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**Echahid Hamma Lakhdar University, El-Oued**

**Faculty of Arts and Languages**

**Department of Arts and French Language**

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**What are Parts of Speech in English Grammar?**

Parts of speech are the basic categories of words according to their function in a sentence.English has eight main parts of speech, namely, Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions & Interjections. In grammar, the parts of speech, also called lexical categories, grammatical categories or word classes is a linguistic category of words.

1. Nouns

A [noun](https://www.yourdictionary.com/noun) is a part of speech (word) that names identifies :

a person (woman, boy, doctor, neighbour)

a thing (dog, building, tree, country)

an idea, [quality](https://www.lexico.com/definition/quality), or state (truth, danger, birth, happiness).

All nouns can be classified into two groups of nouns: common or proper.

* A proper noun is a name that identifies a [particular](https://www.lexico.com/definition/particular) person, place, or thing, e.g. Steven, Africa, London, Monday. In written English, proper nouns begin with capital letters.
* [Common nouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/nouns/common-noun.html) are more generalized by comparison, and they can be further divided into abstract, collective, compound, countable concrete, uncountable concrete and verbal.

There are several different types of noun, as follows:

**Concrete noun**

A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist [physically](https://www.lexico.com/definition/physical) and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. Examples include dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune.

**Abstract noun**

An [abstract](https://www.lexico.com/definition/abstract) noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and [conditions](https://www.lexico.com/definition/condition%22%20%5Cl%20%22condition__6) - things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no [physical](https://www.lexico.com/definition/physical) reality, e.g. truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour.

**Collective nouns**

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:

The whole family was at the table.

In British English, the preceding sentence would be correct, but it would also be correct to treat the collective noun as a plural, with a plural verb:

The whole family were at the table.

**Note:**

 A noun may belong to more than one [category](https://www.lexico.com/definition/category). For example, happiness is both a common noun and an abstract noun, while Mount Everest is both a concrete noun and a proper noun.

**Count and mass nouns**

Nouns can be either [countable](https://www.lexico.com/definition/countable) or [uncountable](https://www.lexico.com/definition/uncountable).

**a/Countable nouns**(or count nouns) are those that refer to something that can be counted.

**b/** **Uncountable** nouns (or mass nouns) do not typically refer to things that can be counted and so they do not regularly have a plural form.

2. Pronouns

Pronouns as part of speech are the words which are used in place of nouns like people, places, or things. They are used to avoid sounding unnatural by reusing the same noun in a sentence multiple times. In the sentence, *Maya saw Sanjay, and she waved at him*, the pronouns *she* and *him* take the place of *Maya* and *Sanjay*, respectively. The other examples of pronouns are *I, you, she, her, it, everyone, somebody, hers, theirs, etc.* Pronouns are classified into eight broad categories as follows:

1. **Personal Pronouns**

[Personal pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/list-of-personal-pronouns.html) are used as a substitute for a person's name.

There are two kinds:

**subjective** and **objective** pronouns. That is, they either act as the subject of the sentence or the object of the sentence.

As the [subject of a sentence](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/subject-pronoun.html), they are:

I

you

he

she

it

we

they

For example:

**They** went to the store.

**I** don't want to leave.

**He** runs a great shop in town.

**You** can't leave, either.

As the [object of the sentence](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/object-pronoun.html), they are:

me

you

her

him

it

us

them

For example:

Please don't sit beside me**.**

Go talk to **her**.

Mary put the gift under **it**.

Don't look at **them**.

**2. Possessive Pronouns**

[Possessive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/possessive-pronoun-worksheets.html) show ownership or possession of a noun. They are:

1. Dependent possessive pronouns:

my

our

your

his

her

its (note: there is no apostrophe)

their

For example:

Is that **my** book?

No, that's **his** book.

That's **its** shelf.

I'd like to see **their** bookshelves.

However, there are also **[independent possessive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/possessive-pronoun-practice-for-elementary-kids.html)**. These pronouns refer to a previously named or understood noun. They stand alone and aren't followed by any other noun. They are:

mine

ours

yours

his

hers

its

theirs

For example:

That's **mine**.

Wrong. It's **ours**.

So, I suppose those clothes are **yours**?

No, it's **theirs**.

**What Is a Declarative Sentence?**

A declarative sentence is the most common type of sentence in the English language. It is written in the present tense and usually ends with a period. Normally, the subject comes before the verb.

In English grammar, a declarative sentence is a sentence that makes a statement, provides a fact, offers an explanation, or conveys information. These types of sentences are also known as declarative statements.

**How to write a paragraph ?**

Whether you’re writing a short paragraph or a long paragraph, each should follow the same basic rules of structure.

**5 Tips for Structuring and Writing Better Paragraphs**

These elements help the coherency of your paragraphs, tying them together to unify around an idea, or set up a narrative story.

**Make the first sentence of your topic sentence:**

The first line of your first paragraph sets up what information is to come as your audience reads on. Even in fiction, the introduction of a paragraph either establishes an idea or scenario or continues one from the paragraph before. Regardless of what format or genre you’re writing for, every good paragraph starts with a central focus that the rest of the paragraph will aim to support.

**Provide support via the middle sentences:**

 These sentences include follow-up information to your key sentence or previous paragraph. Whatever idea you aim to convey, these sentences are where you convince your reader to believe or envision what you do, and give them everything they need to see your point of view.

**Make your last sentence a conclusion or transition:**

conclusive sentence can refer to the last line of its own paragraph, which concludes a particular idea or train of thought before moving on to start a new line for the next paragraph. This next paragraph can continue on the same idea, but the ending of each paragraph should briefly summarize the information that was provided before moving on.

**Know when to start a new paragraph :**

For example, in a novel, you may start a new paragraph when bringing in a new character, or specify when a different character is speaking, which can help the reader separate action text from dialogue more readily.

**Use transition words:**

 [Transition words help tie together separate paragraphs](https://www.masterclass.com/articles/how-to-use-paragraph-transitions-to-strengthen-your-writing), connecting them to form a coherent idea. Phrases like “Firstly” or “in addition” can help readers track your ideas and understand how they relate to each other, making for a smoother, more pleasant reading experience. This is especially useful for essay writers and bloggers, who often focus on a singular idea at a time to share with their audience.