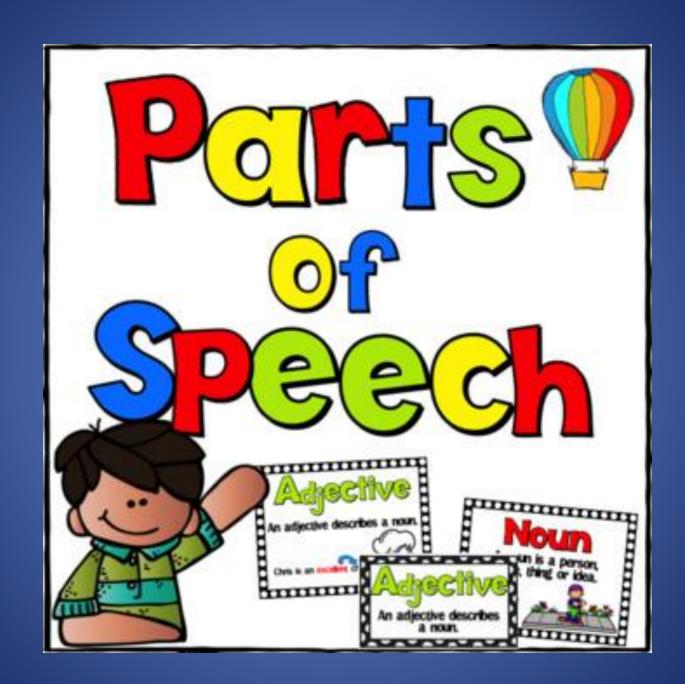
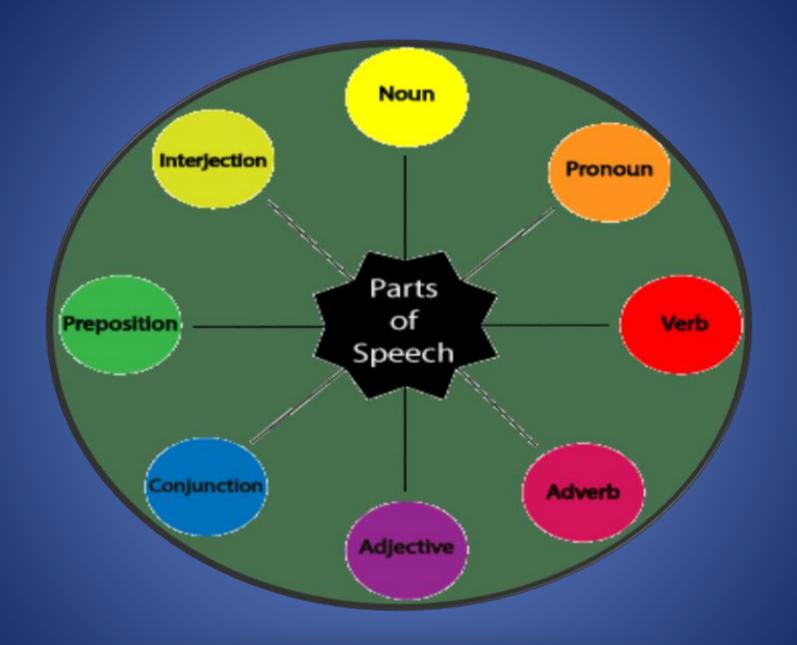
PARTS OF SPEECH ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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WHAT ARE PARTS OF SPEECH?

- Definition: words that label the various kinds of words in a sentence
- A word's meaning & position in a sentence determine what part of speech it is.
- Some words change depending on the context. Ex: ride can be a verb or a noun.



PARTS OF SPEECH

There are eight kinds of words and they are called Parts of Speech in English:

- 1. Noun (name of everything)
- 2. Pronoun (used in place of a noun)
- **3. Verb** (express an action or state)
- 4. Adverb (add value to the verb)
- 5. Adjective (describing word of noun)
- 6. Preposition (show relation with noun/pronoun)
- 7. Conjunction (join two words / sentences)
- 8. Interiection (express emotions/feelings)

She is good girl.

They played cricket.

I eat an ice-cream,

She speak loud.

The parrot is green.

The book is on the table.

One and one makes two,

Wow! It's so beautiful.

Noun

A **noun** names a person, place, things or idea.

Examples

dog, cat, horse, student, teacher, apple, Mary and etc...

