

# PARTS OF SPEECH



# *Definition*



The part of speech indicates how a word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence.

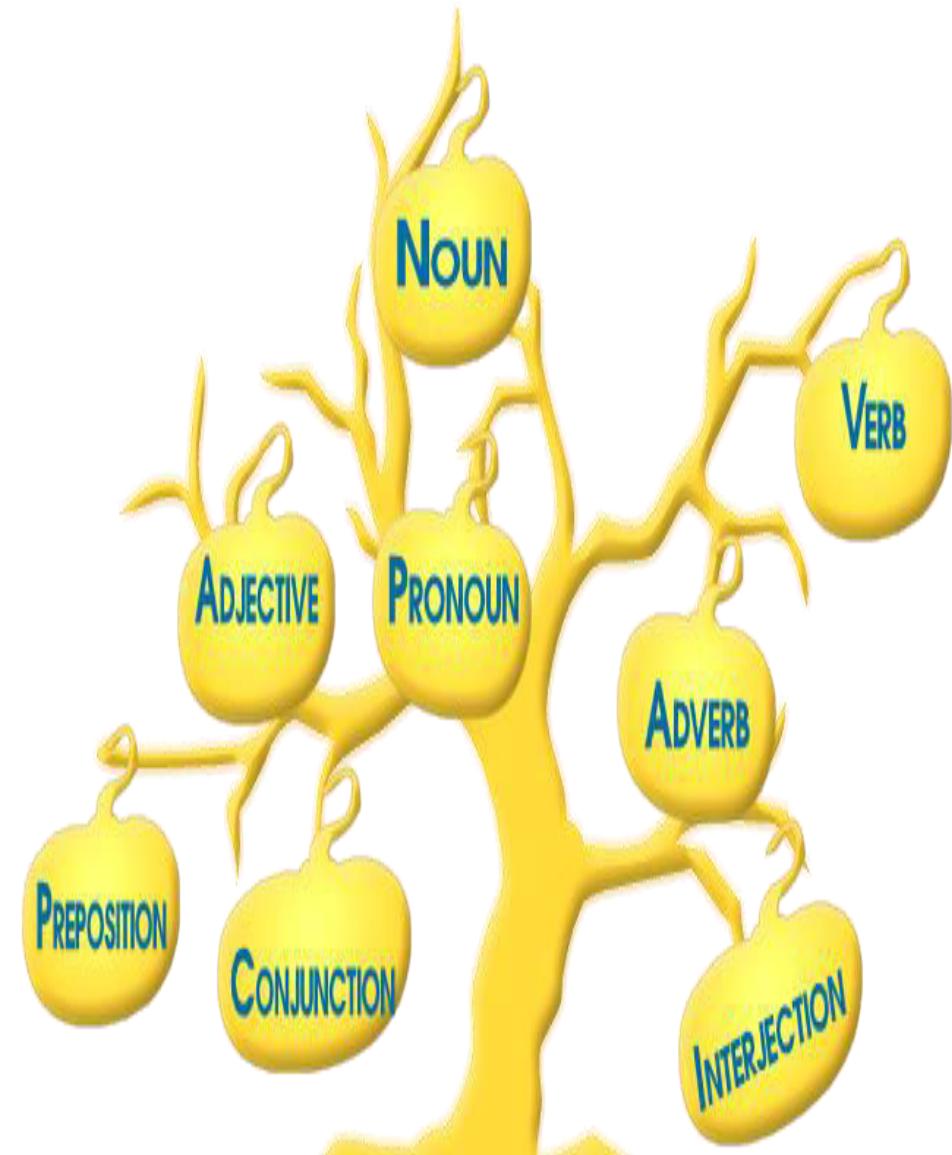


An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances.



It is important to understand that every word in a sentence has a job to do, or a role in the sentence.

- There are eight parts of speech in the English language but sometimes articles are also included in the list.



## Poll Question

Which of the following is not a part of speech ?

