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PARTS OF SPEECH

Learning Parts of Speech is very important as each of the words of a sentence is a part of speech. To make proper sentences, learners have to learn parts of speech properly. Without knowing and learning parts of speech accurately learners will not be able to join words and make meaningful sentences. Moreover, understanding the Parts of Speech is also essential for putting proper punctuation marks in the sentences.

In this Unit ‘Parts of Speech’ has been discussed elaborately. There are 9 lessons in this Unit. Each lesson will discuss the definition and kinds with some supporting examples. The first lesson discusses the definition and kinds of Parts of Speech and the next 8 lessons discuss 8 kinds of Parts of Speech along with their classification and examples.

	Time of completion	2 weeks
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Lessons of the Unit:

- Lesson-1.1: Parts of Speech and Kinds
- Lesson-1.2: Noun and Kinds
- Lesson-1.3: Pronoun and Kinds
- Lesson-1.4: Verb and Kinds
- Lesson-1.5: Adjective and Kinds
- Lesson-1.6: Adverb and Kinds
- Lesson-1.7: Preposition and Kinds
- Lesson-1.8: Conjunction and Kinds
- Lesson-1.9: Interjection and Kinds

Lesson-1.1**Parts of Speech and Kinds****Objectives:**

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of different parts of speech;
- find out the kinds of parts of speech;
- determine the correct definition of a word when using the dictionary;
- use parts of speech properly in your conversation and writing;
- complete the exercise by yourself.

Definition of parts of speech

Basically, the term ‘parts of speech’ refers to each and every part of a sentence. So, each and every part of a sentence is ‘parts of speech’. **But, according to the definition, a part of speech is a category of words based on the word’s function or grammatically the way it works in a sentence.** A particular word can function more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances.

Classification of parts of speech:

There are eight parts of speech in the English language:

1. Noun:

Noun indicates any kinds of names of living beings or things. As –

Raihan is a responsible person.

Here, **person** is a noun and **Raihan** is also a noun.

2. Pronoun:

Pronoun indicates words which take place instead of noun. As –

Raihan is a responsible person. He completes all of his tasks before deadlines.

Here, Raihan is replaced by **he** in the previous sentence and this **he** is a pronoun.

3. Verb:

Verb indicates words which express works or action. As –

Raihan helps people whenever needed.

Whatever Raihan does is an example of verb. Here, **helps** is the verb as it indicates a work.

4. Adjective:

Adjective indicates words which modifies the noun or pronoun. As –

Raihan is a responsible person.

Words which express how Raihan is are examples of adjective. Here, **responsible** is the example of adjective.

5. Adverb:

Adverb indicates words which modifies the verb or adverb. As –

Raihan walks fast.

Words that describe how Raihan works are examples of adverb. Here, **fast** is the example of adverb.

6. Preposition:

Preposition indicates words governing and usually preceding, a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause. As –

Raihan is going to school.

This **to** takes place before a noun ‘school’ and expresses a relationship between “go” and “school”. This **to** is a preposition.

7. Conjunction:

Conjunction indicates words which connect words or clauses or sentences. As –

Raihan and Sumon are good friends.

This **and** is connecting Raihan and Sumon. This **and** is a conjunction.

8. Interjection:

Interjection indicates remarks, expressions or feelings. As –

Wow! What a brilliant student Raihan is!

This **Wow!** is expressing a good feeling of excitement. This is an example of Interjection.



Summary

Each and every part of a sentence is ‘parts of speech’. There are eight parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection. These eight parts of speech work in different ways in sentences. Therefore, learning parts of speech is very essential. Without knowing and learning parts of speech accurately learners will not be able to join words and make meaningful sentences.

Lesson-1.2 Noun and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of noun;
- find out the kinds of noun;
- use nouns properly in your conversation and writing;
- capitalize nouns properly when needed.