Example Sentences

- They live in Madrid.
 - This is my cat.



TYPES OF NOUNS



Common Proper Nouns Nouns

E.g. car, dog, Richard, London, etc.



E.g. drawback, fraction, holdout, uptake, joy, fiction, etc.

COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

E.g. pen, book, girl, chair, water, rice, etc.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

E.g. school, colony, class, bunch, etc.

Types of nouns?







S COMPOUND NOUNS

E.g. myself, cowbo boyfriend, classma output, etc.

Common Noun

- A common noun names any person, place, thing or idea.
- Common nouns are <u>not</u> capitalized, unless they come at the beginning of a sentence.
- Examples:







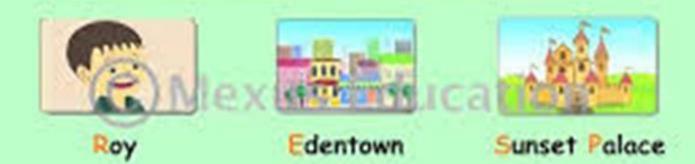
baseball



city

Proper Nouns

A proper noun is a special name, that names a particular person, place or thing.



- · A proper noun can be made up of more than one word.
- A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

COMMON NOUNS	PROPER NOUNS	
restaurant	In-N-Out Burger	
chocolate	Snickers	
laptop	Macbook	
саг	Porsche	
suit	Giorgio Armani	
subject	Math	
lizard	Komodo Dragon	
toy	Barbie	
movie	Spiderman	
drink	Pepsi	
singer	Justin Bieber	

Abstract noun

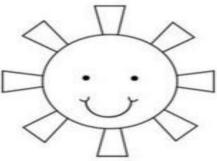
- An abstract noun is a noun that you cannot sense, it is the name we give to an emotion, ideal or idea. They have no physical existence, you can't see, hear, touch, smell or taste them.
- The opposite of an abstract noun is a <u>concrete</u> noun.

MISTOR TOURS

An abstract noun is A thing that you can NOT see, touch, or place in a







happiness







fear

Countable & Uncountable Nouns



Countable Noun







Can be counted

E.g: an apple, a school,1 picture, 2 pictures, etc

Can take singular or plural verbs

There is a book on the table.

Those houses are very big, aren't they?

Can not be counted

E.g: sugar, information, water, understanding, etc

Always take singular verbs

There is some water in that pitcher.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Have a singular and plural form Can use a *singular* verb or a *plural* verb

We can count

→ a tree two trees

The **book** <u>is</u> old. The **books** <u>are</u> old.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Have only one form (no plural)

Always use a singular verb

Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number* before them

We cannot count

butter butters

Sugar is sweet.

a rice two rice a bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck, help, beauty, music, thunder

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt, dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate, meat, bacon, food, ham

LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain, soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

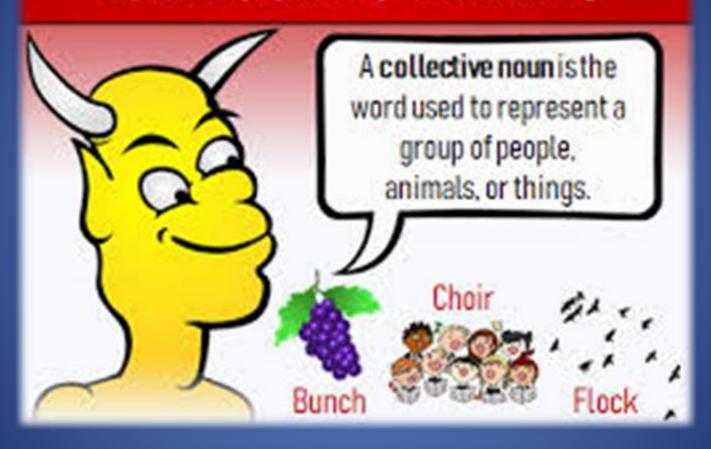
MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver, ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news, information, luggage, money