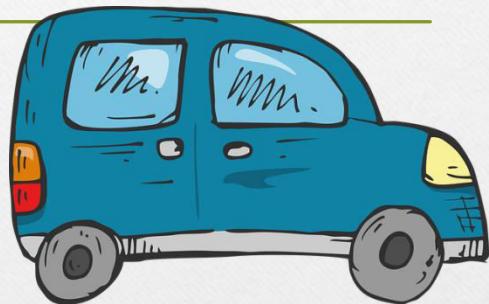
- Interjection
- Adverb
- Clause
- Adjective

Answer

---

Option - C

# What is a Noun?????????



**A NOUN** is a word that refers to a thing (*book*), a person (*Betty Crocker*), an animal (*cat*), a place (*Omaha*), a quality (*softness*), an idea (*justice*), or an action (*yodeling*).

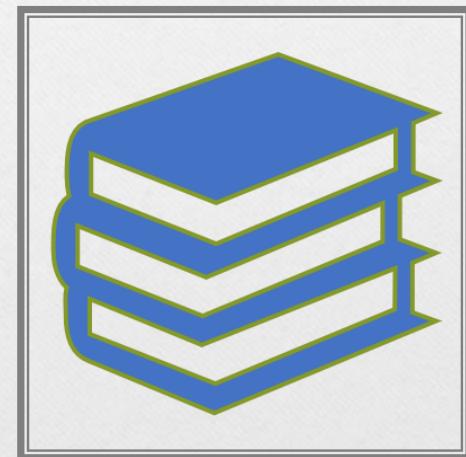
---

**Person:** Ms. Grace likes to eat spinach.

**Place:** I like Eiffel Tower the most.

**Thing:** To cook you need a couple of pots.

**Quality:** Honesty is a great value to possess.



# Poll Question

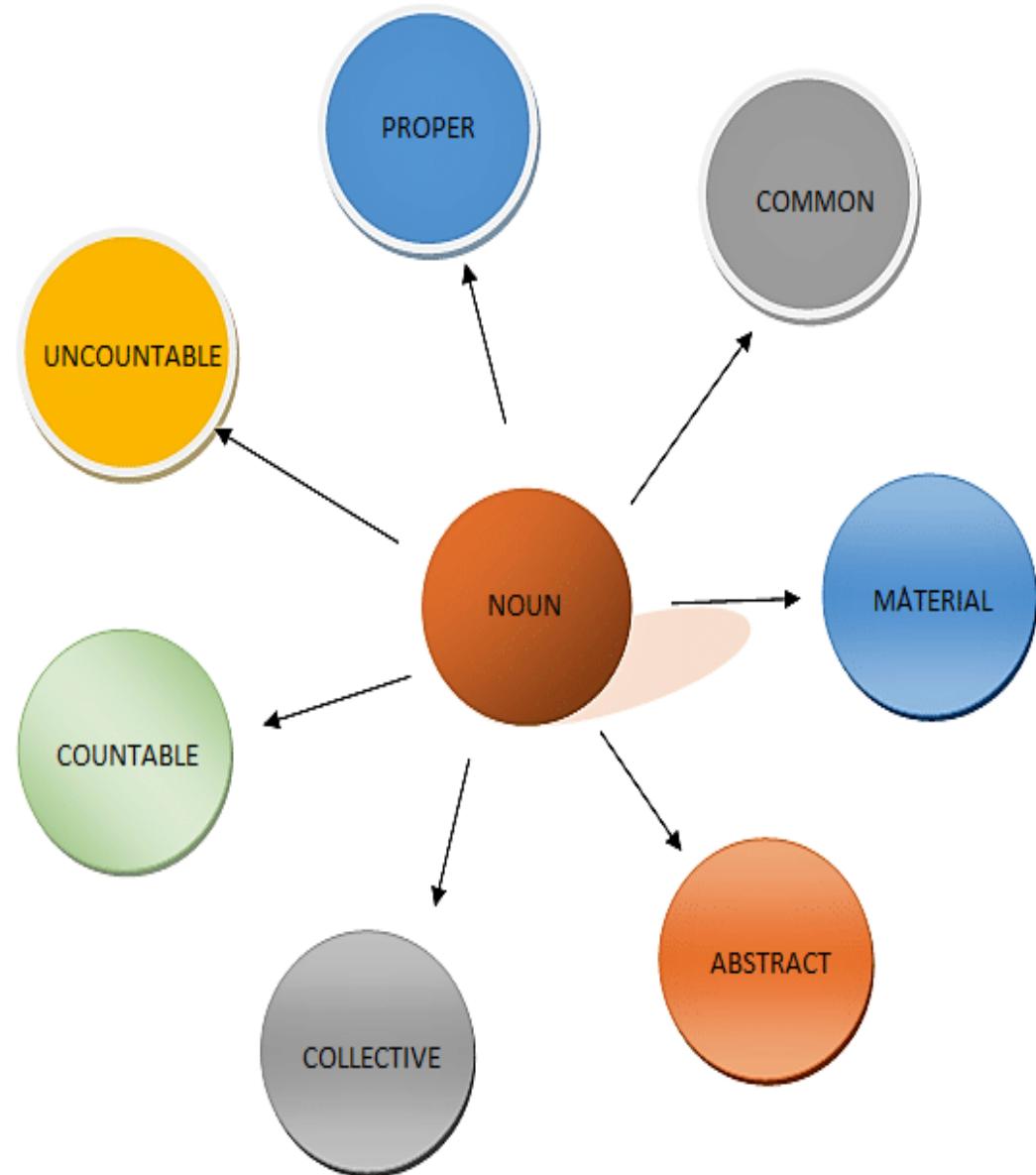
- Which of the following is not a noun in this sentence?
- My doctor and my orthodontist are neighbors.
- doctor
- orthodontist
- are
- neighbors

