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INTRODUCTION TO BASIC ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Dear Student/Parents,

1. Familiarity with Parts of Speech is the basic skill in English Language. After you have gone through this chapter, you will be able to:
   - Identify the eight main parts of speech.
   - Use parts of speech in sentences.

2. The Eight Parts of Speech: What are parts of speech? It is a category that describes the role a word plays in a sentence. There are eight parts of speech that make our sentences complete. These are:
   - Noun
   - Pronoun
   - Verb
   - Adjective
   - Adverb
   - Preposition
   - Conjunction
   - Interjection

3. Now we explain the parts of speech one by one in an easy way with examples.

   a) Noun: What is noun in English Grammar? Noun is defined as 'the name of a person, place, thing, idea or any kind of feeling'. Some nouns are:
   - Man
   - Ramesh
   - Sita
   - Table
   - Computer
   - Police
   - Death
   - Advice
   - Africa
   - Sweets
   - Hatred
   - Jealousy
   - Market

   Examples:
   - **Anger** destroys several things.
   - A good **man** always speaks the truth.
   - **Brihadeeshvara Temple** is situated in **India**.
   - **Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib** is situated in **Pakistan**.
   - **Renu** will go to the **market**.
   - The **boy** is playing **cricket**.

   b) Pronoun: What is pronoun? Pronoun is 'the word that is used in the place of a noun'.

Example: She is my teacher.

He is a kind person.

c) Verb: What is verb? All of us are familiar with the word verb. It is defined as 'the word which expresses the action of a noun'. It is basically an action that a noun performs. Some verbs are:

- Read
- Roar
- Visit
- Write

Example: Ramesh is **writing** a letter.

She is **reading** a book.

Will she **visit** the zoo?

The tiger is roaring in the cage.

d) Adjective: What is an adjective? An adjective is quantified as 'the word that adds to the meaning of a noun or pronoun'. It basically qualifies the noun and pronoun. Some adjectives are:

- Best
- Good

- Pretty
- Fast

- Clever
- Cheap

- **Example:** Sita has **beautiful** hair.

Ramesh is a **good** boy.

Sasha is my **best** friend.

We are the **best** players of Kabaddi.

e) Adverb: What is an adverb? An adverb is defined as 'the word which qualifies an adjective, a verb or another adverb'

Example: The girl runs **slowly.** (Qualifying the verb 'runs')

She speaks **very** quickly. (Qualifying the adverb 'quickly)

Rohan sings **loudly**. (Qualifying the verb 'sings')

f) Preposition: Prepositions are defined as 'the class of words that indicates the relationship between nouns, pronouns and other words in a sentence.' Sometimes they come before a noun and sometimes after it.

Example: The book is lying **on** the table.

I usually work late **at** night.

g) Conjunction: The 'conjunction' is a word which joins two sentences and sometimes two words. Some words are:

- And
- Still

- Either
- Or

- Not only
- Too

- Otherwise
- So
- As
- However
- Such
- That
- Else
- Unless
- Until

Example: Birds fly **but** dogs don't.

He is just 10 year old **and** working hard.

He is a brave **but** his brother is a coward.

h) Interjection: The 'interjection' is a word which expresses some sudden feeling or emotion. These are used in exclamatory sentence, which express some sudden joy, sorrow or surprise. Some Interjections are:

- Oh!
- Gosh!
- Wow!
- Good!
- Ouch!

Example: **Ouch!** That hurt.

Oh! Where are you going?

Bravo! The team won the match.

Exercise

Name the Part of Speech of each word in bold in the following sentences. Give your reason for the classification:

1. Soma **rarely** lives in that village.
   (a) Adjective   (b) Adverb
   (c) Noun   (d) Pronoun
2. The **bad** effects of caffeine are well known.
   (a) Adjective   (b) Verb
   (c) Preposition   (d) Adverb
3. The Police Inspector told us all **about** the raid.
   (a) Noun   (b) Verb
   (c) Preposition   (d) Pronoun
4. Without warning, one of the screws came **away**.
   (a) Noun   (b) Verb
   (c) Adjective   (d) Adverb
5. Hindus **fast** during the Navratras.
   (a) Verb   (b) Adverb
   (c) Noun   (d) Adjective
6. The **boys** went away for a week.
   (a) Verb   (b) Pronoun
   (c) Noun   (d) Preposition
7. He is **in** the Board of Directors.
   (a) Adverb   (b) Preposition
   (c) Adjective   (d) Noun
8. Your niece is very **pretty**.
   (a) Adjective   (b) Verb
   (c) Adverb   (d) Noun
9. The **down** metro train is late.
   (a) Verb   (b) Preposition
   (c) Adjective   (d) Adverb

