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How to construct sentences in
English Language

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4st lecture

introduction

Parts of speech is not only important because it's unable us to form sentences correctly or to identify the errors in the reading, but it is about understanding how language works and how can we use all these parts of speech to communicate effectively

quietly ran dog the park to the.




Behavioral objectives

At the end of the lesson, the student should be able to:

- 1- Define the concept of parts of speech
- 2- Identify the different parts of speech that make up sentences and paragraphs in the language
- 3- Analyze any sentence into its main components.
- 4- Design a sentence or phrase that contains the different parts of speech

Parts of Speech



A cartoon illustration of a young boy with dark hair and round glasses, wearing a yellow vest over a white shirt and a purple tie. He is sitting at a desk, smiling, and pointing his right hand towards a thought bubble. On the desk in front of him is a large open book with a purple cover. To the left of the book is a small potted plant with green leaves. To the right is a pencil holder containing a yellow pencil and a ruler. The background is white.

Now, what
is the
meaning of
parts of
speech?



The definition of parts of speech

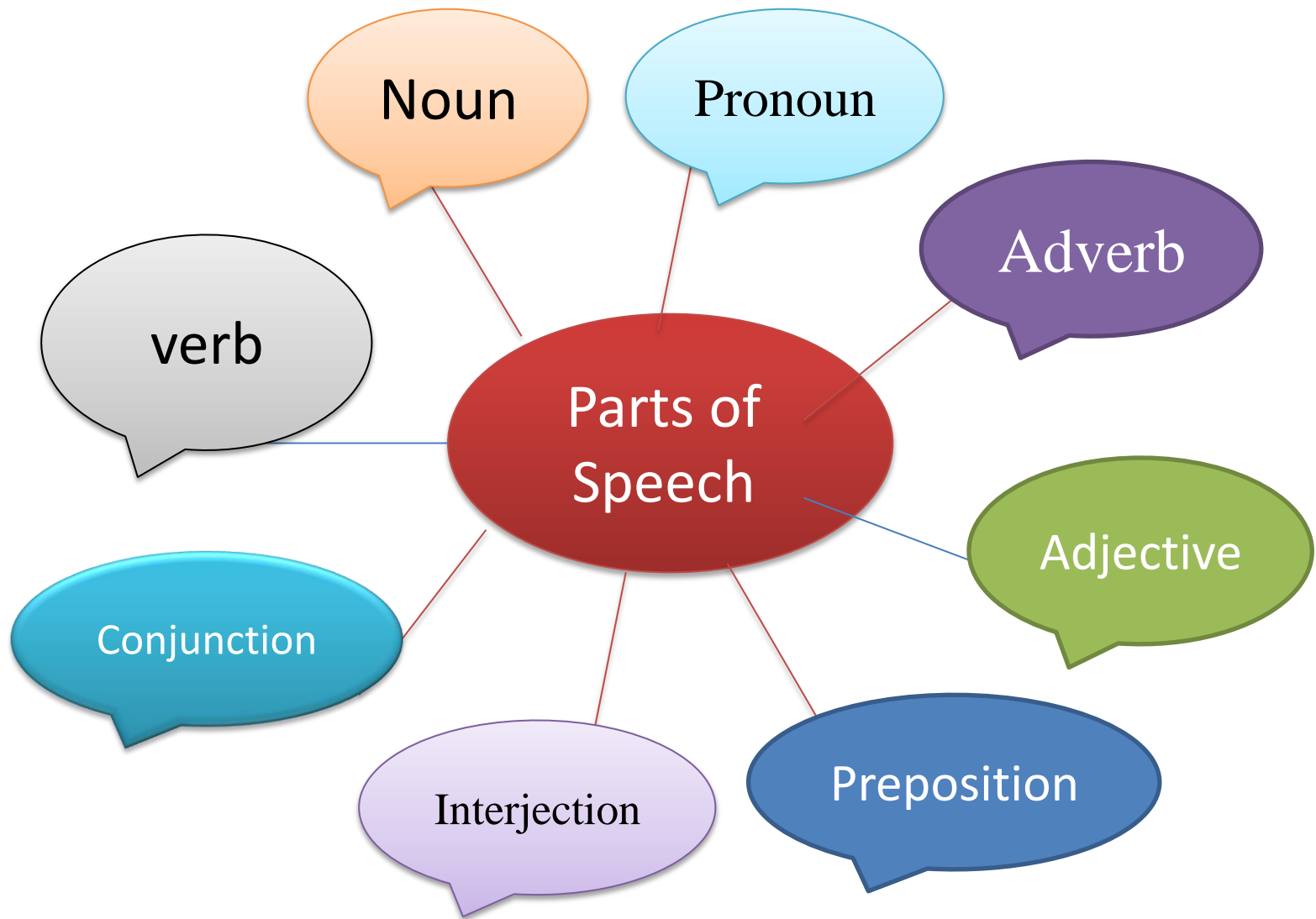
In English, there are 8 different types of words :

