

Date → 11/05/22

The Parts of speech

1 → Noun → Noun is the name of a person, place of thing

Ex → Ashok, Kanpur, Ganga, Library, Gold... etc.

2 → Pronoun → A pronoun is a word used in place of noun

Ex → He, She, they, It, I, We, you... etc.

3 → Adjective → An Adjective is a word which is used to quality a noun or pronoun.

Ex → Good boy, brave soldier, ideal student... etc

4 → Verb → All acting or doing words are called verb.

Ex → Swimming, write, play, eat, cook... etc.

5 → Adverb → Adverb is a word which is used to quality verbs, Adjective or any other adverb.

Ex → He solved the question easily.

This flower is very beautiful.

She spoke quite is very correctly.

6 → Preposition → A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with another noun or pronoun.

Ex → on, in, upon, behind, before, after, between, among, near, with... etc.

7 → Conjunction → A Conjunction is a word used to join two words or sentences.

Ex → Two and two make four.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Mohan ran fast but he missed the train.

Interjection → An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.

To - Hurray! Ha!

Surprise - What! Aha!

Approval - Brave! Well done!

Attention - Lo! Hush!

Address - Hello! Ho!

Date # 14/05/22

Kinds of noun

- 1 # Proper Noun
- 2 # Common Noun
- 3 # Collective Noun
- 4 # Material Noun
- 5 # Abstract Noun

1 # Proper Noun # A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place of thing.

Example # Ram, Patna, Pen

2 # Common Noun # A Common noun is the Common name of a class of person, place on thing.

Common # Shared in Common by everything.

Example # Ram is a doctor

I Love to read books.

His mother is a teacher.

3 # Collective Noun # A Collective noun is the name of a group of objects, people or animals.

Example # crowd, class, Family

4 # Material Noun # A material noun is something used for making other things.

Example # Wood, Milk, Gold

5 # Abstract Noun # A Abstract noun is refer to the name of a quality, action or state.

Example # Beauty, activity, childhood.

Kinds of Pronoun

- 1 ⇒ Personal Pronoun
- 2 ⇒ Reflexive Pronoun
- 3 ⇒ Emphatic Pronoun
- 4 ⇒ Possessive Pronoun
- 5 ⇒ Demonstrative Pronoun
- 6 ⇒ Interrogative Pronoun
- 7 ⇒ Relative Pronoun
- 8 ⇒ Indefinite Pronoun
- 9 ⇒ Distributive Pronoun
- 10 ⇒ Reciprocal Pronoun

1 ⇒ Personal Pronoun ⇒ I, we, you, he, she, it, they are called Personal Pronouns. Because they all stand for the three persons.

- 1 ⇒ The person speaking (First person)
- 2 ⇒ The person spoken to (Second Person)
- 3 ⇒ The Person spoken of (Third Person)

2 ⇒ Reflexive Pronoun ⇒ They are used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject.

Ex ⇒ My self, Herself, himself etc.

3 ⇒ Interrogative Pronoun ⇒ They are used to ask questions.

Ex ⇒ Who, Where, Why etc.

4 ⇒ Reciprocal Pronoun ⇒ It is used when 2 or more person are doing something of same type

Ex ⇒ (each other, one another etc)

5 ⇒ Demonstrative Pronoun ⇒ They are used to point to a specific person, place or thing.

Ex ⇒ This, that, these etc.

6 ⇒ Possessive Pronoun ⇒ It is used to show property of someone.

Ex ⇒ mine, yours, our etc

7 ⇒ Relative Pronoun ⇒ A relative pronoun does what it says - it takes an idea and relates it to a person or a thing.

Ex ⇒ who, which, whom etc.

8 ⇒ Indefinite Pronoun ⇒ A pronoun that does not refer to any person, amount or thing in particular.

Ex ⇒ Anything, something, anyone etc.

9 ⇒ Distributive Pronoun ⇒ The pronoun which is used as distribution of a noun is called Distributive Pronoun.

Ex ⇒ Each, either, Neither etc.

~~10~~ ⇒

Kinds of Adjective

- 1 ⇒ Possessive Adjective
- 2 ⇒ Demonstrative Adjective
- 3 ⇒ Indefinite Adjective
- 4 ⇒ Interrogative Adjective
- 5 ⇒ Present participle Adjectives
- 6 ⇒ Past participle Adjectives
- 7 ⇒ Adjective of Quality

Possessive Adjective ⇒ A Possessive adjective is an adjective that modifies a noun by identifying who has ownership or possession of it.

Example ⇒ My, Mine, Ours, etc.

Demonstrative Adjective ⇒ A Demonstrative Adjective is an adjective used to specifically describe the position of something or someone in space or time.

Ex ⇒ This, That, These

Indefinite Adjective ⇒ An adjective that describes a noun in a non-specific sense.

