who, whom, whose (refer to people)
- That, which, what (refer to animals or things)
- The lady who is eating is my aunt.

Indefinite pronouns

- Refer to people/things generally
- Anyone, anywhere, everyone, everywhere, anybody, something, somewhere, someone
- E.g. Everyone is welcome to watch.

Personal pronouns

- refer to people or things
- As subjects (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
 - He is walking the dog.
- As direct or indirect objects (me, you, him, her, it, us, them)
 - They sold the chair to him.

Possessive pronouns

- Indicate ownership
- Mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs
- E.g. This car was hers but now it is mine.

- Used to avoid repetition (Daniel is going to visit Daniel's family this weekend ./ Daniel is going to visit his family this weekend).
- Change depending on usage as a subject or object (She likes to boss people around, but doesn't enjoy people teasing her.)



Parts of Speech- Adjectives

Describes (qualifies) Nouns and Pronouns



Position of adjectives in sentences:

~ before a noun (The diligent student received an award.)

~ after a linking verb (The student is diligent.)

Descriptive adjectives:

- Most common
- The old/ young/ creative/ naughty boy.

Proper adjectives:

- Proper nouns used as adjectives
- The Italian restaurant serves excellent food.

Adjectives of number/quantity:

- How many?
- E.g. few, many, three, most, every

Adjectives of order:

- Position?
- E.g. first, fourth, last



Degrees of comparison:

Comparative (add -er OR more)
E.g. thin- thinner, beautiful – more beautiful

Superlative (add -est OR most)
E.g. large – largest, painful – most painful

Demonstrative adjectives:

- Which one?
- E.g. this, that, these, those

Possessive adjectives:

- Belonging to?
- E.g. my, his, her, our, their, your, its

Interrogative adjectives:

- Which one?
- E.g. which, what, whose

Compound adjectives:

- Joined by hyphens
- E.g. well-deserved, well-known, half-ripe

Parts of Speech- Verbs

Doing or Action words

Is it a verb?

Ask: Can you ...? E.g. Can you **drive**?

Place a pronoun in front of it: We **drive**...



	Simple Tense	Continuous Tense	Perfect Tense
Present	I sing.	I am singing.	I have sung.
Past	I sang.	I was singing.	I had sung.
Future	I shall sing.	I shall be singing.	I shall have sung.

	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
1st person (singular)	I am tired.	I was tired.	I shall be tired.
1st person (plural)	We are tired.	We were tired.	We shall be tired.
2nd person (singular & plural)	You are tired.	You were tired.	You will be tired.
3rd person (singular)	He/she/it is tired.	He/she/it was tired.	He/she/it will be tired.
3rd person (plural)	They are tired.	They were tired.	They will be tired.

Finite verbs:

- Can stand on their own; don't need an auxiliary verb
- Has a subject, number and tense
- E.g.
 - He walked to school.
 - Subject = he
 - Number = singular
 - Tense = past tense

Infinitive:

- Verb preceded by 'to'
 - to talk; to learn
- Cannot stand alone; must have a finite verb
 - He wants *to talk*.
 - She loves *to learn*.

Auxiliary verbs:

- Helping verbs
- E.g. am, are, be, can, could, had, has, have, is, may, might, must, shall, should, was, were, will, would

Transitive verbs:

- Has **direct object**
- I drove **a car** today.

Intransitive verbs:

- No **direct object**
- I drove to work today.

Mood of the verb:

- Indicative (express fact/ information)
- Imperative (express instruction/ command)
- Subjunctive (express a wish/ doubt/ insecurity)

Parts of Speech- Verbs

...continued...

Participles:

- Formed when you combine an **auxiliary verb** and a **finite verb** (+ -ing or -ed)
- Present participles usually end in -ing
 - He **is laughing**.
 - She **was concentrating**
- Past participles usually end in -ed, -d, -en or -n
 - He **had laughed**.
 - She **had concentrated**.

Active and Passive Voice:

- Active voice = subject **does** the action
- Passive voice = subject has the action **done** to it
- See the table below:

	Active Voice			Passive Voice		
	Subject	Verb	Object	Subject	Verb	Object
Present	The girl	bakes	the cake.	The cake	is baked by	the girl.
Past	The girl	baked	the cake.	The cake	was baked by	the girl.
Future	The girl	will bake	the cake.	The cake	will be baked by	the girl.

Gerunds:

- words ending in -ing
- Also known as verbal nouns
- Usually indicated by 'of'
- E.g. The **crying** of the child alarmed us.



NB:

Concord/ Agreement:

- The subject and verb must agree in number (singular/plural) and person
- My brother and sister **is** coming to visit. **x**
- My brother and sister **are** coming to visit. ✓
- He **have** just arrived. **x**
- He **has** just arrived. ✓
- I **is** going. **x**
- I **was** going. ✓

Parts of Speech- Adverbs

Modify (tell us more about) verbs

Adverb of Manner:

- How?
- Quietly, carefully, patiently, softly, politely, quickly
- E.g. She spoke **politely** to the teacher.

Adverb of Time:

- When?
- Yesterday, tomorrow, last year, the other day, next month
- E.g. **Last year** I ran a marathon.

Adverb of Place:

- Where?
- Here, there, nowhere, up, down, home, far, near
- E.g. You are going **nowhere**.

Adverb of Degree:

- To what extent?
- Very, quite, so, almost, hardly, extremely, really, too
- E.g. She swam **really** well yesterday.

Adverb of Frequency:

- How often?
- Always, never, often, seldom, usually, once, sometimes
- E.g. I **always** brush my hair.

Adverb of Probability:

- What are the chances?
- Certainly, definitely, maybe, perhaps, possibly
- E.g. She will **definitely** win the race.

Adverbial Phrases:

- More than one word used to modify the verb
- E.g. She was playing **in the garden**. (adverb of place: where?)
The boy's show started **at ten o'clock**. (adverb of time: when?)

NB:

Interjections (!)

- Words that express an emotion or sentiment on the part of the speaker.
- They are sometimes expressed as a single word or non-sentence phrase, followed by a punctuation mark - usually an exclamation mark.
- E.g. Wow! Oh my! Phew! Oh dear! Cheers!



Parts of Speech- Prepositions

Relate two words or phrases to one another
(position)



Uses:

- Show relationship of one thing to another (The plate is **on** the table.)
- Usually precede nouns, pronouns, articles or gerunds (I went **with** him/John/the boy.)
- Often confused with adverbs of time The puppy was stuck **outside** the yard. – preposition
They put the puppy **outside**. – adverb
- Can be used figuratively (He is a man **after** my own heart.)
- Phrases may contain more than one preposition (I am writing **on** behalf **of** my husband.)
- Avoid ending a sentence with a preposition
What are you looking **at**? **x**
At what are you looking? **✓**

Examples:

aboard, about, above, across, against, alongside, among, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, except, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, on to, over, past, since, to, towards, through, under, up, with, within

Parts of Speech- Conjunctions

Connecting words that join two or more sentences

Co-ordinating conjunctions:

- Join two words or ideas of equal weight
- You can go to the mall **or** to the golf course.
- The computer was fixed **but** it still gave issues.

Subordinating conjunctions:

- Join a main clause to a subordinate clause
- They played a round of golf **although** a storm was brewing.
- You may not go to Kruger Park **unless** you take anti-malaria tablets.

Relative pronouns as conjunctions:

- Who/ whom/ whose (The lady **whose** handbag was stolen could not pay for her meal.)
- That and which (Marley is the dog **that** was in the movie on TV last night.)

Examples:

and, although, but, because, for, however, if, so, then, though, unless, until, when, whether, while, yet