

PART OF SPEECH

no. 74

* Noun:

Is a word placed in a position of Subject or Object in a sentence. The classification are

- 1- Common eg Chalk, book,
- 2- Proper eg John, America
- 3- Countable eg Computer, cup,
- 4- Uncountable, eg water
- 5- Abstract eg Pain, hunger,
- 6- Collective eg Assembly;

* Noun from other part of speech:

- 1- noun from Adjective eg: - Ability, purity, fruits, wisdom
- 2- " " Verbs eg: - Admission, choice, health, knowledge

3-

Noun Features:

ity: - (Maternity) ial (Commercial) cal (Mechanical)
al (Professional) ism (Nationalism)

* Noun Gender:

- 1- Masculine: - Man, boy, brother, father, Male, lion, King
- 2- Feminine: - Women, girl, sister, Mother, female, lioness, Queen
- 3- Neuter: - poetry, car, school, house, tree.
- 4- Common: - parents, driver, principal, manager, person, etc
- enemy, servant, thief.

* Noun Number

- 1 ^{Common} ~~Common~~ marker eg: - boy, girl, book
- 2 'es' marker eg - Lorry, Army, lady.
- 3 's' marker eg = Leaf, wife, knife.
- 4 'es' marker:
 - i. 's' → class, glass, grass
 - ii. 'o' → Mango, potato, Cargo.
 - iii. 'ch' → Church, ~~that~~ bunch, branch
 - iv. 'x' → box, fox,
 - v. 'sh' → brush.
- 5- Irregular: - Children, Men, Women, feet, teeth.
- 6- Zero markers: - deer, dozen, gross, Swine, thousand
- 7- Sheep, score, hundred, Future,

2. IS Marker, { thanks, trousers, valuables, thanks, stocks, goods,
Economics, physics, alms, sciences, bowels,
8 - ~~Latin~~ ^{Great} words: - theses, criteria, phenomena, Analyses
9 - ~~Latin~~ ^{Latin} words: - data, Memoranda, fungi, Media.
10. Compound Markers: - Commanders-in-chief,
Sons-in-law, daughters-in-law.

1. Noun possessive Case.

- A she attended government girls' college Kano (Plural)
B she attended government girls' college Kano (Singular)

* Function of Noun:

1. As a Subject. = Musa is a class captain.
2. As an object. John helped Musa.
3. As a Complement of subject. Musa is a student.
4. As a Complement of object. They made him a class captain.
5. As a Complement of preposition. Musa is in the class room.

- Pronoun: -

Word in place of subject or object of the sentence. The classifications are:

personal.	Subj	Obj	Subj	Obj
1a - First person Singular (I, Me,)	First person Plural (we, us)			
1b - Second person Singular (you, You)	Second person Plural (you - you)			
1c - 3rd person Singular (He, she, it)	3rd person Plural (they - It)			
	(him / her / it)			(them - It)

2. Reflexive pronoun: - My self, ourselves, your self, yourselves, him self, her self, themselves.

3. Demonstrative pronoun: - This, that, these, those.

"This is my car" → These are my cars.
That was his car. Those were his cars.

4. Indefinite pronoun: → One, nobody, nothing,

no one, someone, something, somebody,
anybody, anything, anyone, all. Examples.

Someone escaped from jail.

Nobody can tell you about my uncle.

5 - Distributive pronoun. eg every, each,
example: - Every body in the house was hungry
each police man carry a gun.

6 - Reciprocal pronoun: - eg each other, one another,
i each other about this person

ii One another between two person Examples

A - the two sisters looked each other -

B - All brothers in the family quarreled one another.

7 - Relative pronoun: - eg who, whom, which, as,
what, whose,

i - The boy whose father dead is my student

ii The book that you gave me ~~was~~ not interesting

8 - Relative Compound Pronoun: - eg wherever, what ever
whenever. Example

i whoever comes tell him to wait at gate.

ii I don't want hear whatever explanation from you.

9 - Possessive Pronoun: - eg, My, Mine, Our, Ours,
this is my book The book is mine

ADJECTIVE: These are words modifies noun.
their classifications are: -

1 - Adjective of Quality: - eg wealthy, strong, old, new,
eg 1. Fatima is a wealthy girl.
2. She bought an old house.

2. Adjective of Quantity eg little, much, enough,
many, over, some, eg. How many students are here?

3. Adjective of Number: - Five, few, ~~over~~ many, all,
some, several, eg All students passed in exam.

4. Demonstrative Adjective: - eg this, that, these, those
eg This book is mine.
That is mine.

11 West 1000

5 - Distributive Adjective: - eg. Each, every, either, neither none, both.

- i Every citizen should love his Mother Land.
- ii Each ~~the~~ student was awarded a diploma.

6 - Interrogative Adjective: what, which whose.

- eg: - i what language do you learn at University?
- ii whose brother came yesterday?

7 - Possessive Adjective: - My, Our, your, his, her

- eg: i My Mother is a teacher.
- ii Our Country is Nigeria.

8 - Emphasizing Adjective: - own, very,

- eg: i I saw him with my own eye.
- ii That was the very book I was looking for.

9 - Exclamatory Adjective: - "what!"

- example: - i what an insult!
- ii what a tragedy!

10 - Proper Adjective: - Nigerian, American.