Definition of noun

A noun refers to the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

Man, Ritu, Rahim, Dhaka College, house, happiness, friendship, etc. are the examples of noun.

As –

Ritu is a good girl.

Here, **Ritu** refers to a name. This is a noun.

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. In most cases nouns are used with an article (*the, a, an*), but not always. The functions of nouns in a sentence are versatile: for example, a noun can work as a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract.

The young boy brought me a very soft chair from his house, and then he quickly disappeared. Oh my God!

In this sentence – **boy, chair, house** refer to names of different kinds or things. They are nouns.

Classification of nouns

There are many types of nouns. Some most used nouns are –

1. Common nouns

Common nouns refer to general, unspecific categories. So, while "Dhaka" is a proper noun because it names a specific city, **city** is a common noun because it can refer to any city. While "Dhaka College" refers to a particular place of higher learning, the common noun **college** can refer to any college of that type. As –

Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh.

Dhaka College is one of the most famous colleges in Bangladesh.

Here, **city** and **colleges** are the examples of common noun.

2. Proper nouns

Proper nouns are nouns that refer to specific people, places or things. Proper nouns like **Rahim**, **Ritu** or **Jamuna** are capitalized to show their distinction from common nouns, such as “man”, “woman” or “river”. Proper nouns start with a capital letter while the other nouns do not. As –

Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh.

Dhaka College is one of the most famous colleges in Bangladesh.

Here, **Dhaka** and **Dhaka College** are the examples of proper noun.

3. Concrete nouns

Concrete nouns refer to things that exist physically and can be touched, seen, smelled, felt, or tasted that means concrete nouns can be perceived by at least one of our five senses. As –

I can hold the cat.

Honey tastes sweet.

Here, **cat** and **honey** are the examples of concrete noun.

4. Abstract nouns

The name ‘Abstract’ refers to something which is not material or concrete, which cannot be touched physically or eaten or smelt, which can only be felt and abstract nouns refer to them. The things which are classified as Abstract Nouns are – theoretical concepts, qualities, ideas, conditions like **love**, **hate**, **anger**, **hate**, **power**, **time**, etc. As –

All the world needs are love and peace.

Asif hates his new hostel.

Here, **love**, **peace** and **hates** are the examples of abstract noun.

5. Collective nouns

Collective nouns are nouns that refer to a group of something in particular. Often, Collective Nouns are used to refer to groups of animals. Consider the following sentences. As –

Look at that gaggle of geese.

There used to be herds of wild buffalo on the prairie.

Here, **gaggle of geese** and **herds** are the examples of collective noun.

6. Compound nouns

The word ‘compound’ refers to something plural or added. A compound noun refers to two or more words that join together to make a single noun. Compound nouns can be two words written as one (closed form), such as **softball** and **toothpaste**; words that are hyphenated (hyphenated form), such as **six-pack** and **son-in-law**; or separate words (open form), such as **post office** and **upper class** that go together by meaning. As –

Every parent is a superhero.

Use your old toothbrush to clean the comb.

Here, **superhero** and **toothbrush** are the examples of compound noun.

7. Countable nouns

Countable nouns refer to nouns which can be counted. Countable nouns can be used in both single and plural forms, can be modified by numbers, and can co-occur with quantifying determiners, such as **many**, **most**, **more**, **several** etc.

For example, the noun **car** is a countable noun. As –

There is a car in that showroom.

In this example, the word **car** is singular because it refers to one car that is in a particular showroom.

However, **car** can also take the plural form. As –

There are six cars in that showroom.

In this example, the plural noun “cars” refers to more than one car because it is being modified by a particular number ‘six’.

In addition, countable nouns can be used with determiners like “several” rather than a number. As –

In that showroom, there are several cars.

8. Uncountable nouns

On the other hand, uncountable nouns refer to nouns which are not countable. They are uncountable, non-countable or mass nouns. For example, the word **clutter** is an uncountable noun. As –

The garage is full of clutter.

