

# Basic English Grammar



Lecturer: Agnechia Friska Rivalny, S.S., M.Hum.  
*Jakarta International University, Indonesia*

# Parts of Speech

Week 1 – Lecture 1

# PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech is also called **word (lexical) categories**.

It is important to know that a word can sometimes be in more than one part of speech.

**Increase** can be a **verb**.  
e.g. Prices *increased*.

**Increase** can also be a **noun**.  
e.g. There was an *increase* in the number of followers.

## NOUN

Name of a person, place, thing or idea.

Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope  
- *Mary* uses a blue *pen* for her *notes*.

## PRONOUN

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those  
- I want *her* to dance with *me*.

## ADJECTIVE

Describes, modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

Examples: cold, happy, young, two, fun  
- The *little* girl has a *pink* hat.

## VERB

Shows an action or a state of being.

Examples: go, speak, eat, live, are, is  
- I *listen* to the word and then *repeat* it.

## ADVERB

Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells how (often), where, when.

Examples: slowly, very, always, well, too  
- *Yesterday*, I ate my lunch *quickly*.

## PREPOSITION

Shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.

Examples: at, on, in, from, with, about  
- I left my keys *on* the table *for* you.

## CONJUNCTION

Joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.

Examples: and, or, but, because, yet, so  
- I was hot *and* tired *but* still finished it.