The 8 types are: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, Interjections, conjunctions, and prepositions.

These 8 types are called (parts of speech)

Each part has a specific use and function.

Understanding these parts of speech is essential for constructing meaningful and grammatically correct sentences.



Nouns

A noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea.

Types of Nouns:

Common Nouns: general names for people, places, things, or ideas and are not capitalized unless at the beginning of a sentence (e.g., dog, city, book).

Proper Nouns: specific names given to particular people, places, organizations, or things. They are always capitalized (e.g., John, London)

Concrete Nouns: represent physical objects that you can see or touch. (e.g., chair, apple).

Abstract Nouns: represent ideas, qualities, or states rather than tangible objects. They cannot be touched, seen, or physically experienced but understood (e.g., the feeling of courage, love, happiness).

Class Activity

Q/What is the difference between a common noun and a proper noun? Give examples from your daily life.

Q/What are abstract nouns? Give examples of abstract nouns you use daily.

Q/Here's a group of words for you to classify:

Dog, love, London, chair, happiness, John, car, freedom, book, sky, Activity

(الأفعال – Verbs)

Verbs are words that expresses an action, or state of being.

Types of Verbs:

Action Verbs: words that describe actions, whether physical(Run, jump, write, throw, eat). They express something that a subject does.

E.x: Jane is drinking a cup of tea.



Linking verbs: act as bridges between the subject and the complement, describing what the subject is or how it feels (e.g., am, is, are, was, were). Verbs can also show a state:

E.x: Mark is tired.



Auxiliary Verbs:(also called **helping verbs**) are used alongside main verbs to form verb phrases that indicate tense(past, present, future)or aspect (e.g. Completed, or continuous).



Class Activity

Q/What is the difference between a main verb and an auxiliary verb? Give examples.

Q/What are auxiliary verbs and what is their role in sentence structure? Provide examples

Q/Here's a group of verbs for you to classify:
Run, think, is, have, write, eat, become, seem, will.

(Adjectives – الصفات)

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.

Types of Adjectives:

Descriptive Adjectives: describe the qualities, or characteristics of a noun or pronoun. They add detail and make sentences more vivid. (e.g., beautiful, tall, smart).

Quantitative Adjectives: they provide information about the quantity or amount of a noun. They are used to describe how much or how many of something exists (e.g., some, many, few).

Demonstrative Adjectives: they are used to show which person, thing, or idea the speaker is referring to (e.g., this, that, those).

(الظروف-Adverb)

An adverb modifies or qualifies a verb, or another adverb. It often tells how, when, where, or to what degree.

Types of Adverbs:

Adverbs of Manner: (e.g., quickly, softly, well).

E.x: Mark is running quickly.

Adverbs of Time: (e.g., now, later, yesterday).

E.x: we will go there later.

Adverbs of Place: (e.g., here, there, everywhere).

E.x: He will be here in two hours.

Adverbs of Frequency: (e.g., always, never, frequently).

E.x: Mom never drinks coffee.

Adverbs of Degree: (e.g., very, quite, too).

