



# **SRI AKILANDESWARI WOMEN'S COLLEGE**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH**

**TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH**

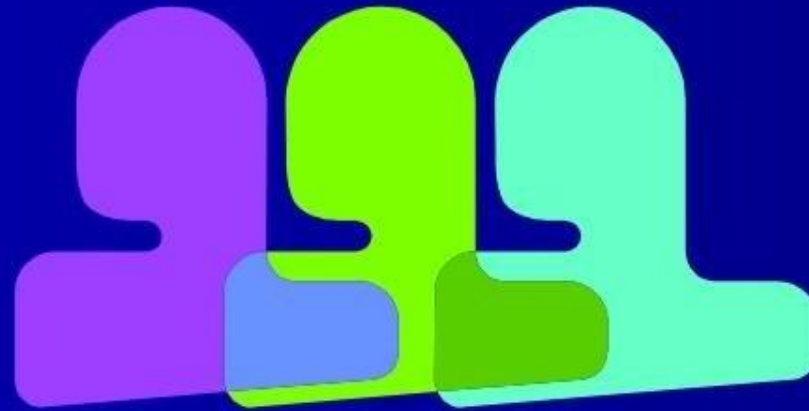
**CLASS: UG ENGLISH**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.**

What are the parts  
of speech?!

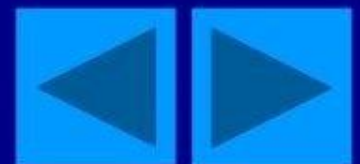


# Parts of Speech



# Introduction

In this interactive lesson, you will learn the eight different parts of speech. After learning how to identify the different parts of speech, there will be a short quiz to demonstrate your proficiency on the subject.



# How To Navigate the Lesson



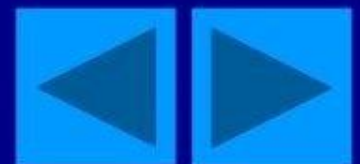
This is the "Home" icon. Click this to go back to the Main Menu screen (which is the next screen)



This is the "Back" icon. Click on this to go to the previous slide.



This is the "Forward" icon. Click on this to go to the next slide.



# Main Menu

Click on which lesson you want to learn, or click on the quiz to challenge yourself!

■ Verbs

■ Nouns

■ Pronouns

■ Adjectives

■ Adverbs

■ Prepositions

■ Conjunctions

■ Interjections

■ **Take the Parts of Speech Quiz!**



# Verbs

## ■ What is a **verb**?

- The verb is perhaps the most important part of the sentence. A **verb** or compound verb asserts something about the subject of the sentence and express actions, events, or states of being. The verb or compound verb is the critical element of the predicate of a sentence.



Verb: "bite"



Verb: "walk"



Verb: "explode"



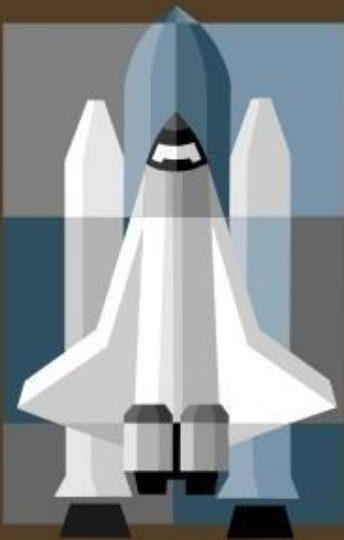
# Examples of Verbs

- Dracula **bites** his victims on the neck.
  - The verb "bites" describes the action Dracula takes.
- In early October, Giselle **will plant** twenty tulip bulbs.
  - Here the compound verb "will plant" describes an action that will take place in the future.
- My first teacher **was** Miss Crawford, but I remember the janitor Mr. Weatherbee more vividly.
  - In this sentence, the verb "was" (the simple past tense of "is") identifies a particular person and the verb "remembered" describes a mental action.
- Karl Creelman bicycled around the world in 1899, but his diaries and his bicycle **were destroyed**.
  - In this sentence, the compound verb "were destroyed" describes an action which took place in the past.



# Nouns

- A **noun** is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea.



Noun: rocket




Noun: clock




Noun: wrench







Holland



March


# Types of Nouns

## ■ Proper Nouns

- You always write a **proper noun** with a capital letter, since the noun represents the name of a specific person, place, or thing. The names of days of the week, months, historical documents, institutions, organizations, religions, their holy texts and their adherents are proper nouns. A proper noun is the opposite of a common noun
- Example of Proper Noun: **Beltane** is celebrated on the first of **May**.