This sentence makes grammatical sense. However, the following example does not.

That garage is full of clutters.

Uncountable nouns usually cannot take plural forms. Therefore, “clutters” is not grammatically correct.

Liquids and powders are among the items that are considered Mass Nouns, such as **milk**, **rice**, **wood**, **sand**, **water** and **flour**. Other more abstract examples that cannot be counted would be **air**, **freedom** or **intelligence**. As –

Give me some water.

9. Material nouns

Material nouns refer to materials or substances from which things are made. As – **gold**. Gold is an adjective when used in "Gold earring." However, **gold** is a material noun when used to describe the metal. As –

Gold can be found from some rivers.

Here, **Gold** is the example of material noun.

10. Possessive nouns

Possessive nouns refer to ownership over something else. They can be easily found if there is an apostrophe. These nouns are demonstrating ownership, but they're also still persons, places, or things. As –

Ritu's phone is not working.

Bangladesh's beauty is truly breathtaking.

Here, the apostrophes after **Ritu** (*Ritu's*) and **Bangladesh** (*Bangladesh's beauty*) indicate possessive nouns.



Summary

A noun refers to the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. There are many classifications of noun. Some nouns take capital form whereas some do not. Learning and identifying nouns are very essential for learners to write grammatically correct sentences and capitalize words

Lesson-1.3 Pronoun and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of pronoun;
- find out the kinds of pronoun;
- use pronouns properly in your conversation and writing.

Definition of pronoun

A pronoun refers to a word used in place of a noun.

She, he, we, they, it etc are the examples of pronoun. As –

Ritu is a good girl. She goes to school every day.

Here, the word **she** is a substitute of Ritu. It is a pronoun.

*The young boy brought **me** a very soft chair from his house, and then **he** quickly disappeared.
Oh my God!*

In this sentence – **me, his** and **he** are the pronouns.

Classification of pronouns

There are many different types of pronouns. They are –

1. Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns refer to demonstrate or indicate. **This, that, these** and **those** are the examples of demonstrative pronouns. As –

This is the pen drive I left in the classroom.

I should have taken those.

Here, **This** and **those** are the examples of demonstrative pronouns.

2. Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific things. This is the largest group of pronouns. **All, some, any, several, anyone, nobody, each, both, few, either, none, one** and **no one** are the examples of indefinite pronoun. As –

Somebody should take the responsibility.

(*Somebody* is not a specific person.)

We were all in the group, but some of us are not cooperating.

Here, **Somebody, all** and **some** are the examples of indefinite pronouns.

3. Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns refer to pronouns those are used in questions.

Who, which, what, where and **how** are all interrogative pronouns. As –

Who is coming to the party?

Which book is yours?

Here, **Who** and **Which** are the examples of interrogative pronouns.

4. Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns are **I, you, he, she, it, we, they** and **who**. In most cases, they replace nouns representing people. When most people think of pronouns, it is the personal pronouns that usually come to mind. As –

We can easily win the match.

They will visit us soon.

Here, **Who** and **Which** are the examples of personal pronouns.

5. Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns refer to show possession. The possessive pronouns are **mine, yours, his, hers, ours** and **theirs**. As –

The pen is mine.

This is her dog.

Here, **mine** and **her** are the examples of possessive pronouns.

6. Relative pronouns

A relative **pronouns** refer to **nouns** mentioned earlier which include people, places, things, animals, or ideas. Relative pronouns can be used to join two sentences.

Which, that, who (including **whom** and **whose**) and **where** are the examples of relative pronouns. As –

I saw the boy who stood first last year.

The girl became a police officer whose father is a teacher.

Here, **who** and **whose** are the examples of relative pronouns.

7. Reciprocal pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns refer to actions or feelings that are reciprocated which mean two or more people receive the consequence of an action simultaneously. The reciprocal pronouns are **each other** and **one another**. As –

They hate each other.

Don't go against one another.

