Parts of Speech

What Are Parts of Speech?

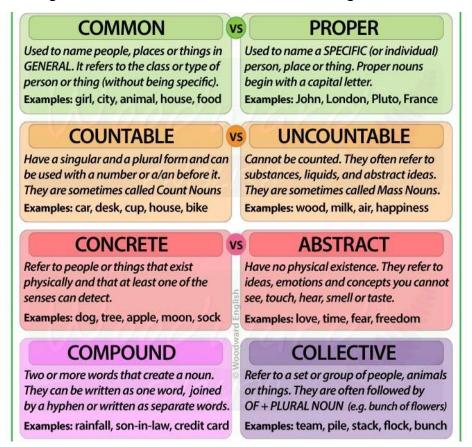
In language, parts of speech are words which are based on their function in a sentence. A part of speech is also sometimes known as a word class.

According to Wikipedia: 'In traditional grammar, a part of speech (PoS or POS) is a category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) that have similar grammatical properties. Words that are assigned to the same part of speech generally display similar syntactic behavior—they play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences—and sometimes similar morphology in that they undergo inflection for similar properties.'

There are eight parts of speech in English: Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, And Interjections. Each shows the function of the word as well as how it is used grammatically in the sentence.

Nouns

Definition: A noun is a word that functions as the NAME of something. It identifies people, places, or things. It is the most common class of words in English.



Pronouns

Pronouns are substitutes for nouns, taking the place of nouns that precede or follow them.

Pronouns make a sentence less awkward and less repetitive.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS** Used for a specific object or Used to show or identify one or Used to ask questions about a a number of nouns that may be person or object that we do not person. far or near in distance or time. know about. • Subjective Case: I, We, You, They, He, She, It Whoever Who • This • Objective Case: Me, Us, You, Whichever Whom That Them, Him, Her, It Which These • Possessive Case: My, Our, What Those Your, Their, His, Her, Its **INDEFINITE REFLEXIVE AND** RECIPROCAL RELATIVE PRONOUN **PRONOUNS INTENSIVE PRONOUNS** PRONOUN Used to join or relate two **Used to show** Used to indicate a noun Used when two or more different clauses together unspecified objects or which has been used in nouns are doing or being by referring to the noun in people, whether in an earlier part of the the same to one another. the previous clause using plural or in singular. same sentence. · Each other the pronouns. • Someone • Few Myself Herself One another • Who Which Anybody Many • Themselves • Himself Whom That Anyone Nothing Yourself Itself Whose Nowhere Ourselves

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a <u>noun</u>. There are two kinds of adjectives: attributive and predicative.

ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY

Describe the nature of a noun

honest, kind, large, beautiful, ugly etc.
Savita is a beautiful woman

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY

Help to show amount or the approximate amount of the noun or the pronoun

all, half, many, few, little, enough etc.
They have finished most of the rice.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER

Show the number of nouns and their place in an order

Definite Numeral – clearly denote an exact number of nouns or the order of the noun.

one, two (cardinals), first, second (ordinals)

Indefinite Numeral – do not give an exact numerical amount but just give a general idea of the amount.

• some, many, few, any, several, all, etc.

There were many people present at the meeting.

Distributive Numeral – used to refer to individual noun within the whole amount.

either, neither, each, another, other, etc.

Taxes have to be paid by every employed citizen.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to ask questions about nouns or in relation to nouns

where, what, which and whose

Which is your favorite author?

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Used to point out or indicate a particular noun or pronoun using the adjectives

• this, that, these and those

That bag belongs to Neil.

ADJECTIVAL PHRASE

Group of words that describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence

The adjective phrase can be placed before, or after, the noun or pronoun in the sentence

- The trials for the games were unbelievably difficult.
- The overly enthusiastic students tried to impress the teacher.
- **1.** A tree was situated in between the two dwellings and she couldn't see the other one from where she lived.

An oak tree blocked Sarah's view of the cottage from her house.

2. I have never been more sure of anything in my life.

I have never been surer of anything in my life.

Identify the noun in the sentence

- 3. Most of the calls to this company are placed on lengthy holds.
 - a) Most
 - b) Placed
 - c) Lengthy
 - d) Holds

Some examples:

- 1. Bachelor of Arts is a three-years degree course.
 - a) a three-years degree courses
 - b) a three years degree course
 - c) a three-year degree course
 - d) No improvement
- 2. Somesh gifted his sister many furnitures.
 - a) many furniture
 - b) many pieces of furniture
 - c) many pieces of furnitures
 - d) no improvement

3.	Two	p-third of the member of parliament were agreed on this bill.
	a)	two-thirds of the members of parliament
	b)	two-thirds of the member of parliaments
	c)	two-third of the members of parliament
	d)	two-thirds of the member of parliament
4.	The	boy fell of his bicycle has hurt his leg.
	a)	who
	b)	whom
	c)	which
	d)	not
5.		cabinet gave vote.
	a)	their
	-	its
	•	our
	d)	your
6.	This	is the paragraph about the teacher is talking.
	a)	that
	b)	which
	c)	whom
	d)	not
7.	Sud	denly there arose a storm.
	a)	violent
	b)	many
	-	great
	d)	mammoth
Fir	nd th	ne error:
8.	He v	works very hard. It's not that he's always tired. (surprising/surprised)
9.		
	•	He walked as faster
	,	as he could so that
	•	he would not
	d)	miss the train to work
10	•	
	a)	My observation is that
	b)	between Vivek and Shashi
	c)	Vivek is
	d)	the most intelligent