2. The Pronoun (*Panghalip*)
   a) The word "Pronoun" comes from the Latin cognates (*pinagsamahan*) *Pro*, meaning "in favor of" and *Nomen*, meaning "name."
   b) A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.
   > Example: "The Pharisees went out" – The Pharisees is the proper noun subject.
   > Example of pronoun – "They went out" – "They" replaces "The Pharisees."
   a) There are seven different types of pronouns.
      1) Personal
         > First Person Singular – I, me, my, mine
         > First Person Plural – us, we, our
         > Second Person Singular – thee, thy, thou, thine (This is unique to the KJV)
         > Second Person Plural – ye, you, your (Ye is unique to the KJV)
         > Third Person Singular – he, his, she, it
         > Third Person Plural – they, their

Speaker	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I, Me, My, Mine	Us, We, Our
2nd Person	Thee, Thy, Thou, Thine	Ye, You
3rd Person	He, She, It, his	They, Their

      2) Demonstrative – this, these, that
      3) Indefinite – all, anybody, nobody, each, most, etc.
      4) Interrogative – who, why, which, what, whose, etc.
      5) Possessive – his, hers, mine, yours, etc.
      6) Reflexive – myself, yourself, himself, etc.
      7) Relative – whom, which, that, etc.
   b) KJV Pronouns:

Pronoun	Person/Number	Case	Example
Thou	2nd Person, Singular	Nominative	Thou art the man
Thee	2nd Person, Singular	Accusative	I say unto thee
Thy/Thine	2nd Person, Singular	Possessive	"For thine is the kingdom" (thine is more emphatic than thy). "Thy will be done"
Ye	2nd Person, Plural	Nominative	Ye must be born again
His	3rd Person, Singular	Possessive	Gen. 1:11 – yielding fruit after his kind. (Neuter)

3. The Adjective (*Pang-uri*)
   a) The word "Adjective" comes from the Latin cognate: *ad* = to; *jectere* meaning "to throw or add."
   b) An adjective is a word that is added to modify (umayos ng bahagya o turingan) (or to limit or explain) a noun. Example, A big rock. The word "big" modifies the word "rock." It is not just any rock; it is the "big" rock.

4. The Verb (*Pandiwa*)
   a) The word "Verb" comes from the Latin word verbum meaning "word" – the idea is that it is the chief word.
   b) A verb is a word that expresses some type of action on behalf of the subject or a state of being.
   c) Two classes of verbs:

1) Regular verbs which express time and condition (called tense), and attitude (called mood).
2) Irregular verbs also called mutant verbs: Participle (verbal adjective), Gerunds (verbal nouns), and Infinitives.
3) Tense
   ✓ Verb Tense (from Old French *tens* meaning "time") in English are:

   Past, Present, Future

   ✓ The Greek grammar adds three more: Perfect, Imperfect, Pluperfect.
4) Voice – a verb presents itself with a "voice" (relationship to the subject):
   Active voice – subject is doing the action. (I loosen)
   Middle voice – subject is acting upon himself. (I loosen myself)
   Passive voice – subject is being acted upon. (I was loosened)
5) Mood (from the Latin modus meaning "manner or form"). Indicative (statement of case or fact), Imperative (command), Subjunctive (realm of possibilities), Optative (realm of wish or desire).
6) The KJV uses special inflectional endings on verbs which indicates the TENSE (Past, Present, Future), MOOD, PERSON (1st, 2nd, or 3rd), and NUMBER (Singular or Plural):

English Suffix	Tense	Mood	Person	Number	Example
-edst	Past	Indicative	2nd	Singular	diggesdt
-est	Present	Indicative	2nd	Singular	eatest
-eth	Present	Indicative	3rd	Singular	crieth
-st	Past/Present	Indicative	2nd	Singular	canst; dost

7) Suffix is from the Latin word *suffixus* meaning "fastened or to fix."
8) Remember: VERBS deal with tense, voice, mood, with person and number.
9) Nouns (Subjects) and Verbs must always be in agreement.

5. The Adverb (*Pang-akbay*)
   a) The word adverb comes from the Latin cognate: ad = to and verbum = verb.
   b) An adverb is a word that points directly to a verb – it modifies a verb.
   c) Adverbs help answer questions about the verb such as how, when, where, and why?
   d) Example: (2 Kings 9:20) "…he driveth furiously." Furiously is the adverb, which answers the question about the verb – how did he drive?

6. The Preposition (*Pang-ukol*)
   a) The word preposition comes from the Latin cognate: pre (*prae*) = before and *ponere* meaning "to place or to put."
   b) Prepositions demonstrate the relationship between the nouns position and some other word or phrase (*parirala*) within a sentence.
   c) Common prepositions are: by, from, in, to, etc.
   d) Uncommon prepositions are: about, except, since, etc.