

2021year

# Parts of speech

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# Parts of speech

Words that are divided into classes according to their functions are called parts of speech.

The eight parts of speech are:

- ❖ Noun
- ❖ Pronoun
- ❖ Verb
- ❖ Adverb
- ❖ Adjective
- ❖ Preposition
- ❖ Conjunction
- ❖ Interjection

## Noun

Noun is a word that is the name of a person, place or thing.

Ex: Hamid, Kabul, City, etc.

**Kinds of noun:** there are seven kind of nouns.

1. Proper noun

2. Common noun
3. Collective noun
4. Abstract noun
5. Concrete noun
6. Material noun
7. Compound noun

1. **Proper noun**: it is of a particular person, place or thing.

The first letter of proper noun is spelled with capital letters if they come at any part of the articles (the, a, an) cannot be used with proper nouns.

Ex: Khalid, Kabul etc.

2. **Common noun**: it is not the name of a particular person, place or thing.

It is a name given in general to things or people.

Ex: boy, City, river, book, etc.

3. **Collective noun**: it is the name of a group of people or things.

Articles are used with collective.

Ex: family, team, class, etc.

4. **Abstract noun**: it is the name of concepts; beliefs or qualities an abstract noun cannot be seen or touched.

Articles are not used with abstract nouns

Ex: beauty, love, kindness, childhood, etc.

5. **Concrete noun**: it is the name of that which can be seen and touched.

Articles are used with concrete nouns.

Ex: table, pen, door, computer, etc.

6. **Material noun**: it is the name of a material from which other things are made.

Ex: steel, iron, gold, silver, plastic, etc.

**7. Compound noun:** it is made of two or three other words.

**Ex:** bus driver, English teacher, classroom, etc.

**Kind of compound noun:** there are three **kinds of compound nouns:**

- 1) Open compound
- 2) Closed compound
- 3) Hyphenated compound

**1. Open compound:** a compound noun that is spelled as two words is called open compound.

**Ex:** bus driver, candy store, English book, etc.

**2. Closed compound:** a compound noun that is spelled as one word is called closed Compound.

**Ex:** raincoat, cupboard, classroom, etc.

**3. Hyphenated compound:** a compound that has a hyphen between the nouns is known as hyphenated compound.

**Ex:** brother-in-law, mother-in-law, etc.

## **Pronoun**

**Pronoun** is a word used in place of noun.

**Pronouns** are used to avoid the repetition of a noun in a sentence.

**Ex:** Hamid is a student. He lives in Marko.

The word “he” is a pronoun which is used instead of the noun “Hamid”

**Kind of pronouns:** there are ten kinds' pronouns.

- 1) Subject pronoun
- 2) Object pronoun
- 3) Possessive pronoun
- 4) Reflexive pronoun
- 5) Intensive pronoun

- 6) **Demonstrative pronoun**
- 7) **Relative pronoun**
- 8) **Indefinite pronoun**
- 9) **Interrogative pronoun**
- 10) **Reciprocal pronoun**

1. **Subject pronoun**: the doer of an action is called subject pronoun.

Subject pronoun are used in place of subject.

They are: I, we, you, they, he, she, it.

2. **Object pronoun**: the receiver of an action is called object pronoun.

Object pronoun are used in place of object.

They are: me, you, us, them, him, her, it.

3. **Possessive pronoun**: are used to show possession or ownership.

They are: mine, yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, its.

**4. Reflexive pronoun:** are those pronouns that point the action of verb back to the subject.

They are: myself, yourself, ourselves, themselves, himself, herself, and itself.

**5. Intensive pronoun:** are used to emphasize the noun or pronoun after which they are used. Intensive pronouns are used before verbs or at the end of a sentence.

**6. Demonstrative pronoun:** are used to point to a person or thing that is near us or far from us.

They are: this, that, these, those.