E.x: Layla is running **very** quickly.(adverb modify another adverb)



Class Activity

The types of demonstrative adjectives:

This: Used to point out something(far. Near)

That: Used to point out something(near. Far)

These: Used to point out ...(single. multiple things near.)

Those: Used to point out (single. multiple things far).

(ضمائر - Pronouns)

Definition: A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Types of Pronouns:

Personal Pronouns: Refer to specific people or things (e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

Possessive Pronouns: Show ownership (e.g., mine, yours, ours).

Reflexive Pronouns: Refer back to the subject (e.g., myself, yourself, himself).

Demonstrative Pronouns: Point out specific things (e.g., this, those).

Relative Pronouns: Link a clause to a noun (e.g., who, which, that).

Class Activity

Q/ Can a demonstrative pronoun be used as an adjective?

Yes, demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) are used to point out specific nouns. When they are used to modify a noun, they function as demonstrative adjectives.

Here's an example:

Pronoun: "That is a beautiful painting." (Here, "that" is a pronoun, referring to the painting.)

Adjective: "That painting is beautiful." (Here, "that" is an adjective, modifying the noun "painting.")

(حروف الجر. Prepositions)

Prepositions indicate various relationships such as direction, time, place, cause, or manner.

Types of Prepositions:

Prepositions of Time: "We will meet **after** lunch." (The preposition "after" shows the time relationship between the meeting and lunch.)

Prepositions of Place: "The book is **under** the bed." (The preposition "under" shows the location of the book.)

Prepositions of Direction: "The cat jumped **onto** the table." (The preposition "onto" shows the direction the cat jumped in relation to the table.)(e.g., to, toward, through).

(Conjunctions_أدوات الربط)

A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses.

Types of Conjunctions:

Coordinating Conjunctions: (e.g., and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so)

Ex: (I want to go to the park, but it's raining..

Ex: I like cats and dogs.



Subordinating Conjunctions:(I stayed home **because** it was raining) (e.g., because, although, if, when).

Correlative Conjunctions: Example:(**Either** you come with me, **or** you stay here). (e.g., either...or, neither...nor).

ادوات التعجب (Interjections)

Definition: An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or sudden reaction. It can stand alone or be inserted into a sentence.

Examples:

Shh! Please don't talk during the class.

Wow! That's amazing! (Expresses surprise)

