

PRESENTATION ON PARTS OF SPEECH





TYPES OF NOUNS

1 CONCRETE NOUNS

Common Nouns Proper Nouns
E.g. car, dog, Richard, London, etc.

2 ABSTRACT NOUNS

E.g. drawback, fraction, holdout, uptake, joy, fiction, etc.

3 COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

E.g. pen, book, girl, chair, water, rice, etc.

4 COLLECTIVE NOUNS

E.g. school, colony, class, bunch, etc.

5 COMPOUND NOUNS

E.g. myself, cowboy, boyfriend, classmate, output, etc.

6 POSSESSIVE NOUNS

E.g. boy's ball, girl's doll, my friend's house, teacher's books, etc.

7 REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

E.g. cars, bags, pens, books, girls, boys, etc.

Types of nouns?-

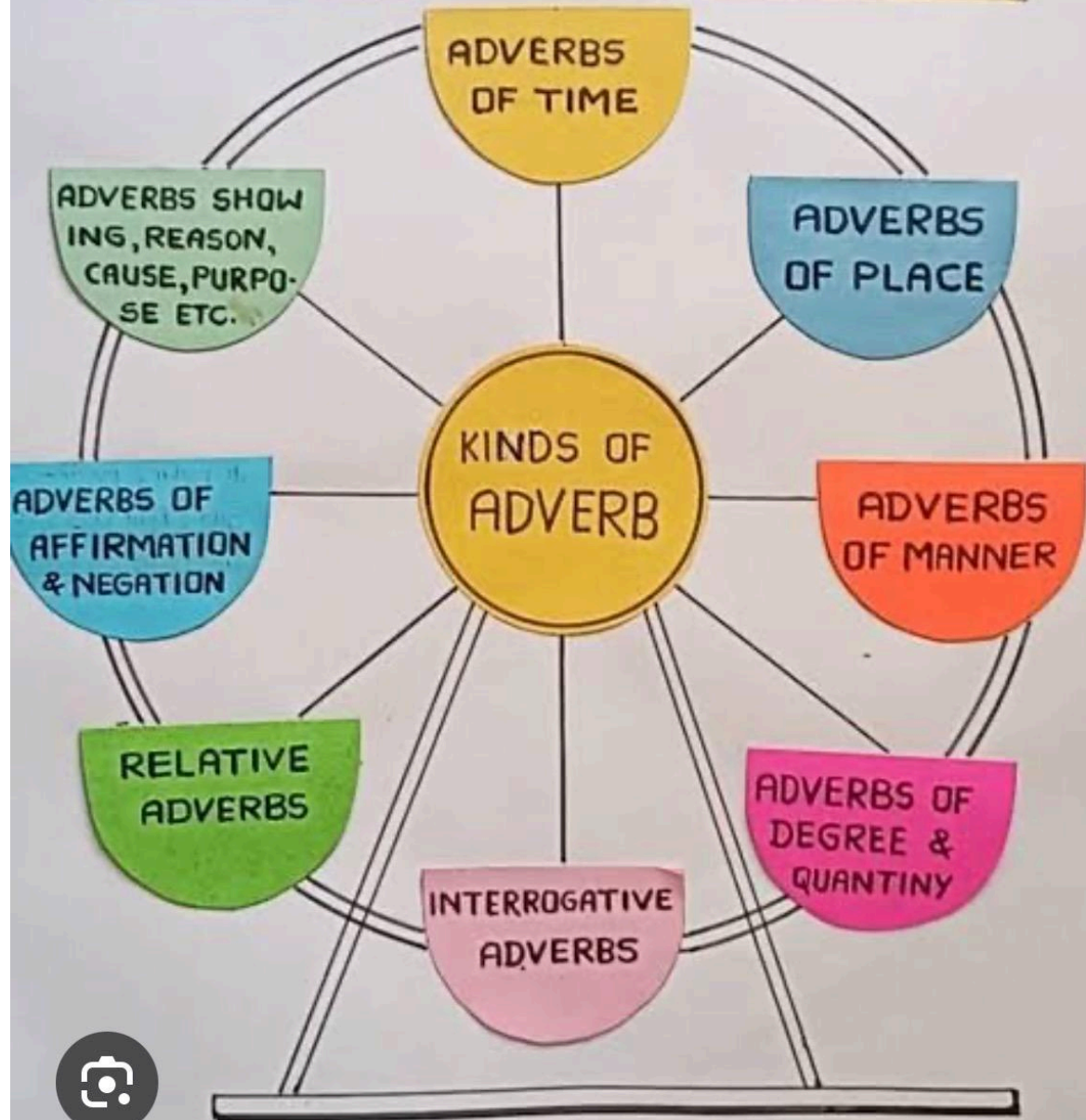


8 IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

E.g. men, women, people, feet, teeth, children, etc.

ADVERB

ADVERB ARE WORDS THAT MODIFY A VERB, AN ADJECTIVE, ANOTHER A WHOLE CLAUSE OR SENTENCE.





Adjective Chart

Adjective Type	Definition	Words	Examples
Descriptive Adjectives	Describe the quality or kind of a noun	happy, dark, shiny, old, strong	The happy child played in the park.
Quantitative Adjectives	Indicate the quantity of a noun	several, numerous, little, few, many	She found several errors in the report.
Demonstrative Adjectives	Point out specific nouns	that, those, this, these	That book is very interesting.
Possessive Adjectives	Show ownership or possession	my, your, his, her, its, our, their	Their house is at the end of the street.
Interrogative Adjectives	Used in questions	which, what, whose	What options do we have?



Types of verbs with definition

Action Verbs

Definition:

Action verbs tell us what someone or something is doing.

Regular Verbs

Definition:

Regular verbs form their past tense by adding -ed to the base form.

Irregular Verbs

Definition:

Irregular verbs do not follow a regular pattern when forming their past tense.

Transitive Verbs

Definition:

Transitive verbs need a direct object to complete their meaning.

Intransitive Verbs

Definition:

