

Daffodil International School, EV
Module 1 on Parts of Speech
Class-VI; Subject- English

A part of speech **describes the role a word plays in a sentence.** There are **eight(08)** parts of speech in the English language: **noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.**

Nouns ____ A noun is a word that names **person, place, concept, or object.**

DIFFERENT TYPES OF NOUN:

Concrete Noun ____ noun that refers to something that can be seen, touched, tasted, heard, or smelt

Ex: a dog, a ball, or an ice cream cone

Proper Noun ____ name of a particular person or place.

For example: Richard was a good king, Africa is a very large country.

Common Noun ____ refer to the names of things in general.(a common name for all types of thing/profession)

For example: He is a boy, I love flower

Collective Noun ____ nouns that indicate a number of persons or things taken together and spoken of as a whole.

For example: crowd (of people), army (of soldiers), flock (of sheep)

Material Noun ____ the name of matter or objects of which other things are made.

Ex—plastic, glass, paper, rubber, water, milk, butter, oil, ghee, ice, sugar, bread, clay, gold, silver, iron.

Countable Noun ____ the names of objects or people that we can count.

For example: table, pencil, pear, dog, child

Uncountable Noun ____ the names of things that we cannot count. They include substances and abstract things.

For example: milk, water, salt, truth

(Above all nouns are included in concrete noun.)

Abstract Nouns ____ the name of a quality or feelings or relation that cannot be seen.

For example: - bravery, softness, foolishness, love, friendship.

Pronoun

A pronoun is used to refer to a noun/noun phrase, or nouns/noun phrases; instead of the repeated use of the same noun(s)/noun phrase(s).

Example: Michael is a good boy. He gets up early in the morning.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF PRONOUN:

Pronoun Type	Members of the Subclass	Example
Possessive (express ownership or possession)	<i>mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs</i>	The white car is <i>mine</i>
Reflexive (an <u>object</u> that refers to the same person or thing as the <u>subject</u> .)	<i>myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves</i>	He injured <i>himself</i> playing football
Reciprocal (expresses a mutual relationship)	<i>each other, one another</i>	They really hate <i>each other</i>
Relative (describe nouns or other pronouns as a linker)	<i>that, which, who, whose, whom, where, when</i>	The book <i>that</i> you gave me was really boring
Demonstrative (used to point to specific people or things)	<i>this, that, these, those</i>	<i>This</i> is a new car
Interrogative (used to ask a question)	<i>who, what, why, where, when, whatever</i>	<i>What</i> did he say to you?
Indefinite (doesn't specifically identify what it is referring to)	<i>anything, anybody, anyone, something, somebody, someone, nothing, nobody, none, no one</i>	There's <i>something</i> in my shoe

Verb

Verb shows an action or an ongoing condition. It is considered as the heart of a sentence.

Example: Alex is going home. He loves his home.
(FOLLOW VERB MODULE FOR MORE)