

Parts of Speech / (Form Classes) (= Wortarten)

- noun (= Substantiv / Hauptwort) – *John, room, answer, play*
- adjective (= Adjektiv / Eigenschaftswort) – *happy, steady, new, large, round*
- adverb (= Adverb / Umstandswort) – *steadily, completely, really, very, then*
- verb (= Verb / Tätigkeitswort) – *search, grow, play, be, have, do*
- article (= Artikel) – *the, a(n)*
- demonstrative (= Demonstrativum / hinweisendes Fürwort) – *that, this*
- pronoun (= Pronomen / Fürwort) – *he, they, anybody, one, which*
- preposition (= Präposition / Verhältniswort) – *of, at, in, without, in spite of*
- conjunction (= Konjunktion / Bindewort) – *and, that, when, although*
- interjection (= Interjektion / Ausruf) – *oh, ah, ugh, phew*

Parts of the Sentence / Syntactical Functions (= Satzfunktionen)

Subject: *John gave the child a piece of chocolate.* (Nominativ, Wer?/Was?)
Predicate: *John gave the child a piece of chocolate.*
Indirect Object: *John gave the child a piece of chocolate.* (Dativobjekt, Wem?)
Direct Object: *John gave the child a piece of chocolate.* (Akkusativo., Wen?/Was?)

Subject Complement: *John is a teacher.* (Prädikatsnomen)
This car is red.
His brother grew happier gradually.

Object Complement: *They make him the chairman every year.*
They made him happier.

Adverbials: *Yesterday he carefully searched all the rooms in his house.*