Answer

---

Option- C

# Kinds Of Nouns



# Poll Question

---

- Which of the following is a type of noun ?
  - A. Idioms
  - B. Articles
  - C. Abstract
  - D. Confusing words

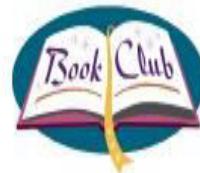
Answer

---

OPTION- C

A  
**COMMON**  
**NOUN**  
refers to a  
person, place,  
or thing but is  
not the name  
of a particular  
person, place,  
or thing.

• book



park



train



• wheel



baby



candy



# Poll Question

- A \_\_\_\_\_ noun  
**does not name a specific person, place or thing.**
- A. Common noun
- B. Proper Noun
- C. Abstract Noun
- D. Concrete Noun

# Answer

---

Option - A

## PROPER NOUN

- A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place, or thing; it usually begins with a capital letter.

• President Obama



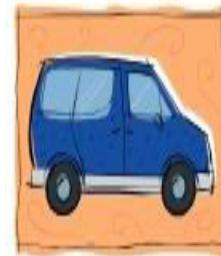
August



Nintendo D.S. i



• Nissan Quest



Jackson Elementary



California



# Poll Question

- Which of the following is false about Proper Nouns ?
- A. London, New York, Oprah winfrey are examples of proper nouns.
- B. A proper noun represents the name of a specific person, place, or thing.
- C. Proper nouns do not start with a capital letter.

# Answer

---

Option -C

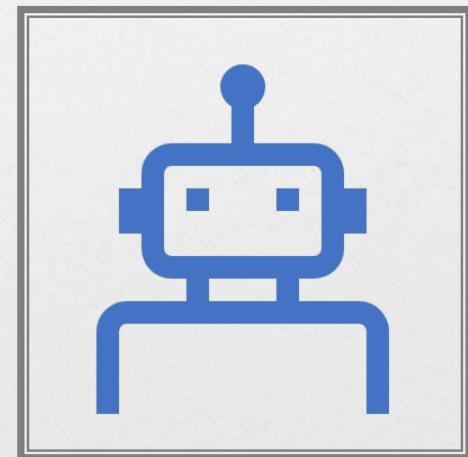
# Activity – Choose Common & Proper Noun

- teacher   Mr. Johnson   Emma  
toys
- country   man      Indian Ocean  
website
- Halloween   candy   January  
Lizard
- lady              day       Helen  
Oreo

# MATERIAL NOUN

---

- A material noun is the name of material substance or ingredient which things are made of i.e. **iron , copper and gold etc.**

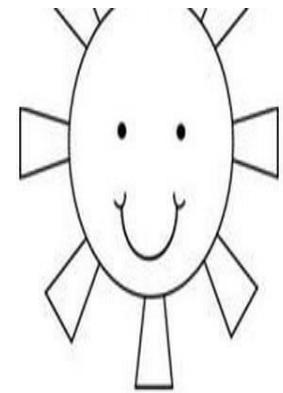


- 
- **Note-** A material noun is a type of common noun, but a distinction is made between the two. A common noun is usually a countable noun, but a material noun is an uncountable noun.
  - For example:- **The cow gives us milk.**

‘Cow’ is a common noun (countable ),but ‘milk’ is a material noun(uncountable).

