

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

PART OF SPEECH LEARN TO MAKE SENTENCES



 **10 Live Classes**

 **Class PDFs**

 **QUIZZES**

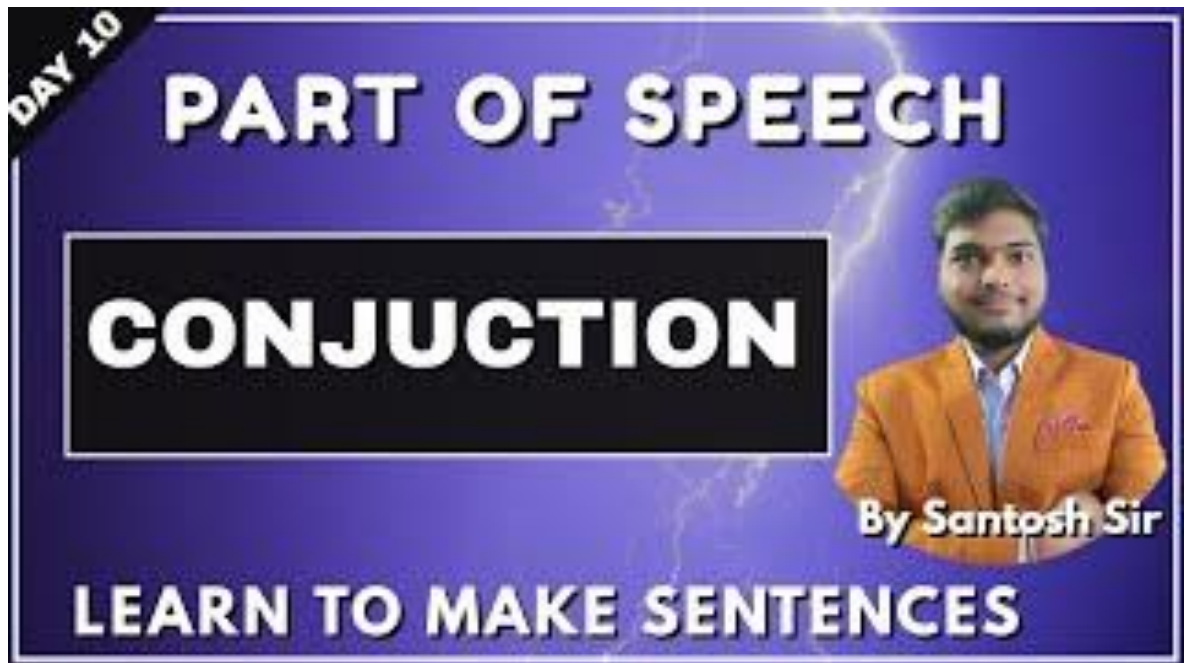
 **Daily Practice**



By Santosh Sir

Class Topic:

Day 9 - PART OF SPEECH – Conjunction



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 Conjunction ?

A conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases, and clauses.

Common examples of conjunctions include *and*, *but* and *or*, although there are many other possibilities (including *although*). The three main types of conjunctions are coordinating, correlative and subordinating.

Types of conjunctions:

Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases, and independent clauses. Examples include: *and*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *or*, *so* and *yet*.

Correlative conjunctions join words and phrases that have fairly equivalent weight in a sentence. They appear in pairs, such as *either/or*, *neither/nor*, and *not only/but also*. Here's an example:

Subordinating conjunctions join independent clauses to dependent clauses and indicate which is the main clause and which is subordinate. Examples include *after*, *although*, *as*, *because*, *before*, *if*, *once*, *since*, *than*, *that*, *though*, *till*, *until*, *when*, *where*, *whether*, *while* and *yet*. The main clause may be first in the sentence or second. The subordinate clause follows the subordinate conjunction, so the main clause is emphasized.

In the following sentence, for example, the emphasis is on the second clause:

*Although women make up half of the U.S. workforce, they account for only 28% of core it occupations***What are the 3 Types of Conjunctions?**

In the English language, three main types of conjunction show different relationships between elements. But it's essential to understand the types of clauses first.

An independent clause is a bunch of words with a subject and predicate that can stand on its own as a sentence. A dependent clause are words with a subject and predicate that can't stand on its own as a sentence.

Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction joins elements of equal grammatical value or rank. They can join two nouns, verbs, adjectives, independent clauses, and phrases. To remember the seven coordinating conjunctions, just memorize the acronym FANBOYS. That's what I do!

- For.
- And.
- Nor.
- But.
- Or.
- Yet.
- So.

Note that so can be a coordinating conjunction and a subordinating conjunction. That means it can link two independent clauses or an independent clause with a dependent clause.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions connecting phrases or words. We use them to make our flow of writing better and more concise. Below are the most common pairs of correlative conjunctions.

- Either/or.
- Neither/nor.
- Whether/or.
- Not only/but also.
- Both/and.
- Such/that.

- *Rather/than.*
- *No sooner/than.*
- *As many/as.*

Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is one of the kinds of conjunctions that links a dependent or subordinate clause to an independent clause.

Business writers, academic writers, and other professional writers know that simple sentences can never start with a subordinating conjunction.

The most common subordinating conjunctions are:

- *Because.*
- *Although.*
- *If.*
- *Since.*
- *Until.*
- *While.*
- *Unless.*
- *As.*
- *When.*
- *Before.*
- *After.*
- *Whenever.*
- *In case.*
- *Though.*
- *Whereas.*

A noun clause is an example of a subordinate clause that acts as a noun. It also starts with subordinating conjunctions.

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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