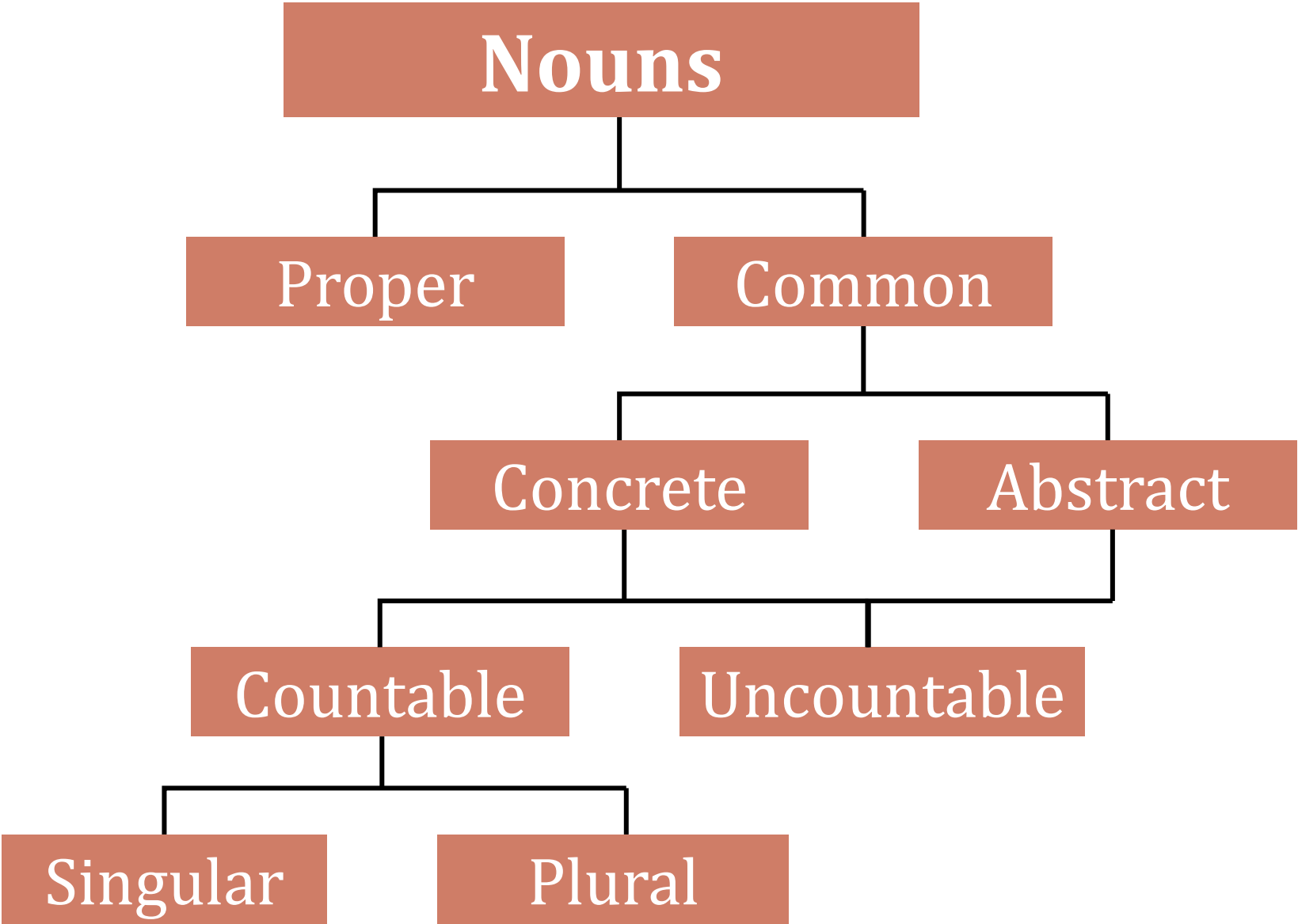
## INTERJECTION

A word or phrase that expresses a strong emotion. It is a short exclamation.

Examples: Ouch! Hey! Oh! Watch out!  
- *Wow!* I passed my English exam.

# **NOUN**

A noun is a word which names a person, a thing, a place, an animal, or an idea.



# Common and Proper Nouns

**Common nouns** are the general names for person, things, places, animals or ideas.

- What **day** is it?
- That **girl** is pretty.
- It is a big **country**.
- I'm learning a new **language**.
- My uncle bought a new **car**.

**Proper nouns** are the specific names for person, things, places, animals or ideas.

- It is **Monday**.
- **Anita** is pretty.
- **Indonesia** is a big country.
- I'm learning **Korean**.
- Uncle Tom bought a red **Mercedes**.

# Concrete and Abstract Nouns

**Concrete nouns** refer to things that can be seen or touched:

- **Boy**
- **Book**
- **Car**
- **Jug**
- **Robot**
- **Sea**
- **Zebra**

**Abstract nouns** refer to things or ideas that cannot be seen or touched but they can be felt or thought about:

- **Joy**
- **Hope**
- **Love**
- **Justice**
- **Kindness**

# Countable and Uncountable Nouns

**Countable nouns** are nouns that can be counted.

We use *one, a or an* in front of singular countable nouns, and numbers or quantifiers (*some, few, many ...*) in front of plural countable nouns.

**a baby, an eagle, one cat,  
some babies, five eagles, three  
cats.**

**Uncountable nouns** are nouns that cannot be counted.

When we need to describe the amount or quantity of uncountable nouns, we usually use containers or units of measure to do it.

**some hope, more love, great  
fame, a little effort, enormous  
strength.**

# Singular and Plural Nouns

A **singular noun** is used for **one** person, thing, place, animal or idea.

- There is **a bench** in the playground.
- There is **a man** at the door.
- I lost **a tooth**.
- Mike ate **an apple**.

A **plural noun** is used for **more than one** person, thing, place, animal or idea.

- There are **many benches** in the park.
- There are **some men** in the cinema.
- He lost his **two front teeth**.
- Mike ate **a few apples**.

# **PRONOUN**

A pronoun is a word which is used in a place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

# Pronoun

Agnes ate the apple, and **she** walked her dog as **she** talked to her friend, Gloria.

# Pronoun

The **children** are happy because **they** have new toys.

All of **you** must wash your hands before **you** eat.

Please do not wait for **him**.

Those books on the shelf are **mine**.



# ENGLISH PRONOUNS

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

# Nouns or pronouns?

1. Which words in the sentence are pronouns?

My sister and her classmates are happy.