10. The teacher will watch **while** you study.

(a) Conjunction   (b) Noun

(c) Pronoun   (d) Verb

Choose the correct option :

11. Identify the noun in the following sentence:

The dog ran across the park.

a) dog   b) ran

c) across   d) the

12. Choose the pronoun in this sentence:

She loves to read books every evening.

a) loves   b) she

c) books   d) evening

13. Find the verb in this sentence:

The children played in the garden.

a) children   b) played

c) garden   d) the

14. Which word is an adjective in the following sentence?

He bought a red car yesterday.

a) bought   b) red

c) car   d) yesterday

15. Identify the adverb in this sentence:

She quickly completed her homework.

a) she   b) quickly

c) completed d) homework

16. Which word is a conjunction in this sentence?

I wanted to go outside, but it started to rain.

a) wanted   b) but

c) started   d) rain

17. Find the preposition in the given sentence:

The cat is sitting under the table.

a) cat   b) under

c) sitting   d) table

18. Choose the interjection in this sentence:

Wow! That was an amazing performance.

a) that   b) was

c) wow   d) amazing

19. Which word is a determiner in this sentence?

I have three apples in my bag.

a) three   b) have

c) apples   d) bag

20. Identify the correct article in this sentence:

She found an old book in the library.

a) found   b) an

c) book   d) library

Explanation

1. **b) Adverb**
   'Rarely' is an adverb because it tells us how often Soma lives in the village. Adverbs describe verbs (action words), and here it describes 'lives'.

2. **a) Adjective**
   'Bad' is an adjective because it describes the noun 'effects'. Adjectives are describing words that tell us more about noun or pronoun.

3. **c) Preposition**
   'About' is a preposition because it shows the relationship between 'told' and 'raid'. Prepositions are words that tell us where, when or how things are connected.

4. **d) Adverb**
   'Away' is an adverb because it tells us where the screw came - it describes the verb 'came'.

5. **a) Verb**
   'Fast' is a verb here because it shows action. Verbs are action words that tell us what someone or something does.

6. **c) Noun**
   'Boys' is a noun because it is the name of people. Nouns are naming words for people, places or things.

7. **b) Preposition**
   'In' is a preposition because it shows the relationship between 'he' and 'Board of Directors' - it tells us where he is.

8. **a) Adjective**
   Pretty is an adjective because it describes the noun 'niece'.

9. **c) Adjective**
   'Down' is an adjective here because it describes the noun 'train'. It tells us which train we're talking about.

10. **a) Conjunction**
    'While' is a conjunction because it joins two parts of the sentence: 'the teacher will watch' and 'you study'. Conjunctions are joining words.

11. **a) Dog**
    The dog ran across the park.
    Dog →Noun - names an animal.
    Ran → Verb (action).
    Across → Preposition (shows relationship).
    The → Article.

12. **b) She**
    She loves to read books every evening.
    She→ Pronoun - replaces a noun, referring to a person.
    Loves → Verb.
    Books → Noun.
    Evening → Noun.

13. **b) played**
    The children played in the garden.
    Played → Verb - shows action.
    Children → Noun.
    Garden → Noun.
    The → Article.

14. **b) red**
    He bought a red car yesterday.

Red → Adjective - describes the noun 'car'.

Bought → Verb.

Car → Noun.

Yesterday → Adverb.

15. b) quickly

She quickly completed her homework.

Quickly → Adverb - modifies the verb 'completed'.

She → Pronoun.

Completed → Verb.

Homework → Noun.

16. b) but

I wanted to go outside, but it started to rain.

But → Conjunction - joins two clauses.

Wanted → Verb.

Started → Verb.

Rain → Noun.

17. b) under

The cat is sitting under the table.

Under → Preposition - shows location of the cat relative to the table.

Cat → Noun.

Sitting → Verb.

Table → Noun.

18. c) wow

Wow! That was an amazing performance.

Wow → Interjection - expresses emotion.

That → Pronoun.

Was → Verb.

Amazing → Adjective.

19. a) three

I have three apples in my bag.

Three → Determiner - quantifies 'apples'.

Have → Verb.

Apples → Noun.

Bag → Noun.

20. b) An

She found an old book in the library.

An → Article - indefinite article before a vowel sound.

Found → Verb.

Book → Noun.

Library → Noun.