**Ms. Tahira Nawaz**

**Parts Of Speech**

Definition:

In English grammar, words are generally divided into eight different .These eight classes are called Parts of Speech.

 **Types of Parts of Speech**

* Noun
* Pronoun
* Verb
* Adverb
* Adjective
* Preposition
* Conjunction
* Interjection
* **Noun**:

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

 There are five **kinds** of nouns:

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Concrete Noun
4. Abstract Noun
5. 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.

* **Concrete Noun:**

A material noun denotes the matter of the substance of the thing. Things having physical existence and which can be touched. For example, the house is built of **wood.**

* **Abstract Noun:**

It is the name of a quality, action or state belonging to an object. Thing having no physical existence and cannot be touched or feel. For example, Darkness, movement, music, philosophy.

* They laughed at my **idea.**
* **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.

 The **army** has completed the secret mission.

* **Pronoun:**

A pronoun is a word that replaces, relates or which is used instead of a noun.

Pronouns are **classified** into seven types:

1. Personal pronoun
2. Impersonal pronoun
3. Demonstrative pronoun
4. Distributive Pronoun
5. Reflexive and Emphatic pronoun
6. Interrogative pronoun
7. Possessive pronoun

* **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.

* **I** won the award.
* **Impersonal Pronoun:**

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

* ‘**It’s** all right
* **Demonstrative Pronoun:**

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

* **That** is the sound of a factory siren.
* Are **those** your classmates?
* **Distributive Pronoun:**

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

* **Everyone** must finish the breakfast.
* **Each** of the boys is healthy.
* **Reflexive and Emphatic Pronoun:**

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

* He **himself** is responsible for those low grades.
* We **ourselves** will be completing the assignment.
* **Interrogative pronoun:**

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

* **Who** is making noise?
* **Which** is your book?
* **Possessive pronoun:**

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

* The blue hat is **mine**. **Yours** is on the upper shelf.
* This is **her** school.
* **Adjective:**

An adjective is a word which qualifies a pronoun or a noun.

E, g:

Ayesha is an **intelligent** Girl.

* **Verb**

A verb is a word that states action, position or being.

There are 3 **types** of verb:

1. Transitive verb
2. Intransitive verb
3. Helping verb
* **Transitive Verb: (S+V+O)**

These types of verb are often used alone, with one or more objects in a sentence. For example, Ram **played** cricket.

* **Intransitive Verb: (S+V)**

These types of verb do not allow with a direct object, that means you can not use this type of verb where an object is clearly mentioned. Example of this type of verb is 'River flows'.

* **Helping Verb:**

Helping verbs (sometimes called auxiliary verbs) are, as the name suggests, verbs that help another verb. They provide support and add additional meaning. Here are some examples of helping verbs in sentences:

 Mariah **is** looking for her keys still.

* **Adverb:**

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb in a sentence.

 E.g: The dog ran **excitedly.**

There are 4 **kinds** of an adverb.

1. **Adverb of time** (Before, ago, lately, yet, soon, yesterday)
2. **Adverb of Manner** (Slowly, so, soundly)
3. **Adverb of Place** (Everywhere, down, near, away, etc.)
4. **Adverb of frequency** (Once, seldom, rarely, usually)
* **Adverb of time:**

These types of adverbs are basically denoting time i.e. tomorrow, yesterday, etc.

 E.g:

* I saw that movie **last year**.
* She stayed at her grandmother’s house **all day.**
* **Adverb of manner**:

This type of adverb denotes the way of doing things, i.e. slowly, fastly, lately, etc.

 E.g:

 o He ran **quickly.**

 o He swims **well.**

* **Adverb of place:**

This type of adverb defines where the action of the verb happens, i.e. far, everywhere, etc.

 E.g:

* She took the child **outside.**
* Come **in!**
* **Adverb of frequency:**

These types of adverb define how often a thing happens, i.e. rarely, frequently, etc.

E.g:

* He is **often** late for work.
* She is **always** late.
* **Preposition:**

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

E.g.: of, to, for, with, on and at,

* The man swam **under** bridge.
* I prefer to read **in** the library.
* **Conjunction:**

A conjunction is a word which is used to join words, phrases, clause, and sentences.

E.g: And,but,or,while,because

* I have two goldfish **and** a cat.
* I’m getting good grades **because** I study every day.
* **Interjection:**

An interjection expresses some sudden feeling of one’s mind.

E.g: Bravo, Hurrah, Alas, Oh, etc.

 For example: **Alas!** We have lost the match.

 **Hurrah!** We won the match.