2. Which words in the sentence are nouns?

The apples are in the baskets.

3. Which words in the sentence are pronouns?

They are going to a museum in Paris.

4. Which words in the sentence are nouns?

Honesty is the best policy.

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**Honesty** is the best **policy**.

# **ADJECTIVE**

An adjective is a word which describes, modifies, or gives more information about a noun or pronoun.

# Adjective

- Beautiful girl

↘ adjective      ↘ noun

- Old house

↘ adj      ↘ noun

- Black chair.

↘ adj      ↘ noun

# Adjective

- Beautiful girl

↘ adjective      ↘ noun

- Old house

↘ adj      ↘ noun

- Black chair

↘ adj      ↘ noun

- Gadis cantik

↘ noun      ↘ adjective

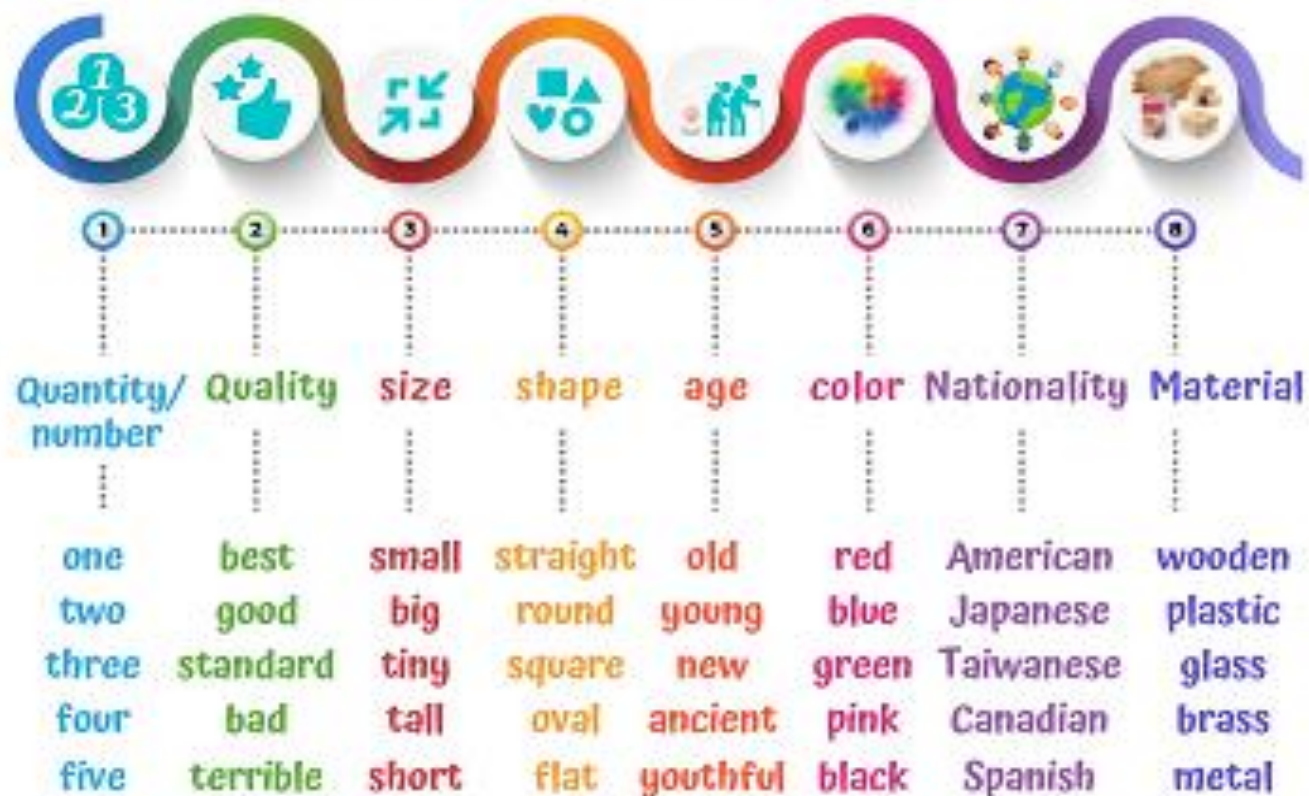
- Rumah tua

↘ noun      ↘ adjective

- Kursi hitam

↘ noun      ↘ adjective

# Adjective Order



# Identify the correct adjective order

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ flamingo.
  - a. pretty pink
  - b. pink pretty
