



Chapter 1: Parts of Speech

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Introduction:

In English grammar, every word in a sentence plays a specific role. These roles are categorized into different parts of speech. Understanding the parts of speech is essential because it helps in constructing sentences that are clear and grammatically correct.

There are **eight parts of speech**:

1. **Nouns**
2. **Pronouns**
3. **Verbs**
4. **Adjectives**
5. **Adverbs**
6. **Prepositions**
7. **Conjunctions**
8. **Interjections**

1.1 Nouns

Definition:

A noun is a word used to identify people, places, things, or ideas.

Types of Nouns:

Type of Noun	Explanation	Examples
Common Noun	Names general items, people, or places.	dog, city, teacher
Proper Noun	Specific names of people, places, or things. Always capitalized.	John, London, Microsoft
Collective Noun	Refers to a group of people, animals, or things as one entity.	team, flock, jury
Abstract Noun	Refers to ideas, qualities, or states that can't be touched.	freedom, love, courage
Concrete Noun	Refers to things that can be perceived through the senses.	apple, car, dog
Countable Noun	Nouns that can be counted.	books, cars, apples
Uncountable Noun	Nouns that cannot be counted.	water, sugar, information

Examples in Sentences:

- **Common Noun:** The **dog** is barking loudly.
- **Proper Noun:** **Sarah** lives in **Paris**.
- **Collective Noun:** The **team** celebrated their victory.
- **Abstract Noun:** **Happiness** is important in life.
- **Concrete Noun:** I can see the **book** on the table.

Plural Forms of Nouns:

Most nouns form their plural by adding "s" or "es". However, there are irregular nouns as well.

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
cat	cats
box	boxes
child	children
woman	women
leaf	leaves

Possessive Nouns:

A possessive noun shows ownership. To form the possessive of a singular noun, add an apostrophe and "s" ('s). For plural nouns ending in "s," just add an apostrophe.

Noun	Possessive Form
The boy	The boy's ball
The cat	The cat's tail
The children	The children's toys
The teachers	The teachers' lounge

Exercises:

1. **Identify the nouns** in the following sentences:
 - The **children** are playing in the **park**.
 - **New York** is a large **city**.
 - She has a lot of **courage**.
2. **Convert the following singular nouns into plural forms:**
 - box → _____
 - woman → _____
 - leaf → _____
3. **Form possessive nouns** from the following:
 - The book belongs to John. → **John's book**
 - The toys belong to the children. → _____

1.2 Pronouns

Definition:

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun to avoid repetition.

Types of Pronouns:

Type of Pronoun	Explanation	Examples
Personal Pronouns	Refers to specific people or things.	I, you, he, she, it, we, they
Possessive Pronouns	Shows ownership or possession.	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
Reflexive Pronouns	Refers back to the subject of the sentence.	myself, yourself, himself, herself
Demonstrative Pronouns	Points to specific nouns.	this, that, these, those
Relative Pronouns	Introduces a clause that describes a noun.	who, whom, whose, which, that
Interrogative Pronouns	Used to ask questions.	who, whom, whose, what, which
Indefinite Pronouns	Refers to nonspecific people or things.	someone, anyone, everyone, nobody

Examples in Sentences:

- **Personal Pronoun:** **He** is my friend.
- **Possessive Pronoun:** This book is **mine**.
- **Reflexive Pronoun:** She blamed **herself** for the mistake.
- **Demonstrative Pronoun:** **These** are my shoes.
- **Relative Pronoun:** The girl **who** is wearing a blue dress is my sister.
- **Interrogative Pronoun:** **Who** is calling?
- **Indefinite Pronoun:** **Someone** left the door open.

Exercises:

1. **Replace the nouns with pronouns** in the following sentences:
 - **John** and **Sarah** are going to the store. → **They** are going to the store.
 - The **cat** is playing with a ball. → **It** is playing with a ball.
2. **Identify the type of pronouns** in the following sentences:
 - **Who** is coming to the party?
 - This is **my** book, not **yours**.

1.3 Verbs

Definition:

A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being.