## ■ Common Nouns

- A **common noun** is a noun referring to a person, place, or thing in a general sense -- usually, you should write it with a capital letter only when it begins a sentence. A common noun is the opposite of a proper noun.
- Example of Common Noun: According to the **sign**, the nearest **town** is 60 **miles** away.



alligator



# Types of Nouns (continued)

## ■ Concrete Nouns

- A **concrete noun** is a noun which names anything (or anyone) that you can perceive through your physical senses: touch, sight, taste, hearing, or smell. A concrete noun is the opposite of a abstract noun.
- Example of **Concrete Noun**: The **judge** handed the **files** to the **clerk**.

## ■ Abstract Nouns

- An **abstract noun** is a noun which names anything which you can *not* perceive through your five physical senses, and is the opposite of a concrete noun.
- Example of an **abstract noun**: Buying the fire extinguisher was an **afterthought**.

## ■ Collective Nouns

- A **collective noun** is a noun naming a group of things, animals, or persons. You could count the individual members of the group, but you usually think of the group as a whole is generally as one unit. You need to be able to recognize collective nouns in order to maintain subject-verb agreement. A collective noun is similar to a non-countable noun, and is roughly the opposite of a countable noun.
- Example of **collective noun**: The **class** was startled by the bursting light bulb.



# Types of Nouns (continued)

## ■ Countable Nouns

- A **countable noun** (or **count noun**) is a noun with both a singular and a plural form, and it names anything (or anyone) that you can *count*. You can make a countable noun can be made plural and attach it to a plural verb in a sentence. Countable nouns are the opposite of non-countable nouns and collective nouns.
- Example of **countable noun**: Miriam found six silver **dollars** in the **toe** of a **sock**.

## ■ Non-countable Nouns

- A **non-countable noun** (or **mass noun**) is a noun which does not have a plural form, and which refers to something that you could (or would) not usually count. A non-countable noun always takes a singular verb in a sentence. Non-countable nouns are similar to collective nouns, and are the opposite of countable nouns.
- Example of a **non-countable noun**: The crew spread the **gravel** over the roadbed.



# Pronouns

- A **pronoun** can replace a noun or another pronoun. You use pronouns like "he," "which," "none," and "you" to make your sentences less cumbersome and less repetitive.
- Personal Pronoun
  - A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing and changes its form to indicate person, number, gender, and case.



Pronoun: she



Pronoun: he



Pronoun: they



# Types of Pronouns (continued)

## ■ Subjective Personal Pronouns

- A **subjective personal pronoun** indicates that the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence. The subjective personal pronouns are "I," "you," "she," "he," "it," "we," "you," "they."
- Example of a subjective **personal pronoun**: **You** are surely the strangest child **I** have ever met.

## ■ Objective Personal Pronouns

- An **objective personal pronoun** indicates that the pronoun is acting as an object of a verb, compound verb, preposition, or infinitive phrase. The objective personal pronouns are: "me," "you," "her," "him," "it," "us," "you," and "them."
- Example of an objective **personal pronoun**: Give the list to **me**.

## ■ Possessive Personal Pronouns

- A **possessive pronoun** indicates that the pronoun is acting as a marker of possession and defines who owns a particular object or person. The **possessive personal pronouns** are "mine," "yours," "hers," "his," "its," "ours," and "theirs." Note that possessive personal pronouns are very similar to possessive adjectives like "my," "her," and "their."
- Example of a **possessive personal pronoun**: The smallest gift is **mine**.



# Types of Pronouns (continued)

## ■ Demonstrative Pronouns

- A **demonstrative pronoun** points to and identifies a noun or a pronoun. "This" and "these" refer to things that are nearby either in space or in time, while "that" and "those" refer to things that are farther away in space or time.
- Example of a subjective **demonstrative pronoun**: **This** is puny; **that** is the tree I want.

## ■ Interrogative Pronoun

- An **interrogative pronoun** is used to ask questions. The interrogative pronouns are "who," "whom," "which," "what" and the compounds formed with the suffix "ever" ("whoever," "whomever," "whichever," and "whatever"). Note that either "which" or "what" can also be used as an interrogative adjective, and that "who," "whom," or "which" can also be used as a relative pronoun.
- Example of an interrogative pronoun: **Whom** do you think we should invite?

## ■ Relative Pronouns

- You can use a **relative pronoun** is used to link one phrase or clause to another phrase or clause. The relative pronouns are "who," "whom," "that," and "which." The compounds "whoever," "whomever," and "whichever" are also relative pronouns.
- Example of a **relative pronoun**: **Whoever** broke the window will have to replace it.



