

## PART 1 PARTS OF SPEECH

### PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech are categories of words .

### EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

- 1) NOUNS
- 2) PRONOUNS
- 3) VERBS
- 4) ADJECTIVES
- 5) ADVERBS
- 6) PREPOSITIONS
- 7) CONJUNCTIONS
- 8) INTERJECTIONS

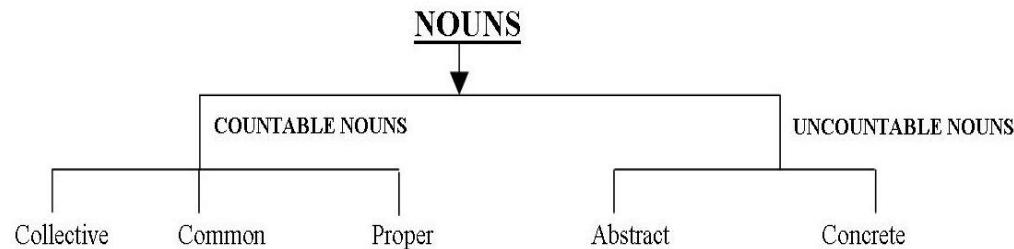
#### **1.NOUNS**

A noun is a word that names a person , a place , a thing or an idea .

#### **Examples**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| a) Name of a person | : Mary ,Tikondane , Julius , Joseph, Joshua |
| b) Name of a place  | : Mpalapata , Lilongwe , Mzuzu , Blantyre   |
| c) Name of a thing  | :stone , book , tree                        |
| d) Name of an idea  | : love ,respect ,pride                      |

### FIVE CLASSES OF NOUNS



#### **A. COUNTABLE NOUNS**

- are names of tangibles things that you can see or touch and things you can count.

#### **Types of countable nouns**

- a) Collective nouns
- b) Common nouns
- c) Proper nouns .

#### **a) COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

Collective noun name a group of people ,or things .

#### **Examples :**

- Juliet is carrying a heavy ***bundle*** of grass.
- His ***class*** will knock off late .
- Mr. Phiri has a big ***flock*** of animals

- The army has come .
- A swarm of locust destroyed the crops .
- This is my herd of cattle .
- The audience listened to the singer
- James is carrying a bunch of keys.

**b) COMMON NOUNS**

➤ A common noun is used to name any common object .

**Examples :**

- Bushes keep a lot of snakes
- Minerals are not commonly found here .
- Churches have multiplied greatly in Malawi.

**c) PROPER NOUNS**

A proper noun is the special name given to a particular person or thing .

- Proper nouns always begin with capital letters

**Examples**

- Malawi is a peaceful country.
- Martha is pounding maize .
- I am going to Malawi Institute of Education
- Jane was born on Wednesday
- It is always cold in June

**B. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

➤ are names of things you cannot count

**Examples of uncountable nouns**

- This tube is made of glass
- Paper is white

**a) CONCRETE NOUNS**

➤ are names of objects that are tangible

**Examples :**

- A bird is in the tree
- Give me a stone

**b) ABSTRACT NOUNS**

➤ are names of qualities ,ideas ,characteristics ,states or actions of things .

**Examples :**

- Health is better than wealth
- We must conquer poverty and ignorance
- He was treated with kindness
- The soldiers fought with courage
- A lot of people are afraid of death
- I do not need your help
- He lost his dignity after he was caught stealing
- There was some truth in the matter
- Unity is strength

<b>2.PRONOUNS</b>
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- A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun .
- A pronoun is a word that replace a noun in a sentence.

### List of pronouns :

- |       |         |        |
|-------|---------|--------|
| • I   | • We    | • his  |
| • He  | • They  | • ours |
| • She | • Them  | • me   |
| • Him | • You   | • its  |
| • It  | • mine  |        |
| • Us  | • yours |        |

### Types of pronouns

#### a) Personal pronouns

- These pronouns stand for the persons or things referred to in a conversation

##### Examples :

- |       |          |
|-------|----------|
| • you | • him    |
| • he  | • her    |
| • we  | • theirs |

#### b) Possessive pronouns

- are pronouns that show ownership and possession

##### Examples :

- This house is *mine* .
- The dog is *hers* .
- This book is *yours* .
- The car is *ours* .
- These hoes are *theirs* .