2. Pick the best adjective order to describe the noun "knife".
  - a. The carving old rusty knife.
  - b. The rusty old carving knife.
3. Pick the best adjective order to describe the noun "bag".
  - a. The bright blue leather bag.
  - b. The blue leather bright bag.

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# **VERB**

A verb is a word which shows an action or a state of being.

# Verb

**Action done by or to a noun.**

- Eat
- Sleep
- Work
- Study

**State of being.**

- Is
- Are
- Was
- Were

# Verb

The students **sing** the National Anthem every day.

She **drew** the whole picture by herself.

My brother **will write** a letter to his friend.

I **am learning** English Grammar right now.

Audrey's mother **is** a teacher.

They **were** my classmates when I **was** in high school.

# The tenses of a verb

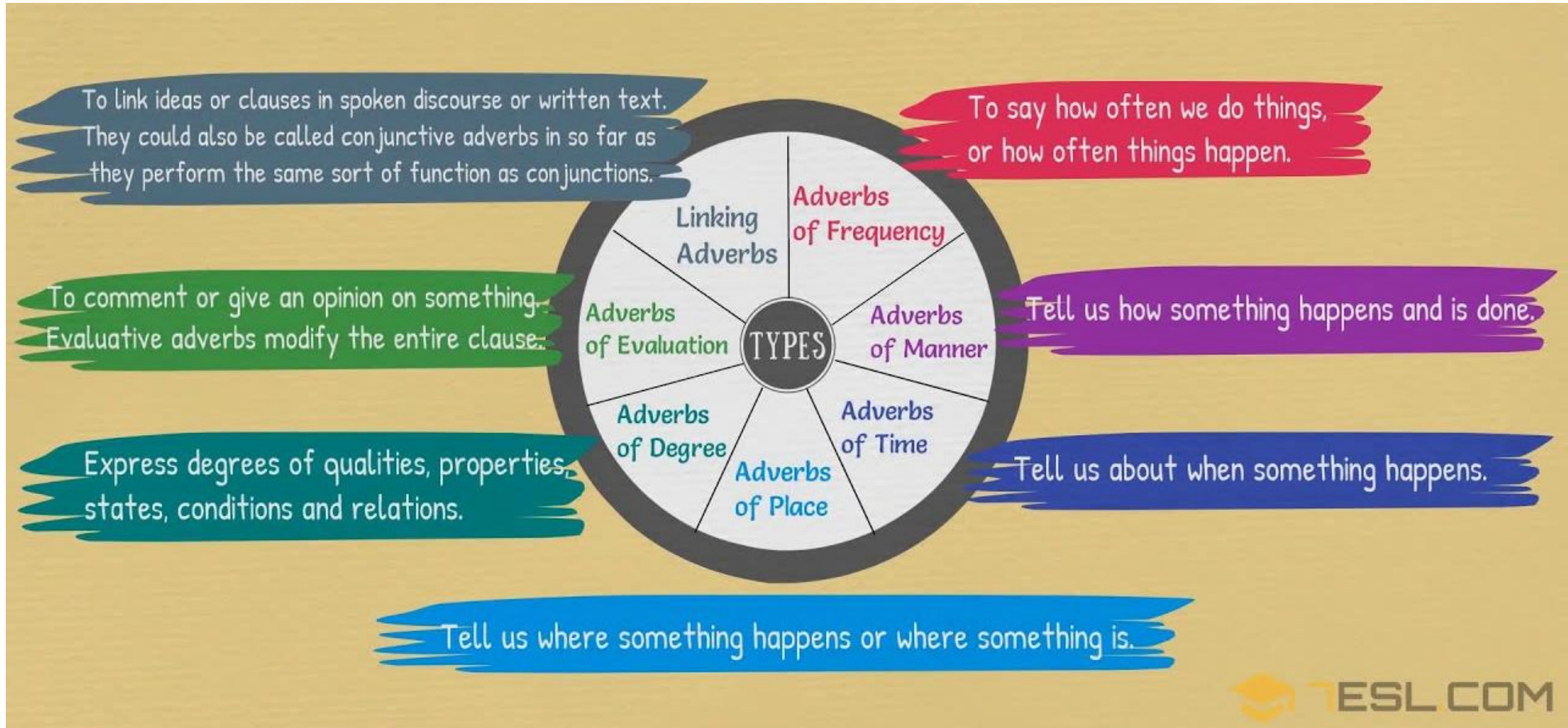
We use different forms of the same verbs to show when an event takes place or when something has happened. These forms of the verbs are known as tenses.