**7. Indefinite pronoun:** are those pronouns that do not refer to a specific person, place or thing.

**There are two kinds of indefinite pronouns:**

**1. Single word indefinite pronoun:** they are simply one word.



**Ex: all, both, few, anther, other, any, one, ones, ether, etc.**

**2. Compound indefinite pronoun:** they are mad of two words.

**Ex: anyone, anything, anywhere, someone, something, somewhere, no one, nowhere, nothing.**

**8. Reflexive pronoun:** are used to join tow clauses.

**They are: who, whom, which, that.**

**Who:** is used as subject for people. **Ex: the boy who works here is from afghan.**

**Whom:** is used as object for people. **Ex: the girl whom I gave a pen is very intelligent.**

**Which:** is used as subject and object for thing. **Ex: I like cars which are made in japan.**

**That:** is as subject and object for people and thing.

**Ex: I know the people that came from London.  
(As subject)**

**Ex: have you found the keys that you lost? (as  
object)**

**9. Interrogative pronoun:** are used to ask  
question.

**They are: who, what, which, whose, whom  
etc.**

**Ex: where do you live?**

**10. Reciprocal pronoun:** are used to take  
about mutual relationship are we use them to  
show that someone dose and receives an  
action.

**They are: each, other, and one another.**

**Ex: Laila and amen love each other.**

## **Verb**

**A verb is a word that shows an action. State or  
existence.**

**Ex: I teach English (verb as an action)**

**Ex: she is at home (shows existence)**

**Ex: Amen is very intelligent (shows state)**

**Kind of verbs: there are two kinds of verbs:**

- 1) Ordinary verbs**
- 2) Auxiliary verbs**

**Ordinary verb:** are those verbs which have only one function in a sentence.

**They are used as main verbs.**

**Kinds of ordinary verbs:** they are four kinds of ordinary verbs.

- 1) Transitive verbs**
- 2) Intransitive verbs**
- 3) Phrasal verbs**
- 4) Non-progressive verbs**

**Transitive verb:** verb which are followed by object are called transitive verbs.

**Ex: I bought a computer.**

**There are four kinds of transitive verbs:**

- ❖ **Mono transitive**
- ❖ **Di transitive**
- ❖ **Complex transitive**
- ❖ **Pseudo transitive**

### **Mono transitive**

**Verbs that take one object are called mono transitive verbs.**

**Ex: I ate an apple. Ex: she is writing a letter.**

### **Di transitive**

**Verbs that take two objects one direct and one indirect are called di transitive verbs.**

**Ex: I bought a pen for salaam.**

### **Complex transitive**

**Verb that can be transitive and intransitive are called complex transitive verbs.**

**Ex: I study English. I study hard.**

### **Pseudo transitive**

**Verb that take object but cannot be used in passive are called pseudo transitive verbs.**

**Ex: posses, have, suit, fit, etc.**

**Intransitive verb: verb which are not followed by objects are called intransitive verbs.**

**Ex: I slept, she came here, and Ali is swimming in the pool.**

**They aren't any objects after verbs so they are intransitive verbs.**

### **Phrasal verbs**

**A verb plus preposition or adverbs which together have a special meaning is called phrasal verbs.**

**Ex: add up, look over, get over, turn of, wake up etc.**

**Kinds of phrasal verbs:** there are two kinds of phrasal verbs.

- 1) Separable phrasal verbs
- 2) Inseparable phrasal verbs

**Separable phrasal verb:** it is a phrasal verb in which the noun can be used between verb and preposition or adverb or after preposition or adverb.

Ex: look over= the teacher will look over the papers.

**Inseparable phrasal verb:** it is a phrasal verb in which a noun or pronoun is used after verb and preposition or adverb.

Ex: run into= I run into my friend yesterday.

I run into him yesterday.

### **Non-progressive verb**

Some verb are non-progressive. They are not used in any of the progressive tenses.