# Types of Pronouns (continued)

## ■ Indefinite Pronouns

- An **indefinite pronoun** is a pronoun referring to an identifiable but not specified person or thing. An indefinite pronoun conveys the idea of all, any, none, or some.
- Example of a indefinite pronoun: **Many** were invited to the lunch but only twelve showed up.

## ■ Reflexive Pronouns

- You can use a **reflexive pronoun** to refer back to the subject of the clause or sentence.
- Example of a reflexive pronoun: Diabetics give **themselves** insulin shots several times a day

## ■ Intensive Pronouns

- An **intensive pronoun** is a pronoun used to emphasize its antecedent. Intensive pronouns are identical in form to reflexive pronouns.
- Example of an intensive pronoun: The Prime Minister **himself** said that he would lower taxes.



# Adjectives

- An **adjective** modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words. An adjective usually precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modifies.



Adjective: yellow



Adjective: broken



Adjective: smelly








our

# Types of Adjectives




your

## ■ Possessive Adjectives

- A **possessive adjective** ("my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," "their") is similar or identical to a possessive pronoun; however, it is used as an adjective and modifies a noun or a noun phrase, as in the following sentences:
- Example of a **possessive adjective**: What is **your** phone number.

## ■ Demonstrative Adjectives

- The **demonstrative adjectives** "this," "these," "that," "those," and "what" are identical to the demonstrative pronouns, but are used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrases,
- Example of a **demonstrative adjective**: Even though my friend preferred **those** plates, I bought these.



those



# Types of Adjectives (continued)

## ■ Interrogative Adjectives

- An **interrogative adjective** ("which" or "what") is like an interrogative pronoun, except that it modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own (see also demonstrative adjectives and possessive adjectives):
- Example of an interrogative adjective: **What** book are you reading?

## ■ Indefinite Adjectives

- An **indefinite adjective** is similar to an indefinite pronoun, except that it modifies a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.
- Example of an indefinite adjective: **Many** people believe that corporations are under-taxed.





# Adverbs

- An **adverb** can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase, or a clause. An adverb indicates manner, time, place, cause, or degree and answers questions such as "how," "when," "where," "how much". It is often identified because of its "-ly" ending.
  - Example of an adverb: The midwives waited **patiently** through a long labor.
- **Conjunctive Adverbs**
  - You can use a **conjunctive adverb** to join two clauses together. Some of the most common conjunctive adverbs are "also," "consequently," "finally," "furthermore," "hence," "however," "incidentally," "indeed," "instead," "likewise," "meanwhile," "nevertheless," "next," "nonetheless," "otherwise," "still," "then," "therefore," and "thus." A conjunctive adverb is *not* strong enough to join two independent clauses without the aid of a semicolon.
  - Example of a conjunctive adverb: The government has cut university budgets; **consequently**, class sizes have been increased.



# Prepositions

- A **preposition** links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence.
  - Example of a **preposition**: The book is **on** the table.



- Example of a **preposition**: The book is **beside** the table.



# Prepositional Phrase

- A **prepositional phrase** is made up of the preposition, its object and any associated adjectives or adverbs. A prepositional phrase can function as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.
  - The most common prepositions are "about," "above," "across," "after," "against," "along," "among," "around," "at," "before," "behind," "below," "beneath," "beside," "between," "beyond," "but," "by," "despite," "down," "during," "except," "for," "from," "in," "inside," "into," "like," "near," "of," "off," "on," "onto," "out," "outside," "over," "past," "since," "through," "throughout," "till," "to," "toward," "under," "underneath," "until," "up," "upon," "with," "within," and "without."
  - Example of a **prepositional phrase**: The spider crawled slowly **along** the banister.



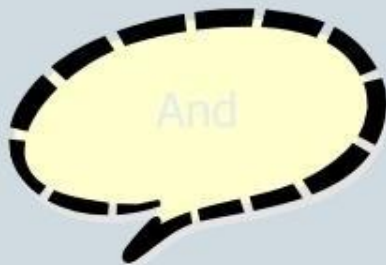
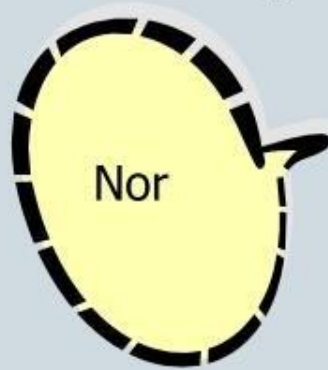
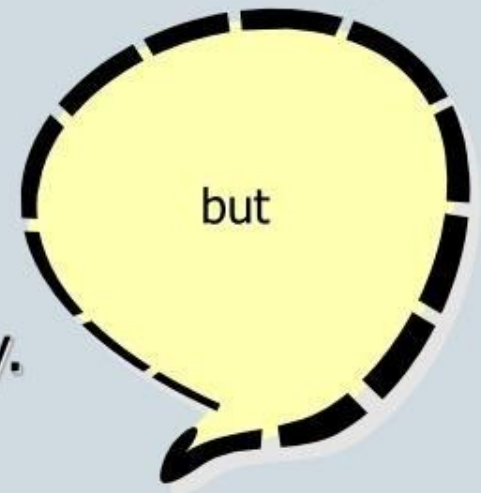
# Conjunctions



