

1. Nouns

A noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea.

Types of Nouns:

- **Proper Nouns:** Specific names of people, places, or things (e.g., *Google, India, Albert Einstein*).
- **Common Nouns:** General names of people, places, or things (e.g., *city, company, scientist*).
- **Concrete Nouns:** Physical objects that can be seen or touched (e.g., *laptop, book, table*).
- **Abstract Nouns:** Intangible concepts, ideas, or feelings (e.g., *knowledge, happiness, freedom*).
- **Countable Nouns:** Can be counted (e.g., *computer, file, student*).
- **Uncountable Nouns:** Cannot be counted individually (e.g., *data, information, software*).
- **Collective Nouns:** Refer to a group of things or people as a single unit (e.g., *team, batch, network*).
- **Possessive Nouns:** Indicate ownership (e.g., *student's project, company's revenue*).

2. Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.

Types of Pronouns:

- **Personal Pronouns:** Replace specific people or things (e.g., *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*).
- **Possessive Pronouns:** Indicate ownership (e.g., *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*).
- **Reflexive Pronouns:** Used for emphasis or to reflect back to the subject (e.g., *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves*).
- **Demonstrative Pronouns:** Point out specific things (e.g., *this, that, these, those*).
- **Interrogative Pronouns:** Used in questions (e.g., *who, whom, whose, which, what*).
- **Relative Pronouns:** Connect clauses in a sentence (e.g., *who, whom, whose, which, that*).
- **Indefinite Pronouns:** Refer to nonspecific people or things (e.g., *someone, anyone, nobody, everything*).
- **Reciprocal Pronouns:** Indicate mutual action (e.g., *each other, one another*).