- ❖ The present tense
- ❖ The past tense
- ❖ The future tense

# **ADVERB**

An adverb is a word which tells us more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

# Adverb



# Adverb

Martha and Matthew are getting married **next month**.

She has a piano lesson **twice a week**.

You can put the books **over here**.

I have been studying **for three hours**.

# Adjective or Adverb?

1. She plays tennis very\_\_\_\_\_. (good)
2. Some snakes are \_\_\_\_\_. (dangerous)
3. They came in \_\_\_\_\_. (quiet)
4. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ person. (awful)
5. You speak English \_\_\_\_\_. (perfect)
6. A tortoise walks \_\_\_\_\_. (slow)
7. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer. (famous)
8. My dad drives \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)

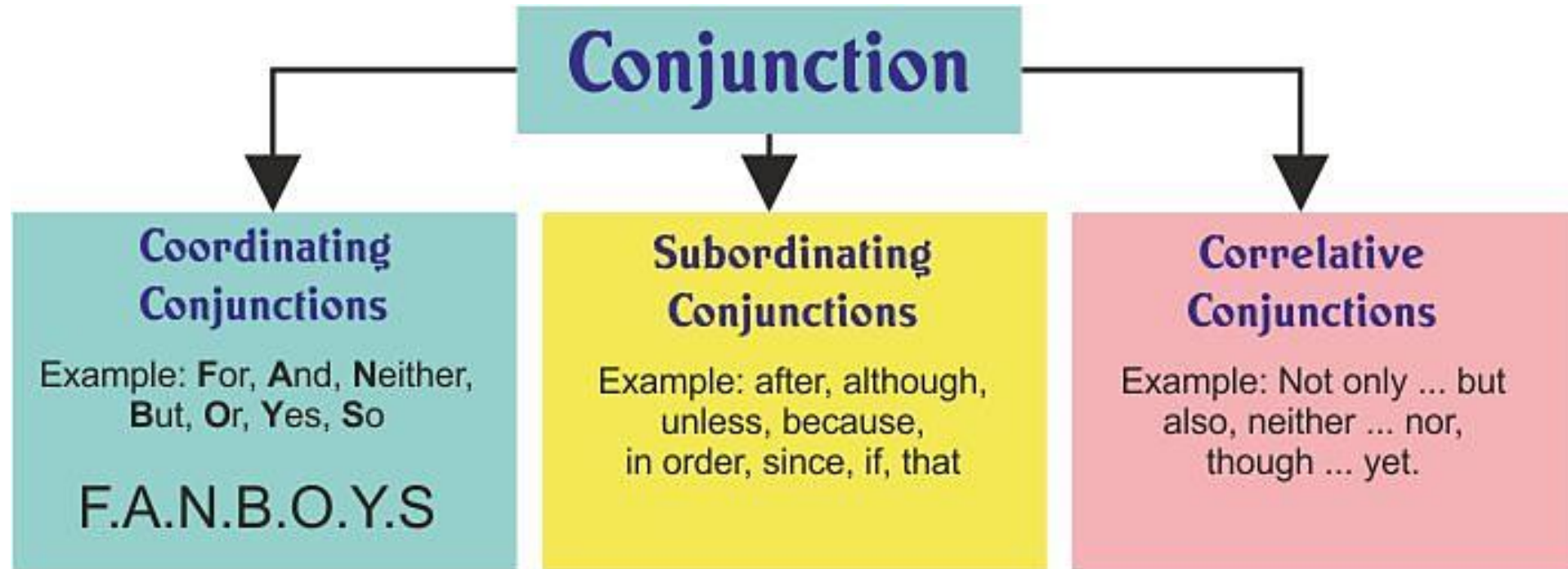
# Adjective or Adverb?

