

MASTER PART OF SPEECH: LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES BY Santosh Sir

PART OF SPEECH LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES



 **10 Live Classes**

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 **QUIZZES**

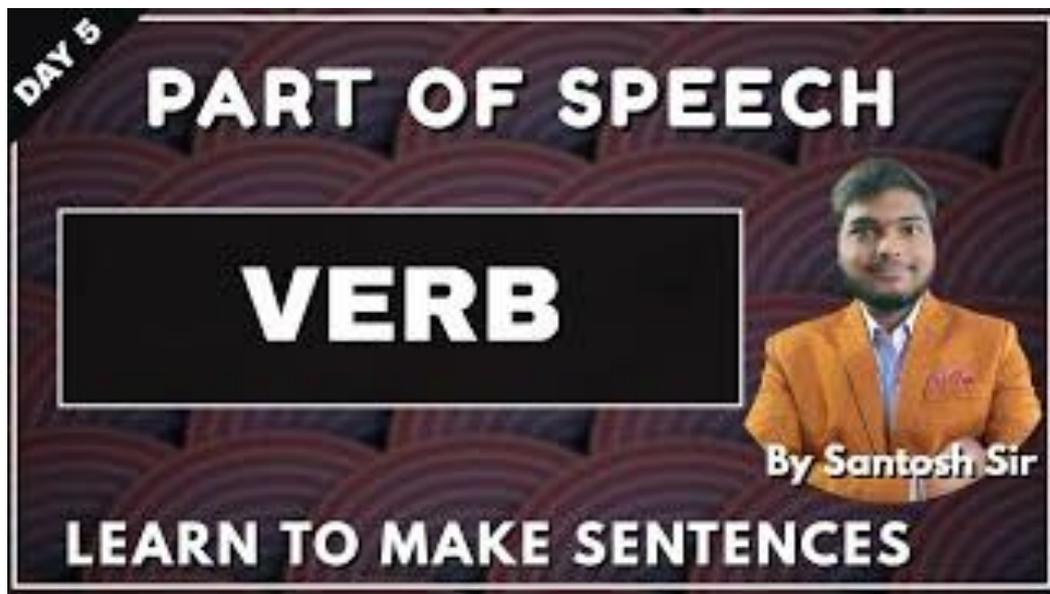
 **Daily Practice**



By Santosh Sir

Class Topic:

Day 5 - PART OF SPEECH - Verb



Introduction

This Spoken English course is specially designed to improve your speaking skills and it also, enables you to understand different roles of sentence formation. Under this course we will cover all five pillars required to speak fluent and effective English. In this class, we will be covering the following pillars; speaking, reading & sentence formation.

Points to ponder:

- In today's class we will focus on Parts of Speech aspects of spoken and written English
- We will Perform real activity associated with reading and writing
- Practice using student activity exercises to become perfect

Learning objective:

1. Learn daily used actions for writing and reading.
2. Practice through daily life activity
3. Learn Common dialogues for daily use.
4. Quiz based on the lesson.

Definition of Parts of Speech

In classical grammar, a part of speech, sometimes known as a part of speech, is a group of words with comparable grammatical features. Words belonging to the same part of speech have similar syntax, morphology (in that they undergo inflexion for similar properties), and even semantic behavior.

Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection, number, article, or determiner are common English parts of speech, as with other terminologies such as word class, lexical class, and lexical category. Some scholars limit the word lexical category to a specific form of syntactic category, and they claim that it excludes parts of speech that are deemed functional, such as pronouns. The word form class is also used, and it can be classed as open or closed, despite contradicting meanings. Whereas open ones regularly get new members, closed classes gain new members seldom, if at all. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are found in open classes, while pronouns and conjunctions are found in closed classes.

Parts of Speech Chart

Parts of Speech chart is a great tool to memorize all the parts of speech in English Grammar with its examples and definitions. Go through the parts of the speech chart below for a better understanding of parts of speech. Even if you understand the parts of speech well, this chart will help you to quickly revise

S. No.	Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples
1	Noun	Name of a person, place, or thing	Butter, house, man, girl
2	Pronoun	Used in place of a noun to avoid repetition	He, she, they
3	Verb	Action Words	Jump, sit, walk
4	Adjective	Words used to describe a noun or pronoun	Blue, smart, beautiful
5	Adverb	Adds something to the meaning of verb or adjective	Gently, carefully
6	Preposition	Words placed before a noun or pronoun to form a relationship in a sentence	On, at, in, over, above
7	Conjunction	Joining words	Or, and, but
9	Interjections	Words that help express emotions	Wow !, Oops!

What is Verb?

A **verb** is a word that describes what the subject of a sentence is doing. Verbs can indicate (physical or mental) actions, occurrences, and states of being.

Examples: Verbs in a sentence

Jeffrey **builds** a house.

Anita **is thinking** about horses.

True love **exists**.

Verb conjugation

Verbs can change form depending on **subject**, **tense**, **mood**, and **voice**. This is called conjugation.

Subject

There are six **subject** forms in English:

I	First person singular
You	Second person singular
He/she/it	Third person singular
We	First person plural
You	Second person plural
They	Third person plural

Verbs and subjects must agree in number. If the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular. Similarly, if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. This is called subject-verb agreement.

Examples: Subject-verb agreement

- She **talks** a lot.
- She **talk** a lot.
- We **talk** a lot.
- We **talks** a lot.

Tense

Verbs are also conjugated based on **tense**. There are three main tenses in English:

- **Past** (an action has taken place)
- **Present** (an action is taking place)
- **Future** (an action will take place)

Each tense has a **simple**, **progressive**, **perfect**, and **perfect progressive** aspect with its own rules for conjugation.

