

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

PART OF SPEECH LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES



10 Live Classes

Class PDFs

QUIZZES

Daily Practice



By Santosh Sir

Class Topic:

Day 8 - PART OF SPEECH – Determiners part 2



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 a Determiner ?

Determiners are scattered across almost every sentence and many of us are blissfully unaware of it.

Determiners are words placed in front of a noun or noun phrase to make it clear which object is being referred to. They are said to “mark” nouns or noun phrases (a posh way of saying determiners are followed by a noun/noun phrase).

To make this a bit more understandable, a few examples might help. Determiners tell the reader we’re referring to:

- a specific or general thing – *the* classroom or *a* classroom
- how many – *lots of* students, *several* books
- something we’re pointing at – *this* work, *that* display
- something owned by someone – *his* pen, *her* homework
- a set number of objects – *two* chairs, *three* desks
- questions – *which* chair, *what* pen –

The choice of determiner to precede a noun/noun phrase is usually not a problem for native English speakers. However, it can be an issue for EAL students particularly for students from eastern European countries, where languages have an altogether different system of determiners.

There are a number of different types, the most common being:

- Articles. These refer to a specific or general thing – *the* classroom or *a* classroom. There are only three articles: a, an and the
- Quantifiers. These refer to how many – *lots of* students, *several* books –
- Demonstratives. These refer to something we’re pointing at – *this* work, *that* display –
- These Possessives. These refer to something owned by someone – *his* pen, *her* homework –
- Numbers – *two* chairs, *three* desks –
- Questions – *which* chair, *what* pen –
- Distributives – all, both, half, either, neither, each, every –
- Difference words – other, another
- Pre-determiners – such, what, rather, quite

Most categories have only a limited number of members. This limited nature of most categories helps explain why determiners are set apart from adjectives even though both serve a modifying function.

In contrast, there are always new adjectives being invented – a new entry in the OED in 2019 was bowfing = Foul-smelling, stinking.

Determiners in Primary School

Determiners are taught as part of the Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6 grammar curriculum.

How are determiners tested in KS2?

A Year 6 SPaG test may feature questions:

1. Underline all the determiners in the following sentence:
Chen kicked his football into the goal. (Answers: his, the)

2. Insert determiners into the spaces in the following sentence:
Jennifer went to ____ shops to see if she could find ____ present for ____ parents. (Possible answers: the/a/her)

The national curriculum does refer to articles and to determiners separately. Students should therefore be comfortable in understanding that articles are a type of determiner.

Common Misunderstandings:

It's really easy to get confused between determiners and pronouns as they can be the same words and depend solely on context.

For example:

1. "This work is excellent"
2. "This is excellent work"

In 1. "this" is acting as a determiner as it is helping to identify the noun (here "work")

In 2. "this" is acting as a pronoun as it is the subject of the sentence.

Types of Determiners

For those that want to know a little more about each of the most common categories of possessives:

Articles

Articles are among the most common of the determiners. There are three singular articles: a, an, and the.

A and an are **indefinite articles** and are used when the speaker is talking about a general version of the noun. For example: a student in year 6 needs to work hard to do well in their SATs.

The sentence is talking about any student. When the meaning is general, an indefinite article is used. Of course, *a* is used before words that begin with consonants while *an* is used before words that begin with vowels.

On the other hand, *the* is a **definite article**, and is used when the speaker is referring to a specific noun. For example: *the* student needs to work harder to do well in their SATs.

The sentence is referring to a particular student. It's not a general statement, but a statement about a specific student.

Demonstratives

There are four demonstratives: *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*.

Demonstratives are used where the speaker can point to the item they mean. For example: *That* student.

This and *these* refer to objects nearby; *that* and *those* refer to items far away. *This* and *that* are also singular while *these* and *those* are plural.

Rest will be taken in the next class.

Determiners as Quantifiers

Quantifiers indicate how much or how little of the noun is being discussed. They include words such as *all*, *few* and *many*.

- He took all the books.
- She liked all desserts equally.
- Few children like lima beans, so the cafeteria stopped serving them.
- Many kittens are taught to hunt by their mothers.

All can be used with other determiners to specify which particular items are meant (i.e. all the books in this pile). In this case, the quantifier always comes before the article or demonstrative. It's also possible to use *all* alone to refer to items generally, as in the second example.

Possessive Examples

When referring to a noun that belongs to someone or something, you can use possessive pronouns to show ownership. Possessive pronouns include *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, and *their*.

- Where is your car?
- The dog growled and showed its teeth.
- My best friend is a cat.
- Which one is his house?
- Honesty is her best quality.
- The tree shed its leaves.
- It's our secret recipe.
- Their house was just around the corner.

As always, the determiner comes before the noun and any modifying adjectives. In English, you can use the same possessive whether the noun it references is singular or plural.

About course

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

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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