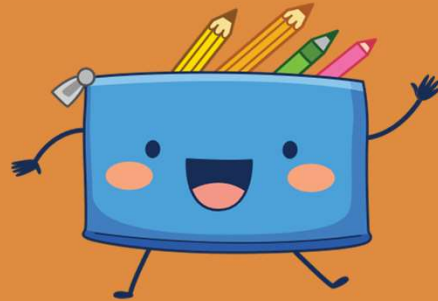
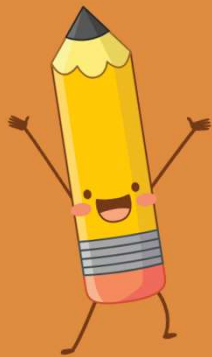


Parts of Speech

Student Name :- Puja Kondubhairy
Class:- B.Ed 1st Year



8 PARTS OF SPEECH!

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Conjunction
7. Preposition
8. Interjection





What are parts of speech?

- Definition : Words that label the various kinds of words in a sentence.
- A word's meaning & position in a sentence determine what part of speech it is.
- Some words change depending on the context. Ex. Ride can be a verb or noun.

Noun

Functions

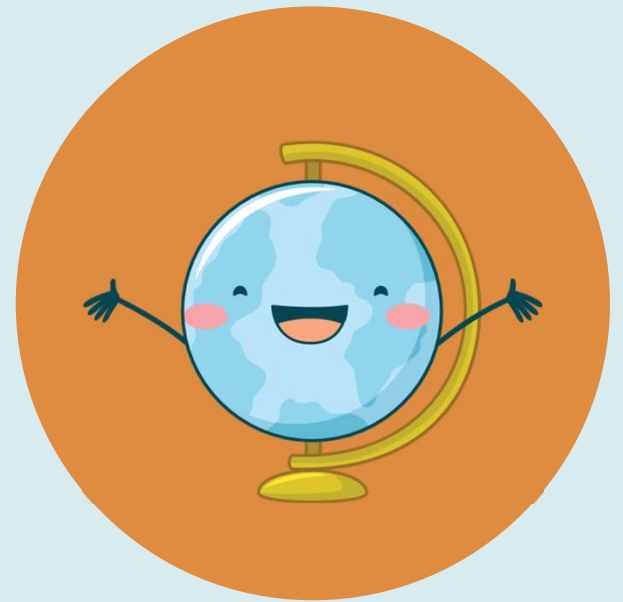
- Words that name persons, animals, places, things or ideas
- Proper nouns name particular people, animals, places, or things – they are almost always capitalized
- Singular or plural form

Examples

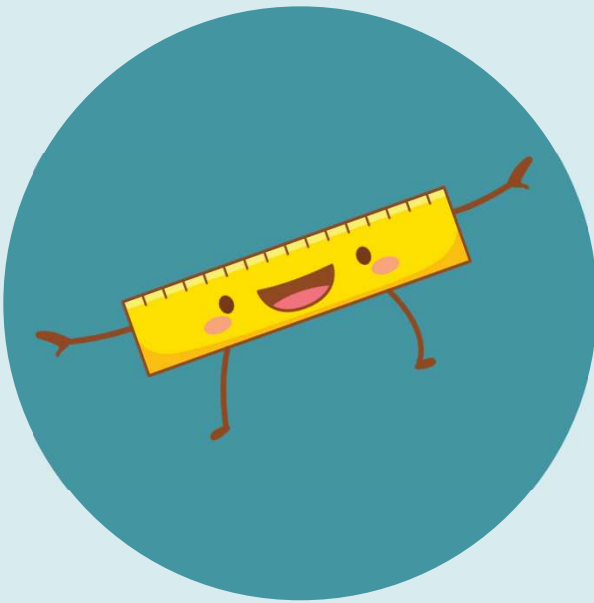
- Women, desk, teacher, student, bear, mountain, personality. Religion, city, country, happiness
- Ms. Schonhar, Greer middle college, California, Mt. Everest, Furman University, Etc.
- Girls(singular) vs. girls(plural)

Noun Practice

- Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal.
- The Royal Bengal Tiger is Found in the Sundarbans.
- The Jury gave a unanimous verdict.
- Laughter is good for health.
- The crowd is very big.
- The elephant is an intelligent animal.
- The Ganges is a sacred river.
- The bravery of the soldier saved the day.