#### c) Demonstrative pronouns

- is a pronoun that points out and identifies

The words **this ,that ,these** and **those** point out things.

##### Examples :

- *This* is a good book .
- *These* are good books
- *That* is the house in which we live .
- As *these* already been sold ,may I have those ,please ?

#### d) Reflexive pronouns

- shows that the action expressed by the verb passes back to the subject .

##### Examples :

- She hurt *herself*
- He cut *himself* with his knife
- We taught *ourselves* to read
- They nearly killed *themselves*

#### e) Relative pronouns

- A relative pronoun points to a word or phrase which comes immediately before the pronoun .

##### Examples :

- The bus *which* brought us here has broken down
- The football jersey *that* I wore last year is now too small for me .

- Dziko is pupil upon *whom* one can depend

**f) Emphatic pronouns**

- Emphatic pronouns have the same form as reflexive pronouns but used in a different way .
- Emphatic pronouns call attention to or emphasize the words with which they are used

**Examples**

- I *myself*saw him do it .
- You *yourself*will have to pay for the damage done
- Father *himself*built the house .
- Timve *himself*decided to do the job
- Mrs. Phiri *herself*saved the child

**g) Interrogative pronouns**

- are used when questions are asked .

**Examples:**

- *What*is your name ?
- *What*is the time ?
- *What*did you say?
- *Who*went to Blantyre ?
- *Who*told you ?
- *Whom*are you going to meet ?
- *Whose*is this coat?
- *Which*of those books do you want ?

**h) Distributive Pronouns**

- are used to refer to individual or separate members of a group or class.

**Example :**

- *Either*of the cars is good enough for our purpose .
- *Each*of the boys was given a present .
- *Each*of these is acceptable .
- *Neither*of these is right .

**3.VERBS**

- is a doing word in a sentence
- is a word that shows action

**Examples:**

- The boy *went* home .
- The boy *is going*home
- Timve *was fishing*
- The girls *are going*home
- The men *rushed* straight to their offices .
- Mr. Maseko *is walking*up the hill.
- I am *going*home now.
- Mr. Sekani angrily *knocked*the bucket over

**Auxiliary verbs**

- are those which help other verbs to form their tense ,voice and mood

**Examples :**

- I **am** going home
- The boys **were** playing football
- The rat **was** killed by the cat
- **May** God bless you.
- **Will** you come with me
- Timve **cant** swim
- Dziko **did** see the snake .
- Mabvuto **is** carrying a basket
- Mr. Phiri **has** just killed a snake
- She **was** present
- They **were** present

#### 4. ADJECTIVES

- Are words that make the meaning of other words more exact by describing or limiting them.
- An adjective qualifies a noun

**EXAMPLES :**

- The **young** boy could see **his** reflection in the clear water
- The **greedy** dog ate **all** the meat.
- **Beautiful** flowers grew in the garden .
- **Thick** clouds could be seen in the sky
- Mabvuto is a **fat little** girl
- The **proud** bird sat on the **top** branch of the tree
- My father met a **strange** person yesterday .

**Types of adjective**

a. **Descriptive adjectives**

- indicate the quality or state of a thing

**Examples :**

- The river is not **deep**.
- Zalimba is a **brave** boy
- That is a **short** girl
- Blantyre is a **large** city
- Tamanda is an **intelligent** pupil
- Mrs. Zimba is a **beautiful** woman
- My father is a **poor** man.

b. **Possessive adjectives**

- are used to indicate to whom an object belongs

**Examples**

- **Its** legs are dirty
- **Their** shirts are clean
- Is that **your** home ?

- **His** uncle is a businessman.
- They have lost **their** books
- **Her** books are on the floor

c. **Interrogative adjectives**

- are adjectives which ask questions
- These adjectives ask which or what object meant .