Here, **each other** and **one another** are the examples of reciprocal pronouns.

8. Reflexive pronouns

A reflexive pronoun refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence. Reflexive pronouns end with ...self or ...selves. The reflexive pronouns are **myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves** and **themselves**. As –

Do the homework by yourself.

Zahid made the cake himself.

Here, **yourself** and **himself** are the examples of reflexive pronouns.

9. Intensive (or Emphatic) pronouns

An intensive pronoun (or an *emphatic pronoun*) refers back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to emphasize it. As –

John bakes all the bread himself.

She hit herself.

Here, **himself** and **herself** are the examples of intensive pronouns.



Summary

A pronoun refers to a word used in place of a noun. There are different types of pronouns. However, finding out the different classifications of pronouns are very interesting and easy. Pronoun is quite useful as using nouns several times in sentences is not possible and that looks weird as well. Thus, learning the use of pronouns helps a lot to make correct and rich sentences.

Lesson-1.4 Verb and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of verb;
- find out the kinds of verb;
- use verbs properly in your conversation and writing;
- make proper sentences using right kind of verbs.

Definition of verb

A verb refers to an action or being. Without a verb there cannot be any sentence. The most interesting thing is that only one verb can make a complete meaningful sentence. As –

Go.

Eat.

Come.

All of them are the examples of verb. As –

She is going to school.

In a sentence there is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. **Going** is the main verb in the above mentioned sentence while **is** is the helping or auxiliary verb. Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

*The young boy brought me a very soft chair from his house, and then he quickly disappeared.
Oh my God!*

In this sentence, **brought** and **disappeared** refer to actions and they indicate about incidents which happened in the past. These parts of speech are called verb.

Classification of verbs

There are different kinds of verbs. They are –

1. Action verbs:

Action verbs refers to action (go, eat, write, etc.) or possession (have, own, etc.). As –

I eat rice.

I have a black fountain pen.

Here, **eat** and **have** are the examples of action verb.

Action verbs can be either transitive or intransitive.

i. Transitive verbs:

A transitive verb refers to a verb that accepts one or more objects. As –

Ritu eats rice.

Here, the verb is **eats**. ‘Rice’ is the object receiving the verb **eats** action.

Therefore, **eats** is a transitive verb. Transitive verbs can have more than one object.

As –

Abdul gave Rajib the pencil.

Here, the verb is ***gave***. The direct object is the pencil. (What did he give? – The pencil.) The indirect object is Rajib. (To whom did he give it? – To Rajib.)

ii. Intransitive verbs:

An intransitive verb never takes a direct or indirect object. As –

Ritu goes slowly to her school.

Here, the verb is ***goes***. The phrase ‘slowly to her school’ modifies the verb, but no object receives the action.

Note : If ‘what’ or ‘whom’ is asked to the verb and an answer or more than one answer comes, we can find out that the verb has one or more than one object. Like in the first sentence, we get the answer of what.

Ritu eats rice.

What does she eat? The answer is ‘rice’. That is mono transitive verb.

Abdul gave Rajib the pencil.

What does Abdul give? – A pencil. Whom does he give the pencil? – To Rajib. Two answers of ‘what’ and ‘whom’ are found. This is an example of di transitive verb.

2. Linking verbs:

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence to a noun or adjective that renames or describes the subject. As –

Rajib became a business major.

The verb ***became***, links the subject Rajib to its complement ‘a business major’.

The most common linking verb is the verb to be in all of its forms (**am, are, is, was, were** etc.). These verbs are also known as helping verbs.

3. Helping verbs/ Auxiliary verbs:

Helping verbs or auxiliary verbs are used before action or linking verbs to provide with additional information regarding aspects of possibility (**can, could** etc.) or time (**was, did, has** etc.). As –

Sajib is flying to China. The trip might be enjoyable.