## ABSTRACT NOUN.

- An abstract noun is usually the name of a quality ,feeling ,action or state which can't be perceived through five senses.



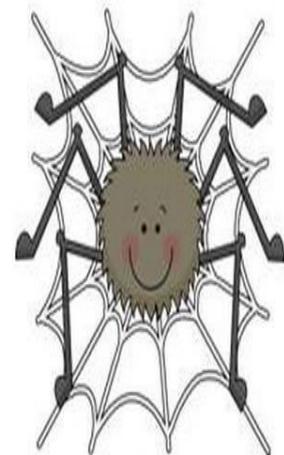
happiness  
friendship



peace



responsibility



fear

# Poll Question:- Which image below shows a material noun?

---

- 

A



B



- 

C



D



# Countable Noun

- **Countable nouns** are those that refer to something that can be counted using numbers. They have both singular and plural forms.  
e.g. *cat/cats; woman/women; country/countries.*
- Countable nouns can be used with articles such as ***a/an*** and ***the*** or **quantifiers such as *a few* and *many***

# Uncountable/Mass Nouns

- **Uncountable nouns** are nouns that come in a state or quantity that is impossible to count; liquids are uncountable, as are things that act like liquids (sand, air). Abstract ideas like creativity or courage are also uncountable.
- milk, water, ink, sugar, butter
- (not, a milk, one water, two sugar)
- They are always considered to be singular, and can stand alone or be used with **some**, **any**, **a little**, and **much**.

- **Uncountable nouns can be paired with words expressing plural concept. Here are some examples of how to format interesting sentences with uncountable nouns .**
- 

- **Advice – She gave me a useful piece of advice.**
- **Bread – Please buy a loaf of bread.**
- **When we want to refer to the quantity of these items, we use values of measurement which are countable:**
  - How much milk do you need?
  - We need a litre of milk.

# Difference b/w Countable &

	<b>Countable Noun</b>	<b>Uncountable Noun</b>
Eg:-	Stars, Seconds, Rupees etc.	Money ,time ,knowledge etc.
Verb	Singular with Singular noun Plural with Plural noun	Singular
Adjective	Many, few, a number of , the number of	Much , little , quantity of
Article	A/An/the can be used	only 'the' can be used

# Poll Question

- Which of the following is a countable noun?
  - A. Money
  - B. Time
  - C. Rupees
  - D. Knowledge

# Answer

---

Option- C

# COLLECTIVE NOUN

---

- A **collective noun** is the name of a group or collection of persons, animals or things regarded as a whole.



# COLLECTIVE NOUNS

## PEOPLE

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 blast of hunters  
A blush of boys  
A board of directors  
A circle of friends  
A body of men  
A bunch of crooks  
A caravan of travelers  
A class of pupils  
A company of actors  
A crew of sailors  
A gang of thieves  
A disguising of tailors  
A doctrine of doctors  
A staff of employees

## ANIMALS

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 gang of weasels  
An ambush of tigers  
A smack of jellyfish  
A destruction of (wild) cats  
A company of angelfish  
A squad of squid  
A swarm of eels  
A troupe of shrimp  
A knot of toads  
A clew of worms  
A culture of bacteria  
A flight of butterflies  
A cluster of spiders

## THINGS

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  
A glass of water  
A jar of honey  
A jug of water  
A kilo of meat  
A loaf of bread  
A packet of tea  
A piece of cheese  
A pile of cookies  
A slice of bread  
A tub of margarine  
A bar/A square of chocolate

