

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS

Nouns refer to/ name a persons, animals, places, things, ideas, or events

Noun can be a/an -

- **Person** – a name for a person: - Max, Julie, Catherine, Michel, Bob, etc.
- **Animal** – a name for an animal: - dog, cat, cow, kangaroo, etc.
- **Place** – a name for a place: - London, Australia, Canada, Lahore, etc.
- **Thing** – a name for a thing: - bat, ball, chair, door, house, computer, etc.
- **Idea** – A name for an idea: - devotion, superstition, happiness, excitement, etc.

Example of noun in sentences

- **Alex** is a wonderful **player**.
- **Sydney Lions** is the **team** he plays for.
- He was not born in this **country**.
- The **jug** is on the **table**.
- There is also a **pen** and a **diary** on it.
- **Truthfulness** is a **virtue** that is rare nowadays.

Different types of nouns

1. Proper Noun:

A **proper noun** is a name which refers only to a single (particular) person, place, or thing and there is no common name for it. In written English, a proper noun always begins with capital letters.

Example:

- **Melbourne** (it refers to only one particular city),
- **Steve** (refers to a particular person),
- He has a house across the **Georges** River.
- He goes for a walk by the river every **Monday**.
- His friend **Max** accompanies him.
- **Max** was born in **South Africa**.

2. Common Noun:

A **common noun** is a name for something which is **common** for many things, person, or places. It encompasses (refers) a particular type of things, person, or places.

Example:

Country (it can refer to any country, nothing in particular),

city (it can refer to any city like Melbourne, Mumbai, Toronto, etc. but nothing in particular).

So, a **common noun** is a word that indicates a person, place, thing, etc. In general and a **proper noun** is a specific one of those.

Examples:

- His **friend** accompanies him.
- They talk about **movies** and **celebrities**.
- He has a **dog** named Poppy.
- He has a **house** and a **car** also.
- He has a **house** across the **river**.
- Sydney is the **city** he lives in.

3. Abstract Noun:

An **abstract noun** is a word for something that cannot be seen but is there. It has no physical existence. Generally, it refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions.

Example: Truth, lies, happiness, sorrow, time, friendship, humor, patriotism, etc.

- **Truthfulness** is a **virtue** that is rare nowadays.
- **Honesty** depends mostly on **truthfulness** and **integrity**.
- **Childhood** is the best **time** to build it.
- Different people may have different **ideas**, **opinions**, and **beliefs**.
- But some **virtues** receive universal **acknowledgment**.

4. Concrete Noun:

A **concrete noun** is the exact opposite of abstract noun. It refers to the things we see and have physical existence.

Example: Chair, table, bat, ball, water, money, sugar, etc.

- I have a cricket **bat** in my **closet**.
- My brother has a mobile **phone**.
- Your **shirt** has a **button** short.
- Can I pet (adopt/ take) your **dog**?
- Please pass the **salt**.
- Your sweater is made of such soft **wool**.

5. Countable Noun:

The nouns that can be counted are called **countable nouns**.

Countable nouns can take an article: *a, an, the*.

Example: Chair, table, bat, ball, etc. (you can say 1 chair, 2 chairs, 3 chairs – so chairs are countable)

- I bought a **book** of neurology.
- The book has 269 **pages** in it.
- Alex has four **pencils**.
- The car contains four **seats**.
- He had a **cat** when he was young.
- The cat used to eat a **cookie** every day.

6. Non-countable Noun:

The nouns that cannot be counted are called **non-countable nouns**.

Example: Water, sugar, oil, salt, etc. (you cannot say "1 water, 2 water, 3 water" because water is not countable)

Abstract nouns and **proper nouns** are always non-countable nouns, but **common nouns** and **concrete nouns** can be both count and non-count nouns.

Examples

- I need some drinking **water**.
- Have some **juice**, please.
- Do you need some **gas** for your car?
- We need a lot of **money** for the **business**.
- Do you want some **milk**?
- How much **time** do you need?
- I need some more **time**.

7. Collective Noun:

A **collective noun** is a word for a group of things, people, or animals, etc.

Example: family, team, jury, cattle, etc.

Collective nouns can be both plural and singular

Examples:

- We waited anxiously for the **jury** to come to a verdict.
- This year's basketball **team** includes three players who are over six feet tall.
- Napoleon's **army** was finally defeated at Waterloo.
- The town **council** has approved plans to create a new park.