The verbs in the above mentioned sentence are – Sajib is (helping/auxiliary verb) flying (main verb) to China. The trip might (helping/auxiliary verb) be (main verb) enjoyable.

Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to etc. are called modals and they always work as helping verbs.



Summary

A verb refers to an action or being. Verbs are very essential for making sentences as without a verb there cannot be a sentence and only one verb can make a completely sound and correct sentence. There are many kinds of verbs. Learning and identifying all kinds of verbs are very important to make meaningful and correct sentences.

Lesson-1.5 Adjective and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of adjective;
- find out the kinds of adjective;
- use adjectives properly in your conversation and writing.

Definition of adjective

An adjective is a part of speech which modifies or describes the quality, quantity, situation, state or feature of a noun or pronoun. *Pretty, ugly, blue, smart* etc are the examples of adjectives. As –

*The young boy brought me a very soft chair from his home, and then he quickly disappeared.
Oh my God!*

In this sentence *young* refers to the feature of the boy and *soft* refers to the feature of the chair. They are the adjectives of that sentence.

Classification of adjectives

Adjectives can be classified into three parts:

1. Descriptive adjectives

Descriptive adjectives refer to the features or characteristics of a noun. They can tell you about a noun's size, color, shape, taste, and more. Some examples are *good, bad small, yellow, round, friendly* and *salty*. As –

The golden wooden pen is mine.

Here, *golden* and *wooden* are descriptive adjectives that describe the pen.

2. Quantitative adjectives

Quantitative adjectives describe the exact or approximate amount of a noun. *All, no, few, many* and *little* are the examples of qualitative adjectives.

My brother has four cars.

There are 28 boys and 30 girls are in this class.

Here, *four, 28* and *30* are the examples of Quantitative Adjective.

i. Numeral adjective:

Numeral adjectives are quantitative adjectives that give exact number amounts (like – *five, seven, twentieth, first* and *fifth*). As –

She stood first in the class.

In this case, *first* is a numeral adjective that refers to her position in the class.

3. Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives refer to particular nouns. ***This, that, these*** and ***those*** are some examples of demonstrative adjectives. As –

*He went to **that** road.*

Here, ***that*** is a demonstrative adjective that describes which road we're referring to.



Summary

An adjective is a part of speech which modifies or describes the quality, quantity, situation, state or feature of a noun or pronoun. In other words, an adjective indicates or tells how a noun or pronoun is. There are many kinds of adjectives. Learning and identifying adjectives are very important as without adjectives the description of a person or object is impossible.

Lesson-1.6 Adverb and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of adverb;
- find out the kinds of adverb;
- use adverbs properly in your conversation and writing.

Definition of adverb:

An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often (but obviously not always) end in -ly.

Beautifully, extremely, very, well are some examples of adverbs.

The young boy brought me a very soft chair from his house, and then he quickly disappeared. Oh my God!

In this sentence **very** modifies the adjective **soft**, **then** gives the answer of when and **quickly** gives the answer of how. So, these are the adverbs of this sentence.

Classification of adverbs

There are different kinds of adverbs. They are –

1. Adverbs of time

An adverb of time refers to the time when an action happens or when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. **Never, lately, just, always, recently, during, yet, soon, sometimes, usually, so far** etc. are the examples of Adverbs of Time. As –

Sometimes we can overlook some mistakes, but not always.

I have not seen him recently.

Here, **Sometimes, always** and **recently** are the examples of adverbs of time.

2. Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place refer to the place where the verb is taking place. These are usually placed after the main verbs or objects, or at the end of the sentences.

Here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, inside, outside, into etc. are the examples of Adverbs of Place. As –

He has just vanished into nowhere.

She is inside the room.

Here, **nowhere** and **inside** are the examples of adverbs of place.

3. Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner provide more information about how an action or a verb is done. Adverbs of manner are probably the most common of all adverbs. Most of them will end in -ly.

Neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, calmly, politely, loudly, kindly, lazily are the examples of Adverbs of manner. As –

He politely thanked us for inviting his party.

