

PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Adverb
5. Preposition
6. Conjunction
7. Interjection

NOUN

Different types of Noun:

1. **Proper Noun**: always starts with capital letter and refers to specific names of persons, places or things.

Examples: volkswagen, The Beetle, Games of Thrones, Brad Pitt.

2. **Common Noun**: just generic names of person, things or places.

Examples: Car, Pizza, TV series.

3. **Concrete**: which you can perceive through your five senses.

Examples: Folder, Sand, Board.

4. **Abstract**: those which you can't perceive through your five senses.

Examples: Happiness, Grudge, Bravery.

5. **Count**: anything that is countable, has a singular and plural form.

Examples: Kitten, Video, Ball.

6. **Collective**: refers to a group of persons, animals or things.

Example: Faculty(group of teachers), Class(group of students), Pride (group of lions)

PRONOUN

As a replacement for a noun.

Examples: I, It, She, Mine, His, Her, We, They,
Theirs and Ours.

She just stared at me and when **I** told **her** to
stop.

The largest slice is **mine**.

KINDS OF PRONOUN

Seven kinds of pronouns with different functions:

1. **Personal Pronouns**: refers to particular person or thing.

Examples:

You are definitely the biggest science nerd I've ever met.

Ours is the one on the left.

2. **Demonstrative Pronouns**: is to point to a noun. Examples- this, these, that and those.

Examples:

That is the car that I'll buy for my birthday.

She said she wanted these.

3. **Indefinite Pronouns**: refers to unspecified things. Examples are: any, all, another, each, anyone, anything, anybody, nobody, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, few and many.

Examples:

Many were called for the interview but only 3 were hired.

Seven kinds of pronouns with different functions:

4. **Intensive Pronouns**: give emphasis to the antecedent. Examples
myself, itself, himself, herself, yourself, yourselves, themselves, and ourselves.

Examples:

The President himself said that it was a terrorist attack.

5. **Interrogative** Pronouns: pronoun to ask questions. Examples: who, what, which, whom, whoever, whatever, whichever, and whomever.

Examples:

Who wrote the book 1984.

What did the doctors say?

6. **Relative Pronouns**: links one clause or phrase to another. Examples: who, whoever, whomever, that, and which.

Examples:

He will accept whichever project comes first.

7. **Reflexive Pronouns**: used to refer back to the subject. Examples: yourself, myself, ourselves, himself, herself, themselves, and itself.

Examples:

Sandra never forgets to send a copy of the email to herself.

He promised to repair the broken fence; however, we ended up fixing it ourselves.

ADJECTIVE

Used to describe a noun or a pronoun, can specify the quality, size, and the number of nouns or pronouns.

Examples:

The carvings are intricate. (“intricate” describes the appearance of the noun “carvings”)

I have two hammers. (“Two” is an adjective which describes the number of the noun “hammers”)

VERB

Most important part of speech, this is a word that shows an action (physical or mental) or state of being of the subject in a sentence.

Example:

They are always prepared in emergencies.
("Are" refers to the state of being of the pronoun "they" which is the subject in the sentence).

ADVERB

Describes adjectives, verbs or another adverb.

Types of Adverbs

1. **Adverb of Manner**: how an action is done.

Example: Annie danced gracefully.

2. **Adverb of Time**: “when something happens or “when” it is done.

Example:

She came yesterday.

3. **Adverb of Place**: “where” something happens or “where” something is done.

Example:

Of course, I looked everywhere!

4. **Adverb of Degree**: intensity or the degree to which a specific thing happens or is done.

Example:

The child is very talented.

PREPOSITION

Refers to words that specify location or a location in time. Examples: above, below, throughout, outside, before, near, and since.

CONJUNCTION

Joins words, phrases, or clauses together.

Examples: and, yet, but, for, nor, or, and so.

This cup of tea is delicious and very soothing.

INTERJECTION

Refers to words which express emotions, used to convey strong emotions.

Examples:

Ouch! That must have hurt.

Hurray! We won!

Hey! Said enough!