Collective Nouns



COLLECTIVE NOUNS

PEOPLE



ANIMALS



THINGS

A band of men

A cast of actors

A stack of librarians

A sentence of judges

A galaxy of beauties

A bevy of girls

A choir of singers

A hack of smokers

A colony of gulls

A brood of hens

A flight of birds

A flock of turkeys

A group of guinea pigs

A litter of cubs

A kennel of dogs

A sloth of bears

A batch of cakes

A bottle of milk

A bowl of rice

A box of cereal

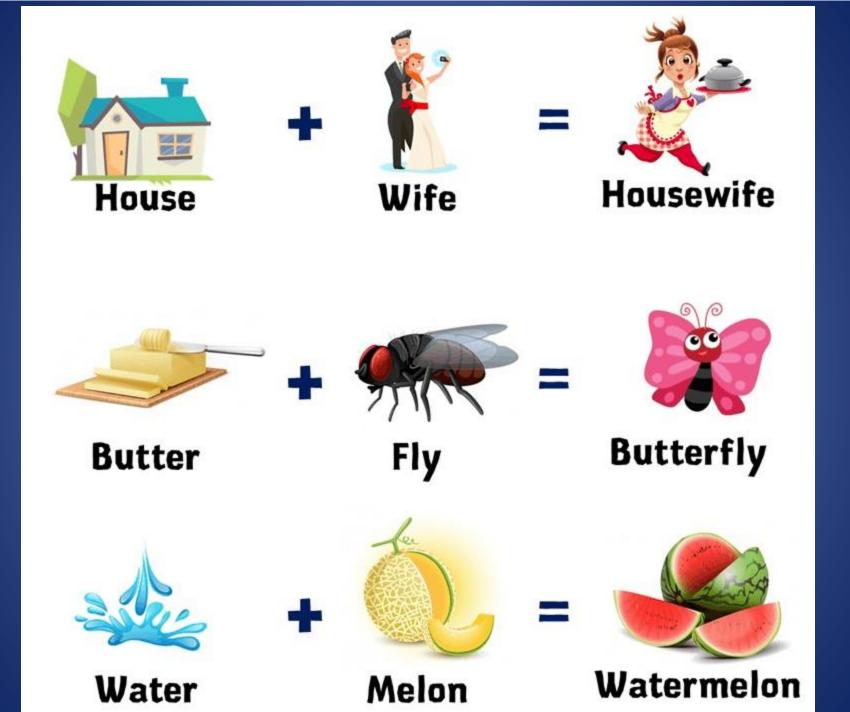
A can of soda

A carton of milk

A cup of tea

Compound Nouns

- A compound noun is two or more words that work together to name one thing. Some compound nouns are written as one word.
 - EXAMPLE 4
 - · fire + fighter = firefighter
 - back + yard = backyard



PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. The words they, she, he and it are used in place of Nouns. We call them Pronouns.

Pronouns

are words that replaces nouns. I, me, she, we, they, who, that, yours, his, her, it, etc.









Pronouns are words that we use in place of Nouns (or other Pronouns) in a sentence to make it less repetitive and less awkward.



PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Used for a specific object or person.

- · Subjective Case: I, We, You, They, He, She, It
- Objective Case: Me, Us, You, Them, Him, Her, It
- Possessive Case: My, Our, Your, Their, His, Her, Its

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Used to show or identify one or a number of nouns that may be far or near in distance or time.

- This
- That
- These
- Those



INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Used to ask questions about a person or object that we do not know about.

- Who
- Whoever
- Whom
- Whichever
- Which
- What

RELATIVE PRONOUN

Used to join or relate two different clauses together by referring to the noun in the previous clause using the pronouns.

- Who
- Which
- Whom
- That
- Whose

PRONOUNS

Used to show unspecified objects or people, whether in plural or in singular.

- Someone
- Anybody
- Anyone
- Nothing

Many

Few

Nowhere

REFLEXIVE AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

Used to indicate a noun which has been used in an earlier part of the same sentence.

- Mvself
- Herself
- Themselves
 Himself
- Yourself
- Itself
- Ourselves

RECIPROCAL **PRONOUN**

Used when two or more nouns are doing or being the same to one another.

- Each other
- One another



What Are Personal Pronouns?

 Personal pronouns refer to the person speaking, the person spoken to, and the person, place, or thing spoken about.

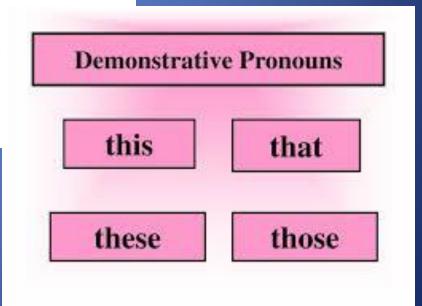
Jim forgot his hat.

