Parts of Speech

- <u>Noun</u>
- Verb
- Adjective:
- Adverb (How? When? Where?)
- Pronoun
- Pre-position
- Conjunction
- Interjection

Meaningful Linguistic Units

- Text / essay
- Paragraph
- Sentence: Subject + Predicate (Verb) / complete thought (.)
- <u>Clause</u> When <u>you see</u> Tom...(Dependent Clause)
- Phrases
- Words
- Morpheme (prefix, root, suffix) un-happy, Work-ing

SENTENCE- S+V/ Complete thought.

Members of the Sentence Family

- Subject (simple; complete). My little sister Anna is singing loudly every evening.
- Predicate (Verb)
- **Object** (Direct; Indirect; Object with Preposition)
- **Complement** (Subject Complement; Object Complement) Tom seems happy.
- Modifier

My little sister Anna is singing loudly every evening.

Verb - is a part of speech and it is also the predicate in the sentence that shows the action of the subject.

Verbs show action / non-action (be (state of being), emotions, mental activities, senses)

Non-action verbs DO NOT take -ing. Ex. I love him. NOT: I am loving him.

BUT: He is so rude to me; I am hating him <u>right now.</u> / I see you. *(sense)* - Anna is seeing Tom (dating)-*Action verb* ***McDonald's slogan "I'm Loving It !" (I love it- correct grammar)

VERB TYPES

- Main (regular "go" and irregular "went") I have a sister.
- Auxiliary (helping verbs) Aux + Main Verb. I have seen your sister.

Main Verbs: go, eat, dance, do, drink, be, stand, have, see

Do you do your homework every day? I have had a great day. / I had had a boring day.

Main Verbs: I have a sister. I have seen your sister.

- Transitive: <u>S+V+O</u>. I have..... I see.... I opened...
- Intransitive: S+V. She <u>is crying</u>. The birds fly.
- Linking: be, appear, seem, look, become, grow

The <u>girl</u> is <u>beautiful</u>. He <mark>looks</mark> tiered. The girl works every day.

Ex. Tom <u>works hard</u> (adv./modifier) The job <u>seems hard</u> (adj./. subject complement)

Auxiliary (helping verbs) Aux + Main Verb

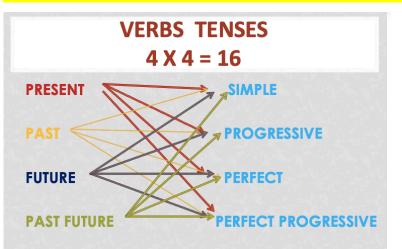
- Modal verbs: can, could, may, must, should, will/ would, have to, should
- Primary verbs: do (does, did), be (am, is, are, was, were), <u>have (has, had)</u>, <u>will (would)</u>

Primary Auxiliaries are used with the Main Verb to form VERB TENSES

4 Timing	4 Categories
Present	Simple do (does, did), (In question/ negative)
Past	Progressive be (am, is, are, was, were) + Verb + ing
Future will+ Verb	Perfect have (has, had) + Verb + ed
*Past Future would+ Verb	Perfect Progressive have been + Verb + ing

*Yesterday morning, I told my mom that I would meet Tom for dinner.

16 Verb Tenses:



VERB TENSES WITH Tense CATEORIES

Simple: main verb

Present Simple: I work on Saturdays.
Past Simple: I worked on Saturdays.
Future Simple: I will work on Saturdays.
Past Future Simple: I would work on Saturdays.

PROGRESSIVE: Be (am, is, are, was, were) + main v + ing

Present Progressive: I am working on Saturdays.
Past Progressive: I was working on Saturdays.
Future Progressive: I will be working on Saturdays.
Past Future Progressive: I would be working on Saturdays.

PERFECT: have (has/had) + main v +ed

Present Perfect: I have <u>worked</u> on Saturdays. Past Perfect: I had <u>worked</u> on Saturdays. Future Perfect: I <u>will</u> have <u>worked</u> on Saturdays. Past Future Perfect: I <u>would have worked</u> on Saturdays.

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE: have been + <u>Verb + ing</u>

Present Perfect Progressive: I have been working on Saturdays.
Past Perfect Progressive: I had been working on Saturdays.
Future Perfect Progressive: I will have been working on Saturdays.
Past Future Perfect Progressive: I would have been working on Saturdays.