# Parts of speech

Depends on the usage of the work, The words are classified into eight types, They are called ‘Parts of Speech’. They are

eight in number.

1. NOUN

2. PRONOUN

3. VERB

4. ADJECTIVE

5. ADVERB

6. PREPOSITION

7. CONJUNCTION

8. INTERJECTION.

We can not say that the word particularly belongs to the category of Noun, Pronoun or Adverb....

one word may be used differently

Example After- It is a Preposition

After- Conjunction

After - Adverb

**NOUN**

Definition : A noun is a word which is used to name the person, place thing. The word thing includes all the living and nonliving

beings.

Person : Arun, Greeshma, Shiva,, Chandana, Johnson

Place : Warangal, Hyderabad, Chennai, Paris, New york

Thing : Peacock, Parrot, Lion, Tiger, Samsung

The Noun is classified into

1. Proper Noun

2. Common Noun

3. Collective Noun

4. Abstract Noun

5. Material Noun

6. Countable Noun

7. Uncountable Noun

8. Singular Noun

9. Plural Noun

Proper Noun : Proper means one’s name.

Ex. John, Watson, Teja, Hyderabad, Proper Nouns are always started with a capital letter.

Common Noun : Common means which is shared by all.

Ex. Country, Continent, Parent, Class, Student,......etc

Collective Noun : Group of things / Persons .

Ex. Army, Crowd, Ganga..........etc

Ex.Love, Honest, Joy, Trust, Judgement.......etc

**Material Noun** : Things made up of metal , wood, coke,....etc

Ex. Gold, Silver, Coal, Diamond, Wood, Timber......etc

**Countable Noun** : Which we count

Ex. A pen, Pencil, Bus, Flower, Map,............etc

**Uncountable Noun** : That which cannot be counted.

Ex. Rice, Water, Sugar, Oil, Petrol.......etc.

**Singular Noun** : Which denotes one person / thing

Ex. A Boy, A Girl, A Village, A Shop,...........etc

**Plural Noun** : Which donotes more than one person or thing

Ex. Flower, Books Pens, Birds, Animals.........etc

**Collective Nouns** :

An army of Soldiers

A bevy of Beauties / Ladies

A band of Musicians

A band of robbers

A board of directors

A bunch of crooks

A caravan of gypsies

A choir of singers

A congregation of worshippers

Acrew of sailors

A crowd of people

A crowd of spectators

A dynasty of kings

A galaxy of stars

A gang of robbers

A gang of crooks

A gang of thieves

A mob of rioters

A pack of rascals

A pack of thieves

A patrol of policemen

A regiment of soldiers

A staff of employees

A team of players

A tribe of natives

A troop of scouts

A troupe of artists

A troup of dancers

An album of Photographs A stack of Timber

A bale of Cotton A stock of Wood

A basket of Fruits A string of Beads

A battery of Guns A string of Pearls

A block of Flats A tuft of Grass

A bouquet of Flowers A wad of Currency / Notes

A bunch of Bananas

A bunch of Grapes

A bunch of Keys

A bundle of Rags / old clothes

A grove of Trees

A heap of Rubbish

A library of Books

A orchard of Trees/fruit

A pack of Lies

A pack of Cards

A pack of Cigarettes

A quiver of Arrows

A range of Hills

A range of Mountains

A bundle of Firewood/sticks

A bundle of Hay

A chain of Mountains

A cluster of Stars

A cluster of Diamonds

A fleet of Motor- Cars / Taxis

A fleet of Ship

A flight of Steps

A galaxy of Stars

A garland of Flowers

A glossary of Difficulty words / Phrases

A group of Islands

A ream of Paper

A reel of Thread / Film

A roll of Film / Cloth

A rope of Pearls

A row of Houses

A series of Events

A stack of Hay

A constellation of Stars

An army of Ants

A board / Flock of Chickens

A shoal of Fish

A flock of Birds

A flock of Geese

A flock of Sheep

A gaggle of Geese

A swarm of Bees

A litter of Cubs

A litter of Kittens

A litter of Piglets

A pack of Hounds

A pack of Wolves

A herd of Cattle

A herd of Elephant

**PRONOUN**

Definition : A pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun.

Achyuth is reading Achyuth is writing

Above two sentences can be written as He is reading and writing

Here He = Achyuth

Achyuth = Noun

He = Pronoun

Here we used ‘He’ instead of the noun Achyuth.

Types of Pronouns :

1. Personal Pronouns

2. Possessive Pronouns

3. Reflexive Pronouns

4. Accusative Pronouns

5. Interrogative Pronouns

6. Distributive Pronouns

7. Indefinite Pronouns

8. Demonstrative Pronouns

9. Reciprocal Pronouns

10. Relative Pronouns

**Nominative**  **Accusative**  **Reflexive**  **Possessive**

**(Subject) (Object)**

I Me Myself my-mine

We Us Ourselves Our--Ours

You You Yourself / Yourselves Your---Yours

He Him Himself His-His

**She her herself her-hers**

It It Itself Its--Its

They Them Themselves Their—Theirs

**Interrogative Pronouns** : Interrogative Pronouns are used to ask questions.

Ex. What, When, Why, Where, Which, Whose, whose, who how are called interrogative Pronouns

**Distributive Pronouns** : Each,every,everyabody,everyone,everything , , ,etc are called ‘Distributive Pronouns’

**Demonstrative Pronouns** : This, That, These, Those...........etc. are called Demonstrative Pronouns

**Indefinite Pronouns** : Somebody, Something, Someone, Anybody, ..........etc. are called ‘Indefinite Pronouns’

**Reciprocal Pronouns** : Each other, One other, Some other, are called ‘ Reciprocal Pronouns’

**ADJECTIVE**

**Definition** : Adjective is a word which is used to describe the Quality, Quantity & number of a Noun or a Pronoun.

Milk is White ------------Adjective.