Personal Pronouns

I me
you he
she it
they we
him her
us them

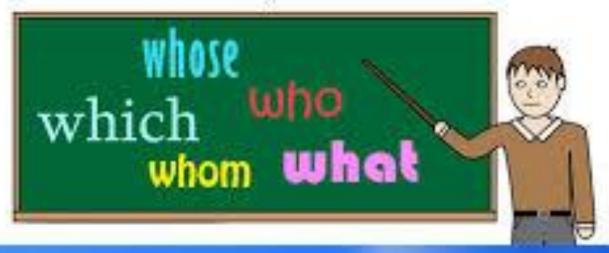
4. Demonstrative Pronouns

- Demonstrative pronouns are used for pointing out things. The words this, that, these and those are demonstrative pronouns.
- Examples:-
- These are my pets.
- These are sheep but those are goats.
- Those are horses.



Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.



Relative pronouns

- WHO for people (The man who told me the way was very polite)
- WHICH for animals and things (My new guitar, which I bought yesterday, is excellent.)
- WHOSE possession (The child whose picture was the best got an award)
- WHOM object pronoun for people (The man whom we met in the street)
- WHERE for places and locations (The house where I live...)
- WHY for nouns (That's the reason why I do it)
- THAT people, animals, things in defining clauses (He said something that I liked.)

Indefinite Pronouns

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that does not refer to a particular person, place, or thing.

Does anyone know the story of Midas?

Most indefinite pronouns are either singular or plural.

Indefinite Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
another anybody anyone anything each either	everybody everyone everything much neither nobody	no one nothing one somebody someone something	both few many others several

All, any, most, none and some can be singular or plural, depending on the phrase that follows them.

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refers to the subject and is necessary to the basic meaning of the sentence.

myself

yourself

herself

himself

itself

yourselves

ourselves

themselves

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun	
1.	myself	
you	yourself	
he	himself	
she	herself	
it	itself	
we	ourselves	
you (plural)	yourselves	
they	themselves	

Reciprocal Pronouns

We use reciprocal pronouns when each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the other.

There are only two reciprocal pronouns, and they are both two words: each other, one another.

- Mary and John gave each other gold rings on their wedding day.
- Ram and Mina were talking to each other in the hallway.
- We give each other gifts during the holidays.
- The students congratulated one another after giving practice speeches.
- The kids spent the afternoon kicking the ball to one another.



Reciprocal Pronouns

We use reciprocal pronouns when two or more people do the same thing.





Verb

A **verb** is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience.

Examples

realize, walk, see, look, sing, sit, listen and etc...

Example Sentences

- I like apple.
- Come in please.



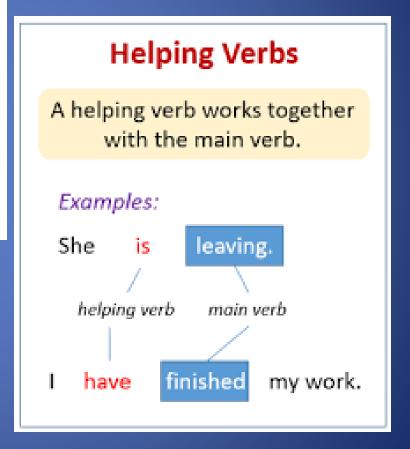
Action Verbs

An action verb describes what someone or something is doing.

Examples:

She tasted the stew.

The bus arrived on time.



Verbs

Finite and non-finite

A verb may be finite or non-finite in form. A verb that shows tense, number (singular/plural) or person is finite. A verb form that is not affected by number or person is non-finite.



FINITE VERBS v s NONFINITE VERBS

Finite verb forms act as a verb.

Nonfinite verb forms do not act as a verb.

Finite Verbs act as the main verb of a sentence or a clause.

Nonfinite Verbs act as nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Finite Verbs indicate number, person and tense.

Nonfinite Verbs do not indicate number, person and tense.

Finite Verbs are used in the present tense and past tense.

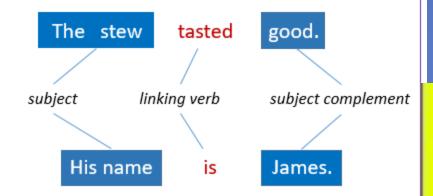
Nonfinite Verbs are infinitive, gerunds and participles.

