

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CLASS: JSS 1

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH; NOUN, VERBS AND
ADJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to;

1. Identify the features of nouns, verbs, and adjectives in a given passage.
2. List the function of nouns, verbs and adjectives on the passage.

PARTS OF SPEECH

According to Collins Dictionary, A part of speech is a particular grammatical class of word. A class of words sharing important syntactic features. A group of word that may occur in similar function in a sentence.

Examples are;

- Nouns
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Verbs
- Pronouns

- Prepositions
- Articles
- Interjections
- Conjunctions

NOUNS

A noun is a naming word. A noun is a word that names person, place, thing, or an idea. A noun is a word that represents a person, place, or thing. Everything we can see or talk about is represented by a word. That word is called "noun". A noun is simply a naming word.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS

Person; soldier, Abel, cousin, James, Mabel and so on.

Places: Lagos, Abuja, home, factory, shelter etc.

Animal: cheetah, shark, owl, dog, aardvark, Mickey, Bingo and so on.

Things: table, bridge, chisel, desk, marker board and so on.

Ideas: joy, confusion, faith, theory, excitement etc.

TYPES OF NOUNS

Common Nouns: this is the general name of person, place, animal, or thing. Examples are boy, city, dog, book and so on

Proper Noun: a proper noun is the specific name of a person, place, animal, or thing. Examples are Michael, Lagos, Bingo and so on.

Concrete nouns

A concrete noun is something that can be perceived through the five senses. If you can see, hear, touch, taste, or smell something, it uses a concrete noun.

Examples

1. table

2. apple

3. rabbit

4. ear

5. chair

6. tree

Abstract nouns

Abstract nouns are intangible ideas that can't be perceived with the five senses, such as social concepts, political theories, and character traits. For example, the abstract noun anger refers to an emotion and the abstract noun courage refers to a quality a person has.

Examples

1. love
2. creativity
3. democracy
4. joy
5. anger
6. education

Collective nouns

A collective noun is a noun that functions as a singular noun while referring to a group of people or things. A collective noun refers to a group that functions as one unit or performs the same action at the same time. For example: the team plays in the main gym.

Examples

1. a crowd of people
2. a flock of sheep
3. a sum of money
4. a swarm of bees
5. a fleet of cars
6. a pride of lion

VERBS

A verb is an action. A verb is a word that expresses:

A physical action (e.g., "to swim," "to write," "to climb").

A mental action (e.g., "to think," "to guess," "to consider").

A state of being (e.g., "to be," "to exist," "to appear").

You might find it useful to think of verbs as "doing" words. Also, a verb answers the question 'what happened, happens, happening or will happen in a sentence.

A verb tells us what action is carried out in a sentence.

EXAMPLES OF VERBS

1. We are cutting the pegs
2. She watched the movie all night.
3. They should join them fix the kitchen.
4. I guess it is break time.
5. He smoked the fish himself.

TYPES OF VERBS

Action Verbs

Action verbs express specific actions and are used any time you want to show action or discuss someone doing something. It's important to remember that the action does not have to be physical.

Examples: run, dance, slide, jump, think, go, stand and so on.

Examples

1. I run faster than David.
2. He does it well.
3. She thinks about poetry all day long

Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs are action verbs that always express doable activities that relate or affect someone or something else. These other things are generally direct objects, nouns or pronouns that are affected by the verb, though some verbs can also take an indirect object, such as show, take, and make.

In a sentence with a transitive verb, someone or something receives the action of the verb. Examples: love, respect, tolerate, relieve, maintain and so on

Examples

1. He kicked John.
2. John punches him.
3. They sold the tickets.

Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs are action verbs that always express doable activities. They are different from transitive verbs because there is no direct object following an intransitive verb.

Intransitive verb examples: walk, laugh, cough, play, run

The intransitive verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

1. I **sneeze** in the morning.
2. He **arrived** with moments to spare.
3. Kathryn **sat** away from the others.
4. John **eats** before leaving for school.

