

Linguistics

English

Subject and Predicate


- Every sentence has two parts
 - **Subject** :: The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about.
 - **Predicate** :: The part which tells something about the Subject

Eg. Neha likes Coffee

Tanu studies Maths

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall

Parts of Speech

- Noun
 - Adjective
 - Pronoun
 - Verb
 - Adverb
 - Preposition
 - Conjunction
 - Interjection
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Noun

- A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing. It is either subject or object in a sentence. Eg.

Akbar was a great **King**

Kolkatta is on the **Hooghly**

The **rose** smells sweet

The **sun** shines bright

His **courage** was his **honour**

Thing includes i) all objects that we can see, hear, taste, touch or smell

ii) Something we can think of, but cannot perceive by the senses

Types of Noun

- Common Noun – Name given in common to every person or thing of the same class.
 - Boy is playing. Boys are playing
- Proper Noun – Name of some particular person or place
- Collective Noun – Name of a number of persons or things taken together and spoken as one whole.
 - Army is marching
 - Police dispersed the crowd

Other Nouns

- Gender Noun
- Number Noun
- Nominative Noun
- Objective Noun



Adjective

- An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun. Eg

He is a **brave** boy.

There are **twenty** boys in this class.

He is a **book** worm

She has a **blue** book



Kinds of Adjective

- Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjective) show the kind of quality of a person or thing. Eg
 - Kolkata is a **large** city
 - He is an **honest** man
- Adjective of Quantity show how much of a thing is meant. Eg
 - I ate **some** rice
 - He has **little** intelligence

Kinds of Adjective

- Adjective of Numbers show how many persons or things are meant or in what order of things stands. Eg
 - **Few** cats like cold water.
 - There are **no** pictures in this book
 - The hand has **five** fingers
 - **All** men must die
- One, two, three, ... - Cardinals
- first, second, third, ... - Ordinals

Kinds of Adjectives

- Demonstrative Adjectives point out which person or thing is meant. Eg
 - **This** boy is stronger than Hari
 - **These** mangos are sour
 - **Those** apple are good

Pronoun

➤ A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Eg.

John is absent, because he is ill.

But we do not write

John is absent, because John is ill.



Verb

- A verb is a word used to express an action or state. Eg.
- The girl **wrote** a letter to her cousin
 - Kolkata **is** a big city - Intransitive
 - Iron and copper **are** useful metals - Intransitive
 - She sings - transitive

Transitive means passing over and do not require an object.

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Adverb

- An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Eg.
 - She worked the sum **quickly**
 - This flower is very **beautiful**
 - She pronounced the word quite **correctly**



Preposition

- A preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands to something else. Eg
 - There is a cow **in** the garden
 - The girl is fond **of** music
 - A fair little girl sat **under** a tree

Conjunction

- A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences. Eg.
 - Rama **and** Hari are cousins
 - Two **and** two make four
 - I ran fast, **but** missed the train.

Interjection

- An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling. Eg.
 - **Hurrah!** We have won the game
 - **Alas!** She could not make it