8. Compound Noun:

A compound noun contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun. Compound nouns can be two words written as one (closed form), such as **softball** and **toothpaste**; words that are hyphenated (hyphenated form), such as **six-pack** and **son-in-law**; or separate words (open form), such as **post office** and **upper class** that go together by meaning.

Example: six-pack, son-in-law, snowball, mailbox.

9. Material Noun

Material nouns refer to materials or substances from which things are made. Let's take the word "cotton." Cotton is an adjective when used in "*cotton* dress." However, cotton is a material noun when used to describe the crop.

Example:

- We use **cotton** from a local farm in our t-shirts.

10. Possessive Noun

Possessive nouns demonstrate ownership over something else. The best way to spot them is to look for an apostrophe.

Example:

- **Ann's** imagination ran wild as she daydreamed about her trip to Ireland.
- **Swat's** landscape is truly breathtaking.
- The **puppy's** favorite toy is the squeaky newspaper.

PRONOUNS

Pronoun Chart					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

A **pronoun** is used **in place of a specific noun** mentioned earlier in a sentence so that you don't have to keep saying/writing that particular noun.

Example:

- The coach selected several key points. **He** wanted the team to memorize **them**. ('He' replaces 'the coach'; 'them' replaces 'several key points')
- **Maria** loves **Saturday**. **It** is the day **she** gets her pocket money. (The pronoun it replaces Saturday. The pronoun she replaces Maria.)

1. Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns work as the subject of the verb in a sentence. A subject pronoun normally replaces the subject (a noun) of the previous sentence.

Example:

- Mike can't attend the party. He has gone to his grandparents.
- Marta is a good storyteller. She told a ghost story that scared everyone.
- Robert was an unwise king. He was the king of seven kingdoms. But he could not trust the people around him.
- Ellie loves watching movies. She loves watching movies, especially if they are comedies.

2. Object Pronouns:

Object pronouns work as the object or indirect object of a verb or are used after prepositions.

Example:

- I'll give you a present on your birthday.
- I have a great idea for you. (after preposition)
- Tell her that you'll take the job.
- I have a gift for your boss. Give it to your boss. (Here, 'it' works as an object)
- I sent him a letter. (Letter is **direct object** which is **receiving the action sent** and him is **indirect object** because letter, an object is directed to him which is another object)

3. Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns are words used to indicate that something belongs to someone or has a direct relationship with someone else.

A **possessive pronoun** does show ownership, **but it does not come before a noun** or in a noun phrase. It can replace a noun.

Example:

- I thought my bag was lost, but the one Allen found was mine. (Here, 'mine' refers to 'my bag')
- Their vacation will start next week. Ours is tomorrow. (Here, 'ours' refers to 'our vacation')
- Those four suitcases are ours. (Here, 'ours' refers to 'suitcases')
- The chair next to the window is his.

Possessive Adjectives:

A **possessive adjective** is an **adjective** that is used to show ownership. **It comes before a noun** in the sentence and lets us know to whom the noun belongs.

Example:

- My book is on the table.
- I think you forgot your purse.
- The dog buried its bone.

4. Reflexive Pronouns:

Reflexive pronoun redirects a sentence or a clause back to the subject, which is also the direct object of that sentence. A reflexive pronoun comes when the subject performs its action upon itself. Reflexive pronoun **cannot be removed** from the sentence. If it is removed then the sentence would be **incomplete**.

Example:

- She allowed herself more time to get ready.
- The computer restarts itself every night.
- We told ourselves that we were so lucky to be alive.
- We have enjoyed ourselves.
- You boys should make it yourselves.

5. Intensive Pronouns/ Emphatic Pronouns:

Intensive pronouns or Emphatic Pronouns add emphasis/importance but do not act as the object in the sentence. They can appear right after the subject.

The intensive pronoun can always be removed from a sentence without changing the meaning significantly, although the emphasis on the subject will be removed.

Example:

- I will do it myself. (Here, 'myself' is not an object) I will do it
- I myself saw the missing boat into the harbor. I saw the missing boat into the harbor
- We intend to do all the work ourselves.
- You yourselves are responsible for this mess.

6. Relative Pronouns:

Relative pronouns introduce the **relative clause (dependent)**. They are used to make clear what is being talked about in a sentence/ something already mentioned. They describe something more about the subject or the object.

