



**CHANDIGARH  
UNIVERSITY**

Discover. Learn. Empower.

# **University Institute of Liberal Arts and Humanities**

Course Name: Communication Skills

Course Code: 20UUCT-141/191

Faculty: Ms Sumandeep Kaur



**PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES,  
VERBS & ADVERBS**

DISCOVER . **LEARN** . EMPOWER

# COURSE OBJECTIVES

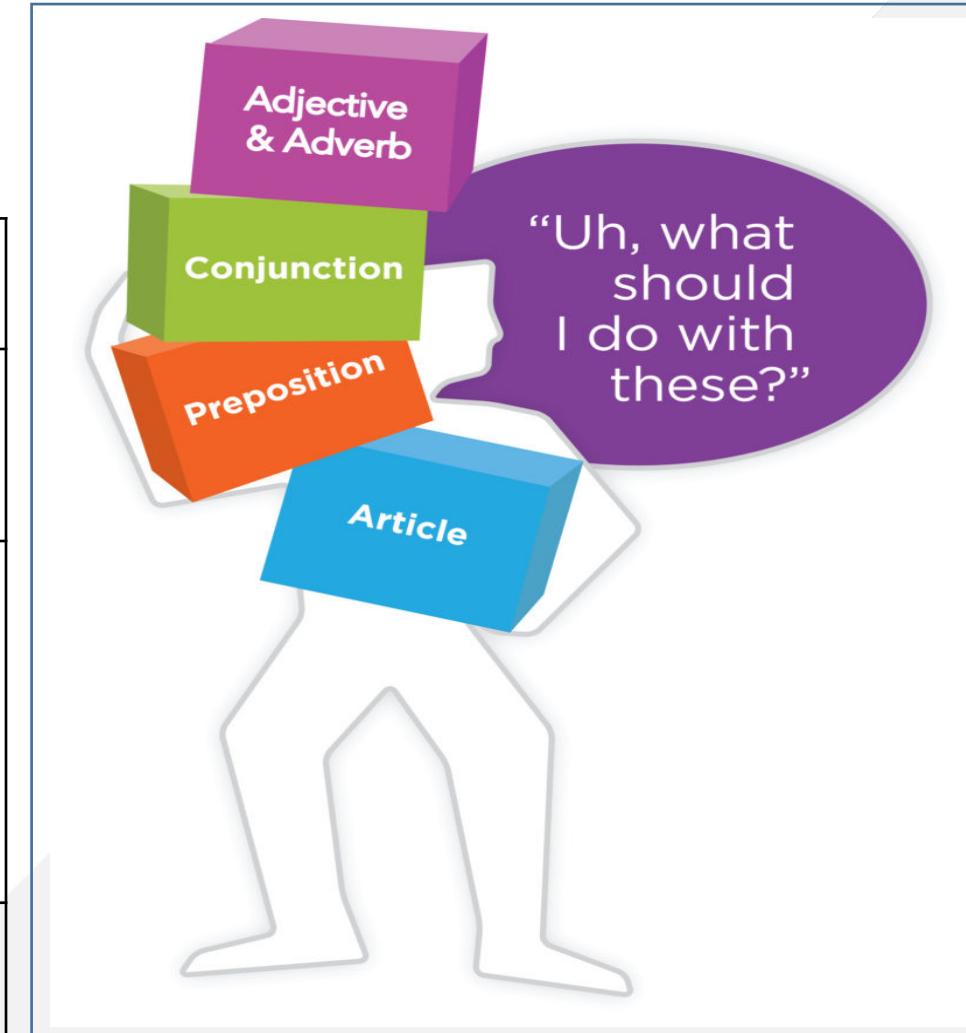
The Course aims to:

1	Augment students overall communication and interpersonal skills by making them realize the importance of good oral and written English Language in professional life.
2	Enrich their reading capability with special emphasis on expanding vocabulary and grammatical formations.
3	Build exceptional reading and writing skills by correcting grammatical errors and pronunciation through practice.

# COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion, the students are expected to:

CO Number	Title	Level
CO1	Produce correct contextual written text and speech in a wide range of communication situations.	Apply
CO2	Write original short compositions, in the form of paragraph writing, business correspondence, blogs etc. through logical support and argument.	Analyse
CO3	Demonstrate linguistic competence through accuracy in grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary.	Apply



# Parts of Speech

- There are nine parts of speech in English Grammar

Verb

Noun

Adjective

Determiners

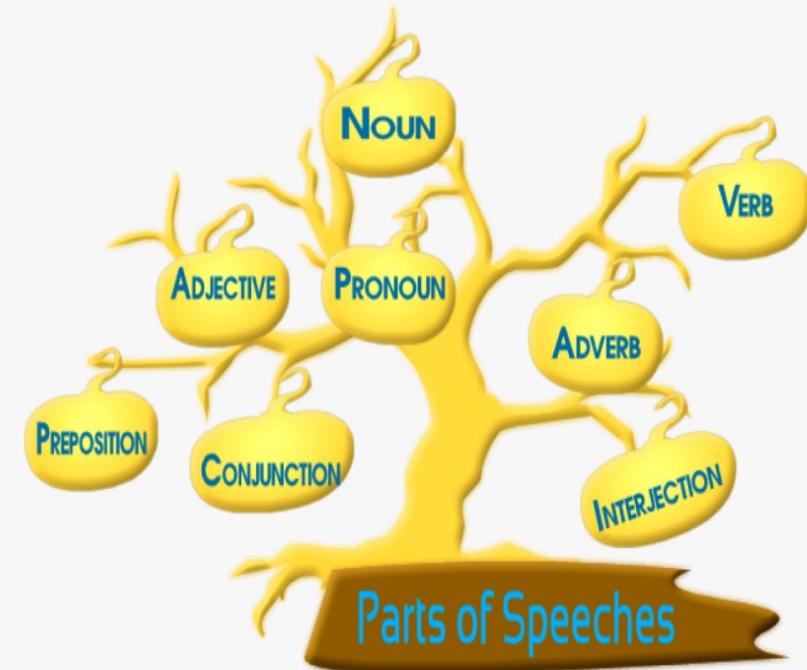
Adverb

Pronoun

Preposition

Conjunction

Interjection



# Adjectives



A central word cloud with the word "adjectives" in large, bold, teal letters. Surrounding it are numerous other adjectives in various colors, including:

- Top row: cold, hot, funny, goofy, sweet, red, green, zany, fun, old.
- Middle row: creepy, wild, cuddly, scarlet, golden, good, odd, greasy, juicy, gross.
- Bottom row: exciting, handsome, charming, silly, brown, towering, lucky, grand, kind.
- Left side: fortunate, curly, heroic, quiet, heroic, unusual, brainy, harsh, yucky, wiggly, big, violet, eager, delicious, foolish, honest, fuzzy, busy, brave, windy, crazy, mushy, yellow, slow, new, young, sunny, rains, wrong, clever, small.
- Right side: secret, cloudy, beautiful, broken, mighty, obedient.

# Adjectives

- In linguistics, an adjective is a word that modifies a noun or noun phrase or describes its referent. Its semantic role is to change information given by the noun. Adjectives are one of the main parts of speech of the English language, although historically they were classed together with nouns.
- For example:
  1. There are **three black wooden chairs**.
  2. The food is *hot* and *delicious*.