# Poll Question

---

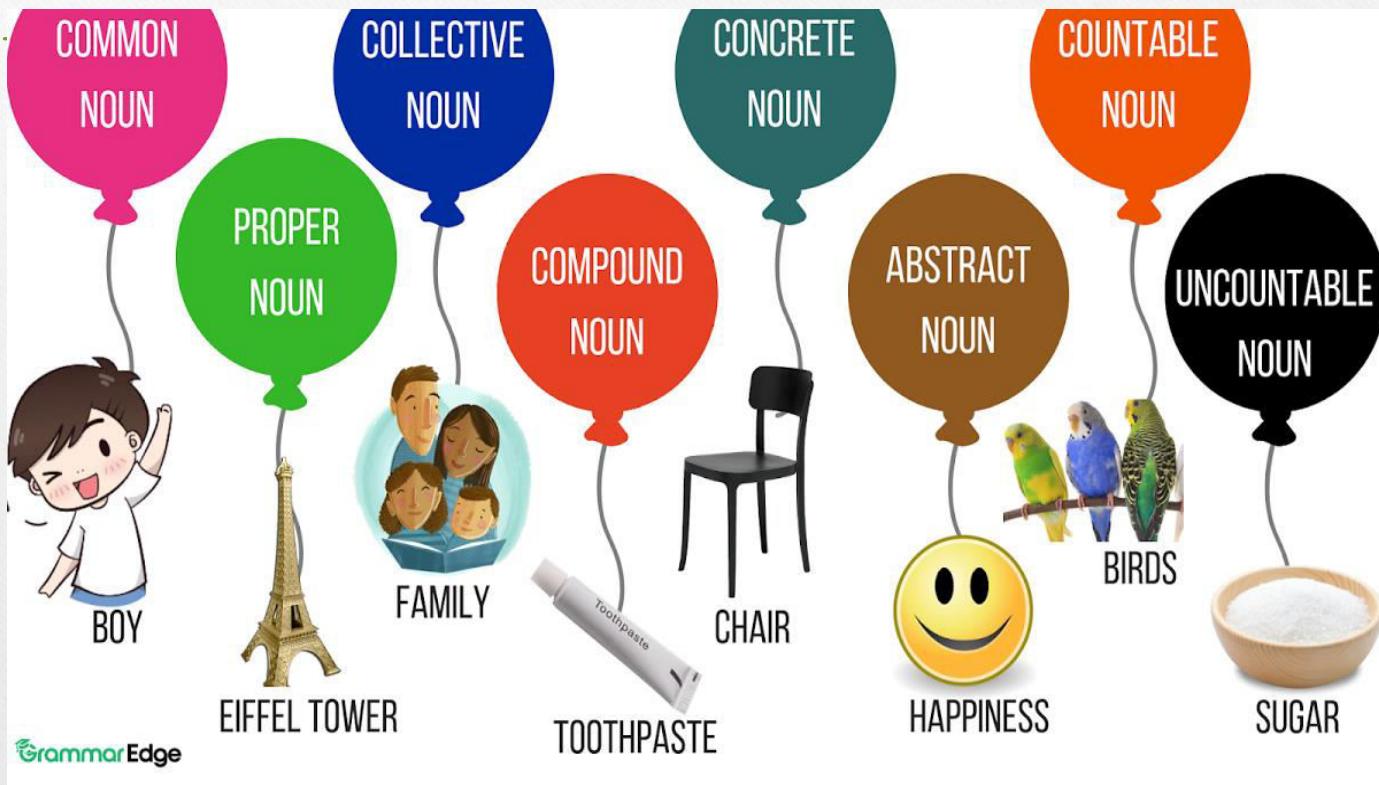
- Which of the following is a collective noun?
  - (a) Island
  - (b) Bridges
  - (c) Ambush
  - (d) Women

# Answer

---

Option- C

# A Quick Review



# PRONOUN



# What is a Pronoun??

A pronoun is a word that replaces **a noun or a noun phrase**. Words such as I, we, you, he ,him ,them etc. are called pronouns. E.g.

---

**I asked Sam whether Sam knew Sam's marks.**

In this sentence- ‘Sam’(Noun) is repeated thrice.  
Therefore, to avoid this repetition , a pronoun should be used.

I asked Sam whether **he** knew **his** marks.

**‘He’** ‘in this sentence stands for **‘Sam’** and **‘his’** for **‘Sam’s’**.

Here, therefore **‘he’** and **‘his’** are pronouns.

# Poll Question

---

- What is pronoun?
- A. A word that takes the place of a noun.
- B. A word that takes the place of verbs.
- C. A word that takes the place of adjectives.
- D. A word that takes the place of adverbs.

