**ENGLISH LANGUAGE – WEEK 2 JSS1**

**GRAMMAR: Introduction to Parts of Speech: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, etc.**

1. **DEFINITION:** A part of speech (also known as word class) is a category that describes the role a word plays in a sentence.
2. There are eight parts of speech in English Language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.
3. **NOUN**: A noun can simply be defined as a name which may be given to a person, an animal, a place, thing or an idea. Examples are:

Person: Steve, Nkem, etc.

Animal: cat, ewe, etc.

Place: Port Harcourt, Diobu, etc.

Thing: locker, book, etc.

Idea: honesty, intelligence, holiness, etc.

The following are some of the types of noun which are: common, proper, collective, abstract, concrete, countable, uncountable nouns, etc.

1. **PRONOUN**: A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun in a sentence. This is done to avoid the repetition of a particular noun. Example: **Chika** is a brilliant boy. **Chika** studied very well and **Chika** came top in **Chika’s** class. The above sentences can be best written as: **Chika** is a brilliant boy. **He** studied very well and **he** came top in **his** class. The words **he** and **his** used to replace **Chika** are pronouns. Other examples of pronouns include: we, us, I, you, they, them, me, it, she, her, etc. The followings are types of pronoun such as personal, relative, indefinite, reflexive, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative and reciprocal pronouns.
2. **VERB**: A verb is an action or a doing word. Examples: He **plays** football at school. The thief **jumped** over the fence. The words **plays** and **jumped** in the sentences above are verbs. Other examples of verbs are run, sing, swim, have, pray, dance, etc. Some of the types of verbs are regular, irregular, main, auxiliary verbs, etc.
3. **ADJECTIVES:** Adjectives are words which are used to qualify or modify nouns and pronouns. Examples: The **handsome** man is getting married this week. **That** book is mine. **Its** tail has been cut off. The teacher took a **wise** decision. The followings are types of adjectives: descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative adjectives, etc.
4. **ADVERB:** Adverb is a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc. Examples: slowly, hard, early, carefully, shortly, since, etc. Types of adverbs are: degree, time, place, manner, etc. He swims **well**. He ran **quickly**. They came **early**.
5. **PREPOSITIONS:** Prepositions are words that show the relationship that exist between two nouns or pronouns that occur in the same sentence. Examples: The cat is **under** the table. They cut **off** the tree. In the sentences above, **under** and **off** show relationship between **cat** and **table** and **they** and **tree** respectively. Other examples are: among, beside, on, up, from, over, at, in, below, inside, within, etc.
6. **CONJUNCTIONS:** Conjunctions are words used in joining other words or group of words together. Examples: My sister **and** I were at the party. I could not go home **since** it was late. In the sentences above, **and** joins ‘my sister and I’ together while **since** joins ‘I could not go home’ and ‘it was late’ together. More examples of conjunctions are: after, although, as, as if, because, before, if, since, than, though, unless, until, when, where, while, etc.
7. **INTERJECTIONS**: These are words which express sudden emotions or feelings of any kind such as love, joy, hate, fear or grief. It usually ends with exclamation sign. Examples: Oh, what a beautiful house! Hurray! We have won the match. Ouch! That really hurt badly. Oh my God! That was unexpected. Good! Well done! The major function of interjections is to indicate the speaker`s emotion.

**ASSIGNMENT**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a category that describes the role a word plays in a sentence.
2. There are majorly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_parts of speech.
3. The part of speech that names persons, animals, places or things is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which part of speech replaces the position of a noun? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Words which express sudden emotions or feelings of any kind are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Indicate the part of speech the underlined words belong to in the following sentences.

1. The dog ate the food hurriedly.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The man has kicked the bucket.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The snake is inside the pot.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The teacher and the students are playing volleyball.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A brilliant student was given a scholarship.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_