Parts of Speech

# Verbs

Verbs are words we use to talk about actions, states, and occurrences.

The main verb in a sentence has a subject, generally a noun or pronoun referring to the person or thing that the sentence is about.

For example, in the sentence Ali walks, the verb is walks and the subject is Ali.

Verbs can change form to ‘agree with’ their subject.

## Forms of Verbs:

**Base Form:** The simplest form of a verb, also known as the infinitive form. Example: "to run."

**Present Tense:** Shows an action happening in the present. Example: "I run."

**Past Tense:** Indicates an action that occurred in the past. Example: "She ran."

**Past Participle:** Used in verb forms like the present perfect tense or past perfect tense. Example: "They have eaten."

**Present Participle:** Ends in -ing and is used in progressive verb forms. Example: "He is running."

## Functions of Verbs:

**Main Verbs:** Express the primary action or state in a sentence. Example: "She dances beautifully."

**Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs:** Assist the main verb in forming various verb tenses, moods, and voices. Examples: "I am running," "He has eaten."

**Modal Verbs:** Express possibility, necessity, or ability. Examples: "can," "could," "may," "might," "must," "shall," "should," "will," "would."

## Types of Verbs:

**Transitive Verbs:** Require a direct object to complete their meaning. Example: "He kicked the ball."

**Intransitive Verbs:** Do not require a direct object. Example: "She smiled."

**Linking Verbs:** Connect the subject of a sentence to a subject complement or adjective. Example: "She seems happy."

**Regular Verbs:** Follow a predictable pattern in forming the past tense and past participle. Example: "walked" (base form: "walk").

**Irregular Verbs:** Do not follow the regular pattern in forming the past tense and past participle. Example: "ran" (base form: "run").

# Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns. They provide additional information about the qualities, characteristics, or attributes of the noun or pronoun they are modifying.

## Types of Adjectives

**Descriptive Adjectives:** These adjectives describe the qualities, characteristics, or attributes of a noun. Examples include "beautiful," "happy," "tall," and "intelligent."

**Comparative Adjectives:** These adjectives are used to compare two nouns, indicating a higher or lower degree of a quality. Examples include "better," "faster," "more intelligent," and "less crowded."

**Superlative Adjectives:** These adjectives indicate the highest degree or rank of a quality among a group of nouns. Examples include "best," "fastest," "most intelligent," and "least crowded."

**Possessive Adjectives:** These adjectives show ownership or possession. Examples include "my," "your," "his," "her," "our," and "their."

**Demonstrative Adjectives:** These adjectives point out or identify specific nouns. Examples include "this," "that," "these," and "those."

**Quantitative Adjectives:** These adjectives indicate the quantity or amount of a noun. Examples include "many," "few," "some," "all," and "several."

**Interrogative Adjectives:** These adjectives are used to ask questions about a noun. Examples include "which," "what," and "whose."

**Indefinite Adjectives:** These adjectives refer to non-specific or unidentified nouns. Examples include "some," "any," "no," "each," and "several."

**Proper Adjectives:** These adjectives are derived from proper nouns and describe attributes related to a specific place, person, or thing. Examples include "American," "French," and "Shakespearean."

**Compound Adjectives:** These adjectives are formed by combining two or more words to describe a noun. Examples include "high-powered," "well-known," and "blue-eyed."

## Adjective Order

When multiple adjectives are used to describe a noun, they usually follow a specific order based on their type. The typical order is: opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose. For example, "a beautiful, small, old, round, red, Italian, wooden table."

# Adverbs

Adverbs are a type of word that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They provide additional information about the manner, time, place, frequency, degree, or reason of an action or state. Adverbs help to clarify and enhance the meaning of a sentence.

**Example:**

"She sings beautifully." (Adverb of manner)

"They arrived late." (Adverb of time)

## Types of Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner: Describe how an action is performed. Example: "She sings beautifully."

Adverbs of Time: Indicate when an action takes place. Example: "They arrived late."

Adverbs of Place: Specify where an action occurs. Example: "He is standing there."

Adverbs of Frequency: Express how often an action happens. Example: "She frequently visits her parents."

Adverbs of Degree: Modify or intensify adjectives or other adverbs. Example: "He runs very quickly."

Interrogative Adverbs: Used to ask questions about an action. Example: "Why did you leave early?"

## Forms of Adverbs

Simple Adverbs: Stand alone as single words. Example: "quickly," "sometimes," "there."

Adverbial Phrases: Consist of more than one word, functioning as adverbs. Example: "in a hurry," "at midnight," "with great enthusiasm."

Adverbial Clauses: Dependent clauses that act as adverbs. Example: "She left when the rain started."

Comparison of Adverbs:

*Regular:* Formed by adding "-er" or using "more" before the adverb. Example: "quickly" (comparative: "more quickly").

*Irregular:* Have a different form for comparison. Example: "well" (comparative: "better").

Adverbs of Negation: Express negation or refusal. Example: "not," "never," "no."

Adverbs of Affirmation: Confirm or assert something. Example: "certainly," "indeed," "absolutely."