Relative Pronouns	
WHO	Relates to people (subject)
WHOM	Relates to people (whom)
WHICH	Relates to animals and objects
THAT	Relates to people, animals and things
WHOSE	Refers to possession
WHERE	Refers to places
WHEN	Refers to time
WHY	Refers to reason
WHAT	Relates to things

Subject	Object	Possession	Uncertainty
Which	Which	Whose	Whichever ---- (for things)
That	That		---- (for both things and people)
Who	Whom	Whose	Whoever/whomever/whosoever (for person)

Example:

- The car that was stolen was the one they loved most.
- A person who loves nature is a good person.
- Our school, which was founded in 1995, is being renovated.
- I don't know whose car is this.
- I know whom you are meeting today.

7. Demonstrative Pronouns:

Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives		
	Near	Far
Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

Demonstrative pronouns normally indicate the closeness or distance of something or the speaker.

There is often some confusion about what is a **demonstrative pronoun** and a demonstrative adjective. This arises from the fact that the same words are used for both. Clarity is achieved by understanding the difference in sentence structure.

The difference is in sentence structure.

- The demonstrative pronoun takes the place of the noun phrase.
- The demonstrative adjective modifies the noun and is always followed by the noun.

Examples of demonstrative pronoun:

- The food you're cooking smells delicious. --> **That** smells delicious.
- The pretzel-like yoga move we're doing really hurts. --> **This** really hurts.
- Honda is my car.--> **This** is my car.

Important:

When you use a demonstrative pronoun, you will need to indicate what you're talking about by pointing or otherwise gesturing toward it (context/ reference is needed for clarity)

Demonstrative adjective: It modifies the noun and always comes with it.

Examples of demonstrative adjective:

- Is **this** *book* yours or mine?
- Did you finally throw away **that** *old t-shirt*?
- **These** *shoes* smell disgusting.
- I told you **those** *old magazines* were a fire hazard.

Important:

- That means they come before nouns in a sentence.
- Demonstrative adjectives indicate exactly which noun the speaker means and where it is from the speaker's position.
- If the noun is nearby, he uses **this** (singular) or **these** (plural).
- If the noun is far, he uses **that** (singular) or **those** (plural).

8. Interrogative Pronouns:

An interrogative pronoun is specifically used when asking questions about things we are not yet aware of. These pronouns are special because they all start with "Wh".

The interrogative pronouns are:

1. Whom
2. Whose
3. Who
4. What
5. Which

IMPORTANT:

- **Do not confuse** them (Interrogative pronouns) with words starting with 'W'.
- **"who, what, where, why, and when"** in reality, **these are not all interrogative pronouns.**
- **They can be used for asking questions in general. question tags.**

Interrogative pronouns and change in function:

These pronouns (**Interrogative Pronouns**) can also be used in sentences that are not questions. In those cases, these pronouns are not interrogative.

Example:

- Which is why I always ask you to be careful.
- Do what you like.

Functions of interrogative pronouns:

- Who, whom, and whose refer to questions related to a person or animal;
- what refers to an idea, object, or event;
- which can indicate either a person/s or a thing/s.

Examples of interrogative pronouns according to their functions:

- What is your friend's name?
- What time are we supposed to be there?
- Which color do you prefer?
- Which of these ladies is your mother?
- Which seat would you like?
- Who is that?
- Who was driving the car?
- Whom did you speak to?
- Whom do you prefer to vote for?
- Whose sweater is this?
- Whose parents are those?
- Whose phone is that?

Suffix and interrogative pronouns:

In some cases, interrogative pronouns take on the suffix **-ever** and **-soever**.

Interrogative pronouns with suffixes:

- ✚ Whatever, Whatsoever, Whichever, Whoever, Whosoever, Whomever, Whomsoever, Whosever

Examples:

- ✓ Whenever are you going to stop complaining?
- ✓ Whatsoever do you mean by that?
- ✓ Whoever would want to do such a nasty thing?
- ✓ Whatever did he say to make her cry like that?

Difference between Interrogative pronouns and Interrogative adjective:

Whom, Whose, Who, What, And Which are interrogative pronouns.

But

Which, What, Whose can also function as interrogative adjectives.

Where is the difference between an Interrogative pronoun and an Interrogative adjective?

Interrogative adjective modifies a noun so a word must precede (come before) a noun for it to be an adjective.

Example:

- ✓ **Which** cat is yours? (interrogative adjective)
- ✓ **Which** is yours? (pronoun)

More Examples of interrogative adjective:

- **What** time will you be arriving for dinner at our house?
- **Which** book is your favorite one out of this series?
- Do you know **whose** coat this is?
- Will you tell me **which** house belongs to the Cook family?

