

UNIVERSITY OF MENTOURI BROTHERS. CONSTANTINE.

Faculty of Arts and Languages.

Department of Arabic Language.

Course: Foreign Language.

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Group: 15.

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Course of the First Semester

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➤ Course № 01: Parts of Speech.....02

Definitions:

Let's define first our main terms:

Parts: units or sets

Speech: is the ability to express thoughts and ideas by articulating sounds for the sake of communication.

✓ In Grammar, a part of speech (also called lexical categories, Grammatical categories or word classes) is a linguistic category of words. Parts of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence. In English there are eight parts of speech:

1. Verb: is the main unit within a sentence, that is essential to the construction of a sentence. Without a verb, a sentence cannot be complete it shows an action or a state of being. E.g.: go, write, exist, be.

1. The main types of Verbs in English:

✓ A *verb* in syntax is part of speech which conveys:

1. Physical or Mental Action: it is also called Dynamic Verbs. E.g., Run, write bring, think.

2. Linking verbs: is a verb that connects the subject of a sentence to another word, or the predicate, in the same sentence to describe or identify it. Linking verbs do not express an action, rather a state of being or a condition. E.g., **Be, am, is, are, was, were, has been, any other form of the verb “be”, become, and seem.** Plus, all of the sense verbs; **look, smell, touch, appear, sound, taste, and feel** can be linking verbs.

3. Helping verbs: (Modal Verbs) which can be called auxiliary verbs, are verbs that help the main action verb in a sentence. Most have no meaning when used alone, therefore, they are not used as action verbs. They add detail, they can add meaning to expectation, obligation, probability, potential or necessity. Used in this way, they are called modal verbs. For example: *You must arrive on time.* In this example, 'must' is a helping verb showing that a person has an obligation or requirement to be on time.

2. Form of verbs:

1. Inflection: verbs are inflected, modified in forms when conjugated. For example:

Verb takes “s, ed, ing” in some of its forms depending on the tense E.g. the inflection of the verb “to be” : am, is , was , were, being ,been,

2. Agreement: In English, a verb may agree with the person and number of its subject. E.g. verb takes an “s” in the third person singular (he,she,it) of the simple present:

<u><i>Bare infinitive</i></u>	<u><i>3rd Person singular</i></u>
<i>Play</i>	<i>He-she-it plays</i>
<i>Work</i>	<i>He-she-it works</i>

3. Classification of verbs:

1. **Verbs** can be classified according to whether they are transitive or intransitive verbs:

- Intransitive verb:** the verb only has a subject: He runs / it falls .
- Transitive verb:** the verb has a subject and direct object. i.e. the sentence cannot convey a full meaning without an object: she speaks English / we visit him.

<i>Leila</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>The poem</i>
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- ❖ "*Leila*" is the subject, the doer or performer,
- ❖ "*wrote*" is a verb that refers to the action,
- ❖ "*the poem*" is the object involved in the action.

• If a verb *takes* objects, then it is a **transitive verb**.

Example:

- ❖ They played **soccer**. \implies (The verb *play* takes ONE object '**soccer**')
- ❖ They sent **him a postcard**. \implies (The verb *send* takes TWO objects '**him**' and '**a postcard**').

• If a verb *doesn't take* an object, then it is an **intransitive verb**.

Example:

- ❖ She lies. \implies The verb '*lie*' doesn't take any object.
- ❖ The building collapsed. \implies The verb '*collapse*' doesn't take any object.

4. Types of objects

➤ There are two types of objects: **direct** and **indirect objects**:

1. Direct object

• A **direct object** answers the question "*what?*" or "*whom?*"

Examples:

David *repaired his car* \implies *his car* is the **direct object** of the verb *repaired*.

(**What** did David repair?)

❖ He *invited Mary to the party* \implies *Mary* is the **direct object** of the verb *invited*.

(**Whom** did he invite?)

2. Indirect Object

• An **indirect object** answers the question "*to whom?*", "*for whom?*", "*for what?*"...

An indirect object is the recipient of the direct object, or an otherwise affected participant in the event. There must be a direct object for an indirect object to be placed in a sentence. In other words an indirect object cannot exist without a direct object.

Examples:

❖ They sent him a postcard \rightarrow *him* is the indirect object of the verb *sent*.

(*To whom* did they send a postcard?).

❖ He bought his son a bike \rightarrow *his son* is the indirect object of the verb *bought*.

(*For whom* did he buy a bike?).

2. Noun

• A **noun** is a word used to refer to people, animals, objects, substances, states, events, idea and feelings. A noun **functions** as a subject or object of a verb (and can be an adjective)

John, lion, table, freedom, love...

3. Adjective

• **Adjectives** are used to describe or specify **a noun or pronoun only**

❖ *good, beautiful, nice, my ...*

4. Adverb

• An **adverb** is used to modify **a verb**:

❖ *completely, never, there...*

5. Pronoun

• A **pronoun** is used in the place of a noun or phrase

❖ *I, you, he, she, it...*

6. Preposition

• A **preposition** is a word such as after, in, to, on, and with. Prepositions are usually used before nouns or pronouns and they show **the relationship** between **the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence**. They describe, for example: in, above, to, for, at...

- **the position** of something:
 - ❖ Her bag was **under** the chair.
 - ❖ The dog crawled **between** us and lay **down** at our feet.
 - ❖ His flat was **over** the shop.
- **the time** when something happens:
 - ❖ They arrived **on** Sunday.
 - ❖ The class starts **at** 9 a.m.
 - ❖ **Shortly** after their marriage they moved to Colorado.
- **the way** in which something is done:
 - ❖ We went **by** train.
 - ❖ They stared **at** each other **without** speaking.
- Some prepositions are made up of **more than one word**, for example;
 - ❖ We sat **next to** each other.
 - ❖ The hotel is perched **on top of** a cliff.

7. Conjunctions

- A **conjunction** (also called a **connective**) is a word such as *and, because, but, for, if or, and when*. Conjunctions are used to connect phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are two main kinds of conjunction.

1. Coordinating conjunctions:

- **Coordinating conjunctions** join items that are of **equal importance** in a sentence:
 - ❖ They can read **and** write.
 - ❖ You can have ice cream **or** strawberries.
 - ❖ He plays football **and** cricket.
 - ❖ The weather was cold **but** clear.

2. Subordinating conjunctions

- **Subordinating conjunctions** connect **subordinate clauses to the main clause** of a sentence:
 - ❖ I waited at home **until** she arrived.
 - ❖ He went to bed **because** he was tired.

8. Interjection:

- **Interjections** are used to show **surprise or emotion**.
 - ❖ *oh!, Good Lord*

Practice:

- Identify all parts of speech in the following sentences:
 - My friend speaks English fluently.
 - Oh! I went to school and I met Fred.
 - Did she write a letter of apology to her teacher?
 - Friendship is the best thing ever.
 - Aouch! It is so painful.