Main Verb

This is the major action performed in the sentence. The main verb can be assisted by other verbs call auxiliary verbs. Example are: eat, sleep, writing, jumping and so on.

Examples

1. He is writing is note.
2. We are listening to the teacher.
3. He has finished farming.
4. The have jumped the line.

Auxiliary (helping) verbs

Auxiliary verbs, or “helping verbs,” are used in English to change another verb’s tense, voice, or mood. When auxiliary verbs are used, there’s always a main verb that represents the main action. However, the auxiliary verb must still be conjugated correctly.

Examples

1. I have eaten sushi many times before.
2. That piece of sushi was eaten by me.
3. She is sleeping in the bedroom.

ADJECTIVES

A word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, to indicate its quantity or extent, or to specify a thing as distinct from something else.

Also, Adjectives give more information about the noun or pronoun in a sentence.

Example

1. Margot wore a beautiful hat to the pie-eating contest.
2. Furry dogs may overheat in the summertime.
3. My cake should have sixteen candles.
4. The scariest beast lives in that cave.
5. The beautiful young girl is my sister.

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Possessive Adjectives

As the name indicates, possessive adjectives are used to indicate possession. They are: my, your, his, her, its, our, their. Possessive adjectives also function as possessive pronouns.

Examples

These are my books;

The man spanked your sister;

Demonstrative Adjectives

Like the article the, demonstrative adjectives are used to indicate or demonstrate specific people, animals, or things. These, those, this and that are demonstrative adjectives.

1. These books belong on that
2. This movie is my favourite.
3. Please put those cookies on the blue plate.

Numbers Adjectives

When they're used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives.

You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question

"How many?"

1. The stagecoach was pulled by a team of six
2. He ate 23 hotdogs during the contest, and was sick afterwards.
3. The young man has hiked five mountains today.

Interrogative Adjectives

There are three interrogative adjectives: which, what, and whose. Like all other types of adjectives, interrogative adjectives modify nouns. As you probably know, all three of these words are used to ask questions.

1. Which option sounds best to you?
2. What time should we go?
3. Whose socks are those?

Indefinite Adjectives

Like the articles *a* and *an*, indefinite adjectives are used to discuss non-specific things. You might recognize them, since they're formed from indefinite pronouns. The most common indefinite adjectives are *any*, *many*, *no*, *several*, and *few*.

1. Do we have any peanut butter?
2. Grandfather has been retired for many years.

3. There are no bananas in the fruit bowl.
4. I usually read the first few pages of a book before I buy it.
5. We looked at several cars before deciding on the best one for our family.

EVALUATION

Underline the Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives in the passage below.

Earthquakes: Movement of the Earth's Crust

Earthquakes are the shaking and moving of the ground when energy is released in waves. These waves are called seismic waves. These waves are similar to ocean waves, which move through water. Seismic waves, however, move through the ground.

Earthquakes are caused by the movement of large sections of the Earth's crust, called plates. The place where two plates meet is called a fault. Faults look like large cracks in the ground. If the two plates move in different directions, they build up energy at the fault line. When enough energy builds up, the stress on the fault becomes too great and it ruptures.

This releases the energy and the ground starts to shake.

Earthquakes can also be caused by other natural events, such as landslides and volcanoes. Man-made earthquakes happen because of nuclear testing and mining explosions. The first movement of an earthquake, called the main shock, is often followed by smaller ground trembles, called aftershocks.

These aftershocks are the plates settling into their new position.

Aftershocks can continue for days after the main shock.

There are an estimated 500,000 earthquakes around the world each year. Most are so mild they are only recorded on scientific instruments.

Only about 100,000 can be felt by humans. Of these, only about 19 a year cause major damage.

Major earthquakes in populated areas can cause huge destruction.

Building's collapse, roads and bridges buckle and crack, and electrical and gas lines break and cause fires. If the earthquake happens in the ocean, it makes a series of huge ocean waves called a tsunami. The tsunami travels until it finally reaches land, where it causes large flooding.

**THANKS FOR
WATCHING!!!**

