

PARTS OF SPEECH

The “building blocks” of
the English language...

CON
JUN
CTI
ON

VERB

NOUN

PRONOUN

ADJECTIVE

INTERJECTION

SPEECH

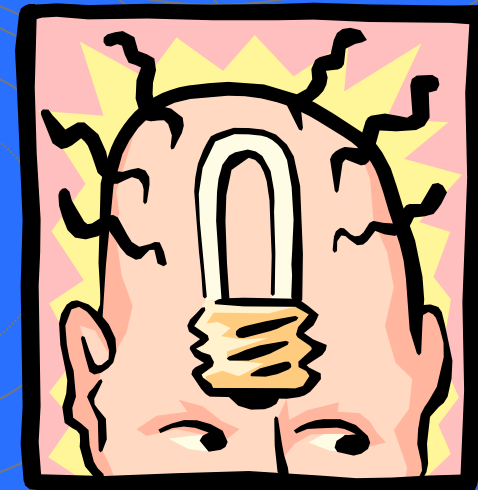
ADVERB

PREPOSITION



NOUN

- Person, place, thing or idea: “what or who”
- Nouns are **concrete** like dogs and cars.
- Or **abstract** like anger, liberty and friendship.
- **Common** like desks, puppies and mother.
- Or **proper** like Delhi, James ,IBM .



VERB



- A verb tells what the noun does or is...
- An action verb tells you that “She dances.”
- A linking or state of being verb tells you that “The monster is ugly.”

PRONOUN

- A pronoun is a short word that takes the place of a noun.

- Pronouns can be:

Subjects : he or she

Objects: him or her

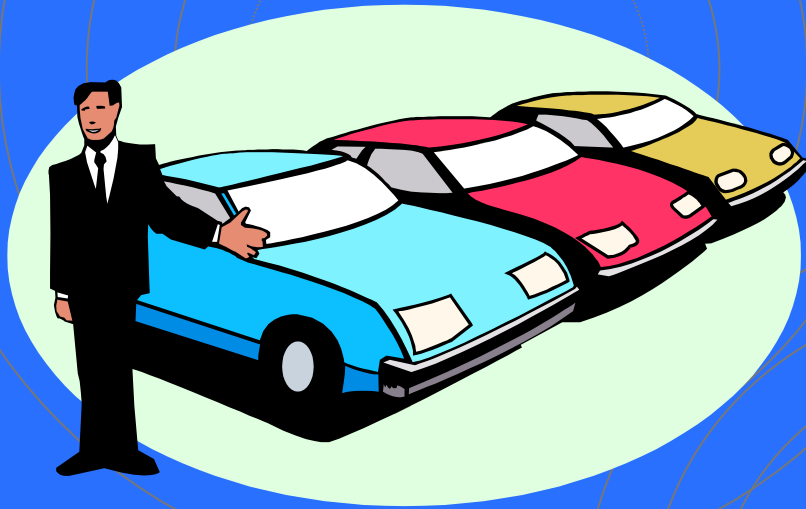
Possessive: his or hers

Indefinite: nobody or all

Demonstrative: this or those



ADJECTIVE



Presenting a **blue** car, a **red** car and a **light brown** car...