**These verbs describe states. They don't describe activities that are in progressive.**

**Ex: I know him. The verb knows describe a condition not an activity in progressive.**

**Stative verbs are divided by four categories.**

- 1) Mental state: know, realize, forget, prefer, want etc.**
- 2) Emotional state: love, hate, fear, dislike, like, mind, etc.**
- 3) Possession possess: have, own, belong etc.**
- 4) Sense perception: taste, see, smell, hear, feel, etc.**

### **Auxiliary verbs**

**Auxiliary verbs help connect subject to the main verb. Or auxiliary verbs help other to form different tenses.**

**Kinds of auxiliary verbs:** they are three kinds of auxiliary verbs.

- 1) Primary auxiliary
- 2) Modal auxiliary
- 3) Semi auxiliary

**Primary auxiliary are:**

- To be verbs: is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being.
- To do verbs: do, dose, did, done.
- To have verbs: have, has, and had.

**Primary auxiliary can be used as main verbs or helping verbs.**

**As helping verbs:** when primary auxiliary verbs are used with other verbs they are called helping verbs.

**Ex: Amen is studying English.**



**As main verbs:** when primary auxiliary verbs are used without any other verbs they are called main verbs.

Ex: she is a teacher.

Ex: I have a car.

### **Modal auxiliary**

Are those verbs that add a special meaning to the other verbs.

Modal auxiliaries cannot be used alone.

Ex: I can speak English.

Ex: she has to clean the house.

**Modal auxiliary verbs are:** can, could, may, might, will, would, should, have to, has to, must and ought to.

### **Simi modal auxiliary**

Simi auxiliary verbs can be used as modal auxiliaries or ordinary verbs.

**Simi modal auxiliaries are: dare and need.**

## **Adverb**

**An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.**

**Ex: Ali works carefully.**

**Ex: Ali is very careful.**

**Ex: Ali works very carefully.**

**Kinds of adverbs:** there are five kinds of adverbs.

- 1) Adverb of time**
- 2) Adverb of place**
- 3) Adverb of manner**
- 4) Adverb of frequency**
- 5) Adverb of degree**

### **❖ Adverb of time**

**It shows when an action happens. It answers the question “when”**

**They are: yesterday, tomorrow, soon, ago, lately, yet, today, etc.**

**Ex: we will go to Kabul tomorrow.**

### ❖ **Adverb of place**

**It shows where an action happens. It answers the question “where”**

**They are: here, there, up, down, near etc.**

**Ex: they went there.**

### ❖ **Adverb of manner**

**It shows how an action happens. It answers the question “how”**

**They are formed by adding “ly” to adjectives.**

**Slowly, quickly, carefully, beautifully etc.**

**Ex: Salman talks slowly.**

**Some adverb of manner does not end in “ly”**

**Ex: fast, hard, late, well.**

### ❖ **Adverb of frequency**

It shows how often an action happens.

They are: once, twice, always, often etc.

**Kinds of adverb of frequency:** there are two kinds of adverb of frequency.

1. **Adverb are definite frequency:** it shows how many times an action happens.

Ex: once, twice, three times, four times, etc.

2. **Adverb of indefinite frequency:** It shows how often an action happens.

Ex: always, usually, sometimes, often, rarely, seldom, never, etc.

### ❖ Adverb of degree

It shows how much or to what extent a condition or something is. Or it modifies an adjective or another adverb.

**They are:** very, really, too, enough, so, quite, almost, etc.

**Ex: she is very beautiful.**

**Ex: he wrote the note quickly.**

## **Adjective**

**An adjective is a word which modifies a noun or pronoun.**

**Ex: he is rich. Ex: he is a rich man.**

**Kinds of adjectives:** they are six kinds of adjectives.

- 1) Adjective of Quality**
- 2) Adjective of Quantity**
- 3) Adjective of Number**
- 4) Proper adjective**
- 5) Demonstrative adjective**
- 6) Possessive adjective**

**1. Quality adjective:** an adjective used to describe a noun or used to show the quality of a person or thing is called quality adjective. It answers “what kind”

**Ex: nice, old, new, tall, small, hot, yellow etc.**

**2. Quantity adjective:** an adjective used to show the quantity of thing is called adjective of quantity. It answers “how much”