9. Indefinite pronouns:

Indefinite pronouns are those referring to one or more **unspecified** objects, beings, or places. They are called “indefinite” simply because they do not indicate the exact object, being, or place to which they refer.

List of indefinite pronouns:

Somebody, Someone, Something, Nobody, no one, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything, another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, one, other, neither, much, several, Many, Others, few, both, fewer, they, all, any, more, most, none, some, such.

Examples:

- **No one** wants to watch a movie.
- **Anyone** can be a movie star.
- **Everything** went wrong last night
- **Each** of the players *has* a doctor.
- **Many** *have* expressed *their* views.
- **Either** may be good for you.

Indefinite adjective:

Indefinite adjectives are often used to describe a noun to show an element of uncertainty.

Important:

Indefinite adjectives are used before a noun.

Example:

- I liked **most** **people** at the party.
- **Some** **mice** have chewed the cables.
- There are **several** **reasons** for my resignation.
- **Each** **team** will receive a 2-minute warning before the start.

10. Distributive pronouns:

Distributive pronoun considers members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

List of distributive pronouns:

- Each
- Either
- Neither

Important:

Distributive pronoun is always singular and as such it should be followed by a singular verb.

Examples:

- Each of the articles **has** different view.
- Neither of the children **is** eligible **to draw** the benefits.
- Either of you **is** all right for the job.

Distributive adjective:

List:

- Each
- Every
- Either
- Neither

Important:

Distributive adjective must come before a noun.

Example:

Each boy was given a chocolate

Each pen cost Rs. 70.

Difference between distributive pronoun and distributive adjective:

Each of them was given a chocolate. (Distributive Pronoun)

Each is used without a NOUN

Each boy was given a chocolate. (Distributive Adjective)

Each is used with a NOUN.

11. Reciprocal pronoun:

A reciprocal pronoun is used to indicate that two or more people are carrying out or have carried out an action of some type, with both receiving the benefits or consequences of that action simultaneously.

OR

We use reciprocal pronouns when each of two or more subjects are acting in the same way towards the other.

List of Reciprocal pronoun:

- Each other
- One another

Usage of Reciprocal pronoun:

- Each other is used when we want to refer to two (02) people.
- One another is used when we want to refer to more than two people.

Example:

- Terry and Jack were talking to each other in the hallway.
- Both teams played hard against each other
- The ten prisoners were all blaming one another.
- The students congratulated one another after giving practice speeches.

ARTICLES

What Are Articles?

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific

Types of Articles:

- Definite article (The)
- Indefinite article (A/ An)

1. The definite article:

The definite article is the word **the**. It limits the meaning of a noun to one **particular thing**.

Example:

- Please give me **the hammer**.
- Please give me **the red hammer**; **the blue one** is too small.

2. The indefinite article:

The indefinite article indicates that a noun refers as a **general idea**.

Forms of indefinite articles:

The indefinite article takes two forms.

- When a word begins with a consonant, **a** is used before the word.
- When a word begins with a vowel or vowel sound, **an** is used before word.

Examples

- Please pass me a book.
- Can I buy an umbrella?
- He is an honest man.

(An is used because the sound produced while pronouncing honest is of **o** which is a vowel therefore **an** is used. Apparently, **A** should have been used because **h** is a consonant but the sound production prevents us from doing so)

a. Usage of articles:

Articles can be used with adjectives:

The word order is **article** + **adjective** + **noun**

Example:

- John will bring **a small gift** to Bob's party.
- I heard **an interesting story** yesterday.

b. Articles can be used with countable nouns:

Example:

- Please give me **a** bottle of water.
- Please give me **an** ice cube.
- We need **a** light in this room.

c. When articles are not:

Article is omitted before nouns that refer to abstract ideas. /Articles are not used with abstract ideas or abstract nouns.

Examples:

- Let's go out for dinner tonight.
[Let's go out for **a** dinner tonight. **Incorrect**]
- Creativity is a valuable quality in children
[**The** creativity is a valuable quality in children. **Incorrect**]

Many languages and nationalities do not need an article.

Examples:

- Pakistanis are very hospitable
[The Pakistanis are very hospitable. **Incorrect**]
- Urdu is the official language of Pakistan.
[The Urdu is the official language of Pakistan. **Incorrect**]

Sports and academic subjects do not require articles.

Examples:

- I like to play football.
[I like to play the football. **Incorrect**]
- He is good at drawing.
[He is good at the drawing. **Incorrect**]