Pronouns



Pronouns are essential components of language that replace nouns to avoid repetition and clarify meaning.



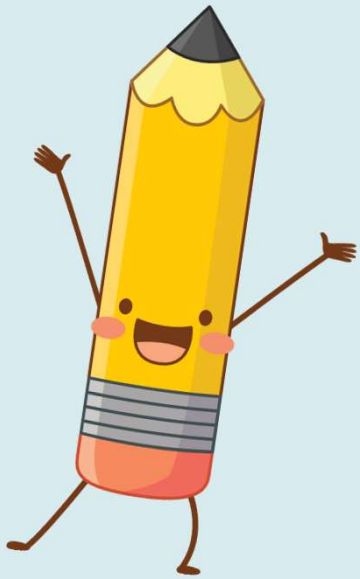
Replacement of Nouns: Simplifies sentences
(e.g., "Maria loves her dog.")



Clarification: Specifies which noun is referred to (e.g.,
"When Sarah saw Jessica, she waved.")



Indicating Ownership: Shows possession
(e.g., "That book is mine.")



Types of Pronoun

Types of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

- I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Possessive Pronoun

- my, your, his, her, its, our, them

Reflexive Pronoun

- myself, yourself, himself, etc.

Demonstrative Pronoun

- this, that, these, those

Interrogative Pronoun

- who, what, which

Verbs

- A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being.

Functions of Verbs

☐ Express Action:

Describe what a subject is doing (e.g., run, jump,)

☐ Express State of Being:

Describe what a subject is (e.g., am, is, are)

☐ Express Possession:

Describe what a subject has (e.g., has, own)



walk



run



ride



sit down



stand up

Type of verbs?



Action Verbs: Describe physical or mental actions



Linking Verbs: Connect the subject to additional information



Helping Verbs: Assist other verbs to form verb phrase



Transitive Verbs: Require a direct object to complete their meaning



Intransitive Verbs: Do not require a direct object



Regular Verbs: Form past tense by adding -ed

Adjectives

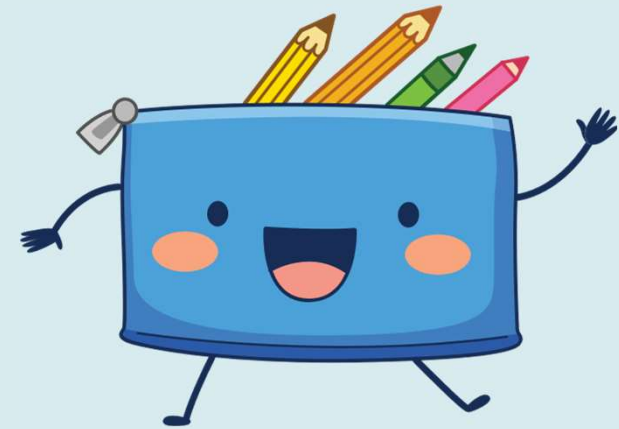
- An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun, providing additional information about its qualities, quantities, or characteristics.

Functions of Adjectives

- ☐ **Descriptive:** Provides details about a noun (e.g., color, size).
- ☐ **Quantitative:** Indicates quantity or number (e.g., some, five).
- ☐ **Demonstrative:** Points out specific nouns (e.g., this, those).
- ☐ **Possessive:** Shows ownership (e.g., my, their).

Types of Adjectives with Example

- ❖ Descriptive Adjective: "The blue car is fast."
- ❖ Quantitative Adjective: "I have three apples."
- ❖ Demonstrative Adjective: "I want that book."
- ❖ Possessive Adjective: "This is my pen."





Adverbs

Definition :An adverb is a word that modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or even an entire sentence, providing additional information about how, when, where, or to what extent something occurs.

Functions of Adverbs

Modify Verbs: Describe how an action is performed.

Modify Adjectives: Provide more detail about a quality.

Modify Other Adverbs: Indicate the degree of another adverb.

Modify Sentences: Convey the speaker's attitude toward the entire statement.

Adverbs

Examples: -

☐ **Modifying a Verb:**

"She sings beautifully."

☐ **Modifying an Adjective:**

"He is very tall."

☐ **Modifying Another Adverb:**

"She ran extremely quickly."