# Adjectives(cont.)

Adjectives  
are used

to describe taste

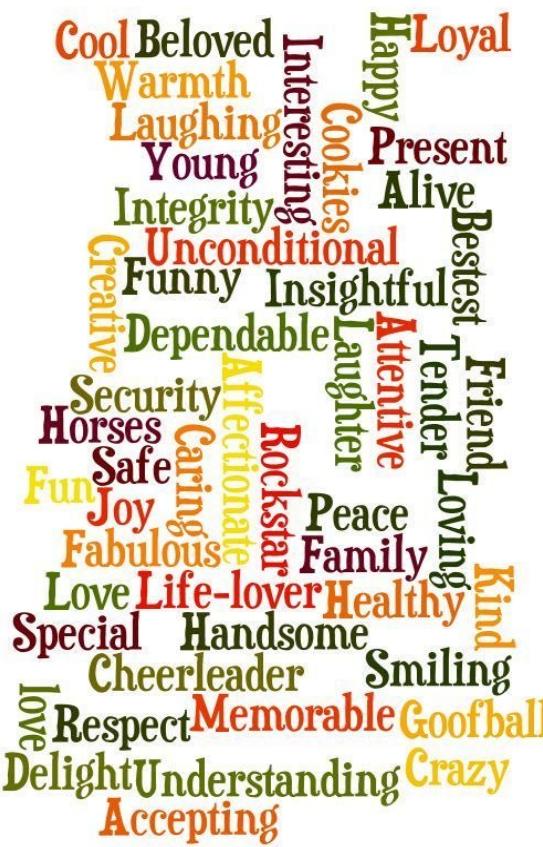
to describe touch

to describe sound

to describe color

to describe size

to describe shape



to describe emotion

to describe personality

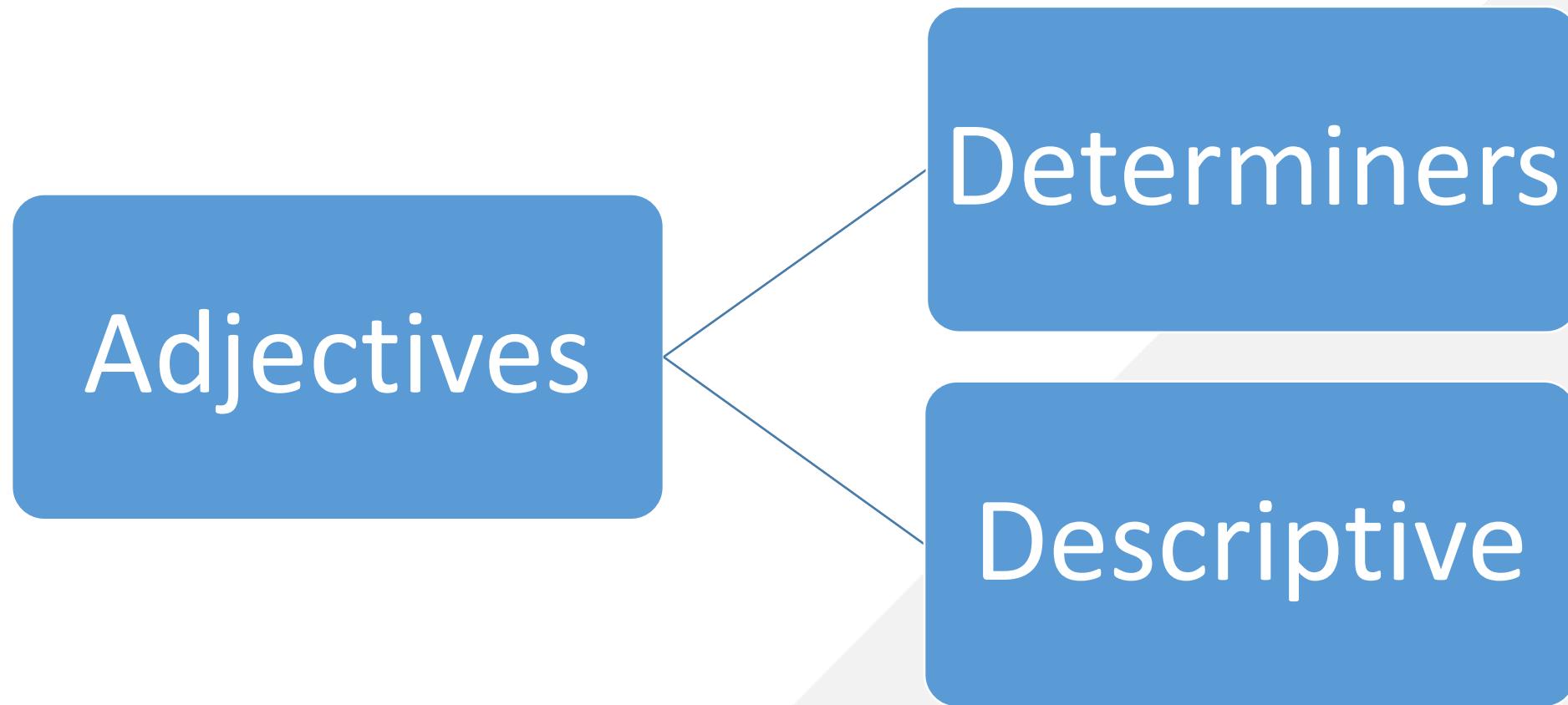
to describe appearance

to describe emotions

to describe time

to describe amount

# Types of Adjectives



# Write down one adjective for each image



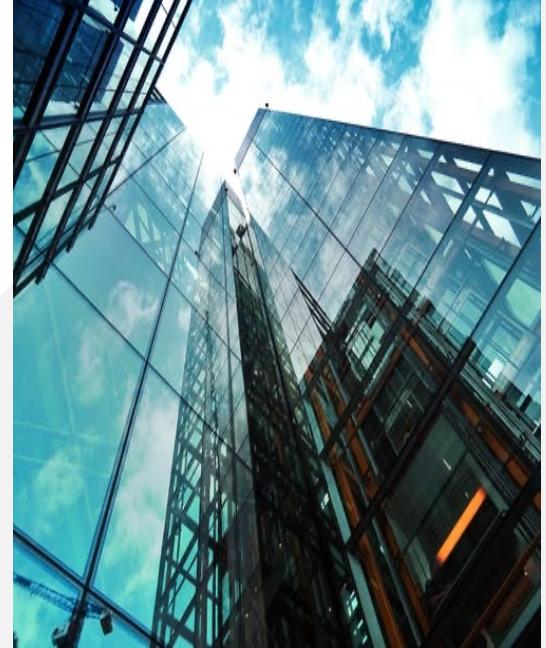
- ✓ Delicious
- ✓ Spicy



- ✓ famous
- ✓ energetic



- ✓ lonely
- ✓ depressed



- ✓ magnificent
- ✓ tall

# Using Adjectives correctly -ed and -ing ending adjectives

<b>-ing</b> (cause)	<b>-ed</b> (fact)
Boring	Bored
Confusing	Confused
Exciting	Excited



1. I went for a movie.  
The movie was boring, so I was bored.  
(bore)
2. The students felt really confused as  
the lecture was confusing (confuse)
3. The story was exciting and the  
children were excited to hear. (excite)

# Using Adjectives correctly Comparatives and superlatives

comparatives	superlatives	Brio	7 lakhs
more/less + adj. + than as + adjective + as (equal)	the + most/least + adj	Amaze	8 lakhs
		Civic	9 lakhs

## Comparatives:

1. The Civic is more expensive than the Amaze.
2. The Amaze is more expensive than the Brio.
3. The Brio is less expensive than the Amaze

## Superlatives:

1. The Civic is the most expensive of the three cars.
2. The Brio is the least expensive of the three cars

# Common mistakes (-er/more/irreg. and –est/most/irreg.)

positive	comparative	superlative
rich	richer	richest
poor	poorer	poorest
small	smaller	smallest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

 -er and –est ending adjectives

 Adjectives with 'more' and 'most'

 Irregular adjectives

# Correct the errors

1. Hannah is ~~more taller~~ than Jessica.
2. Bill Gates is the ~~most richest~~ man in the world.
3. Learning German is ~~less easier~~ than learning French.
4. This is ~~the expensivest~~ gift I have ever had.

## Correct answers:

1. Hannah is **taller** than Jessica.
2. Bill Gates is **the richest** man in the world.
