

MASTER PART OF SPEECH:

LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES

BY Santosh Sir

# PART OF SPEECH

## LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES

 **10 Live Classes**

 **Class PDFs**

 **QUIZZES**

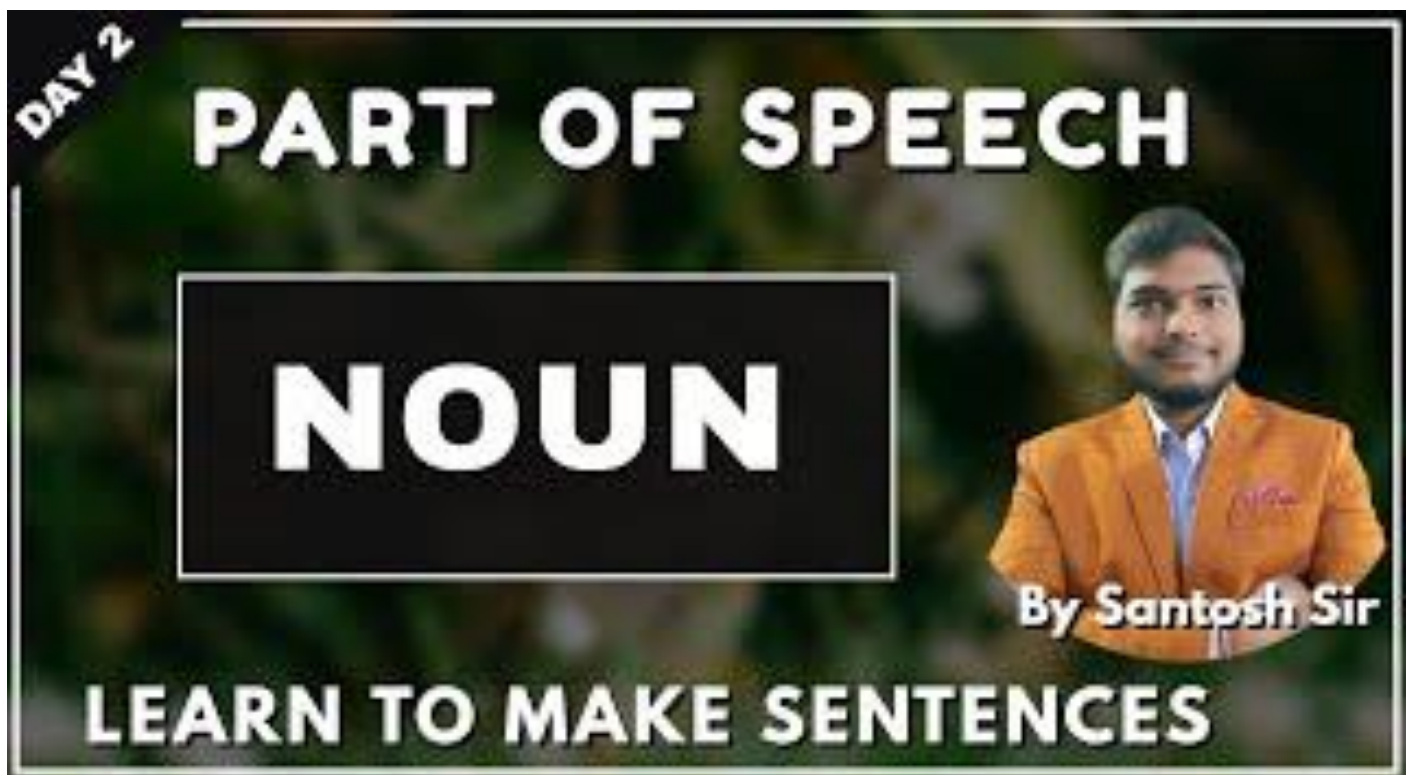
 **Daily Practice**



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## Class Topic:

### Day 2 - PART OF SPEECH - Noun



### 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 Noun?

**noun** (noun): a word (except a pronoun) that identifies a person, place or thing, or names one of them (proper noun)

The simple definition is: **a person, place or thing**. Here are some examples:

- **person**: man, woman, teacher, John, Mary
- **place**: home, office, town, countryside, America
- **thing**: table, car, banana, money, music, love, dog, monkey

Note that any of the above can also be referred to by a pronoun. And note that names like John or America are called "proper nouns".

The problem with the simple definition above is that it does not explain why "love" is a noun but can also be a verb.

Another (more complicated) way of recognizing a noun is by its:

1. **ending**
2. **position**
3. **function**

## 1. Noun ending

There are certain word endings that show that a word is a noun, for example:

- -ity → **nationality**
- -ment → **appointment**
- -ness → **happiness**
- -ation → **relation**
- -hood → **childhood**

But this is not true for the word endings of all nouns. For example, the noun "spoonful" ends in -ful, but the adjective "careful" also ends in -ful.

## 2. Position in sentence

We can often recognise a noun by its position in the sentence.

Nouns often come after a determiner (a determiner is a word like a, an, the, this, my, such):

- a **relief**
- an **afternoon**
- the **doctor**

- this **word**
- my **house**
- such **stupidity**

Nouns often come after one or more adjectives:

- a great **relief**
- a peaceful **afternoon**
- the tall, Indian **doctor**
- this difficult **word**
- my brown and white **house**
- such crass **stupidity**

### 3. Function in a sentence

Nouns have certain functions (jobs) in a sentence, for example:

- subject of verb: **Doctors** work hard.
- object of verb: He likes **coffee**.
- subject and object of verb: **Teachers** teach **students**.

But the subject or object of a sentence is not always a noun. It could be a pronoun or a phrase. In the sentence "My doctor works hard", the noun is "doctor" but the subject is "My doctor".

Examples:

1. The **boy** and **girl** were holding **hands** as they crossed the **bridge** on the **way** to **town**.
2. **John** loves watching **the cat** playing with the pink **yarn**.
3. Visiting **Big Ben** was a highlight of the trip to **England**.
4. Cathy loves the **weekends** in the **country**.
5. We enjoy **swimming** after **breakfast**.
6. The **cup** fell and broke.



## 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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