**Types of Adjective** :

1. **Adjective of Quality** : It is used to show the quality of an adjective

It is in round shape

Kolkatha is a **big** city

The Sky is **blue**

Tamarind is **sour**

He is a **good** batsman

The building has a **strong** pillars

She is a  **kind** girl

They are a**ngry** with them

The Taj mahal is a beautiful monument

2. **Adjective of Quantity** : It shows how much of Quantity of a thing

Ex. I ate some rice

more, enough, few, little, any, many, much,.............etc

3.**Adjective of Number / Numerical Adjective** : It shows how many number it means.

Ex. I bought five dozen bananas

Numerical adjective is classified into three types :

**Definite Numerical Adjective** : It is again classified into two types

1. Ordinals : First, Second, Third..........etc

2.Cardinals : One,two, Three,...............etc

**Indefinite Numerical Adjective** : Ex. Some, Any, Few, Little ,.........etc

**Distributive Adjective** : Each, Every, Either.........etc

**Demonstrative Adjective** : This, Those, That, These.........etc

**VERB**

**Definition** : A verb is a word which is used to assert or tell about an action, State of a noun or Pronoun.

Ex. He is Singing a Song

The ball is in the court ( Here ‘is---- state’)

**Types of Verbs** :

1. **Main Verb** : It is classified into two types regular verbs and irregular verbs

This topic is given in verb forms.

2.**Transitive Verb** : The action that passes form a subject to an object. is called ‘Transitive Verb’

Ex. He told me a secret

Vijay kicked the ball

They played --Intransitive

In the above example the action (Kick) is passed form the subject (Vijay) to an object (ball). so it is called a

‘Transitive Verb’

3.**Intransitvie Verb** : The Action that has not passed over from a subject to an object

Ex. 1. Shiva read

2. He is bringing

3. She is delivering her lecture

In the above two sentence that action. (Read and bringing) is not passes from subject to an object. This kind of verb is know

as Intransitive Verb.

In the third sentence.

She is delivering lecture--In Transitive Verb

She is delivering lecture to her students--Transitive Verb

Her the action delivering lecture is passed from subject (She) to students (Object).

**Simply**.

**Transitive Verb has Object**

**Intransitive Verb has no Object**.

**Helping Verb or Auxiliary Verb** : Helping verbs or auxiliary verbs are comes before the main verb to assist / help main

Verbs.

**Types of Helping Verbs (or) Auxiliary Verbs :**

**Be forms** : am, is, are, was, were.

**Do forms** : do, does, did.

**Has / Have forms** : has, have, had.

**Modal Verbs** : May,Shall, Can, Will, Might, Could, Should, Would, Had to, Must,..........etc

1. They will play games

S A.V M.V O

2. Vinay will create sensations

S A.V M.V O

**ADVERB**

**Definition** : An adverb is a word which modifies a verb or an adjective or another adverb

Ex. Sushruth runs quickly

Here Verb--Run It is modifying the verb ‘ Run’.

**Types of Adeverbs**

1. **Adverb of Time** : It shows ‘When’ [of time]

He is reading newspaper now

They came yesterday

Swapna will come soon

Ex. Before, Already, Afterwards, Then.

2. **Adverb of Frequency** : It shows how many times

Ex. Once, Thrice, Secondly, Always, Seldom, Again.

He is repeating the words again

You told me only once

3.**Adverb of Place** : It shows the place

Ex. Here, There, higher, Below, Away, Out.

Come here go there

They went out

4. **Adverb of Manner** : It shows how and in what manner.

Ex. Read it loudly

It is clearly visible

Ex. Nicely, Quickly, Smoothly, Bravely, So, Well,........etc

5.**Adverb of Affirmation** : [Positive]

Ex. Surely, Yes, Certainly, By all means,........etc

He surely brings you good name

6. **Adverb of Negation** : [Negative]

Ex. No, Not, Any.

It is not mine

7. **Adverb of Reason** :

Since, Because, As, Therefore,.........etc

I have been waiting for you since 3 ‘0’ clock

We achieved great success because of my parents

8. **Adverb of Degree** : Partly, Almost, Much, Half, Quite.

It is quite opposite to me

They almost reached their home

**CONJUNCTION**

**Definition** : Conjunction is a word which is used to join the words or sentences

Ex. Bread and butter---words

He is playing and sining---Sentence

He is playing

He is sining This can be written as

He is playing and sining

Here ‘And’ is called a conjunction

**Types of Conjunctions** :

1. **Co- Ordinating Conjunctions** :

Ex And, But, Or, So, Nor, As well as, Otherwise, Yet

2. **Sub Ordinating Conjuctions** :

Ex. That, Wher, Why, When, How

3. **Correlative Conjunctions** :

Ex. Neither----Nor

Either-----Or

Not only--But also

So--------That

So------As,......etc

**INTERJECTION**

**Definition** : Interjection is a word which is used to express some sudden feelings of joy or sorrow, fear or excitment

Ex. Wow!, Alas!, Oh, Hurrah, Ah, Hey, Oops, Ouch

1. Hurrah! We won the match

2. Alas! She passed away

3. Wow! What a beautiful girl she is

Hurrah !------Happiness

Alas!---------Sorrow

Wow!--------Excitement

**PREPOSITION TOPIC IS GIVEN SEPARATELY**