**Units Six /** **Parts of Speech (Nouns** & **Verbs) أقسام الكلام –** الأسماء **و** الأفعال

 In any language, **the parts of speech** are the categories of words based on their function within a sentence. In English language as well as with any other languages, there are **eight** parts of speech:

في أي لغة تُعتبر **أقسام الكلام** هي فئات من الكلمات تعتمد على وظيفتها في الجُملة . وفي اللغة الإنكليزية وكذللك في اللغات الأُخرى هناك ثمانية أقسام للكلام:

**noun**, **pronoun**, **verb**, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

**Note** / In each of the example sentences below, the highlighted part of speech is in bold.

**1. Noun – الأسم** a part of speech is used toname a **person**, **place**, **thing** , **idea** or **quality**. It can act as the subject or the object of a sentence**.** There are different types of nouns:

**(a) Proper noun –** A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, **e.g.****Sara,** **Africa**, **London**, **Sunday**. In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Examples: **Brazil** is beautiful this time of year.

 **Nada** is a polite girl. **Paris** is the capital of France.

**(b) Common nouns** الأسماء الشائعة – A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. **boy**, **girl**, **bridge**, car, door, tree, window, …etc.,

**(c) Concrete nouns** الأسماء الملموسة – A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include **dog**, **building**, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.

**(d)** **Abstract nouns** الأسماء المجردة – An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.

**(e)** **Collective nouns** أسم الجمع – Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. **audience**, **family**, **government**, team, jury. In American English, most collective nouns are treated as singular, with **a singular verb:**

e.g. The whole **family** was at the table.

**(f) Countable Nouns** الأسماء المعدودة– are **those that refer to something that can be counted.**

**(g) Non-countable Nouns** or **Mass Nouns الأسماء الغير معدودة –** are those nouns that do not typically refer to things that **can** be counted and so they do not regularly have a plural form.

**2. Verbs** – are words that express an action or a state of being.

**e.g.** Let’s **walk** to the park. (expresses an action)

 Layla **lives** in Basra. (expresses a state of being)

 The air conditioning unit desperately **needs** repair.

**There are four Aspects of verbs:**

1. Simple 2. Continuous 3. Perfect 4. Perfect-contiguous

**There are different types of verbs:**

1. Main verbs 2. Auxiliaries or helping verbs 3. Modal Verbs

**An English verb can be regular** or **irregular**

**1. regular verbs – finish ….finished / live….lived / play… played / study …studied**

**2.** **irregular verbs – go…..went ….gone / buy ….bought …..bought**

**Q.** Identify **the part of speech** of the word in **bold**.

1. He became a **captain** at a young age.

2. They **decided** to pay us a ticket to the Circus.

3. The athlete **ran** quickly.

4. **Architecture** is considered a form of art.

5. His **sadness** shows in all his actions.

6. The student **writes** his homework.

7. The student **is writing** his homework.

8. They **will travel** tomorrow.

9. **The band** consists of five singers.

10. Layla **has** three sisters.