

PARTS OF SPEECH

- NOUN
- PRONOUN
- ADJECTIVE
- VERB
- ADVERB
- PREPOSITION
- CONJUNCTION
- INTERJECTION

WHAT IS A NOUN?

noun (noun): a word (except a pronoun) that identifies a person, place or thing, or names one of them (proper noun) The simple definition is: a person, place or thing. Here are some examples:

Person: man, woman, teacher, John, Mary.

Place: home, office, town, countryside, America.

TYPES OF NOUNS

- Concrete Noun
- abstract noun
- Countable nouns
- Uncountable Nouns
- Collective Nouns
- Compound Nouns
- Possessive nouns
- Regular Plural Nouns
- IRRegular Plural Nouns

What is Concrete Noun?

- A concrete noun is a noun which is real or physical, you might think of it as something which can be perceived by your senses. Look at the following examples and notice how they use a sense to describe the noun, In both examples, the nouns-music and hands are real items which can be sensed.

- *I hear the music.*
- *Her hands were wet.*

What are Abstract Noun?

- The abstract noun is used to refer to something which is not tangible. We are now going to look at some examples of this, as you can see the nouns in the following phrases are not things which can be physically sensed.
- *He showed a lot of bravery when fighting the lion.*
- *Sarah has a lot of intelligence.*

Countable Nouns:

- **Countable nouns** are individual objects, people, places, etc. which can be counted.
- **Countable Noun Examples**
 - Apple
 - School
 - Student
 - Picture
 - House
- **Uncountable Nouns** are substances, concepts, materials, information... that we cannot divide into separate elements. They can't be counted.
- **List of Nouns – Uncountable Nouns List**
 - Adulthood
 - Alcohol
 - Business
 - Blood

- Botany
- Bacon

What are Collective Nouns?

The collective noun is used to refer to a collection of things or people. They are used to refer to a singular verb and make it as though it were one entity. Let's take a look at some examples of collective nouns.

The pack of dogs ran wild through the town.

The choir sang loudly in the church.

What are Compound nouns ?

Compound Nouns are words for people, animals, places, things, or ideas, made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns are made with nouns that have been modified by adjectives or other nouns.

- **List of Nouns – Compound Noun Examples**

- Airline
- Airport
- Aircraft
- Armchair
- Boyfriend
- Battlefield

- **What are Possessive Nouns**

- **Possessive nouns** are nouns that show ownership or possession. Normally these words would be a singular or plural noun, but in the possessive form they are used as adjectives to modify another a noun or pronoun.

- **Possessive Noun Examples**

- Cat's toy

- Charles's car
- Chris's exam
- Children's clothes
- Men's shoes
- Babies' shoes

Regular Plural Noun:

- Most singular nouns are made plural by adding -s to the end of the singular form.
- The plural form of some nouns that end in 'f' or 'fe' is made by changing the ending to -V(es).
- When a noun ends in "o" preceded by a consonant, the plural in many cases is spelled by adding -es.
- Nouns that end in 'o' preceded by a vowel are made plural by adding -s.
- When the 'y' follows a consonant, changing 'y' to 'i' and adding -es.
- When the 'y' follows a vowel, the plural is formed by retaining the 'y' and adding -s.

Irregular Plural Noun:

- Irregular plural nouns are nouns that do not become plural by adding -s or -es, as most nouns in the English language do. For example, the plural form of *man* is *men*, not *mans*. The plural form of *woman* is *women*, not *womans*.
- Irregular Plural Noun Examples
- Alumnus – alumni
- Campus – campuses
- Barracks – barracks
- Deer – deer

- Gallows – gallows
- Moose – moose

Pronoun

A pronoun is used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence. A pronoun may take place of the name of a person, place or thing.

Pronoun examples: I, me, we, they, you, he, she, it, yours, himself, ourselves, its, my, that, this, those, us, who, whom...

Adjectives

What is an adjective?

Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making your writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. **Words like small, blue, and sharp are descriptive**, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify. Some sentences contain multiple adjectives.

VERB

A **verb** is a word or a combination of words that indicates action or a state of being or condition. ... **Verbs** are the hearts of English sentences. **Examples:** Jacob walks in the morning.

Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing. Along with nouns, verbs are the main part of a sentence or phrase, telling a story about what is taking place. In fact, without a verb, full thoughts can't be properly conveyed, and even the simplest sentences, such as Maria sings, have one.

Actually, a verb can be a sentence by itself, with the subject, in most case you, implied, such as, **Sing! and Drive!**

He kicked John.
John punches him.
They sold the tickets.

ADVERB:

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb (**he sings loudly**), an adjective (**very tall**), another adverb (**ended too quickly**), or even a whole sentence (Fortunately, I had brought an umbrella). **Adverbs often end in -ly**, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts.

Tom Longboat did not run **badly**.

Tom is **very** tall.

The race finished **too** quickly.

Fortunately, Lucy recorded Tom's win.

PRONOUN

A pronoun is used in place of a specific noun mentioned earlier in a sentence so that you don't have to keep saying/writing that particular noun.

Example:

Michael is a good boy. He gets up early in the morning. (Here, you don't have to mention 'Michael' again)

The coach selected several key points. He wanted the team to memorize them. ('He' replaces 'the coach'; 'them' replaces 'several key points')

CONJUNCTION:

The definition of a conjunction is the joining together of elements and it is a word that connects sentences, phrases or clauses.

The conjunction is the part of speech used as a "joiner" for words, phrases, or clauses in a particular sentence. It links these words or groups of words together, in such a way that certain relationships among these different parts of the sentence will be established, and the thoughts that all of these convey will be connected.

Coordinating conjunctions like "**and**," "**nor**," or "**so**" link equal parts of a sentence, be it words, phrases, or independent clauses.

For example:

He was late for school, so he took a shortcut.

Her favorite colors were purple and red.

She doesn't like coffee, nor does she like tea

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions such as "**because**", "**since**" and "**after**" link a dependent clause to an independent clause, helping to show the relationship between the two clauses and emphasize the main idea of the freestanding/independent clause. For example:

Because it was raining, we had to cancel the class picnic.

The house was a mess after the crazy party we had last night.

He doesn't go skiing any more, since he had the accident

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Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join together words or phrases that have equal importance within a sentence, like "**either/or**", "**such/that**" and "**not only/but also**". For example:

You can have either chocolate or vanilla ice cream.

He not only plays the guitar but also the drums.

Such was his strength that he was easily able to move the fallen tree.

INTERJECTION

The interjection is a part of speech which is more commonly used in informal language than in formal writing or speech. Basically, the function of interjections is to express emotions or sudden bursts of feelings. They can express a wide variety of emotions such as: excitement, joy, surprise, or disgust.

Wow! Lisa is looking gorgeous.

Hurray! Our team has won the match.

Hey! Are you serious?

Alas! John's father died yesterday.

Yippee! We are going on vacation.

Hi! Where have you been?

Oh! The place is so crowded.