

జనరల్ ఇంగ్లీష్

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN

Words are divided into eight classes according to the work they do. They are Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.

They are called Parts of Speech. These are among the most fundamental concepts that you will encounter in General English section of the competitive exams.

A Noun tells us what someone or something is called. It is a word used as the name of a person, place, thing, quality or an action.

1. *Narendra Modi* is the *prime minister* of India.
2. *Honesty* is the best *policy*.

Kinds of Nouns:

1. A **Proper Noun** is the name of a **particular** person, place or thing.
Asoka, Mumbai, the Taj Mahal, etc.
2. A **Common Noun** is a name which is common to any and every person, place or thing of the same kind.
boy, student, town, statue, etc.

All Common Nouns fall into two classes

Countable Nouns: book, pen, fruit, etc.

Uncountable Nouns: furniture, sugar, information, machinery, etc.

3. A **Collective Noun** denotes a number of persons or things grouped together as one complete whole.
flock (collection of sheep), *fleet* (collection of ships) etc.,
4. A **Material Noun** denotes the matter or substance of which things are made.
gold, steel, cotton, glass, etc.
5. An **Abstract Noun** is the name of some quality, state or action.
Quality: *kindness, wisdom, etc.*
State: *childhood, death, etc.*
Action: *laughter, movement etc.*

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or noun equivalent. Suhas is a clever boy. *He* always gets first rank.

Kinds of pronouns:

Personal pronouns:

Subjective	Objective	Possessive		Reflexive
		Attributive	Predicative	
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	your	yourself /yourselves
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	-	itself
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- ★ Indefinite Pronouns – all, no one, nothing, many, few, somebody, etc.
- ★ Demonstrative Pronouns – this, that, these, those
- ★ Relative Pronouns – which, where, that, etc. (e.g.: This is the boy *who* got the first rank) .
- ★ Interrogative Pronouns – who, which, etc. (e.g.: *Who* are you?)
- ★ Reciprocal Pronouns – each other, one another, etc.
- ★ Reflexive Pronouns e.g.: She hurt herself .
- ★ Emphatic pronouns – himself, itself, etc. (e.g.: I *myself* heard the comment)

VERB

A verb is a word used to express an action or a state.

She *wrote* a letter.

Hyderabad *is* a big city.

Kinds of Verbs

Classification – I:

- I. Main Verbs (or Lexical Verbs) have meanings related to actions, events and states. Most verbs in English are main verbs.
e.g.: write, play, eat etc.
- II. Auxiliary Verbs (or Helping Verbs) have no meaning on their own. They are necessary for the grammatical structure of a sentence, but they do not tell us very much alone. We usually use helping verbs with main verbs.
 - i) **Primary Auxiliaries:** 'Be' forms (am, is, are, was, were, being, been), 'Do' forms (do, does, did) and 'Have' forms (have, has, had, having)
 - ii) **Modal Auxiliaries:** *Shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must* and *ought (to)* are called Modal Auxiliaries. They are used to express *ability, possibility, permission* or *obligation*.
 - iii) **Semi Modal Auxiliaries:** 'Need', 'dare' and 'used to' are often called "semi-modals" because they are partly like modal helping verbs and partly like main verbs.

Classification - 2:

I. Finite Verb Forms show tense, person and number (*I go, she goes, we went, etc.*)

i) A verb that denotes an action which passes over from the Subject to an object is called a Transitive Verb.

She bought mangoes

(Transitive verbs alone can be used in passive voice)

ii) A verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object is called an Intransitive Verb.

He sat under the tree

II. Non-Finite Verb Forms do not show tense, person or number. Typically they are Infinitives, Gerunds and Participles

◆ He wants to study MBBS.

◆ I made him run (Infinitive).

◆ Swimming is good for health (Gerund).

◆ Hearing the noise, the baby woke up (Present Participle).

◆ Deceived by his partners, he quit the business (Past Participle).

◆ Having written the exam well, the boy felt very happy (Perfect Participle).

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word which adds something to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

Himanish is a *good* boy.

There are *hundred* students in the class.

Kinds of Adjectives: Adjectives of Quality show the kind or quality of a person or thing.

dangerous chemicals a *true* story

Adjectives of Quantity show how much of a thing is meant.

much water - *little* knowledge - *whole* country

Adjectives of Number answer the question: How many?

I have *two* brothers

Some boys are absent

Demonstrative Adjectives (this, that, these, those) are used to demonstrate specific people, animals, or things.

These books are mine.

This movie is my favorite.

Interrogative Adjectives modify nouns or noun phrases. They do not stand on their own like interrogative pronouns.

Which colour do you like most?

Whose book is this?

ADVERB

An adverb is a word which adds something to the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb.

He solved the problem *easily*.

Kinds of Adverbs:

Adverbs of Time:

He arrived *late*

I will meet you *tomorrow*.

Adverbs of Frequency:

She *often* comes here

He *always* listens to music

Adverbs of Place:

Stand *there*

Come *in*

Adverbs of Manner:

He walks *slowly*

She was *badly* injured

Adverbs of Degree or Quantity:

She is *very* beautiful

You are *quite* correct

Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation:

I do *not* know him

She *certainly* left

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that expresses the relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other part of the sentence. It is said to govern noun or pronoun that follows.

The book is *on* the table

I am fond *of* ice cream

Kinds of Prepositions:

Simple Prepositions: at, by, for, from, in, off, of, on, to, up, with etc.,

Compound Prepositions: These are generally formed by prefixing a Preposition to a Noun, an Adjective or an Adverb.

across, along, around, below, beside, inside, outside, within, without etc.,

Phrase Prepositions: Groups of words used with the force of a single preposition.

Along with, by means of, in front of, on account of, with reference to, etc.

Double prepositions: out of, from behind, from beneath etc.,

He walked *out of* the compound.

Participle prepositions: Participle prepositions are words like concerning, notwithstanding, pending, considering etc.

You did the job well, *considering* your age and inexperience.

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences.

Neeraj *and* Lohit are brothers

He studied well *but* he could not pass

Conjunctions can be divided into two classes Coordinating and Subordinating.

★ A **Coordinating Conjunction** joins together clauses of equal rank.

And, but, for, or, also, neither..nor etc.,

★ A **Subordinating Conjunction** joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning.

After, because, if, though, although etc.,

Although she was weak she came to the party

INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word which expresses a sudden feeling or emotion.

Ah!, Alas!, Damn it!, Hurrah!, My God!, Wow! etc.,

◆ *Hurrah!* We have won the match.

◆ *Alas!* She is no more.

Same Word as Different Parts of Speech:

Sometimes the same word can be used as different parts of speech.

◆ We were seated at a *round* table. (Adjective)

◆ She turned her glass *round* and round. (Adverb)

◆ Tarun parked the car *round* the corner. (Preposition)

◆ We won the first *round* of the tennis cup. (Noun)

◆ Her eyes will *round* with excitement. (Verb)

Writer: CVS Ravindranath