

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

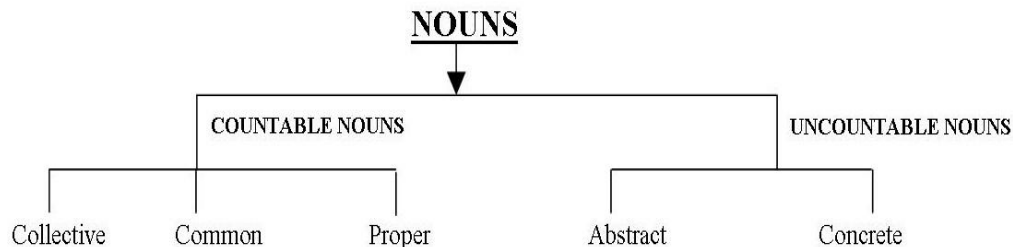
1.NOUNS

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

2. PRONOUNS

- 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 | |
| • He | • They | • his |
| • She | • Them | • ours |
| • Him | • You | • me |
| • It | • mine | • its |
| • 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 **can** 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. Numeral 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 hasnt 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 | • correspond with (someone) |
| • divide among (many) | • correspond to (something) |
| • agree with | • look after (something ,someone) |
| • ashamed of | • look at (something |
| • walk into | • to reply to |
| • different from | • differ from |
| • full of | • to differ from ,with |
| • filled with | • complain of ,about |
| • angry with | • 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
- Bothand.....
- Eitheror.....
- Neithernor.....

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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