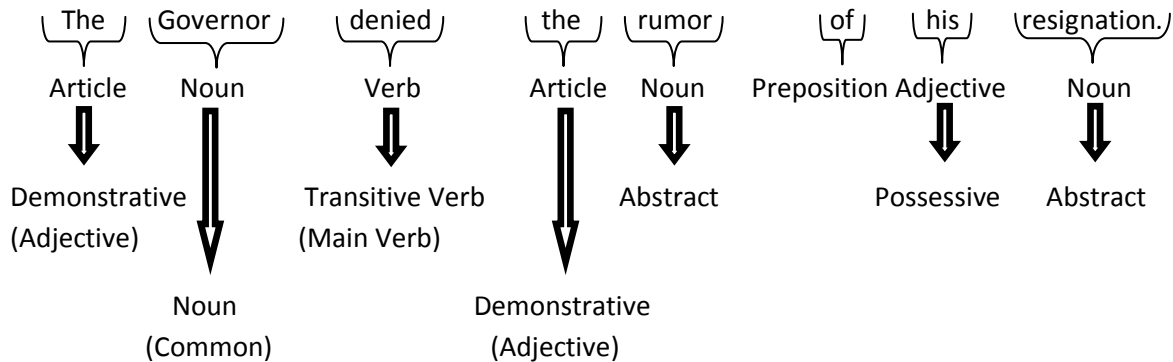


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Part of Speech

When we speak something it is called speech. Each word of this speech comes under a particularly category. E.g.



These categories are eight in number and called Part of Speech. These are:-

- 1. Noun** A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, idea, or quality.
Examples: boy, city, way, tree, planet, joy, freedom etc.

Types of Noun:-

- a) Proper Noun:** It denotes one particular person, place or thing.
E.g. Ram, Kolkata, India, Ganges, Gita etc.
- b) Common Noun:** Name given in common to every person, place or thing of the same class.
E.g. Table, Glass, Town, City, Book, River, Country etc.
- c) Collective Noun:** It denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.
E.g. Army, Class, Host, Jury, Crowd, Team, Committee, Family etc.
- d) Material Noun:** It denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made. (Solid, Liquid or Gas)
E.g. Wood, Clay, Rubber, Iron, Silver, Gold, Cloth etc.
- e) Abstract Noun:** It expresses quality, state or action.
E.g. Truth, Love, Soul, Mind, Greatness, Life, Poverty, Pain etc.

Types of Noun on the basis of Gender:-

- a) Masculine Gender
- b) Feminine Gender
- c) Common Gender
- d) Neuter Gender

Types of Noun on the basis of Number:-

- a) Singular
- b) Plural

- 2. Pronoun** Those words that can be used at the place of Noun.
Examples: I, you, he/she, it, we, they, them, us, him/her, it, his, yours, ours, nobody, who, whom, what etc.

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Types of Pronoun:-

- a) **Personal Pronoun:** Personal pronouns take the place of specific nouns (the names of people, places or things). Basically, they are used instead of a specific name to avoid repetition and to help ease the flow of sentences.

NUMBER	PERSON	GENDER	PERSONAL PRONOUNS		EXAMPLE
			Subject	Object	
Singular	1 st Person	Male/Female	I	me	I like fishing.
	2 nd Person	Male/Female	you	you	Will you come with me?
	3 rd Person	Male	he	him	He likes to fish in the river.
		Female	she	her	She likes to fish in the river with him.
		Neuter	it	it	I've never seen her catch a fish so quickly. It just jumped out of the water.
Plural	1 st Person	Male/Female	we	us	We were so surprised.
	2 nd Person	Male/Female	you	you	It gave us such a fright to see you pulling a giant fish out of the river.
	3 rd Person	Male/Female/Neuter	they	them	We gave all the fish we caught to our family, and they were very happy to have them to eat.

- b) **Possessive Pronoun:** A pronoun that shows possession on something is called Possessive Pronoun. (E.g. Mine, Ours, Yours, His, Hers, Its, Theirs)
- c) **Reflexive Pronoun:** When –self/-selves with my, our, your, him, her, it and them and used in objective case of a sentence is called Reflexive Pronoun. Reflexive Pronoun is used in the same person used in Subject.
- d) **Empathic Pronoun:** When –self/-selves with my, our, your, him, her, it and them and used in Subjective case of a sentence is called Empathic Pronoun. Empathic Pronoun put emphasis on Subject.
- e) **Demonstrative Pronoun:** The pronouns which are used to point out the objects to which they refer to are called Demonstrative Pronouns. These are four in number:- This, That, These and Those.
- f) **Indefinite Pronoun:** Pronoun refers to persons or things in a general way and do not refer to any particular person or thing are called Indefinite Pronouns. (E.g. Somebody, Anybody, Nobody, Everyone, Some etc.)
- g) **Distributive Pronouns:** A pronoun refers to person or things one at a time is called Distributive Pronouns. (E.g. Each, Either, Neither etc.)
- h) **Relative Pronoun:** A pronoun that refers to its antecedent Noun and creates the relation between mentioned noun and the clause comes after such pronoun. (E.g. Which, Who, Whose, Whom and that)

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i) **Interrogative Pronoun:** Pronoun that are used for asking questions are called Interrogative Pronouns. (Which, Who, Whose, Whom, What etc.)

j) **Reciprocal Pronoun:** Each other and One another are Reciprocal Pronoun. They show mutual relationship and considered as single units. Each other is used for two and One another for more than two.

3. **Adjective** Words that modify, qualify or add something to the meaning of a Noun or a Pronoun are called Adjective.

Example: Here are two smart, tall, green men from Mars.

4. **Verb** A verb expresses action or being (existence). Verb is also called action word.

Examples of verbs of action: jump, sing, think, imitate.

Examples of verbs of being: am, is, are, was, were, be, being

5. **Adverb** An adverb can describe or modify:

1) a verb:

Example: He slowly tied his shoes.

In this sentence, the adverb *slowly* modifies the verb *tied*:

2) an adjective:

Example: The machines are stored in a dimly lit room.

In this sentence, the adverb *dimly* modifies the adjective *lit*:

3) another adverb:

Example: He runs really fast.

Here, the adverb *really* modifies the adverb *fast* (which modifies the verb *runs*):

4) a preposition:

Example: The plane flew directly above our heads.

Here, *directly* modifies the preposition *above*:

5) a conjunction:

Example: Right when I got there, everyone started yelling.

Here, the adverb *right* modifies the conjunction *when*:

6. **Preposition** Words that are placed before a noun or a pronoun to show their relation with some other word or rest of the sentence.

Example: I am running over, under, around, and through the laundry.

although, as if, as though, before, even though, if, so that, though, unless, until, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, whether.

7. **Conjunction** Words that are used to join together words, phrases or sentences are called Conjunctions.

8. **Interjection** An interjection is a word added to a sentence to convey emotion. It is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence.

Example: Ouch, that hurts!

Hey, put that down!