# Answer

---

Option- A

## Kinds of Pronouns

- 1) Personal Pronouns
- 2) Possessive Pronouns
- 3) Reflexive Pronouns
- 4) Emphatic Pronouns
- 5) Demonstrative Pronouns
- 6) Indefinite Pronouns
- 7) Relative Pronouns
- 8) Interrogative Pronouns

# Poll Question

---

- Which one of these is not a type of pronoun?
- A. Reflexive
- B. Relative
- C. Derivative
- D. Distributive

# Answer

---

Option- c

# Personal Pronoun

- They refer to a specific person or thing by indicating the person speaking, the person being addressed, or any other person or thing being discussed.



These are the pronouns which stand for the three ‘Persons’ the **First Person**, the **Second Person**, and the **Third Person**

- The **First** person refers to the **speaker or speakers** ( I, We, etc.)
- The **Second** person refers to the person or persons **spoken to** ( you )
- The **Third** person refers to the person or thing (people or things) **spoken about** ( he, she , him. They etc.)

# Personal Pronouns are used in their various cases and numbers.

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns		
	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<b>Nominative Case</b>		
First Person	I	we
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	he, she, it	they
<b>Objective Case</b>		
First Person	me	us
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	him, her, it	them
<b>Possessive Case</b>		
First Person	my, mine	our, ours
Second Person	your, yours	your, yours
Third Person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

## Poll Question:-

---

- **The pronoun, her, is a . . .**
- A. 1st person nominative pronoun
- B. 3rd person objective pronoun
- C. 3rd person nominative pronoun
- D. none of the above

Answer

---

Option-B

Make any student presenter and tell  
him to circle different types of  
pronouns.

---

He

We

Your

Our

me

they

You

He

my

I

It

us

# Possessive Pronouns

---

- Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to someone. The forms mine , ours ,yours , his , hers etc. are called possessive pronouns. They are used to express ownership/ possession/ relationship.
- E.g. The kids are **yours** and **mine**.
- Jane takes pride in Jane's outfits.
- It sounds odd to use Jane's name twice in this sentence. A possessive pronoun solves the problem:
- Jane takes pride in her outfits.

## A possessive pronoun

However, a possessive

tells us who owns a thing.

This noun is NOT followed by a

n:

- *Whose book?*
- *Is it yours?*

Person	Singular	Plural
First	mine	ours
Second	yours	yours
Third	His, hers, its	theirs

# Poll Question

Identify the case of the underlined pronoun in the following sentence.

---

- After lunch, we completed the worksheets our teacher had given us.
- Subject pronoun
- Object pronoun
- Possessive Pronoun
- Adjective Pronoun

Answer

---

Option-B

# Reflexive Pronoun

- ‘SELF’ form of the personal pronoun i.e. words ‘myself’, ‘yourself’, ‘himself’ are called reflexive pronoun. It refers or reflects back to a noun or pronoun already mentioned. It adds new information and cannot be removed from the sentence.



**Reflexive pronouns** are used when the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing. For Example:

---

- I saw **myself** in the mirror.
- He hurt **himself** while playing.
- You should address the letter to **yourself**.
- Each of the above **bold** words ( reflexive pronouns ) is the object of the verb in the sentence but refers to the same person as the subject.

# Poll Question

---

- In which of the following sentence , a reflexive pronoun is used?
- A. The queen herself attended the party
- B. She will do it herself.
- C. I hurt myself trying to fix my father's car
- D. I heard the lie myself

# Answer

---

Option- C

# Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 <sup>st</sup> person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 <sup>nd</sup> person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

## **Emphatic Pronoun**

- Emphatic pronoun are pronouns used for highlighting, stressing or emphasizing the noun or pronoun that comes before it.

**myself, ourselves,  
yourself, yourselves,  
himself, herself,  
itself,  
themselves, oneself**

Emphatic pronouns can be omitted without changing the sense of a sentence.