3. Learning German is **easier** than learning French.
4. This is **the most expensive** gift I have ever had.

# Using Adjectives correctly

## Order of Adjectives

1. **Determiner:** *my, your, this, that, a/an/the*
2. **Opinion:** *beautiful, expensive, delicious, smart*
3. **Size:** *small, little, big, large, tall, short*
4. **Shape:** *round, square, rectangular*
5. **Age:** *old, new, young*
6. **Color:** *blue, red, green, yellow, black*
7. **Origin:** *French, Italian, Indian, Canadian*
8. **Material:** *cotton, iron, plastic, wood*
9. **Purpose:** *cleaning, sports car*

# Using Adjectives correctly

## Order of Adjectives

**tablecloth:** French, blue, small, old, cotton, round, beautiful, a

- ***A beautiful small round old blue French cotton tablecloth.***



# Poll Question

- Word “someone” is an adjective.

- A. True
- B. False



# Verbs

## POSITIVE VERBS BEGINNING WITH S

@PositiveSaurus

# Verb

- A verb, from the Latin *verbum* meaning word, is a word that in syntax conveys an action, an occurrence, or a state of being. In the usual description of English, the basic form, with or without the particle to, is the infinitive.
- In many languages, verbs are inflected to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice.

*Example: Aryan visited his friend for a while and then went home.*

# Classes of Verb

Action  
Verb

Modal Verb

Auxiliary  
Verb

State Verb

# Action Verb

- An Action Verb is a verb that describes an action, like ***run, jump, kick eat, break, cry, smile, or think.***

*Example: He accepted the job offer*



Action

- **Transitive Verb:** transitive verb is a verb that can take a direct object.

*Example: I patted(transitive verb) my dog's head(direct object).*

*She left (transitive verb) the keys (direct object) on the table.*

# Action Verb(cont.)

**Intransitive Verb** – An intransitive verb is simply defined as a verb that does **not** take a **direct object**.

Example:

- Matthew **runs** (Intransitive verb) quickly away.
- The train **arrives** at 3pm.
- They really **annoys** me.