**Examples :**

- **Which** pencil do you want ?
- **What** time is it ?
- **Which** bicycle did you see?
- **What** name shall we give the baby?
- **Which** bus goes to Ndirande ?
- **Which** boy will win the prize?

d. **Demonstrative adjectives**

- are used to indicate which objects is pointed at .

**Examples :**

- **This** book is old
- **That** book is new
- **These** hoes are ours.
- **This** reason is not acceptable here.
- **Those** bananas are green .
- What is **that** girls name?

e. **Numerical adjectives**

- are adjectives which indicate exactly how many things there are or what order they are .

**Examples:**

- There are **six** girls in this classroom .
- **Twenty** players were selected for the game .
- Tsala drank **three** cups of water
- September is the **ninth** month of the year.

f. **Indefinite adjectives**

- indicate a number of things without stating exactly what the number is .

**Examples :**

- **All** dogs are to be vaccinated this week
- **Several** people were invited this week .
- **Some** girls took part in the competition

g. **Distributive adjectives**

- show that things are taken separately .

**Examples :**

- **Each** pupil received a copy of the book.
- Timve was told to take the medicine **every** two hours .

- The chairman did not support **either** side

#### **h. Quantitative adjectives**

➤ show how much of an object is meant .

Examples ;

- My father hasn't got **much** money .
- Has she got **any** meant ?
- Saturday is a **half** day holiday in Malawi.
- I have got **some** bread in the house
- The hungry man ate a **whole** loaf of bread .

#### **i. Proper adjectives**

➤ A proper adjective is either an adjective formed from a proper noun .

➤ Proper adjective begins with a capital letter.

Examples :

- Mr. Kamwendo bought a **French** car.
- **Japanese** radios are becoming popular.
- **Malawian** women like to wear their traditional dress .
- The race was won by **Scottish** runner.

### **5.ADVERB**

➤ An adverb is a word which modifies verb ,an adjectives ,or another adverb.

➤ Adverbs adds to the meaning of a verb ,an adjective ,or another adverb .

Examples:

- Mabvuto washed the plates **yesterday** .
- Takondwa walked **slowly** .
- The shirt is **very** clean .
- Kondwani is **very** intelligent .
- Timve did this job **very quickly** .
- The child ate his food **greedily**.
- Mr. Zimba is arriving **tomorrow** .
- She is going **home today**

### **TYPES OF ADVERBS**

#### **i. Adverbs of manner**

➤ these adverbs describe how the action of the verb takes place

➤ Most of these adverbs end in ly

Examples:

- Christina writes **neatly**.
- The old woman walked **slowly**.
- The man drove **recklessly**.
- Please drive **slowly**.
- The boxer fought **bravely**.

#### **ii. Adverbs of degree**

- indicate the extent or degree of any quality when they modify adjectives or adverbs , or adverbs ,or the degree of action of a verb.

**Examples :**

- The tea is **too** hot to drink .
- Tinyade is a **very** clever girl
- She walked **so** slowly that she was left behind
- This sum is **rather** difficult .
- These shoes are **too** big for me .
- He reads **quite** fluently

### iii. **Interrogative adverbs**

- are used to introduce questions .

**Examples :**

- **How** did you come here ?
- **Why** did you leave me ?
- **When** are you going to Lingadzi ?
- **Where** are you sending him?

### iv. **Relative adverbs**

- are used to introduce adverbial clauses

**Examples :**

- They ask me **why** was late .
- We shall eat **where** the food is good .
- **When** you saw me I was ill.
- I saw them **when** I was in Mangochi.

### v. **Adverbs of time**

**Examples :**

- indicate when the action of a verb takes place.

**Examples :**

- Please ,write me a letter **soon** .
- Mr. Phiri went home **yesterday**.
- Our examinations start **tomorrow** .
- Can I see you **now** ?
- Call me **early** , I want to see the sunrise .

### vi. **Adverbs of frequency**

- indicate the frequency with which the action of the verb takes place .
- They answer the question **how often?**

**Examples :**

- She goes home **frequently** .
- I **often** meet him .
- I have **never** met.