ART COMPARATIVE OF ADJECTIVE.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1 Good	better	best
2 little	less	least
3 far	further	furthest
4 bad	worse	worst
5 small	smaller	smallest
6 short	shorter	shortest
7 High	higher	highest
8 important	more important	most important
9 convenient	more convenient	most convenient
10 Dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous

* ARTICLE:- These words are part of adjective:

because they modify noun.

There are two types of articles. (i) Definite (ii) Indefinite.

A - Definite 'The' refers to a person ^{or} things known

B Indefinite 'a' refers to a person or things not known

(ii) 'an' refers to a mostly word begin in vowel.

USAGE OF ARTICLES:-

i = Beginning with a Consonant. eg. a boy, a man, a chair.

ii = Beginning with 'h', 'y' and 'u' eg. a horse, a house, a history, a year, a yellow, a young, a university, a European, a uniform.

iii = Beginning with a 'w' sound, eg. a row, a way.

iv = Use with words little and few eg. a little cup, a few men

~~v = Use with uncountable nouns eg.~~

v = 'A or An' is not use with uncountable nouns, eg. advice, furniture, news, information, business, knowledge, images, poetry.

vi 'A or An'

VERB This is a word described an action or state of being in a sentence. Examples

i - she is a healthy girl

ii - she jumped over a wall.

Types of VERB

i Auxiliary verbs

ii Lexical verbs

Auxiliary verbs, divided into (A) primary (B) Modal.
primary Auxiliary verb are: - am, is, are, was, were, been, do, does, did, have, has, had.

Modal verbs are: - Can, could, dare, May, Might, ought to, would, used to, shall, would, must, need.

Lexical verb is divided into (A) Weak (B) Strong.

A- Strong lexical verb: -
present ~~present participle~~ present
- write to write

STRONG VERBS

Verb	Finite	Present Participle	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
1- write	to write	writes	wrote	written	Writing
2- speak	to speak	speak speaks	spoke	spoken	Speaking
3- go	went to go	goes goes	went	gone	going
4- give	to give	gives	gave	given	Giving
5- see	to see	sees	saw	seen	Seeing

WEAK VERB

1- walk	to walk	walks	walked	walked	walking
2- teach	to teach	teaches	taught	taught	teaching
3- buy	to buy	buys	bought	bought	buying
4- sell	to sell	sells	sold	sold	selling
5- catch	to catch	catches	caught	caught	catching

ADVERB is a word which modifies the meaning of verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Types of adverb are:

1- Adverb of Manner: - It shows how actions are done. Adverbs are, quickly, happily, clearly, soundly, past, well. eg. they lived happily

2- Adverb of Place: - Shows where an action is done. The adverbs are here, there, up, down, above, away, out, in, backward, within. Example She went there.

3- Adverb of Time: - Shows when an action is done. Example of words are now, then, soon, today, still, tomorrow, yet, yesterday, before, after, late, lately, daily, already, never, since. Example She will come here soon

4. Adverb of Frequency: - Shows how often an action is done. Example of words are: - Once, twice, often, always, again, frequently, sometimes, seldom, Eg: They always go to Cinema.

5. Adverb of Certainty: - Shows definiteness of the action. Examples of words are: - Certainly, surely, definitely, obviously. Eg: ~~She~~ Surely she passed exams.

6. Adverb of Degree: - Shows how much or to what degree or extent an action is done. Some ~~words~~ words are: - Very, rather, fairly, quite, too, almost, hardly, enough, so. Eg: He is very great scholar.

7. Interrogative Adverb: - is a word asking a question and modifying verb, adjective or adverb. Such words are: when, where, why, how? Example: How long will you stay in Nigeria?

8. Relative Adverb: - relates two ~~clauses~~ clauses or statements. Examples:

i. I did not know where she had gone

ii. Do you know when Musa came here?

iii. I don't know why she went France.

PREPOSITION

This is a word placed ~~at~~ before a noun or ~~pre~~ pronoun. The kind of preposition are: -

1. Simple preposition: - Eg: at, by, for, from, in, of, off, out, on, with, through, All, up, down, to, after, over, under, but, round, past, since, via, per, than. Eg: She is at bus stop.

2. Double Preposition: - out of, according to, close to, due to, from behind, near to,

Inclusive of, owing to, from among, next, exclusive of, as regards, From under, nearest to, instead of, from within, opposite to, Eg: - I recognized Musa from among friend.

3. Compound Preposition: - about, beneath, outside, besides, against, until, along, between, abroad, upon, alongside, among, inside, amid, through, opposite. Eg We can't access the road.

4. Participial preposition: - Concerning, during, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, respecting including, following. Eg. We stay in Mecca during Summer.

CONJUNCTION: -

is a word which joins together sentences or words and clauses.

1- Simple Conjunction: - and, but, or, that, for, also, still, else, because, after, if, though, as, while, only, since, than. Eg We ate tea and ginger.

2- Correlative Conjunction: Eg either/or, neither/no, both/and, though/yet, whether/or, not only/but also, such/as, such/that, as/as, as/so, so/that, hardly/when, Eg Not only students but also teachers are not ready.

3- Compound Conjunction: - In order that, as though, as well as, as soon as, even if, so that, provided that. Eg: - I shall give you the job provided that you must know me.

4- Coordinating Conjunction: - but, with, for, or, also, Eg I offered to help her but she refused my help.

5- Subordinating Conjunction: - after, because, if, that, though, although, when, where, while, than, as, unless. Eg I - If she loves him he will be happy. II - Although you are rich you cannot do everything. III - She came when I was reading a novel.