

Parts of Speech

1. Nouns

- ❖ Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas.
- ❖ They can function as subjects, objects, or complements in a sentence.

Examples: cat, city, book, happiness

Types of Nouns:



Proper Nouns: Name specific entities (e.g., London, Sarah)

Common Nouns: General names (e.g., city, woman)

Abstract Nouns: Name ideas or concepts (e.g., freedom, love)

Concrete Nouns: Name tangible things (e.g., table, apple)

Countable Nouns: Can be counted (e.g., cars, books)

Uncountable Nouns: Cannot be counted (e.g., water, air)

Collective Nouns: Name groups (e.g., team, family)

2. Pronouns

- ❖ Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns to avoid repetition and simplify sentences.

Examples: he, she, it, they

Types of Pronouns:



Personal Pronouns: (e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they)

Possessive Pronouns: (e.g., my, your, his, her, its, their)

Reflexive Pronouns: (e.g., myself, yourself, himself)

Demonstrative Pronouns: (e.g., this, that, these, those)

Interrogative Pronouns: (e.g., who, whom, whose, what)

Relative Pronouns: (e.g., who, whom, whose, that)

Indefinite Pronouns: (e.g., anyone, everyone, someone)

3. Verbs

- ❖ Verbs are words that express actions, occurrences, or states of being.

Examples: run, jump, be, seem

Types of Verbs:



Action Verbs: (e.g., run, write)

Linking Verbs: (e.g., be, seem)

Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs: (e.g., is, have, do)

Modal Verbs: (e.g., can, will, must)

Verb Tenses:

Present: (e.g., run, runs)

Past: (e.g., ran)

Future: (e.g., will run)

4. Adjectives

- ❖ Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns, providing more information about them.

Examples: happy, blue, tall

Types of Adjectives:



Descriptive Adjectives: Describe qualities (e.g., red, quick)

Quantitative Adjectives: Indicate quantity (e.g., some, many)

Demonstrative Adjectives: (e.g., this, that)

Possessive Adjectives: (e.g., my, your)

Interrogative Adjectives: (e.g., which, what)

Distributive Adjectives: (e.g., each, every)

5. Adverbs

- ❖ Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing more information about how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

Examples: quickly, very, here, tomorrow

Types of Adverbs:



Manner: (e.g., slowly, quickly)

Time: (e.g., now, later)

Place: (e.g., here, there)

Degree: (e.g., very, quite)

Frequency: (e.g., always, never)

6. Prepositions

- ❖ Prepositions are words that show relationships between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence, often indicating direction, place, time, or manner.

Examples: in, on, at, by

Common Prepositions:



Direction: (e.g., to, through)

Place: (e.g., on, in, under)

Time: (e.g., at, during, before)

Manner: (e.g., with, by)

7. Conjunctions

- ❖ Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses, helping to create complex sentences and ideas

Examples: and, but, or, because

Types of Conjunctions:



Coordinating Conjunctions: (e.g., and, but, or)

Subordinating Conjunctions: (e.g., because, since)

Correlative Conjunctions: (e.g., either/or, neither/nor)

8. Interjections

- ❖ Interjections are words or phrases that express strong emotions or sudden bursts of feeling.
- ❖ They are often followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples: oh, wow, ouch, hooray

9. Articles

- ❖ Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.

Examples: a, an, the

Types of Articles:



Definite Article: (e.g., the)

Indefinite Articles: (e.g., a, an)