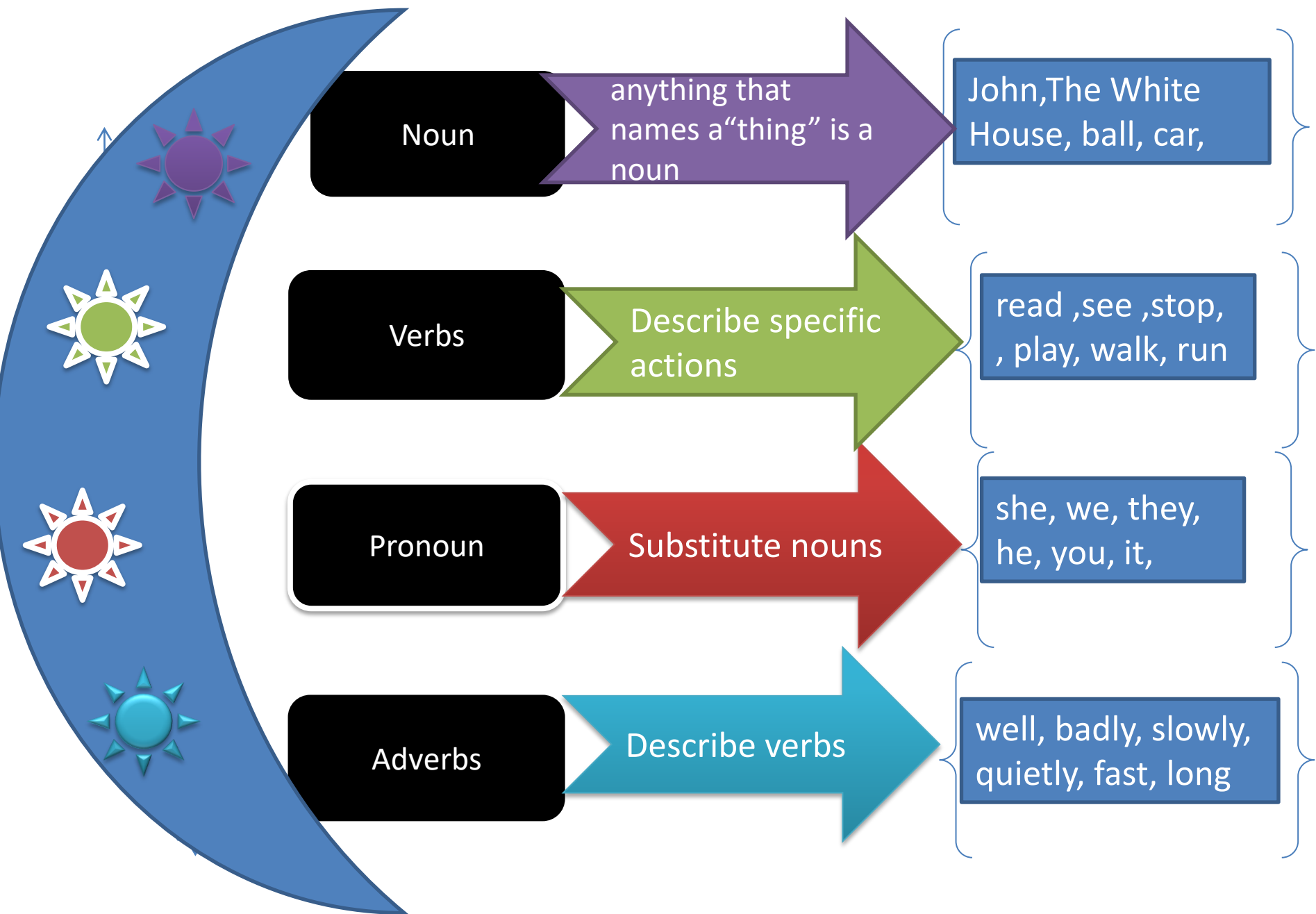
Oh no, I forgot my keys! (Expresses distress)

Hey! Watch out! (Expresses attention or warning)



An individual activity نشاط فردي

Each student should put a part of the speech into a suitable sentence.



Adjective

describe nouns

happy ,pretty
,good , bad,
long ,short

Conjunction

connect two parts

and, or ,
while, as,
who, unless

Preposition

Show relationship

In, on ,at, by,
under,near,
with,

Interjection

convey feelings

Yippee, Oh,
wow, Alas

نشاط جماعي (مدة النشاط 5 دقائق)

بمساعدة زملائك حل هذه الجملة الى مكوناتها الرئيسية المتضمنة كل اجزاء الكلام التي درسناها سابقا

Break this sentence into its main parts of speech

"Wow! The small, excited cat quickly chased the large, noisy mouse under the old table, and it looked pleased with itself."



Evaluation

Q/1 What are we meant of parts of speech?

Q/2 Break this sentence into its main parts?

("Wow! After the tired cat quickly jumped over the tall fence, it sat down and stared at the big tree because it was so hungry.)"

Q/3 How many parts of speech are there?

Q/4 What are these parts of speech?

(الخلاصة)

SUMMARY

Each part of speech plays a unique and vital role in sentence construction, helping to communicate meaning clearly and effectively.

It is one of the main classes. There are 8 parts of speech. knowing these parts of speech is not only important because it's unable us to form sentences correctly or to identify the errors in the reading, but it is about understanding how language works and how we can use all these parts to communicate effectively

واجب بيتي

صنف كلمات هذه الجملة حسب اجزاء الكلام

Wow ! The cat ran quickly under the table and hid. It was scared of the dog.

شعرا جزیبہ لاصفائکم