☐ **Modifying a Sentence:**

"Fortunately, it didn't rain."

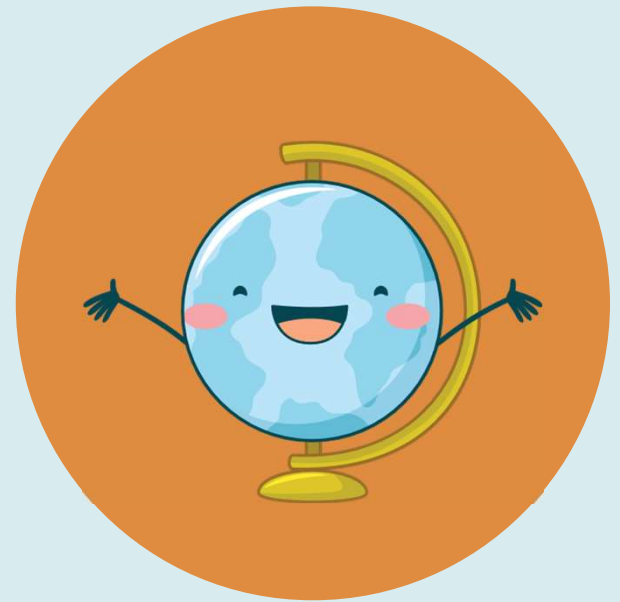
Conjunctions

Definition of a Conjunction

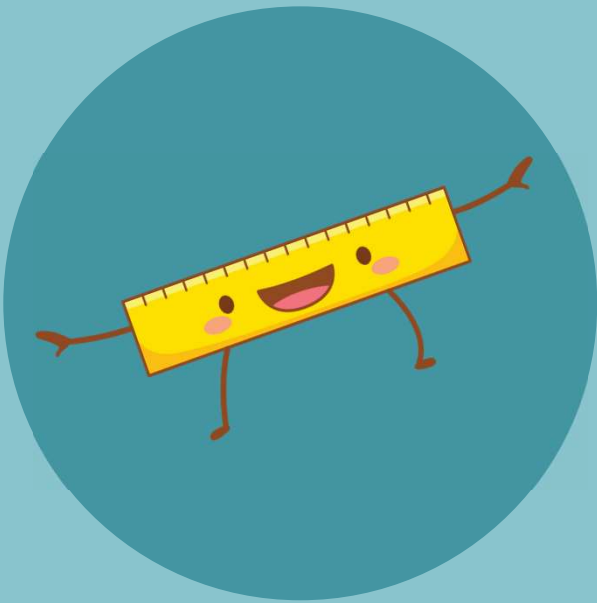
A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence, helping to form complex and coherent ideas.

Functions of Conjunctions

- ❑ Coordinating Conjunctions: Join elements of equal grammatical rank (e.g., words, phrases, independent clauses).
- ❑ Subordinating Conjunctions: Connect an independent clause with a dependent clause, indicating relationships like cause and effect or contrast.
- ❑ Correlative Conjunctions: Work in pairs to join equal elements (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).



Examples of a Conjunctions



Coordinating Conjunction:

"I wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining."



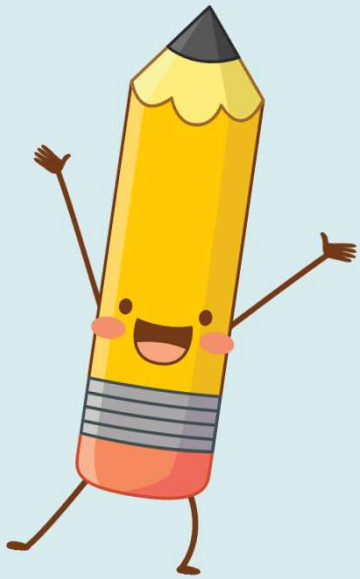
Subordinating Conjunction:

"Although it was late, we decided to continue the meeting."



Correlative Conjunction:

"Either you finish your homework, or you can't go out."



Example of a Prepositions

Direction

- She walked **to** the store

Time

- The meeting is **at** 3 PM

Place

- The cat is **on** the roof.

Spatial Relationship

- The park is **between** the library and the school

Interjections

- An interjection is a word or phrase used to express a sudden emotion or feeling, such as surprise, joy, anger, or disgust. Interjections are not grammatically connected to the rest of the sentence and are often used in informal speech and writing.



