

# Word

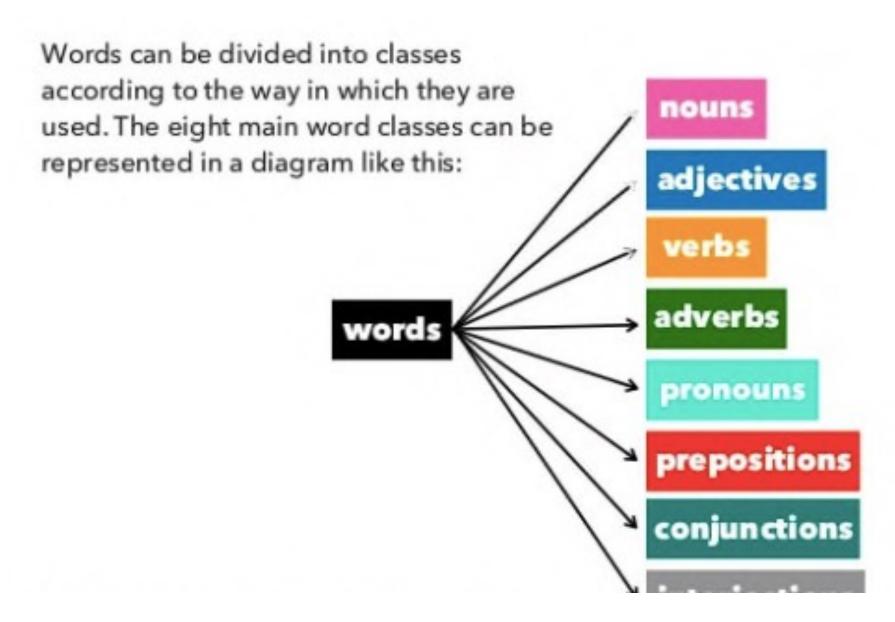
AN INTRODUCTION

We use words when we talk to and write to each other.

There are thousands of different words in any language,
and they all have their own meanings. Grammar is the
way we put these words together so that they make

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A noun is the name of something: a thing or a person or a place, or state of mind. Nouns have some typical noun endings.

-age: beverage, courage, pilgrimage, etc.

-ation, -tion, -sion, -ion: explanation, education, division, invasion, etc.

-er, -or: painter, actor, motivator, etc.

-ity: reality, immunity, eternity, etc.

-ment: experiment, department, entertainment, etc.

-ness: brightness, happiness, sadness, etc.

-ist: Islamist, biologist, guitarist, etc.

-ing: building, saving, writing, etc.

eeling or a



A noun by itself does not offer much information. If a man wanted to buy a shirt in a store, he would need to narrow down what he was looking for by using descriptive words like **thin** or **silky**. These words are known as adjectives.

Adjectives describe nouns (or pronouns) and tell you more about them. They might tell you what things look, sound, or feel like.



Adjectives have some typical adjective endings.

-able, -ible: acceptable, suitable, credible, etc.

-al: accidental, seasonal, political, etc.

-ful: careful, faithful, beautiful, etc.

-ic: romantic, Islamic, dramatic, etc.

-ish: childish, foolish, etc.

-ive: active, comprehensive, affirmative, etc.

-less: careless, hopeless, harmless, etc.

-ous: famous, dangerous, furious, etc.

-y: tasty, moody, hungry, etc.

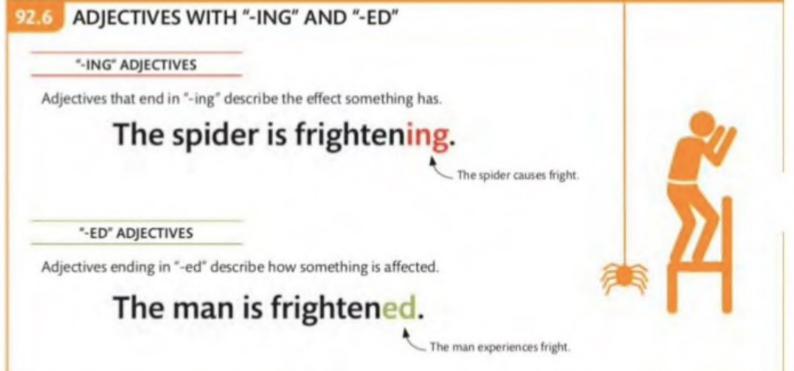


Most adjectives are always adjectives. That is, we don't use them as verbs or nouns or anything else. Grammarians call this kind of adjectives as **descriptive adjectives**.

Descriptive adjectives represent the largest number of adjectives for example tall, shown

- Descriptive adjectives represent the largest number of adjectives for example tall, short, small, yellow, sloppy, difficult, etc.
- But some adjectives look like verbs. In fact they are parts of verbs, but they do the work of adjectives.
- a **boring** lesson an **exciting** story a **bored** student an **excited** kid







A verb is the most important word in a sentence; without it, the sentence would not make sense. Verbs describe what a person or thing is doing or being.

Verbs also have some typical verb endings.

-ate: translate, demonstrate, assassinate, etc.

-en: strengthen, madden, happen, etc.

-ify: magnify, purify, beautify, etc.

-ise, -ize: maximize, summarize, popularise, etc.

We can classify verbs into main verbs and auxiliary.

## WHAT ARE ADVERBS?

 An adverb is a word that changes or simplifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, other adverb, clause, or sentence.



 Adverbs typically answer questions such as how?, in what way?, when?, where?, and to what extent?. This function is called the adverbial function, and is realised not just by single words but by adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses.

# **ADVERBS OF MANNER**

Describe how something happens. Where there are two or more verbs in a sentence, adverb placement affects the meaning.

- Carefully
- Correctly
- Eagerly
- Easily
- Loudly
- Patiently
- Quickly
- Quietly

#### Example:

- She decided to write her paper. (no adverbs)
- •She **quickly** decided to write her paper. (her decision was quick)
- She decided to write her paper quickly. (her writing was quick)



#### ADVERBS OF PLACE

Describe where something happens. Most adverbs of place are also used as prepositions.

- Abroad
- Anywhere
- Downstairs
- Here
- Home
- · In
- Nowhere
- · Out
- Outside
- Somewhere
- There
- Underground
- Upstairs.

#### Example:

- I wanted to go upstairs.
- •She has lived **in** the city since June. (in the city prepositional phrase)



#### **ADVERBS OF PURPOSE**

Describe why something happens.

- · SO
- · so that
- · To
- · in order to
- Because
- · Since
- Accidentally
- Intentionally
- · Purposely.

#### Example:

- Jenny walks carefully to avoid falling.
- Bob accidentally broke the vase.



# **ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

Describe how often something happens.

- Always
- Every
- Never
- Often
- Rarely
- · Seldom
- Sometimes
- Usually.

#### Example:

 Mackenzie gets a ride from her brother every day.

 The fish usually swims near the top of its tank.



## **ADVERBS OF TIME**

Describe when something happens.

- After
- Already
- During
- Finally
- Last
- Next
- · Now
- Recently
- · Soon
- · Then
- Tomorrow
- · When
- While

Example:

•He came home before dark.

•It will be too dark to play outside soon.



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# WARNING!

The adverbs never go between the verb and the object.

Ejemplos:

- You speak English perfectly.
- You speak perfectly English