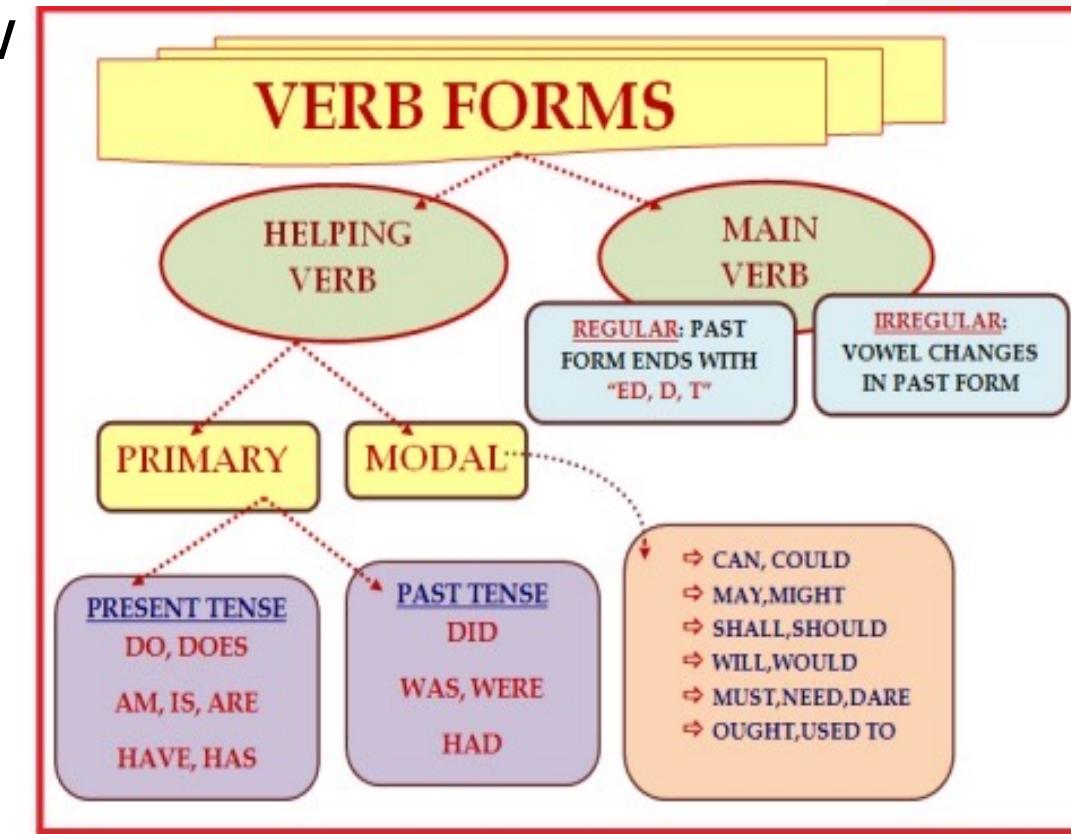
# Modal Verb

- Modal Verbs are used to show **necessity, capability, willingness, or possibility** such as:

*can, could, may, might, must,  
shall, should, will, would.*

- Example:

You can join us for the party if you want.



# Auxiliary/ Helping Verb

- These verbs are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a negative or question. The main auxiliary verbs are:

To Be

*am, is, are, was,  
were, being, will be*

To Have

*has, have, had,  
having, will have*

To Do

*does, do, did,  
will, do*

# Auxiliary/ Helping Verb (cont.)

- *Example:*
- Laura is (helping verb) writing her life story.
- Juliet is changing trains at the station.
- Sam had checked the weather three times already, but he looked one more time to see if the forecast had changed.

# Stative Verb

- State Verb also refers as Be/ Non- Action Verb. It can work either as a main verb or an auxiliary verb, it typically couples a grammatical subject with an adjective.
- Example: She **has** a wonderful voice.
- The sunset **is** beautiful.
- Mary **is** a president.

# Practice Exercise for Verb

- He was playing the flute beautifully.
- She angrily slammed the door.
- The rain fell hard during the storm.
- Even after one year of lessons, Duke plays the violin badly.
- He drives her boat slowly to avoid hitting the rocks.
- Riya hasn't exercised today.

# Adverbs



What is an Adverb?