Functions of Interjections?



Express emotion: Interjections allow us to convey strong feelings and reactions. Examples include "Wow!" to express amazement, "Ouch!" to express pain, and "Yay!" to express joy.



Grab attention: Interjections can be used to demand attention or emphasize a point. For example, "Hey!" or "Listen up!"



Represent sounds: Some interjections mimic sounds, such as "Shh!" to indicate silence, "Ugh!" to express disgust, or "Hmm..." to indicate contemplation.

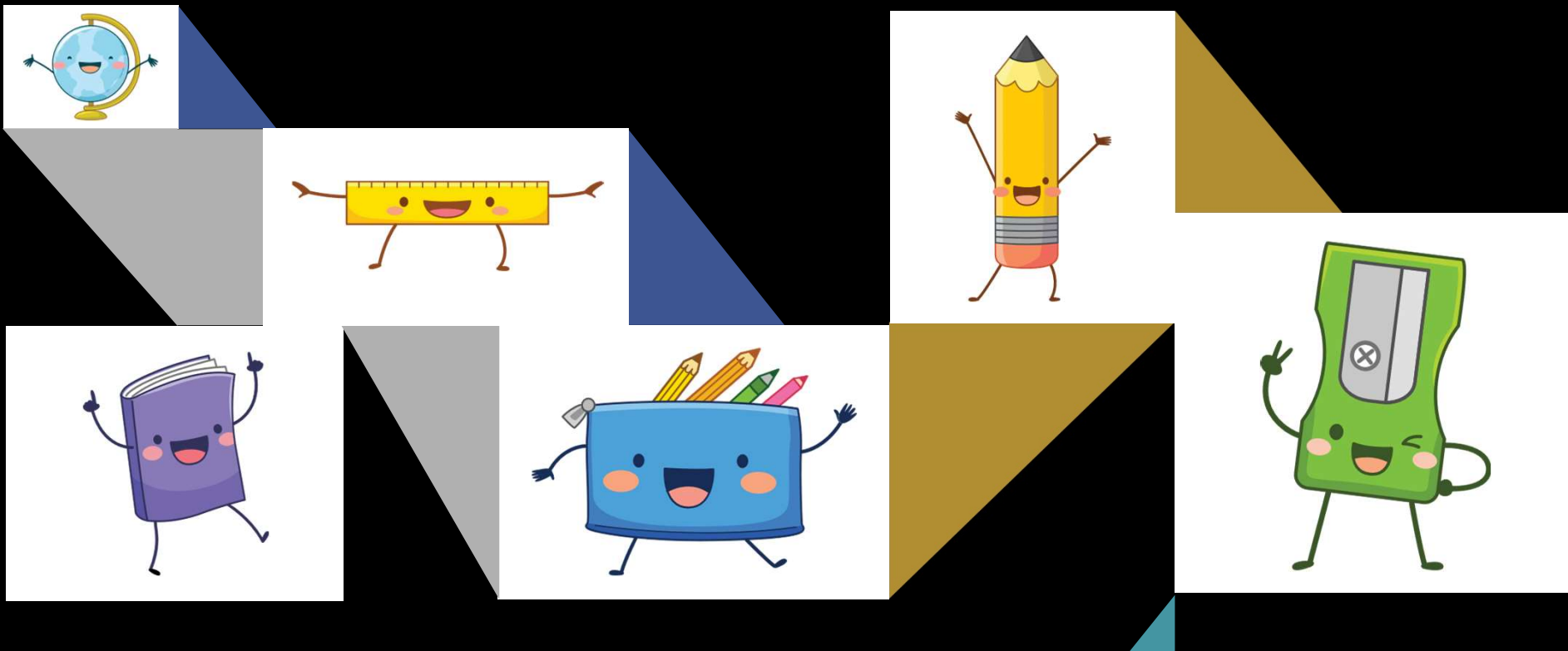
Types of interjections



Primary interjections: Words or sounds that can only function as interjections, such as "Oops!", "Aha!", or "Psst!"



Secondary interjections: Words that normally function as other parts of speech but can also be used as interjections, such as "Bravo!", "Alas!", or "Congratulations!"



Thank You