- You can use a **conjunction** to link words, phrases, and clauses.

– Examples of a conjunction:

- I ate the pizza **and** the pasta.
- Call the movers **when** you are ready.



# Conjunctions

## ■ Coordinating Conjunctions

- You use a **coordinating conjunction** ("and," "but," "or," "nor," "for," "so," or "yet") to join individual words, phrases, and independent clauses. Note that you can also use the conjunctions "but" and "for" as prepositions.
- Examples of a **coordinating conjunction**: Lilacs **and** violets are usually purple.

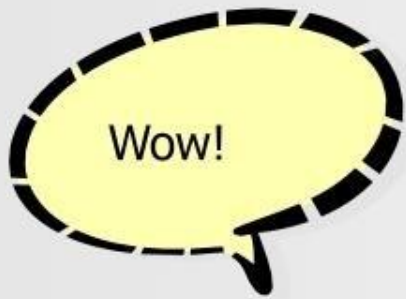
## ■ Subordinating Conjunctions

- A **subordinating conjunction** introduces a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among the independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s). The most common subordinating conjunctions are "after," "although," "as," "because," "before," "how," "if," "once," "since," "than," "that," "though," "till," "until," "when," "where," "whether," and "while."
- Example of a **subordinating conjunctions**: **After** she had learned to drive, Alice felt more independent.

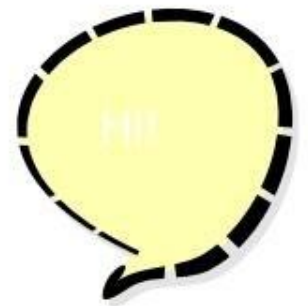
## ■ Correlative Conjunctions

- **Correlative conjunctions** always appear in pairs -- you use them to link equivalent sentence elements. The most common correlative conjunctions are "both...and," "either...or," "neither...nor," "not only...but also," "so...as," and "whether...or." (Technically correlative conjunctions consist simply of a coordinating conjunction linked to an adjective or adverb.)
- Example of a **correlative conjunction**: Bring **either** a Jello salad **or** a potato salad.

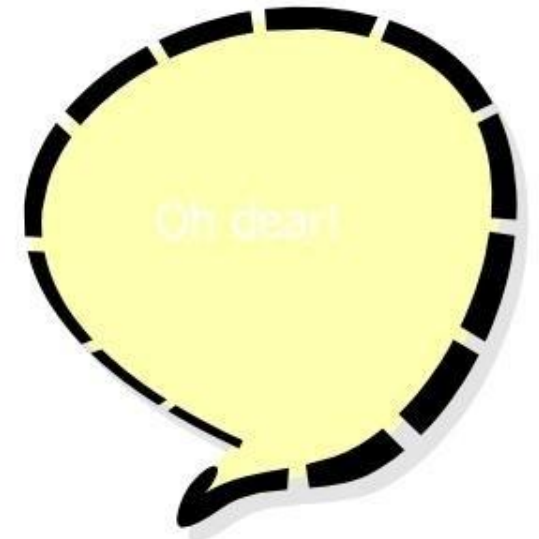
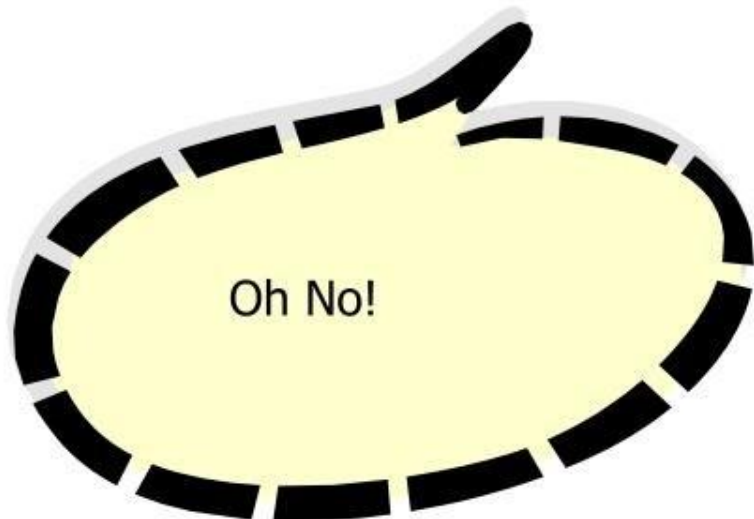