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Linking Verbs

A linking verb links the subject to a subject complement that identifies or describe the subject.

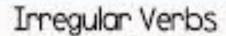
Examples:



Common Linking Verbs:

is are was were been am

smell sound look seem taste become remain grow stand appear turn



Irregular verbs have special past tense forms. They do not end in -d or -ed. You will need to memorize these special forms.

Example: drive, drove

Regular Verbs

When forming the past tense of regular verbs, add -d or -ed to the present tense form of the verb.

Example: cook, cooked

English Verbs

Regular

Irregular





Verb+ed

d

Verbs list

Dance -> Danced

Sing -> Sang

ADVERB

- An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, an adjective and another adverb.
- An adverb indicates manner, time, place, or degree and answers questions such as how, when, where, in what manner or to what extent an action is performed.

ADVERBS

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

It tells us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency.

An adverb can tell...

HOW?

quietly
peacefully
carefully
slowly
badly
closely
easily
well
fast
quickly

cheerfully

WHERE?

above abroad far away back here outside backwards behind below down

WHEN?

now
yesterday
soon
later
tomorrow
yet
already
tonight
today
then
last year

HOW MUCH?

quite
fairly
too
enormously
entirely
very
extremely
rather
almost
absolutely
iust

HOW OFTEN?

always
sometimes
often
frequently
normally
generally
usually
occasionally
seldom
rarely
never

Adjective

An adjective gives more information about a noun or pronoun by answering one of these questions.

What kind? blue car long rope tall person big house

Which one?

this town
last week
the second day
the other woman

one second three boys few cars several people

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES



Adjective Types	Examples
1. Attributive	"What a big dog!".
2. Predicative	"I am very happy thanks."
3. Nominal	"In with the new ."
4. Comparative/Superlative	"He's taller, but she's tallest."
5. Interrogative	"Which book did you prefer?"
6. Indefinite	"Is there any discount?"
7. Eponymous	"A Christian man visited today."

PREPOSITION

Preposition a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word or element in the rest of the sentence. except • with • about • but • like • at • from • through up out • over • into around • before during down including • between off • until after

Types of Preposition

- 1. Preposition for Time
- 2. Preposition for Place
- 3. Preposition for Direction
- 4. Preposition for Agent
- 5. Preposition for Instrument
- 6. Prepositional Phrase

Types of Preposition

Time	Place	Direction
in	in	towards
on	on	to
At	At	through
		Into
Agent	Instrument	Phrase
by	by	Listen to
with	with	add to
	on	agree with
		according to

CONJUNCTION

A Conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, phrases or clauses.

Examples:

- a. I ate the pizza and the pasta.
- b. Call the meeting when you are ready.
- c. Two and two make four.

Types of Conjunctions in English

Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.



Subordinating Conjunctions

after even though although every time as as far as in order that since as if as long as SO as soon as so that than as though though because before unless even if until when whenever

whereas

while

where

wherever

<u>Correlative</u> <u>Conjunctions</u>

either...or
not only...but
(also)
neither...nor
both...and
whether...or
just as...so
the...the
as...as
as much...as
no sooner...
than
rather...than

Interjection

• **Definition:** a word used to express emotion. It does not have a grammatical relation to other words in the sentence.

Examples:

Oh! You surprised me.

Wow! Am I tired!

Well, I did my best.

An interjection is a short exclamation that expresses emotion. An interjection is a part of speech that shows the emotion or feeling of the author. Most important interjections list;

Aah: Exclamation of fear

Ahh: Realization or

acceptance

Aww: Something sweet or

cute

Bingo: Acknowledge

something as right

Eh: Question something

Uh oh: Showing dismay

Whew: Amazement and/or

relief

Wow: Expressing surprise

or admiration

Yay/Yaay: Congratulatory

exclamation

Yeah: Variant of yes

Yikes: For fear or concern

(not serious)

Uh: Indicates a pause /

need for more time

Hmm: Thinking /

Hesitating about something

Er: Not knowing what to

say

Um: Pausing or being

skeptical

Eww: Something disgusting

Hmph:To indicate

displeasure

Oh: I see / I think

Oops: Making a mistake

Ouch: Exclamation of pain

Shh: An indication for

silence

Yippee: Exclamation of

celebration

