



# PARTS OF SPEECH

## **Noun**

A noun is a word used for giving a name to some person, place or thing.

### **Types of noun**

1. Proper noun
2. Common noun
3. Collective noun
4. Material noun
5. Abstract noun



### **Proper noun**

A proper noun is a noun that denotes one particular person or thing as distinct from every other.

Saleem (person), dere ghazi khan (city), pakistan (country).

### **Common noun**

A common noun is a noun that denotes a general or common person or a thing.

Man, city, country, table, book.

### **Collective noun**

A collective noun is a noun that denotes a group , collection or multitude of similar things considered as one complete whole.

Army, jury, flock, police, class, party

### **Material noun**

A material noun is a noun that denotes the matter or substance of which things are made.

Water, milk, silver, gold, cotton, wheat.

### **Abstract noun**

An abstract noun is the name of an idea, a quality, an action or a situation it refers to something immaterial .



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## Pronoun

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Saim came here, he stayed for two weeks.

## The Kinds of Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Demonstrate Pronouns
3. Relative Pronouns
4. Interrogative Pronouns

### 1. Personal pronoun

The personal pronoun stand for are so called because they stand for the three persons. (I, We, You, he, she, It.....)

They are two kinds:

#### **Possessive Pronouns**

Mine, Ours, Yours, hers, his, Theirs, its.

#### **Reflexive Pronouns**

Myself , ourself, yourself, yourselves, herselfes himself, themselves, itself.

### 2. Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronoun is so called because it demonstrates or points to some noun going before and is used instead of it.

### 3. Relative Pronouns

A relative pronouns is so called because it relates to some noun or other pronoun going befor.

### 4. Interrogative pronoun

An interrogative pronoun is one which asks a question.



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## Verb

A verb is a word used for saying something about the activity of a person a thing.

**Verbs are subdivided into two classes:**

1. Transitive Verb
2. Intransitive Verb
3. Auxiliary Verb

### **Transitive Verbs**

A verb is transitive if the action does not stop with the doer but pass from the doer an object.

### **Intransitive verb**

A verb is intransitive verb when the action stops with the doer and does not pass from the doer to an object.

### **Auxiliary verbs**

An auxiliary verbs is that verb which helps to form a tense or mood of some other verbs.





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## Adjective

An adjective is a word used for qualifying the meanings of a noun or pronoun.

**There are eight kinds of adjectives**

1. Proper adjectives
2. Adjectives of Quantity
3. Demonstrative Adjective
4. Interrogative Adjective
5. Adjective of Quality
6. Adjective of Number
7. Distributive Adjective
8. Possessive Adjective

### Proper adjective

These are adjective that describes a thing by some proper noun.

### Adjectives of Quality

These are adjectives that show of what sort or in what state a thing is.

### Adjectives of Quantity

These are adjectives show how much of a thing is meant.

### Adjectives of Number

These are adjectives that show how many things there are or in what numerical order any of them stands.

### Demonstrative adjectives

There are adjectives show which or what thing is meant.

### Distributive adjectives

These are adjectives that show how that things are taken separately or in separate lots.



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## **Adverb**

Adverb is a word used for qualifying the meanings of a verb adjective or other adverb.

### **Kinds of Adverbs**

There are three different kind of Adverb.

1. Simple Adverb
2. Interrogative adverb
3. Relative adverb

### **Simple Adverb**

A simple adverb is used merely to qualify the meaning of a word to which it is attached.

He came quickly.

Do it well.

### **Interrogative Adverbs**

The Interrogative Adverbs are those which are used for asking questions.

### **Relative Adverbs**

A relative Adverbs not only qualifies any part of speech except a noun or pronoun but also connect sentences.

### **Interrogative adjectives**

These are adjectives that are used with noun to ask questions.

### **Possessive adjectives**

These are adjectives that are used with nouns to show the possession of a thing.



# PARTS OF SPEECH

## Preposition

A preposition is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with another person or thing.

**Prepositions have six different forms:**

1. Simple
2. Double
3. Compound
4. Participle
5. Phrase Preposition
6. Disguised preposition

### Simple prepositions

At, by, with, on, in, to, for, of, off, from, up, till, over, under.

### Double prepositions

Into, unto, from, under, over, against, from off, from within

### Compound prepositions

Across, Behind, Above, within, beside, beyond

### Participle Preposition

During, notwithstanding, concerning, regarding, owing.

### Phrase preposition

By means of because of, in opposition to, with a view to, instead of, with reference to

### Disguised preposition

By , on, of.





# PARTS OF SPEECH

## Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used for joining one word to another or one sentence to another sentences .

Akram and his brother came.

I went there but he was absent.

**Conjunctions can be divided into two classes:**

1. Co-ordinating conjunctions
2. Sub-ordinating conjunctions

### Coordinating conjunctions

They join sentences of coordinate rank.

He came here and he met me.

He came to see me but I was not at home.

### Sub ordinating conjunctions

They join a subordinate or sependent clause to a principle clause rank.

## Interjection

An interjection is a word in a sentence to express some feeling of the mind.

Hurrah! I have found my watch.

An interjection properly speaking is not a part of speech because it has no grammatical connection with any other word or words in the sentences . it is merely an exclamatory sound to denote some strong feeling or emotion.

1. Exclamatory sounds
2. Phrases used as interjections
3. Mood of verbs and parts of speech.