



# Lecture 1: Parts of Speech, Nouns

⊖ Class	Functional English
⊖ Type	Lecture
⊖ Materials	<a href="https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/part-of-speech">https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/part-of-speech</a>
✓ Reviewed	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Grade Marks Format

1. Attendance/Class Participation = 5
2. Quizzes = 10
3. Assignment = 5
4. Project = 10
5. Mid Term = 30
6. Final = 40

## ▼ Word Forms

In modern day parts of speech are known as word forms. There in total 9 types of word forms. These are further divided into major and minor word forms.

### ▼ Major

1. Nouns
2. Verbs
3. Adjectives
4. Adverbs

### ▼ Minor

1. Proverbs
2. Interjections
3. Conjunctions
4. Prepositions
5. Determiners

## ▼ Nouns

Name of a person, place or a real world entity.

Following are the types of noun with examples.

1. Common Noun: A general name for a person, place, or thing. Examples include "book," "city," and "dog."
2. Proper Noun: A specific name for a person, place, or thing. Examples include "John," "London," and "Nike."

3. Collective Noun: A noun that represents a group or collection of individuals. Examples include "team," "family," and "herd."
4. Abstract Noun: A noun that represents a concept, quality, or state. Examples include "love," "happiness," and "freedom."
5. Concrete Noun: A noun that represents a physical object that can be perceived by the senses. Examples include "table," "car," and "tree."
6. Compound Noun: A noun that is made up of two or more words. Examples include "blackboard," "raincoat," and "toothpaste."
7. Countable Noun: A noun that can be counted and has both a singular and plural form. Examples include "book" (singular) and "books" (plural), "chair" (singular) and "chairs" (plural), and "apple" (singular) and "apples" (plural).
8. Uncountable Noun: A noun that cannot be counted and does not have a plural form. Examples include "water," "sugar," and "information."

## ▼ “The” Determiner with Country-Rules

“The” is a determiner used to specify a noun. In English, there are specific rules for using “the” with countries.

1. Use “the” before country names that include words like “republic,” “kingdom,” “states,” or “union.” Example: “the United States,” “the United Kingdom.”
2. Use “the” before country names that are plural or have a common noun as part of the name. Example: “the Netherlands,” “the Philippines.”
3. Do not use “the” before country names that are singular and do not have a common noun. Example: “France,” “Canada.”

These rules help clarify whether a country name is a proper noun or a common noun. “The” must not be used with pronouns other than a country’s name.