



WHAT IS PARTS OF SPEECH?

In English grammar, words are generally divided into eight classes or Parts of Speech according to the work they do in a sentence.

Hey, welcome to today's lesson on 'Parts of speech'. Parts of speech is an important topic of basic English grammar. If you construct a sentence then you definitely learn about parts of speech properly otherwise you fail to construct a proper sentence.

TYPES OF PARTS OF SPEECH:

There are 8-types of Parts of Speech, and those are:

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Verb
- Adverb
- Adjective
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Interjection



So let's give you some overview of these.

NOUN DEFINITION:

A noun is specified as the name of a person, place or thing.

There are five kinds of nouns-

- Proper noun
- Common Noun
- Material Noun
- Abstract Noun
- Collective Noun

Proper noun:

A proper noun is the name of a particular place or person. For example, Dubai is the richest city, here Dubai refers to the name of a place so it is a proper noun.

Common noun:

A common noun is specified as the name given in common to every person or thing. For example, The girl in my class.



Material noun:

A material noun denotes the matter of the substance of the thing. For example, the house is built of wood

Abstract noun:

It is the name of a quality, action or state belonging to an object. For example, Darkness, movement, music, philosophy

Collective noun:

A collective noun is the name of a group of the collection of persons or things are taken together. For example, army, group, team, class, crowd

PRONOUN DEFINITION:

A pronoun is a word that replaces, relates or which is used instead of a noun or equivalent. Pronouns are classified into ten types.

- Personal pronoun
- Impersonal pronoun
- Demonstrative pronoun
- Distributive Pronoun
- Indefinite pronoun
- Reciprocal pronoun
- Reflexive and Emphatic pronoun
- Relative pronoun



- Interrogative pronoun
- Possessive pronoun

Let's talk about them

Personal pronoun:

It indicates any person while acting as a subject or an object. For example, I, we, they, you, he, she, him, her, our

Impersonal pronoun:

It indicates mainly non-living things. For example, it

Demonstrative pronoun:

It demonstrates any particular sense. For example, this, that, these, those, it, so, such

Distributive pronoun:

It distributes the sense of the subject or object. For example, each, every, either, neither

Indefinite pronoun:

It signifies the sense of the subject or object. For example, any, all, many, some, few, someone, anyone, none, anybody, nobody, everybody



Reciprocal pronoun:

It reciprocates between two or among more than two subjects and makes a complementary sense. For example, each other, one another

Reflexive and Emphatic:

It makes an extra emphasis on the main subject and is constructed with s 'self' word. For example, my self, herself, himself, themselves, yourself

Relative pronoun:

It relates the subject or object with another clause or part of the sentence. For example, who, which, what, that, whose, whom, anyone, none, anybody

Interrogative pronoun:

It makes the sense of interrogation. For example, who, which, what, whom, whose

Possessive pronoun:

It signifies a possession over any other person. For example, mine, ours, yours, his, its, theirs



VERB DEFINITION:

A verb is a part of speech which denotes the action of a subject or an agent and used to tell something about a person or a thing.

For example, John plays football.

Here the underlined word is a verb because the person 'John' performs an action i.e., 'play'

So, let me show some examples.

What a thing or person is -

- My sister is an engineer
- She is the pretty village girl

What a person or thing does-

- He often visited his birthplace
- She teaches in our school

What is done to a thing or person is -

- He was punished
- Joyee was taught a lesson



TYPES OF VERB:

There are seven types of verb and those are:

- Finite verb
- principal verb
- Transitive verb
- Intransitive verb
- Auxiliary verb
- Non-Finite verb
- Infinitive verb

FINITE VERB:

These are restricted or limited to the number and person of the subject.

For example,

- I am in the blues

PRINCIPLE VERB:

It carried the sense of the main action.

For example,

- He wrote a poem

TRANSITIVE VERB:

They have an object with them. These are alone used in passive voice.



For example,

- You killed a bird (Here killed is a Transitive verb and bird is the object)

INTRANSITIVE VERB:

They do not carry an object with them

For example,

- Birds flew away (Intransitive Verb)

AUXILIARY VERB:

It is generally used with principle verbs and help them to form their tense, voice and mood, therefore, these types of a verb are known as helping Verb.

For example,

- You have done a good job (Here 'have' is used as aux(v) and done is used as a principal verb.)