The forms a verb takes in each aspect depend on the subject and on whether the verb is regular or irregular. Below is a table illustrating the various forms the regular verb “look” takes in the first person singular when conjugated.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I looked at the painting.	I look at the painting.	I will look at the painting.
Progressive	I was looking at the painting.	I am looking at the painting.	I will be looking at the painting.
Perfect	I had looked at the painting.	I have looked at the painting.	I will have looked at the painting.
Perfect progressive	I had been looking at the painting.	I have been looking at the painting.	I will have been looking at the painting.

Mood

The **mood** of a verb indicates the tone and intention of a sentence. There are five grammatical moods in English:

Grammatical mood	Function	Example
Indicative	Express a fact	“Tony likes chocolate.”

Grammatical mood	Function	Example
Imperative	Express a command or a request	“ Wash the dishes.”
Interrogative	Ask a question	“ Did you do your homework?”
Conditional	Express a condition	“If you want to borrow that book, you can .”
Subjunctive	Express a wish, demand, doubt, or hypothetical situation	“If I were rich, I would buy an island.”

Active and passive voice

Most sentences can use either the active or the passive **voice**. An **active sentence** is one in which the subject performs the action.

Example: Active sentence

Lucas **broke** a chair.

A **passive sentence** is one in which the subject is acted upon. Passive sentences are constructed using a form of the auxiliary verb “be” (e.g., “was,” “is,” “were”) followed by the past participle of the main verb (e.g., “eaten,” “taken”).

Passive sentences are useful for emphasizing the outcome of an action rather than the action itself.

Example: Passive sentence

A chair **was broken** (by Lucas).

Participles

Participles are formed from verbs. There are two types of participles:

- **Past participles** are typically used in combination with an auxiliary verb (e.g., “has,” “have,” “had”) for perfect tenses (connecting a past action or event to a later time). Past participles are typically formed by adding the suffix “-ed” (e.g., “worked”).
- **Present participles** are used for continuous tenses (describing an action that is ongoing). They are formed by adding the suffix “-ing” (e.g., “reading”).

Participles are often used as adjectives (e.g., “running shoes”).

Regular vs. irregular verbs

Regular verbs follow the standard conjugation rules for English verbs—most verbs are regular. A verb is considered regular if its **simple past** and **past participle** are formed by adding the suffix “-ed” (or “-d” if the word already ends in the letter “e”).

Example: Past simple and past participle of “finish” in a sentence

Sarah **finished** her work.

Claude **had finished** his dinner when James called.

Jock **has finished** writing in his journal.

Tina **will have finished** her course by the end of next month.

Irregular verbs form their simple past and past participles in some way other than by adding the suffix “-ed.”

Example: Past simple and past participle of “swim” in a sentence
Andre **swam** in all five of the Great Lakes last summer.

I **had swum** almost a mile when the island came into view.

Melissa **has swum** every Saturday for the last three years.

If he succeeds next week, Antonio **will have swum** the English Channel ten times!

Transitive and intransitive verbs

A **transitive verb** is a verb that acts on someone or something and therefore takes a direct object (the thing being acted upon).

Examples: Transitive verbs in a sentence

Kelly **asks** a question.

Toby **buys** groceries.

Intransitive verbs do not act on someone or something and therefore do not take a direct object.

While an intransitive verb does not take a direct object, it can be used along with an adverb or prepositional phrase (as can a transitive verb).

Examples: Intransitive verbs in a sentence

Rita **coughed**.

Rita **coughed** loudly.

Rita **coughed** on me!

Some verbs are **ditransitive**, meaning they have two objects: a direct object and an indirect object (usually the person for whom the action is being performed).

Example: Direct and indirect object in a sentence

Amira **reads** me a book.

Stative and dynamic verbs

Dynamic verbs (also called **action verbs**) describe specific, temporary actions or events (e.g., “eat,” “sleep,” “write”).

Examples: Dynamic verbs in a sentence

Amy **kicks** the ball.

Lydia **is running** to school.

Stative verbs describe a state of being or perception (e.g., “she is,” “it seems,” “they belong”). They can also be used to describe a mental, emotional, or physical state (e.g., “I believe,” “you hear”).

Stative verbs are typically used for a state of being that is general or unchanging, so they can't be used in the progressive (continuous) tense.

Examples: Stative verbs in a sentence

- Karl **believes** in himself.
- Karl **is believing** in himself.

Linking verbs

A **linking verb** (also called a **copular verb**) connects the subject of a sentence with a “subject complement” (i.e., a noun or adjective that describes it). Common linking verbs include the verbs “be,” “seem,” “become,” and “feel.”

Example: Linking verbs.

The pillow **feels** soft.

Most linking verbs can also be used as action verbs, describing a specific action rather than a state (e.g., “Sofie **feels** the pillow”).

Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary verbs (also called **helping verbs**) include verbs such as “be,” “do,” and “have.” They're used in combination with another (main) verb to modify its meaning. Auxiliary verbs can be used to indicate **tense**, **mood**, and **voice**. They're also used to form **negative statements** when used with words such as “not,” and “never.”

Auxiliary verbs must be conjugated for tense and person (e.g., “I am,” “she was”).

Example: Auxiliary verbs

I **am** waiting.

Did you enjoy the meal?

The door **was** locked.

Alicia **has not** spoken to me for a week.

About course

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About the Instructor

Santosh Sen (B.Ed. in English, University of Delhi)

Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam Mitra Institute, Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

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