We slowly entered into the hall room.

Here, **politely** and **slowly** are the examples of adverbs of manner.

4. Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree refer to the level or intensity of or modify a verb, adjective, or even another adverb.

Almost, quite, nearly, too, enough, just, hardly, simply, so etc. are the examples of Adverbs of Degree. As –

The room is exclusively adorned.

Antora is a very fast reader.

Here, **exclusively** and **very** are the examples of adverbs of degree.

5. Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency refer to how often the verb occurs. They're often placed directly before the main verb of a sentence.

Never, always, rarely, sometimes, normally, seldom, usually, again etc are the examples of Adverbs of Frequency. As –

Barking dog seldom bites.

I normally don't take medicines.

Here, **seldom** and **normally** are the examples of adverbs of frequency.

6. Adverbs of quantity

Adverbs of quantity refer to the quantity or how much or how many of something you have. As –

We need more food.

We are almost there.

Here, **more** and **almost** are the examples of adverbs of quantity.



Summary

An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often (but obviously not always) end in -ly. However, all the adverbs do not end in -ly. There are many kinds of adverbs. Adverbs are very essential to describe a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

Lesson-1.7 Preposition and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of preposition;
- find out the kinds of preposition;
- use prepositions properly in your conversation and writing.

Definition of preposition:

A preposition refers to a word placed before a noun or pronoun expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause.

By, with, about, until, on, in etc. are the examples of preposition.

(*by the river, with our family, about the film, until next week, on the roof, in the book*)

*A young boy brought me a very soft chair **from** his house, and then he quickly disappeared.
Oh my God!*

Here **from** is making relationship between ‘chair’ and ‘his house’. Thus, **from** is the preposition in the sentence.

Classification of preposition

There are five different types of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions

Simple prepositions refer to indicate a location, time or place. *At, for, in, off, on, over* and **under** are the examples of Simple Preposition. As –

*The bird is **over** my head.
The book is **on** the table.*

Here, **over** and **on** are the examples of simple prepositions.

2. Double prepositions

Double prepositions refer to two simple prepositions added together, often indicating direction. **Into, upon, onto, out of, from within** are the examples of Double Preposition. As –

*The teacher entered **into** the classroom.
We have to submit the assignment **within** this week.*

Here, **into** and **within** are the examples of double prepositions.

3. Compound prepositions

Compound prepositions (or complex prepositions) refer to prepositions consist of two or more words, usually a simple preposition and another word, to indicate location. **In addition to, on behalf of and in the middle of** are the examples of Compound Preposition. As –

In the middle of his conversation, the Chairman had to leave the party.

On behalf of our teacher, we attended the conference.

Here, **In the middle of** and **On behalf of** are the examples of compound prepositions.

4. Participle prepositions

Participle prepositions refer to verbs which have endings like -ed and -ing. **Considering, during, concerning, provided** are the examples of Participle Preposition. As –

Do not leave anything pending for later.

According to our Chairman, the apology is unacceptable.

Here, **pending** and **According** are the examples of participle prepositions.

5. Phrase prepositions

Phrase prepositions (or prepositional phrases) refer to ‘a preposition, an object, and the object's modifier’ altogether. **On time, at home, before class** and **on the floor** are the examples of Phrase Preposition. As –

I eat **at the dining hall**.

Deliver the products **on time**.

Here, **at the dining hall** and **on time** are the examples of phrase prepositions.



Summary

A preposition refers to a word placed before a noun or pronoun expressing a relation to another word or element in the clause. There are different kinds of preposition. The incorrect use of preposition can change the meaning of a sentence. Thus, learning the use of appropriate preposition is very important.

Lesson-1.8 Conjunction and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of conjunction;
- find out the kinds of conjunction;
- use conjunctions properly in your conversation and writing.

Definition of conjunction

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses and refers to the relationship between the elements it joined.