**vii. Adverb of place**

- indicate where the action of the verb takes place .
- They answer the question where

Examples:

- She slept ***here***.
- They slept ***there***.
- They have decided to settle ***here***.
- Has he come to live ***here?***
- The pupils have gone ***back***.
- Mr. Phiri went ***abroad***.

**6.PREPOSITIONS**

- it shows the relationship between the noun or the pronoun

Examples :

- The dog ran ***into*** the house .
- I walked ***through*** the gate .
- They are ***in*** the house .
- Maliro is sitting ***under*** the tree.
- This chapter is ***about*** prepositions .
- She got a letter ***from*** them
- They ran ***up*** the hill
- She walked ***down*** the road
- Mwayi was born ***in*** Blantyre

**Commonly used prepositions**

- |          |           |         |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| • above  | • below   | • on    |
| • across | • beside  | • from  |
| • behind | • between | • in    |
| • far    | • through | • into  |
| • down   | • off     | • of    |
| • after  | • up      | • under |
| • among  | • near    | • over  |
| • at     | • with    | • by    |

**Proper use of prepositions**

- wait for .....
- divide among (many)
- agree with
- ashamed of
- walk into
- different from
- full of
- filled with
- angry with
- correspond with (someone)
- correspond to (something)
- look after ( something ,someone)
- look at ( something )
- to reply to
- differ from
- to differ from ,with
- complain of ,about
- familiar with

- suffer from
- lend to
- to borrow from
- to depend on
- divide between (two persons)

## 7.CONJUNCTIONS

➤ are words that joins words , phrases or clauses .

➤ is a word used to joins words or group of words

Examples :

- Mary bought some tomatoes ,onions **and** some fruits.
- Dalo worked hard at school **but** she failed the test.
- The defeat left me feeling **both** sad **and** angry.
- **While** we were there ,we bought these flowers
- **Neither** Mary **nor** John knows the way.

## COMMONLY USED CONJUNCTIONS

- After
- although
- so that
- as if
- unless
- in case
- while
- in that
- whether
- Both .....and.....
- Either .....or.....
- Neither .....nor.....

## 8.INTERJECTIONS

➤ An interjection is a word that is used to express a sudden strong feeling .

➤ Interjection shows surprise ,pleasure , pain ,confusion or some other emotion.

Examples :

- **Hey!**You cant go in there .
- **Oh!** I left my notebook at home .
- **Hurrah!** Our team won
- **Alas!**This is the end .
- **Ouch!** Its painful.
- **Ha!**You have given your money for nothing.

## THE VERB II

### ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES

- Active voice is when the subject is taking the action .

- Passive voice is when the subject is receiving the action .

**Examples of active and passive voices**

- 1) Active voice :The snake **watched**the boy  
Passive voice :The boy was **watched**by the snake
- 2) Active voice :The cat **killed**a rat  
Passive voice :The rat was **killed**by the cat
- 3) Active voice : The boy opened the door  
Passive voice : The door was opened by the boy
- 4) Active voice : The snake watched the boy  
Passive voice : The boy was watched by the snake
- 5) Active voice : The dog killed the rat .  
Passive voice :The dog was shot by the man
- 6) Active voice :The child drank the milk .  
Passive voice :The milk was drunk by the child
- 7) Active voice :My sister wrote the letter .  
Passive voice : The letter was written by my sister
- 8) Active voice :The man shot the dog  
Passive voice : The dog was shot by the man.
- 9) Active voice :My uncle repaired the car  
Passive voice : The car was repaired by my uncle
- 10)Active voice :Takondwa ate the bread  
Passive voice : The bread was eaten by Takondwa .
- 11)Active voice :The watchman keeps the keys .  
Passive voice : The keys was kept by the watchman
- 12)Active voice :The chief will welcome the Minister  
Passive voice : The Minister will be welcomed by the chief
- 13)Active voice : The Minister will open the conference .  
Passive voice : The conference will be opened by the Minister

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