Answers the questions:

- can be a word or a phrase
- describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb
- usually ends in -ly
- When?
- Where?
- How?

# Adverbs

- An adverb is word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb and tells how a thing is done, when it is done and where it is done;

Example: The bird flew ***Swiftly***.



The sun shines ***everywhere***.



# Types of Adverb

Adverb of Manner

Adverb of Place

Adverb of Time

Adverb of Frequency

Adverb of Degree

already quite  
finally away  
soon extremely  
so neatly  
gracefully loudly very  
suddenly immediately  
soundlessly

When?

Where?

In what manner?

**COMMON  
ADVERBS**

To what extent?

# Adverb of Manner

The Adverbs ***foolishly, slowly, fast, well, bravely, neatly*** show how an action is done. These verbs answer the question- ‘How?’.

Example: Harry ran ***Swiftly***.



There are no clouds and the sun shone ***brightly***.



All the day, the children played ***merrily*** in the park.

# Adverb of Place

The adverbs ***outside, everywhere, here, there, out, forward*** show where an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Place.

Adverbs of place answer the question – ‘Where?’

- Example: Put the cake ***there***.
- I looked ***everywhere*** for my book.
- The boy ran ***forward***.



# Adverb of Time

- The adverbs ***today, yesterday, tomorrow, daily, early, presently, immediately*** show when an action is done.
- Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Time. Adverbs of Time answer the question – ‘When?’.

Example:

- Kirti went to gym **today**.
- They go out to dinner **weekly**.

# Adverb of Frequency/ Number

- The adverbs ***twice, always, often, seldom, once*** show how often an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Frequency/ Number.
- Adverbs of number answer the question – ‘How often?’

Example:

- He **seldom** came here.
- We **often** visit to cinema.
- I visit my parents **once** in a month.

# Adverb of Degree

- The Adverbs ***very, quite, nearly entirely, somewhat***, show how much or to what extent a thing is done.
- These Adverbs answer the question – ‘How Much?’

Example:

- The scientises **quite** easily solved the problem.
- I **fully** agree with you.
- The dancer moves **so** gracefully.

# Rules of Adverb

- Adverbs are normally formed by adding – LY to the end of an adjective. E.g. Quick- quickly.
- For adjectives that end in -l or -e, we simply add -ly:

special + ly      = ***specially***

terminal + ly      = ***terminally***

literal + ly      = ***literally***

nice + ly      = ***nicely***

# Rules of Adverb

- Adverbs ending in –Y
- For adjectives that end in -y we remove the -y and add -ily.

---

Crazy                    ***crazily***

---

---

Happy                    ***happily***

---

- Adverbs ending in –LE. For adjectives that end in a **consonant + le** we remove the -e and add -y:

For instance: terrible= ***terribly***, horrible= ***horribly***

# Rules of Adverb

- Adverbs ending in **-IC**. If the adjective ends in **-ic**, we add **-ally**.
- Except: public - publicly

ironic

***ironically***

enthusiastic

***enthusiastically***

- Not all **-ly** words are adverbs.

Example : *comply* (verb), *kindly* (adjective), *assembly* (noun)



# Practice Exercise

- He plays the flute beautifully.
- She angrily slammed the door.
- The rain fell hard during the storm.
- Even after one year of lessons, Duke plays the violin badly.
- He drives her boat slowly to avoid hitting the rocks.
- Riya hasn't exercised today.

# Applications

- Students will be able to create correct sentences and use English grammar properly.
- The knowledge of grammar helps students to hone their writing skills and prevent them from plateauing.

# Assessment Pattern

**Students are assessed on the basis of the following parameters:**

- Hourly Tests - 2
- Assignments
- Surprise Test
- Quiz
- Student Engagement
- End Semester Exam

# References

## Online Links:

- <https://www.grammar.com/Five-Kinds-of-Verbs-An-Overview>
- <https://www.wordexample.com/list/ending-ly-not-adverbs>
- [https://www.uvu.edu/writingcenter/docs/handouts/grammar/type\\_of\\_verbs.pdf](https://www.uvu.edu/writingcenter/docs/handouts/grammar/type_of_verbs.pdf)
- <https://www.grammar.cl/Notes/Adverbs.htm>

## Suggested Books:

- [High school English Grammar by Wren & Martin](#)
- [Advanced English Grammar by Martin Hewings](#)



# THANK YOU

For queries  
Email: [communicationskills.uilah@gmail.com](mailto:communicationskills.uilah@gmail.com)