And, but, or, while, because etc are the examples of conjunction.

The young boy brought me a very soft chair from his house, and then he quickly disappeared. Oh my God!

In this sentence **and** joins two independent clauses. Thus, **and** is the conjunction in the sentence.

Classification of conjunction

There are three classification of conjunction.

1. Coordinating conjunction

As the name suggests, Coordinating Conjunctions add two or more grammatically equal words or clauses or phrases. They do not usually take place in the beginning or at the end of a sentence, rather in the middle of the words or groups of words. As –

Keya and Ritu are two sisters.

Here, **and** is the example of coordinating conjunction.

There is an easy formula to remember Coordinating Conjunctions which is “FANBOYS,” and that stands for:

F – For

A – And

N – Nor

B – But

O – Or

Y – Yet

S – So

2. Subordinating conjunction

This type of conjunctions is often used to add two different clauses together.

While, as soon as, although, since, as are the examples of subordinating conjunctions. As –

Since yesterday was a holiday, I did not go to school.

I'll go, if you come.

Here, **Since** and **if** are the examples of subordinating conjunction.

It can be easily noticed that subordinating conjunctions can take their places in the beginning or in the middle of the sentence to add two different clauses together. Moreover, between these two clauses (independent clause and dependent clause), a comma is needed as well.

3. Correlative conjunction

The correlative conjunctions refer to pairs of conjunctions which are used to join equal sentence elements together.

Either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also, both... and, whether... or, so... as etc. are the examples of correlative conjunction. As –

Either Keya or Ritu will attend the party.

He is not only a good student, but also a good singer.

Here, **Either... or** and **not only... but also** are the examples of correlative conjunction.



Summary

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses and refers to the relationship between the elements it joined. There are different types of conjunctions. Some conjunctions take place at the beginning of the sentence, some at the middle and some at the end. Thus, learning the use of the conjunction is very important for making accurate sentences.

Lesson-1.9 Interjection and Kinds



Objectives:

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- understand the definition of interjection;
- find out the kinds of interjection;
- use interjections properly in your conversation and writing.

Definition of interjection

An interjection is a word used to express emotion.

Oh!, Wow!, Oops!, Hurray! Etc are the examples of Interjection.

The young boy brought me a very soft chair from his home, and then he quickly disappeared. Oh my God!

Oh my God! is explaining the expression of being astonished in the sentence. That is why it is the example of Interjection.

Classification of interjection

Interjection can be classified into different categories. The most common categories are –

1. Interjections for greeting

These types of interjections refer to indicate the emotion of warmth to the person meeting with words like – ***hey, hello, hi*** etc. As –

Hey! Where have you been?

Hello! I am Rajib.

Here, ***Hey!*** and ***Hello!*** are the examples of interjections of greeting.

2. Interjections for joy

These types of interjections refer to immediate joy and happiness on any happy occasion occurred like – ***hurrah, wow, hurray*** etc. As –

Wow! What a great news!

Hurray! We have won this trophy.

Here, ***Wow!*** and ***Hurray!*** are the examples of interjections of joy.

3. Interjections for approval

These types of interjections refer to the strong sense of approval or agreement for something that has happened like – ***well done, bravo, brilliant*** etc. As –

Well done! You got an A+.

Bravo! This is a great decision.

Here, ***Well done!*** and ***Bravo!*** are the examples of interjections of approval.

4. Interjections for attention

These types of interjections refer to draw attention of someone like – ***look, behold, listen, hush*** etc. As –

Look! I do not have any time to waste.

Behold! Someone strange is standing there.

Here, ***Look!*** and ***Behold!*** are the examples of interjections of attention.

5. Interjections for surprise

These types of interjections refer to express the strong sense of surprise about something that has happened like – ***ha, what, hey, ah, oh, eh*** etc. As –

What! I can't believe that.

Oh! How did you get hurt?