---

- For Example:
- Joseph **himself** went to check the gate.
- Mom drove me to school **herself**.
- *We intend to do all the work **ourselves**.*
- *Did you **yourself** make the cake?*

## Notes:

The emphatic pronouns cannot be used as subjects. It is therefore wrong to say:

---

- John and myself went there.  
Herself swam in the river.  
I invited herself to tea.
- The correct sentences are as follows:

John and I went there.  
She swam in the river.  
I invited her to tea.

# Difference between reflective and emphatic pronouns

---

- *Note that* an emphatic pronoun can be removed from the sentence and the core meaning would not be affected. A reflexive pronoun, on the other hand, is indispensable. The sentence wouldn't make complete sense if you remove the reflexive pronoun.

I can do it myself.

I myself can do it.

Poll Question –

**State whether the pronoun is reflexive or emphatic.**

---

- **Why are you shouting? We ourselves saw to stealing.**
- A. Emphatic
- B. Reflexive

# Answer

---

Option- A

# Activity- Make any student presenter

**See the underlined pronoun and say whether it is a reflexive pronoun or an emphatic pronoun by writing R in the circle if it is reflexive and E if it is emphatic:**

1. She makes herself practice for two hours daily.



2. We ourselves decorated the tree.



3. Only I myself can touch my diary.

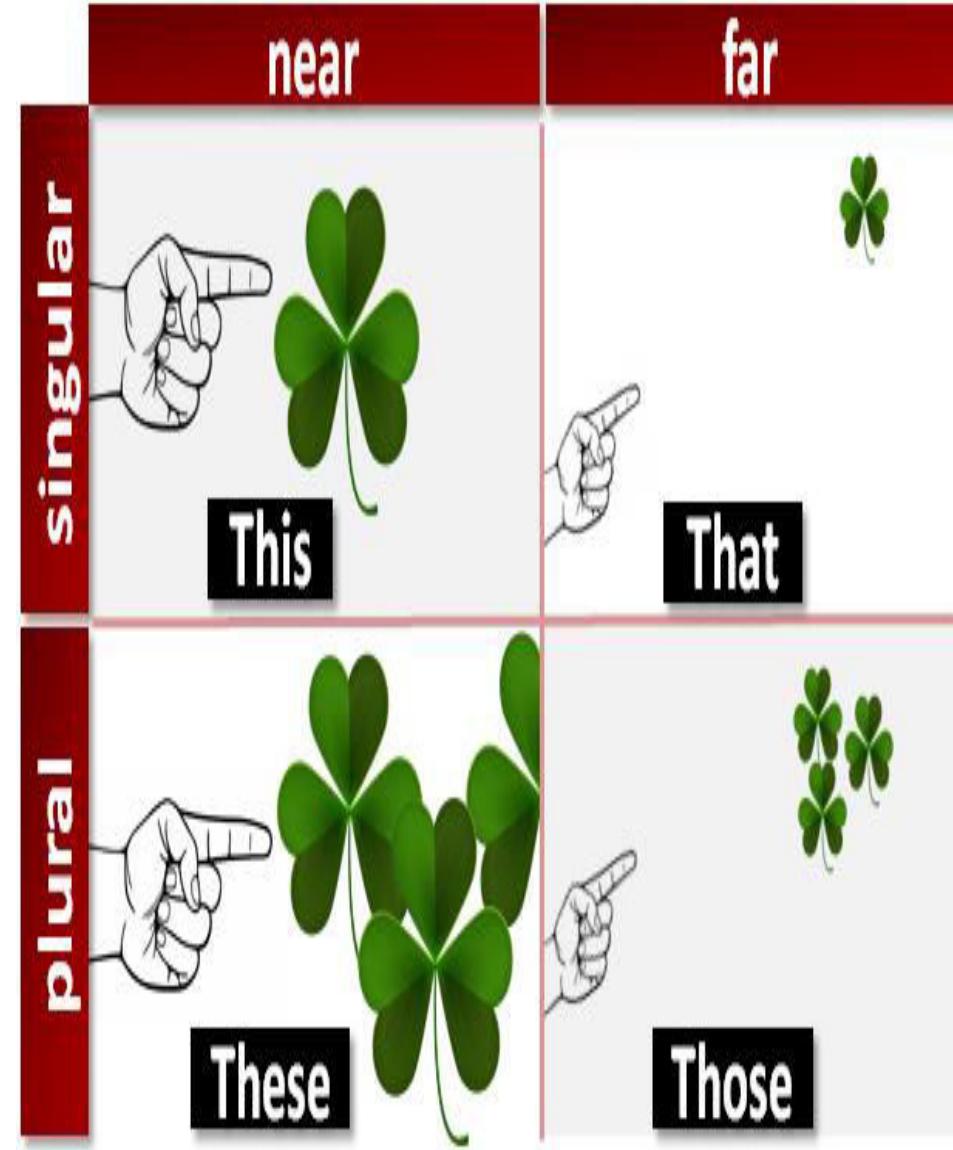


4. The bear has hidden itself inside the tent.



## **Demonstrative Pronoun**

These pronouns point out people or objects. There are four demonstrative pronouns.



- 
- That is a long way to go.
  - This is my car.
  - After dinner , can you wash these ?
  - Can you give me the names of those who were absent?

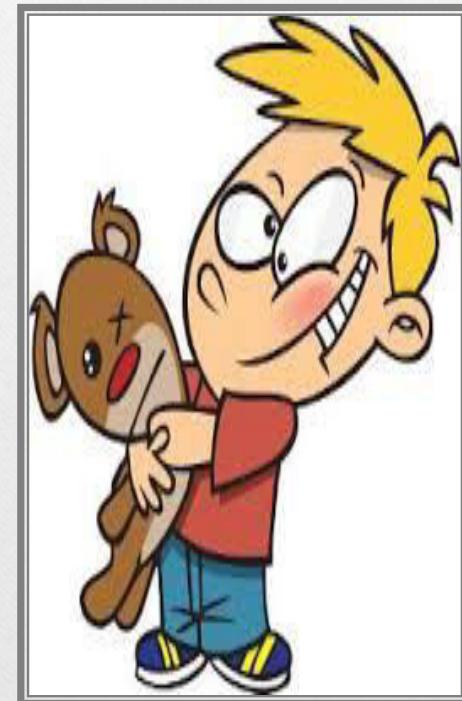
- 
- ‘**This**’ and ‘**These**’ are used for person or things that are near to the speaker. ‘**That**’ and ‘**Those**’ refer to the person or things that are farther away from the speaker.

Poll Question:-

**The correct demonstrative sentence according to the image is:**

---

- A. This is my teddy bear.
- B. That is my teddy bear.