THESE ARE TWO TYPES:

- Primary auxiliary and
- Modal auxiliaries

Primary auxiliary:

These are 'To be', 'To have' and 'To do'



For example,

- I have a car.
- I have done an excellent job.

Similarly, they are directly governed by the number and person of the subject

Modal auxiliaries:

These are should, shall, will, would, may, might, used to, ought to need, etc.

Features of modal auxiliaries are they are always used with principle verbs (except 'Dare' and 'Need')

And remain unchanged in their form according to the person and the number of the subject (except 'Have to' and 'Has to')

NON-FINITE VERB:

These are not limited by the person and the number of any subject. They are used without mentioning any subject.

Non-finite verbs are three types:

- Infinitive
- Gerund
- Participle

For example:

- She comes here to study.
- We saw them waiting for the bus.



GERUND:

A gerund is called a type or kind of verbal noun which has double force both of a verb and an adjective.

For example,

- Walking is good for health.

PARTICIPLE:

A participle is called verbal adjective for it has the combined force both of a verb and an adjective.

For example,

- I saw the man swimming in the pool.

INFINITE VERB:

It is formed with 'to' or without 'to' with the base form of the verb.

For example,

- To err is human
- I saw him to go. (without 'to')



ADVERB DEFINITION:

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb in a sentence. These are 9 kinds of adverb.

- Adverb of time (Before, ago, lately, yet, soon, yesterday)
- Adverb of Manner (Slowly, so, soundly)
- Adverb of Place (Everywhere, down, near, away, etc.)
- Adverb of frequency (Once, seldom, rarely, usually)
- Adverb of affirmation and negation (Certainly, apparently, undoubtedly)
- Interrogative Adverb (Where, when, how, why, how often, how long)
- Relative Adverb (When, why, how)
- Adverb of degree (Almost, fully, very, enough, rather, really)
- Adverb of sentence (Surely, luckily)

ADJECTIVE DEFINITION:

An adjective is a word which qualifies a pronoun or a noun. There are eight kinds of adjectives.

- Proper adjective (Asian, Chinese, American, Japanese, African)
- Adjective of quality (Good, bad, rich, poor, wise, great, hot, cold, warm)



- Numerical adjective (One, two, five, several, each, every, few, a few, fourth, very few, many)
- Adjective of quantity (All, any, much, some, half, full, whole, enough)
- Demonstrative adjective (This, that, these, those, such)
- Distributive adjective (Each, every, either, neither)
- Interrogative adjective (Which, what, whose)
- Possessive adjective (my, our, his, her)

PREPOSITION DEFINITION:

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with other parts of speech in a sentence.

Prepositions are six types, those are-

- Preposition of Time (At, in, on, by, off, from, away, since, for, towards)
- Preposition of Place (At, from, within, without, inside, outside, in front of, on top of, beyond, between)
- Preposition of Possession (By, of, with)
- Prepositions of direction motion (To, at, from, round, across, against)
- Prepositions of cause, reason, and purpose (Of, for, with)
- Preposition of Agent, Manner or Method (In, on, for, by with, though)

Although prepositions are categorized in different ways like

- Simple preposition
- Double preposition
- Disguised preposition
- Special preposition
- Appropriate preposition



CONJUNCTION DEFINITION:

A conjunction is a word which is used to join words, phrases, clause, and sentences. There are three types of conjunction.

- Coordinating conjunction
- Subordinating Conjunction
- Correlative conjunction

Again, coordinating Conjunctions are four types:

- Cumulative - and, both ... and, as well as
- Alternative- nor, either ... or, or, neither ... nor
- Adversative- but, yet, still
- Illative- so, therefore
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And subordinating conjunctions are eight types:

- Time- when, whenever, till, until, after, before
- Place- where, wherever
- Purpose- Provided that, so that, lest ... should
- Reason/Cause- as, since, because
- Result/effect- so ... that, such ... that
- Condition- if, unless, supposing, provided
- Contrast- though, although
- Comparison- than, as, as ... as, so as, as if, as though



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INTERJECTION DEFINITION:

An interjection expresses some sudden feeling of one's mind. For example, Alas! We have lost the match. Hurrah! We won the match.

Some common interjections are Bravo, Hurrah, Alas, Oh, etc.

THANKS FOR READING

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