Ex ⇒ all, any, anything

Interrogative Adjective ⇒ An adjective that modifies a noun or pronoun in order to ask a question.

Ex ⇒ what, which, whose

Present participle Adjective ⇨ When a verb (base form) + ing is used as the adjectives in sentences.

Ex ⇨ reading, crossing, playing etc.

Past Participle Adjective ⇨ A Past Participle ends with 'ed', 'd', 't' or 'n' and is used to indicate an action as completed.

Ex ⇨ Driven, broken, shattered.

Adjective of Quality ⇨ These words express the kinds, quality of a person place or things.

Ex ⇨ Honest, Beautiful, Big.

Kinds of Verb

- 1 ⇨ Regular Verb
- 2 ⇨ Irregular Verb
- 3 ⇨ Linking Verb
- 4 ⇨ Transitive Verb
- 5 ⇨ Intransitive Verb

Regular Verb ⇨ Regular Verb are verb whose past tense versions are formed by adding an-ed to the end.

Ex ⇨ Walk, climb, decide,

Irregular Verb ⇨ A verb in which the past tense is not formed by adding the usual-ed ending.

Ex ⇨ drive, drove, cut, got.

Linking Verbs ⇨ An intransitive verb that connects a subject with a word or words in the predicate.

look, feel, taste

Transitive Verb ⇨ A transitive verb exerts its action on a direct object to express a complete thought.

Sent, took, Passed

Intransitive Verb ⇨ A verb that does not need a direct object to complete its

meaning

Run, sleep, travel.

Kinds of Adverb

Adverb of manner

Adverb of place

Adverb of time

Adverb of frequency

Adverb of certainty

Adverb of degree

Adverb of manner ⇨ An adverb (such as quickly or slowly) that describes how and in what way an action, denoted by a verb, is carried out.

gently, well, greedily.

Adverb of Place ⇒ Adverbs of place answer the question "where"? It describes where something happens.

Ex ⇒ Somewhere, down, nearby.

Adverb of Time ⇒ The word which expresses time and tell us when something happens is called 'adverb of time'.

Ex ⇒ now, Tomorrow

Adverb of Frequency ⇒ An adverb of frequency tells us how often something takes place.

Ex ⇒ always, usually, normally

Adverb of certainty ⇒ Adverb of certainty express how certain or sure we feel about an action or event.

Ex ⇒ undoubtedly, clearly, definitely.

Adverb of degree ⇒ Adverbs of degree tell us about the intensity of something.
very, completely, extremely.

Kinds of Preposition

- 1 ⇒ Simple Preposition
- 2 ⇒ Double Preposition
- 3 ⇒ Compound Preposition
- 4 ⇒ Participle Preposition
- 5 ⇒ Phrase Preposition

Simple Preposition ⇒ Prepositions which consists only one word

Ex ⇒ in, on, at

Compound Preposition ⇒ Prepositions which consists of two or more words.

Ex ⇒ instead of, in the middle of, by the side of etc.

Double Preposition ⇒ The double preposition is a proposition that is made by combining two simple prepositions.

Ex ⇒ Into, onto, inside. etc.

Participle preposition definition ⇒ Participle Preposition consists of words that end in "ing".

Ex ⇒ during, concerning, including.

Phrase Preposition ⇒ A prepositional ph containing a preposition, a noun or pronoun object of the preposition, and any modifiers of the object.

Ex ⇒ By, AT, for, IN, ON etc.

Kinds of Conjunction

- 1 → Coordinating Conjunction
- 2 → Correlative Conjunction
- 3 → Subordinating Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction → A Coordinating Conjunction is a word that joins two elements of equal grammatical rank and syntactic importance.

Ex → for, but, yet, etc.

Correlative Conjunction → Correlative conjunction are conjunctions used to illustrate how words or phrases within a sentence relate to each other.

Ex → both, and, Not only, but also, etc.

Subordinating Conjunction → A subordinating conjunction can start a sentence. We use a comma to separate it from the main clause.

Ex → and, because, though, etc.

Kinds of Interjection

The interjection of greeting

The interjection of attention

The Interjection of surprise

The interjection of approval

The interjection of sorrow.

The interjection of greeting \Rightarrow Interjection of greeting are use to greet a person or express the sense of concern for him.
Hello, hi, hey, etc.

The interjection of approval \Rightarrow Interjection for approval express an intense approval on something that has occurred.
Bravo, Well done, brilliant etc.

The interjection of attention \Rightarrow Interjection of attention are used to draw the attention of someone.
look, listen, behold etc.

The interjection of surprise \Rightarrow They express the feeling of surprise.
What, oh, ah, eh, etc

The interjection of sorrow \Rightarrow These words are used to represent an immense sense of sorrow regret
Ah! Oh! Alas! etc.