Here, ***What!*** and ***Oh!*** are the examples of interjections of surprise.

6. Interjections for sorrow

These types of interjections refer to express the emotion of sadness about something unfortunate has happened like – ***alas, ouch, ah, oh*** etc. As –

Alas! I am undone.

Ouch! That really hurts.

Here, ***Alas!*** and ***Ouch!*** are the examples of interjections of sorrow.

7. Interjections for understanding/misunderstanding

Interjections of understanding and misunderstanding refer to one's understanding of a subject being talked about or something which wasn't well understood before the moment or misunderstood. As –

Oh! I did not get it.

So! This is the way we should do it.

Here, ***Oh!*** and ***So!*** are the examples of interjections of understanding and misunderstanding.

There are some other Interjections like –

Interjections of Anger/Annoyance/Frustration/Disappointment/Dismissive etc which are more or less similar to the other categories of interjection.



Summary

An interjection is a word used to express emotion. One particular interjection can be used in different ways in different situations. There are many kinds of interjections. However, all of them are used to express emotion or feeling. Interjections are very interesting to learn and use to explain feelings.



EXERCISE

1. What is ‘Parts of Speech’? Write down the kinds of ‘Parts of Speech’ along with definitions and examples.
2. What is ‘Verb’? Write down the classification of Verbs along with examples.
3. Find out the parts of speech:
 - a) I have learned many things from my mother.
 - b) My mother is a learned person.
 - c) I know him personally.
 - d) He is a friendly person.
 - e) He behaves in a friendly manner.
 - f) Why don’t you go there?
 - g) The book is on the table.
 - h) I want to get a permanent job.
 - i) Well, I don’t think it can be done in this way.
 - j) I called him, but he did not reply.
4. Write down the correct answer:
 - a) ‘Water’ is a part of speech.
 - i) Yes
 - ii) No
 - iii) May be
 - iv) Can be
 - b) How many parts of speech are there?
 - i) 10
 - ii) 9
 - iii) 8
 - iv) 5
 - c) Ritu **is** a good girl. In this sentence ‘is’ is a/an –
 - i) Noun
 - ii) Main verb
 - iii) Auxiliary Verb
 - iv) Pronoun
 - d) Rabbits run fast. – Who is the adverb in this sentence?
 - i) Rabbits
 - ii) Run
 - iii) Fast
 - iv) None
 - e) Your **mother** is calling you. Here ‘mother’ is a/an –
 - i) Noun
 - ii) Pronoun
 - iii) Verb
 - iv) Adverb
 - f) “**Although**” is a/an –
 - i) Coordinating conjunction
 - ii) Subordinating conjunction
 - iii) Correlative conjunction

- iv) Interjection
- g) “**Each other**” is a –
 - i) Personal Pronoun
 - ii) Reflexive Pronoun
 - iii) Reciprocal Pronoun
 - iv) Relative pronoun
- h) **Walking** is a good exercise. Here ‘walking’ is a –
 - i) Noun
 - ii) Verb
 - iii) Pronoun
 - iv) Main verb
- i) I am wearing **washed** clothes. Here ‘washed’ is a/an –
 - i) Adverb
 - ii) Verb
 - iii) Adjective
 - iv) Main verb
- j) We **should** obey our teachers. Here ‘should’ is a/an –
 - i) Intransitive Verb
 - ii) Main Verb
 - iii) Transitive Verb
 - iv) Modal/ Auxiliary Verb

3. Answer:

- a) Verb
- b) Adjective
- c) Pronoun
- d) Adjective
- e) Adverb
- f) Verb
- g) Preposition
- h) Noun.
- i) Interjection
- j) Conjunction

4. Answer:

- a) Yes
- b) 8
- c) Main Verb
- d) Fast
- e) Noun
- f) Subordinating conjunction
- g) Reciprocal Pronoun
- h) Noun
- i) Adjective
- j) Modal/ Auxiliary