**THE SUMMARY**

**OF**

**8 WORD CLASSES / PARTS OF SPEECH NOUNS (NAMING WORDS)**

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**NOUN**

PROPER NOUNS:

Require a capital letter.

Names of people, countries, companies etc.

COMMON NOUNS:

Nouns that do not require a capital letter.

CONCRETE NOUNS:

nouns that can be experienced through the senses.

Table,

horse,

town.

ABSTRACT NOUNS:

Nouns that refer to concepts/ideas.

Happiness,

love,

jealousy.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS:

Nouns that refer to collective groups.

Herd,

staff,

team.

COUNT NOUNS:

Nouns that can be counted.

2 players,

13 sheep,

52 days.

MASS NOUNS:

Nouns that cannot be counted.

Information,

water.

AGENT NOUNS:

Nouns for the person doing an action.

Player,

dancer,

teacher,

driver.

COMPOUND NOUNS:

Nouns formed from two (or more) nouns.

Toothpaste,

handbag,

bedroom

BINOMIALS:

Nouns that are commonly paired.

Fish and chips,

hope and glory.

**ADJECTIVE**

ADJECTIVES :

describing words: nouns

Simple Adjectives:

Simple, base form of the adjective.

Happy,

quiet,

solid

COMPARATIVES:

Adjectives of comparison.

smaller,

quicker,

more informative

SUPERLATIVES:

Adjectives that show the highest degree or quality.

quickest,

tallest,

brightest,

MOST INFORMATIVE ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE (PRE-MODIFIER):

Adjectives that precede the noun.

happy girl,

tall building

PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVE (POST-MODIFIER):

Adjectives that follow the noun (linked to the noun via a copula verb).

he was happy,

she appeared sad,

the table is round

**ADVERB**

ADVERBS:

describing words: adjectives, verbs, sentences

ADVERBS OF MANNER:

Describe how something is done.

He ran quickly.

ADVERBS OF PLACE:

Describe where something is done.

He stepped outside

ADVERBS OF TIME:

describe when something is done.

I’ll revise later.

ADVERBS OF DEGREE:

describe to what extent something is done.

I’ve completely misunderstood.

ADJUNCTS:

The collective term for adverbs, of manner, place, time and degree (above).

DISJUNCTS:

Adverbs that indicate attitudes.

Unfortunately, I can’t make it.

Thankfully, I have it.

**PREPOSITION**

PREPOSITIONS

(indicate relationships between elements)

TEMPORAL PREPOSITIONS:

Show a relationship of time.

I’ll revise after EastEnders.

They left before the end of the match.

SPATIAL PREPOSITIONS:

Show a relationship of place.

The building is opposite the school.

The book is on the table.

DIRECTIONAL PREPOSITION:

Show a relationship of direction.

He walked towards the building.

The boy ran across the street.

**CONJUNCTION**

CONJUNCTIONS

(Connecting words: link clauses)

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION.

Link two independent clauses of equal status.

They are the FANBOYS conjunctions.

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

Link a main clause to a subordinate clause of lesser importance.

Because,

whereas,

although,

whether,

since.

DETERMINERS

(introduce nouns/ noun phrases) Articles:

The definite article is the word ‘the’. Indefinite articles are the words ‘a’ and ‘an’.

The pen,

a child,

an orange.

POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS:

Indicates who owns the noun.

My pen,

her coat,

our car.

DEMONSTRATIVE DETERMINERS:

Indicates the specific noun being referred to.

That pen,

these pens,

those clever children.

NUMERIC DETERMINERS.

Indicates specific numbers of the noun.

One red pen,

three cars,

first place.

QUANTIFYING DETERMINER:

Show quantity (not numbers)

Some blue pens,

few children,

many expensive cars

**PRONOUN**

PRONOUNS

(replacements for nouns)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

Pronouns that refer to people or things.

I,

me,

him

her,

we,

it,

us.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

Pronouns that indicate the owner.

His,

hers,

mine,

ours

theirs.

E.g. that is mine.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Pronouns used to indicate specific things.

That,

this,

those,

these.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

Used when the subject is doing the action to themselves.

Myself,

ourselves,

itself,

herself.

E.g. I dressed myself.

NOMINATIVE CASE:

The pronoun used in the subject position.

I like Paul.

She likes Chocolate.

ACCUSATIVE CASE:

The pronoun used in the object position.

Paul likes me.

Dave likes her.

**VERB**

VERBS

(‘doing’ words: words of action)

MAIN VERB:

Identifies the action of a sentence.

They can stand alone or will be the final verb in a verb phrase.

I sing in a band.

I run marathons,

I have run marathons.

PRIMARY AUXILIARIES:

There are three primary auxiliaries:

be,

do,

have.

They can be used to attach to main verbs (I am running, I do like you) or can be main verbs (I am a student, I did my homework).

MODAL AUXILIARIES:

These can only be used alongside a main verb. If used they will start a verb phrase.

I could run.

I shall revise.

There are nine modals.

Can, could, will would, might, must, may, shall, should.

INFINITIVE:

The phrase that combines the word ‘to’ with the verb.

To run,

to play,

to swim.

E.g. I wanted to play piano.

Simple Present. Present tense form of the verb.

I run,

he runs,

we play. (It will not need an auxiliary verb)

Simple Past. Past tense version of the verb.

I ran,

he played,

I revised.

(It will not need an auxiliary verb)

Present Participle:

The main verb used in conjunction with the auxiliary ‘be’.

I am playing,

He was jumping.

(It will always end in ‘ing’)

Past Participle:

The main verb used in conjunction with the auxiliary ‘have’

I have eaten,

I have run,

He had swum.

DYNAMIC VERB:

Verbs that indicate changing action.

Can be used in the present participle form.

I eat my dinner,

I was running home

STATIVE VERB:

Verbs that describe a state. They don’t tend to be used in the present participle form.

I love chocolate

I own a car.

TRANSITIVE VERB:

Verbs that can take a direct object.

I play the piano.

I enjoy school.

INTRANSITIVE VERB:

Verbs that do not take a direct object.

I sneezed.

I slept.

I arrived at the station.

**THE END**