# Interjections



- An **interjection** is a word added to a sentence to convey emotion. It is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence. You usually follow an interjection with an exclamation mark. Interjections are uncommon in formal academic prose, except in direct quotations.
  - Example of an interjection:
    - **Ouch**, that hurt!
    - **Hey!** Watch Out!





# Parts of Speech Quiz

- There will be five questions to answer.
- Clicking on the correct answer will take you to the next question.
- When you are finished, please start the slide show over for the next person.
- Click on the next slide to go to the first question.



# Question 1

“This movie is particularly interesting to feminist film theorists, **for** the screenplay was written by Mae West.”

What part of speech is the highlighted word?

- A. Coordinating conjunction
- B. Correlative conjunction
- C. Demonstrative pronoun



Correct!

The answer is a A) coordinating conjunction! In this example, the coordinating conjunction "for" is used to link two independent clauses.

Click [here](#) to go to the next question!



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not B) correlative conjunction.
- What type of part of speech his used to connect two independent clauses?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not c) Demonstrative pronoun
- What type of part of speech his used to connect two independent clauses?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



# Question 2

“**Justice** often seems to slip out of our grasp.”

What part of speech is the highlighted word?

- A. Concrete Noun
- B. Relative Pronoun
- C. Abstract Noun



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not A) concrete noun.
- What type of part of speech names anything which you can *not* perceive through your five physical senses.
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not B) relative pronoun noun.
- What type of part of speech names anything which you can *not* perceive through your five physical senses?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.





Correct!

The answer is a C) abstract noun! An **abstract noun** is a noun which names anything which you can *not* perceive through your five physical senses, and is the opposite of a concrete noun.

Click [here](#) to go to the next question.



# Question 3

“The smallest gift is **mine.**”

What part of speech is the highlighted word?

- A. Subjective Personal Pronoun
- B. Possessive Personal Pronoun
- C. Intensive Pronoun



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not A) subjective personal pronoun.
- What type of part of speech indicates that the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence?
- Please click the [here](#) to choose another answer.



Correct!

The answer is a B) possessive personal pronoun! A **subjective personal pronoun** indicates that the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence. The subjective personal pronouns are "I," "you," "she," "he," "it," "we," "you," "they."

Click [here](#) to go to the next question.



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not C) Intensive Pronoun.
- What type of part of speech indicates that the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence?
- Please click the [here](#) button to choose another answer.



# Question 4

**Which** plants should be watered twice a week?"

What part of speech is the highlighted word?

- A. Interjection
- B. Interrogative Adjective
- C. Demonstrative Adjective



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not A) Interjection.
- What type of part of speech modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



Correct!

The answer is a B) Interrogative Adjective! An **interrogative adjective** ("which" or "what") is like an interrogative pronoun, except that it modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own?

Click [here](#) to go to the final question.





# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not C) Demonstrative Adjective.
- What type of part of speech modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



# Question 5

“The crowd waited patiently for three hours; **finally**, the doors to the stadium were opened.”

What part of speech is the highlighted word?

- A. Possessive Adjective
- B. Conjunction
- C. Conjunctive Adverb



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not A) Possessive Adjective.
- What type of part of speech can you use to join two clauses together?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



# Incorrect Answer

- The answer is not B) Conjunction.
- What type of part of speech can you use to join two clauses together?
- Please click [here](#) to choose another answer.



Correct!

The answer is a C) Conjunctive Adverb! You can use a **conjunctive adverb** to join two clauses together. Some of the most common conjunctive adverbs are "also," "consequently," "finally," "furthermore," "hence," "however," "incidentally," "indeed," "instead," "likewise," "meanwhile," "nevertheless," "next," "nonetheless," "otherwise," "still," "then," "therefore," and "thus."

Click the forward button to continue.



# Congratulations!

- You have completed the lesson on parts of speech and made it through the quiz!
- Please click on the button below to restart the slide show for the next student.