Intransitive verbs do not need a direct object; they make sense on their own

Modal Verbs

Definition:

Modal verbs express possibility, ability, permission, or obligation.



Declarative - a statement

Examples:

My math test is tomorrow.
I'm going to the park after school.



Interrogative - a question

Examples:

Have you seen my sunglasses?
How do you play this game?



Types of Sentences

Exclamatory - an exclamation

Examples:

This is the best cake I've ever tasted!



There's a shark in the water!

Imperative - a command

Examples:

Do your homework, please.
Clean your room!



TYPES OF PRONOUN

Personal



Represent people,
place or thing

- I, me, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, they, them
- I came to see you today.

Possessive



Show ownership

- who, whom, which, that, whose
- That bike is mine

Demonstrative

Point to something



- This, that, these, those
- This is my book

Relative

Relate one part of
sentence to another

- who, whom, which, that, whose
- Kevin welcomed Darla who was his neighbor.

Reflexive

Emphasize or reflect back to
someone or something else

- Myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves
- This is my book

Indefinite

Make non specific
reference

- All, another, any, anybody, each, few, many, nobody, none, etc.
- Nobody was home

Reciprocal



Expresses mutual action

- Each other, one another
- Romeo and Juliet love each other.

Interrogative

Ask question



- Who, whom, what
- Who are you

Types of Conjunctions in English

Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

for, and, nor, but, or,
yet, so

F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.



Subordinating Conjunctions

after	even though
although	every time
as	if
as far as	in order that
as if	since
as long as	so
as soon as	so that
as though	than
because	though
before	unless
even if	until
when	whenever
where	whereas
wherever	while

Correlative Conjunctions

either...or
not only...but
(also)
neither...nor
both...and
whether...or
just as...so
the...the
as...as
as much...as
no sooner...
than
rather...than