1. She plays tennis very **well**.
2. Some snakes are **dangerous**.
3. They came in **quietly**.
4. He is an **awful** person.
5. You speak English **perfectly**.
6. A tortoise walks **slowly**.
7. She is a **famous** singer.
8. My dad drives **carefully**.

# CONJUNCTION

Conjunction joins two words, ideas, phrases together and shows how they are connected.

# Conjunction



# Conjunction

Martha **and** Matthew are getting married next month.

I tried to hit the nail **but** hit my thumb instead.

She usually eats at home **because** she likes cooking

Even though it rained a lot, we enjoyed the holiday.

We can meet you **wherever** you want.

# **PREPOSITION**

A preposition is a word which shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.

# Preposition

- Preposition of Time:
  - ❖ *The teacher arrived **at** exactly 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.*
- Preposition of Place:
  - ❖ ***In** school, they don't wear their uniforms.*
- Preposition of Direction:
  - ❖ *She was very nervous as the dog ran **towards** her.*
- Preposition of Agent:
  - ❖ *The books were transferred **by** the librarian.*
- Preposition of Instrument:
  - ❖ *You cannot open the door **with** the wrong keys.*

# **INTERJECTION**

An interjection is a word or phrase which expresses a strong emotion.

It is a short exclamation.

# Interjections

- Interjections using the word how:
  - ✓ *How nice! How incredible!*
- Interjections using the word what:
  - ✓ *What a day! What a coincidence!*
- Interjections using the word so & such:
  - ✓ *I'm so lucky! It's such a horrible ending!*
- Interjections which show surprise, humor or joy:
  - ✓ *Wow! Hurray! Congratulations!*
- Interjections which show anger, pain or danger:
  - ✓ *Ouch! Watch out! Get lost! Help!*

# Conjunction, preposition or interjection?

1. Decide which parts of speech are the underlined words.

The children learn to read and write.

2. Decide which parts of speech are the underlined words.

She left the coins in the drawer.

3. Decide which parts of speech are the underlined words.

Ouch! This is painful.

4. Decide which parts of speech are the underlined words.

Let's go to the zoo this weekend.

5. Decide which parts of speech are the underlined words.

I like babies because they are cute.

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**CONJUNCTION**

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**PREPOSITION**

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**INTERJECTION**

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**PREPOSITION**

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**CONJUNCTION**

Thank you!

## REFERENCES

Murphy, Raymond & Smalzer, William. *Grammar in use, Intermediate*. Cambridge U. Press, 2019.

Leu, Zenda. *My Grammar Guide*. Raffles Consultancy.

# PICTURE SOURCES ON EACH SLIDE

Slide 3: <https://www.english-efl.com/lessons/parts-of-speech/>

Slide 13: <https://7esl.com/english-pronouns/>

Slide 19: <https://ciiindyenglish.wixsite.com/englishteacher/post/adjective-order>

Slide 27: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jYSBvesEERc>

Slide 32: <https://vocabularytoday.com/2020/08/05/conjunction-connecting-words-phrases-and-clauses/>