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BOOKWORK: Chapter 2, Exercises 1,2,3 and 6 (found on page 30). Exercises 1: the sentence or short text that illustrates the following concepts

- a. noun: A word that does not explicitly refer to someone or anything and instead signifies a person, thing, concept, or location.
- b. verb: Expresses what the sentence's subject is doing in terms of tense, voice, mood, or aspect and defining.
- c. adjective: A modifier of a noun to express a quality of the named object, to show its number or extent, or to specify the thing as different from something else
- d. adverb: A word that can change a phrase, clause, or sentence; one that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another describing manner, place, or time.
- e. pronoun: Words that can be used in place of nouns in sentences; they can refer to people, objects, concepts, and locations.
- f. determiner: Begins a noun group to indicate, referring to, or whether you are referring to one thing or multiple.
- g. Preposition: function word that frequently joins a noun phrase to create a phrase that typically conveys a modification or prediction
- h. Conjunction: a connection word or link together concepts, phrases and clauses
- i. phrase/clause: A group of words known as a clause is composed of a subject and a verb. A phrase is a collection of words without a subject or a verb.
- j. subject/predicate: The subject is the topic of the sentence, but the predicate provides information about it.
- k. simple sentence: Expression of a single, coherent thought constitutes a simple sentence.
- l. Coordination: Using conjunctions to join two statements with conceptually similar content
- m. subordination: integrating two thoughts or sentences in a way that elevates one above the other. By employing these techniques, you can spice up your phrases.
- n. Genre: a specific genre of writing, art, music, film, or another creative medium that is regarded as a class because of its unique qualities.
- o. Register: written statement with frequent entry of things or information
- p. Given-new: Knowing of a particular new thing or concept development in the written texts introducing new information.

2. Identify the part of speech (noun, verb, determiner, etc.) of each word in the following sentences. Use semantic, structural, and functional criteria as necessary.

- a. John and Paul were fighting :
(noun) (conjunction) (noun) (verb)
- b. John gave Paul a black eye
(noun) (verb) (noun) (verb)

c. The principal sent them to his office immediately
(noun)(verb)(pronoun)(adjective)(verb)

3. List the three major moods in English and write a sentence that corresponds to each type.

The three major moods in English grammar are the indicative, imperative and subjunctive; these verb tenses describe the present, past and future.

Indicative: Do you work outside of the city?

Subjective: I wish we were able to speak perfect italian.

Imperative Let's go for a walk