- C. These are my teddy bear.
- D. Those are my teddy bear



# Answer

---

Option- A

# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



Let's go  
Somewhere  
anywhere  
everywhere!

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

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

	Singular		Plural	Singular or Plural
another	everyone	nothing	both	all
anybody	everything	one	few	any
anyone	little	other	many	more
anything	much	somebody	others	most
each	neither	someone	several	none
either	nobody	something		some
everybody	no one			such

# Poll Question:-

---

- **What are Indefinite Pronouns?**
- A. Words to talk about experiences
- B. Words to talk about someone or something without mentioning who or what specifically
- C. Types of phrases
- D. None of the above

# Answer

---

Option- B

# Interrogative Pronoun

---



- 
- Interrogative pronouns are used to frame questions. Words like Who (subject pronoun), Whom (object pronoun), Whose, What, which are known as interrogative pronouns. **For Example:**
    - Whose jacket is this?
    - Which of those girls do you like?

# Poll Question:-

## Choose the correct type of underlined word.

---

- **Who** is my arch enemy?
- A. demonstrative pronoun
- B. relative
- C. indefinite
- D. Interrogative.

# Answer

---

Option- D

# Relative Pronouns



They reflect back to the noun of the sentence mentioned previously. Words like who, whoever, whose, whom, whomever, that, which, whichever, what, whatever are used as relative pronouns.

---

- **Example:** *The four team leaders, whomever the committee selects, will be at tomorrow's meeting.*
- *The cyclist who won the race trained hard.*
- *Spaghetti, which we eat at least twice a week, is one of my family's favorite meals.*
- *The pants that I bought yesterday are already stained.*

# Poll Question:-

## Choose the correct option.

---

- The dancer \_\_\_\_\_ was very talented won the contest.
- A. whose
- B. who
- C. which
- D. that



Answer

---

Option- B

- 
- **Good ideas are not adopted automatically. They must be driven into practice with courageous patience.....!**

**Thank you**