**Ex: little, much, some, all, enough, less, plenty.**

**Ex: I have some sugar.**

**3. Numeral adjective:** an adjective used to show the number of thing or people is called adjective of number.

**It is answer “how many”**

**They are: ten, hundred, thousand, many, few, several etc.**

**Ex: we bought two computer yesterday.**

**There are two kinds of numeral adjective:**

- 1) Definite numeral adjective**
- 2) Indefinite numeral adjective**

**1. Definite numeral adjective:** shows the exact number.

Ex: one, two, three, first, second, third etc.

Ex: we have six cars at home.

**2. Indefinite numeral adjective:** does not show the exact number.

Ex: any, all, some, few, many, several, etc.

Ex: she has many children.

**4. Proper adjective:** is taken from proper noun.

Ex: America=American ex:

Afghanistan=Afghan

**5. Demonstrative adjective:** an adjective used to indicate which person or thing we are talking about is called demonstrative adjective. It answers “which”

They are: this, that, these and those.

Ex: this car is new. Ex: these cars are new.

**6. Possessive adjective:** an adjective used to show ownership or possession is called possessive adjective.

They are: my, your, our, his, her, there and its.

Ex: my English is getting better.

### **Preposition**

Preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other words in a sentence.

Ex: the book is on the table.

Ex: The Amen educational center behind the mosque.

**Kinds of preposition:** they are two kinds of preposition.

1. Simple preposition
2. Compound preposition



**1. Simple preposition:** that are made of a single word.

They are: is, on, to, at, far, with, of, off, above, up, along, down, a bout, by, etc.

**2. Compound preposition:** they are made of two or more than two words.

They are: into, out of, next to, in the middle of, in front of, with in, etc.

Ex: there are a small garden in front of our course.

## Conjunction

A word that joins tow sentence, clauses, phrases or word is called conjunction.

Ex: she and her sister are very beautiful.

**Kinds of conjunctions:** there are kinds of conjunctions.

1. Coordinating conjunction
2. Subordinating conjunction

### 3. Correlative conjunction

1. **Coordinating conjunction:** which are used join two main clauses are called coordinating conjunction.

They are: and, but, nor, or.

Ex: she is intelligent, but her brother isn't.

2. **Subordinating conjunction:** which join a main clause with a subordinating clause are called subordinating conjunction.

They are: before, till, unit, so, since, when, while, though, as, even though, etc.

Ex: he passed even though he did not study.

3. **Correlative conjunction:** which are used to in pairs are called correlative conjunction.

They are: neither-nor, either-or, both-and, not only-but also.

Ex: he is not a doctor. He is not an engineer.

**He is neither a doctor nor an engineer.**

## **Interjection**

**An interjection is a word which shows strong emotion love, fear, pain or surprise.**

**It is always followed by an exclamation mark or comma.**

**They are: Oh, Wow, Barr, Ouch, Ah, Ha, Help, Phew, Hurrah, Alas etc.**

**Ex: Hurrah! we won the game.**

**Ex: Barr! It's cold here.**

**Ex: Wow! What a beautiful car.**

**Oh!** Shows surprise, pain, fear.

**Hurrah!** Shows pleasure.

**Wow!** Shows wonder.

**Ouch!** Shows pain.

**Alas!** Shows grief.



## **Preface**

**In the name of almighty Allah who created man and has taught him speech.**

**As it is said that grammar is the key of a language, I think it is certainly right. Because without grammar, learning a language would be full of trouble. Considering the importance and necessity I felt the need to produce something that can help students learn English language easily and more efficiently.**

**After thinking long, I committed to write the most important and basic aspect of English grammar parts of speech.**

**This book is the collection of complete parts of speech with their types and definitions, which taken from many famous English grammar books published from foreign universities.**

**I hope to the students who study this book will find it an easier source of English grammar.**

**Sincerely**

**Shawkat Amen**

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