Types of Verbs:

Type of Verb	Explanation	Examples
Action Verbs	Express physical or mental actions.	run, jump, think

Type of Verb	Explanation	Examples
Linking Verbs	Connect the subject to additional information about the subject.	is, are, seem, become
Helping (Auxiliary) Verbs	Assist the main verb to form different tenses.	has, have, do, does, will

Tenses in Verbs:

Tense	Explanation	Example
Present Simple	Describes habits or general truths.	She runs every morning.
Past Simple	Describes completed actions in the past.	She ran yesterday.
Future Simple	Describes actions that will happen in the future.	She will run tomorrow.
Present Continuous	Describes actions happening now.	She is running right now.
Past Continuous	Describes actions happening at a specific time in the past.	She was running at 8 a.m.
Present Perfect	Describes actions that started in the past and continue now.	She has run for 30 minutes.

Exercises:

1. **Identify the verbs** in the following sentences:
 - She **is running** in the park.
 - They **have finished** their homework.
2. **Write sentences using these verbs in different tenses:**
 - To walk (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple)
 - To read (Present Continuous, Past Continuous)

1.4 Adjectives

Definition:

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns or pronouns.

Types of Adjectives:

Type of Adjective	Explanation	Examples
Descriptive Adjectives	Describe the qualities of a noun.	beautiful, tall, fast, green
Quantitative Adjectives	Indicate the quantity of a noun.	few, many, several
Demonstrative Adjectives	Point to specific nouns.	this, that, these, those
Possessive Adjectives	Show ownership.	my, your, his, her

Examples in Sentences:

- She has a **beautiful** dress.
- There are **many** books on the shelf.
- **This** car is faster than **that** one.

Exercises:

1. **Identify the adjectives** in the following sentences:
 - He has a **big** house.
 - She wore a **red** dress to the party.
2. **Write sentences using adjectives to describe these nouns:**
 - Car
 - Dog
 - City

1.5 Adverbs

Definition:

An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs often describe how, when, where, or to what extent an action happens.

Types of Adverbs:

Type of Adverb	Explanation	Examples
Adverbs of Manner	Describe how an action is performed.	quickly, slowly, carefully
Adverbs of Time	Describe when an action happens.	now, yesterday, soon
Adverbs of Frequency	Describe how often an action happens.	always, never, sometimes

Examples in Sentences:

- She speaks **softly**.
- They will arrive **tomorrow**.
- He **always** wakes up early.

Exercises:

1. **Underline the adverbs** in the following sentences:
 - He runs **quickly**.
 - They **never** miss a meeting.
2. **Write sentences using these adverbs:**
 - Slowly
 - Yesterday
 - Often

1.6 Prepositions

Definition:

Prepositions show the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other parts of the sentence.

Common Prepositions:

Preposition	Usage
in	in the room, in the car
on	on the table, on Monday
under	under the chair, under the bridge

Exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

- The book is ___ the table.
- She will meet us ___ noon.

1.7 Conjunctions

Definition:

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses.

Types of Conjunctions:

Type of Conjunction	Explanation	Examples
Coordinating Conjunctions	Connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance.	and, but, or, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	Connect a dependent clause to an independent clause.	because, although, since

Examples in Sentences:

- I like coffee **and** tea.
- She is tired **because** she didn't sleep well.

Exercises:

1. Combine the following sentences using conjunctions:

- She likes apples. She also likes oranges. (Use "and")

- He was late. He missed the bus. (Use "because")

1.8 Interjections

Definition:

Interjections are words or phrases used to express strong emotion or surprise.

Examples of Interjections:

- **Wow!** That's amazing.
- **Ouch!** That hurt.

Exercises:

1. **Add appropriate interjections** to the following sentences:
 - ____! I can't believe you did that.
 - ____! That was a great performance.

Chapter Summary:

This chapter covered the **eight parts of speech** in detail. Each part of speech has a specific role in sentence structure and helps to convey meaning effectively. Understanding and using them correctly will enhance your writing and speaking skills.

End of Chapter Quiz:

1. **Multiple Choice:**
 - Which part of speech replaces nouns to avoid repetition? a) Verb
b) Adjective
c) Pronoun
d) Adverb
2. **Fill in the blanks** with appropriate parts of speech:
 - The ____ (noun) is running ____ (adverb) across the field.
3. **Correct the errors** in the following sentence:
 - He don't like apples. (Correct the verb)