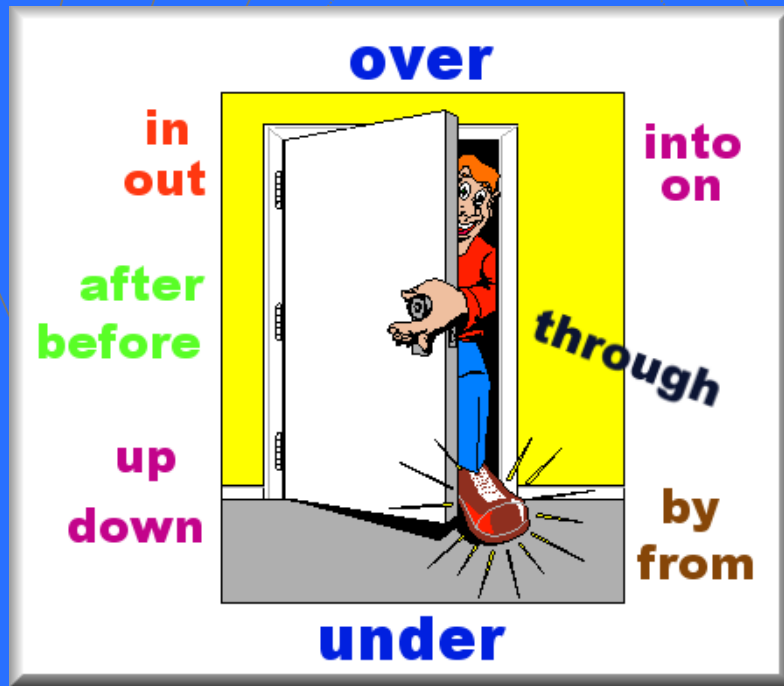
- Adjectives are descriptive words used to “modify” or tell more about nouns and pronouns...
- Without colorful and precise adjectives, language would be pretty blah!

ADVERB

- An adverb is a descriptive word that tells more about a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
- Adverbs tell **how**, **where** and **when**:
“Yesterday, she ran **quickly** downtown.”
- The most commonly used adverb in English is “**very**.”
- Many adverbs end in “ly”:
quickly, carefully, & slowly...



PREPOSITION



- A **preposition** shows a position relationship between two or more **nouns** or **pronouns**.
- “**She** walked **through** the **door** **into** the **room**.”
- The relationship can be spatial, as in the sentence above, or in time, as in the sentence below:
- “**After** the **track meet**, **he** was very tired.”

CONJUNCTION

- A conjunction is a short joining word, such as “and, or, but, for, so & yet.”
- The main function of a conjunction is to join **words**, **phrases** and **clauses** together:
- **Slowly and carefully**
- **A red-hat and a white shirt**
- **He had no ticket, but he went anyway.**



INTERJECTION



- An interjection is a word (or words) of shock or surprise.
- It is usually used by itself and is followed by an exclamation point.
- Examples are: Wow!, Cool!, Awesome! and so on...

Identify each word in the following sentence following sentence

The beautiful queen was walking slowly on the cool lawn, and she was reading a long book about knights and kings which she enjoyed

□ The beautiful queen was walking slowly

adjective noun verb verb adverb

□ On the cool lawn, and she was reading a book

preposition adjective noun conjunction pronoun
verb verb noun

□ long book about knights and kings.

adjective noun preposition noun conjunction
noun

□ she enjoyed.

Pronoun verb

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

- **SUBJECT:-** It is the doer that says something. It is either noun or pronoun.
- **PREDICATE:-** The part in which something is said about the subject is predicate.

Examples-We should respect the teachers.

2. You should obey your parents.

In the first sentence ‘we’ is subject as it is pronoun.

In the second sentence ‘should obey your parents’ is predicate as there is something said about the subject.

- **KINDS OF SENTENCE**
- Assertive sentence
- Interrogative
- Imperative
- Exclamatory

ASSERTIVE SENTENCE

- A statement is called an assertive sentence. It may be in the Affirmative or in the Negative.

Examples:- Ramesh is an intelligent boy. (affirmative)

2.Sita is not regular in the class.
(negative)

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE

- A sentence expressing strong feelings is called an exclamatory sentence.
- Examples- What a beautiful flower it is!
How clever the girl is!

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

- A sentence in which some order, advice or request is made is known as an Imperative sentence.
- Examples- Please go there.
Don't eat too much.
Go and get.

INTERROGATIVE

- A sentence asking a question is called an Interrogative sentence.
- Examples:- What do you do?
- Whom did you meet yesterday?