# Structure for Communicating Effectively



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# Unit 1 Using Words

### LESSON 1: PARTS OF SPEECH

SPEECH is communication or expression of thought in spoken words.

PARTS OF SPEECH are the classifications of words, to one of which every word must belong. [English has eight such classifications: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interiection.

Although there are many ways to communicate, such as through pictures, gestures, facial expressions, and physical objects, the primary menso of communication is the word Words may be spoken or written. Spoken words are sounds or combinations of sounds which represent ideas. Written wounds are symbole expressing the sounds of spoken words, and they also represent ideas. In either case, words are used in many different ways. In order that our ideas can be communicated in standard ways that everpose can understand, words have been classified according to their function in communication. In fagilish, words fall into eight cutgeries caulded the part of speech. They are listed in the charts below. Learn the contents of

USE	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES	
1. NOUNS	Words that name a person, place, thing, idea, or quality	book, tree, lamp, sister, can, clock, James, Iowa, etc.	
2. PRONOUNS	Words that are used in place of nouns	he, she, us, them, everyone, either, who, which, this, etc.	
3. VERBS	Words that express action or a state of being or that help other verbs complete their meaning.	run, eat, sleep, tell, be, see, smell, overcome, pray, etc.	

USE	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
4. ADJECTIVES	Words that modify (describe or limit) nouns or pronouns	tall, easy, green, happy, scenic, improper, new, etc.
5. ADVERBS	Words that modify (describe or limit) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs	closely, smoothly, easily, plainly nicely, soon, etc.
6. PREPOSITIONS	Words used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in a sentence	under, around, above, to, for, of in, near, over, etc.
7. CONJUNCTIONS	Words that connect words or groups of words	and, or, but, although, because if, since, that, etc.
8. INTERJECTIONS	Words that exclaim or express strong feelings or surprise but have little or no grammatical connection with other words in a sentence	Ohl, Wowl, Phewl, Heyl, Alasl, Goodnessl, etc.

Nouns are classified into two groups; common and proper. Proper nouns name a particular person, place, or thing. When written, they begin with a capital letter. Common nouns are general in nature, naming no particular person, place, or thing. Here are some examples:

Fred	grandfather	Mr. Robert Rodgers	teacher
England	country	Capitol	building
Nevada	state	Microsoft	business
Tulsa	city	John Adams	president
Mrs. Winslow	woman	Christianity	religion

Nouns are also classified according to their use in sentences. They may be used in six different ways. These are: subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, predicate nominatives, and appositives.

USE	EXPLANATION	The weather has been pleasant lately.  He hammered a nall into the plank.	
SUBJECT	The subject of a sentence is the word or group of words about which the sentence makes a statement.		
DIRECT OBJECT	A direct object is a word or group of words that receives the action of a verb.		

- 2. Everyone loves a winner.
- 3. The horse in the corral is wild.
- 4. The baby awoke when the door slammed shut.
- 5. Mary said she had read that book before.
- 6. I must write a letter to my grandmother to thank her for the gift.
- 7. Check carefully to see that you are answering the questions correctly.
- 8. She was happy to see the card she received in the mail.
  - 9. We must hold to the faith of our fathers.
  - 10. "The doctor will be happy to see you now." the nurse said.

EXERCISE B Identify the use of the nouns in dark print by writing one of the following abbreviations above them: S (subject), DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), OP (object of a preposition), PN (predicate nominative). A (appositive).

- Mike, the mechanic at a nearby shop, repaired my motorbike.
- 2. The telephone in the kitchen is ringing.
- Mr. Johnson offered the boys a job for the summer.
- 4. Jesus is the Son of God.
- 5. Ronald Reagan, the 40th President, was formerly the governor of California.

EXERCISE C Identify the pronouns in dark print by writing one of the following abbreviations above them: P (personal), PPS (personal possessive), I (indefinite), INT (interrogative), R (reciprocal), or C (compound), (Consider two-word pronouns to be one word.)

- 1. He is my father, as everyone knows.
- 2. We must love each other more.
- 3. Everybody thinks you are her sister.

In the Applications of Grammar series the student will learn the basics of English grammar, including the definition and usage of the various parts of speech: verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. In addition, the student will examine how these terms are used in phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and commobilies.

While some today would discard the need for grammar, this text affirms that the learning of grammatical rules and their proper usage is foundational to good communication. The distinctions between words, their relation to each other in a sentence, and the rules that govern language are the basic building blocks of writing well.

It is the prayer of the author, editors, and publishers that by this grammar workbook students will be more effective in their use of God's gift of language for this along.



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