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**Present!**

**For my dear father who has passed lots of  
difficulties in order to support me in every part of  
my life.**

**B**

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### Recognition of Monograph

My monograph issue is parts of speech; parts of speech are the famous part of grammar which has an important role in the making of sentences it is a complex part of grammar and so hard but in this chapter I explained parts of speech with the easiest way, in order to be understand quickly, without any hardness and proper easy examples in order to be understand quickly.

I suggest to student, to study and learn this hard and complex part of grammar which is parts of speech.

In the first page of this chapter debated about parts of speech by itself, and then talked about the other parts of parts of speech in general parts of speech by itself is divided into nine parts: 1. Noun 2. Pronoun 3. Verb 4. Adverb 5. Adjective 6. Preposition 7. Conjunction 8. Interjection 9. Article

This monograph that It is more than 30 pages and parts of speech been explained, with all its usages and kinds.

Parts of speech kinds of different and complex issue.

Note: this chapter has been accepted by English department of [ Peshgam Academic Center] and legally has been printed. No one is allowed to copy this chapter.

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Year:.....2022



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### Thank you note

I am thankful of the kindest and the best one, the one who is the creator of humans and all the world. Thankful of the one who helped me to pass and come closer to a part of English ocean with my small ship.

Now that I have succeeded in the completing this dissertation with the help of Allah and the help of guidance of the great master, I consider it my duty to express my utmost gratitude to the all loved ones who have helped me in this way.

In the beginning, from Mr. Hamid Shah "Bayat" thanks very much for supervising this dissertation.

I sincerely thank all the staff, teacher and instructors who have taught me science at different levels of education and who have watered me from source of knowledge.

Dear all academics and friends, thank you very much I promise you to compensate your all hard working.

At the end of this dissertation, I dedicate it to my father and my mother who has always shown me the way with his presence and company and has made me steadfast in this way, thank you best supporter of my life and I will never forget all your hardness.

Best Regards:

Your student (Obaidullah \*Jalalzai\*)

**D**

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### *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 Obaidullah \*Jalalzai\**

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## Introduction

Learning about the parts of speeches the first step in grammar. study just as learning the letters of the alphabet is the first step to being able to read and write. From learning the parts of speech we begin to understand the usage of writing a correct sentence and word and how to join the words together to make meaningful communication. To understand what a part of speech is, you must understand the idea of putting similar things together into groups or categories. Let's look at some examples of categories.

Colors	Fruits	Drinks	Languages
blue	banana	milk	Spanish
red	apple	water	Arabic
yellow	orange	soda	Japanese
green	grape	beer	English
black	lemon	coffee	Korean

When you look up a word in a dictionary, you will find not only the meaning of the word but also what part of speech it is. This information is very helpful in understanding the full meaning of the word and knowing how to use it. Some grammar books categorize English parts of speech into 8, 9 or 10 parts of speech. In this book we discuss to 9<sup>th</sup> parts of speech, we use the traditional categorization of 9 parts of speech

The 9<sup>th</sup> parts of speech that are used to describe English words are:

<b>Nine Parts of Speech - English Grammar</b>	
<b><u>Verbs</u></b>	<b><u>Nouns</u></b>
<b><u>Adjectives</u></b>	<b><u>Adverbs</u></b>
<b><u>Conjunctions</u></b>	<b><u>Interjections</u></b>
<b><u>Pronouns</u></b>	<b><u>Prepositions</u></b>
<b>Article</b>	

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## Parts of speech

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

**The nine parts of speech are:**

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

## 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

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### 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 thing.

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 can be seen and touched.

Articles are used with concrete noun.

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.



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**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 uses 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**

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- 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 pronoun 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.

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They are: this, that, these, those.

**7. Indefinite pronoun:** are those pronouns that do not 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.

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**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**

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## 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

Verbs that can be transitive and intransitive are called complex transitive verbs.

Ex: I study English. I study hard.

## Pseudo transitive

Verbs that take an object but cannot be used in passive are called pseudo transitive verbs.

Ex: possess, have, suit, fit, etc.

**Intransitive verb:** verbs 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 off, wake up etc.

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

### 1) Separable phrasal verbs

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### 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. Statue verbs are divided by four categories.

- 1) Mental state: know, realize, forget, prefer, want etc.
- 2) Emotional state: love, hat, 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

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### 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.

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## 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.



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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

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- 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.

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**2. Indefinite numeral adjective:** dose 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 Peshgam educational center behind the Pharmacy.

**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.

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**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.**

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## 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.

## Article

Refer to the words that are used before a noun to modify the noun.

E.g. **the, a, an**

- **an** The article an is used before nouns that begin with the vowels a, e, i, o and u.

an artist an eye an insect

an oven an umbrella

- **a** The article a is used before nouns that begin with the other letters, called consonants.

But some words don't follow these rules.

a uniform, a unit, a user: a, not an, is used because the vowel u in these words is pronounced like the word you;

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• an hour, an heir, an honor: an, not a, is used because the consonant h in these words is not pronounced.

singular	plural
a mountain	mountains
a river	rivers
an envelope	envelopes
an insect	insects
an oven	ovens
an uncle	uncles

### Indefinite article

The article a and an don't point to a particular thing, person or place.

### definite article

The word the is called the definite article. Use the before a noun when you are talking to someone who already knows which person or thing you mean.

Dad is sitting in the garden.

Who made the mess on the carpet?

Turn the television off now.

I'll wait for you in the car.

The boys are upstairs and the girls are outside in the street.

### Using Nouns without Articles

When you are talking about something in general, not a particular thing use a noun without an article. You can also use plural nouns without an article.

Frogs are my favorite animals.

Children like playing games.

Babies cry a lot.

Glasses are things that you wear to correct your eyesight.

Birds are animals that can fly.

People enjoy watching television.

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Nouns that don't show quantity are normally used without a or an. The article the, however, may be used with nouns that don't show quantity.

I like sunshine.

I sometimes have fruit for breakfast.

You've got dirt on your face.

A clock measures time.

Put sugar in your tea to make it sweet.

I need time to think of a new plan.

Would you pass me the salt, please?

Can I borrow the paint when you've finished?

Notes you often use the singular

Nouns school, home, work,

Church without an article:

We go to school by bus.

Dad has already left home for work.

They go to church on Sundays.

**That is all about parts of speech!**

## Summary

### Parts of speech

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

**The nine parts of speech are: 1. Noun 2. Pronoun 3. Verb 4. Adverb  
5. Adjective 6. Preposition 7. Conjunction 8. Interjection 9. Article**

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## Summary of Monograph Parts of speech

### NOUN

Refers to the words or phrases that represent a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or idea.

E.g. dog, cat, elephant, , school, work, town, Manila, teacher, etc.

### PRONOUN

Refers to the words that are used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence.

E.g. he, I, its, me, my, she, that, this, those, etc.

### VERB

Refer to the words or group words that describe an action, experience or express a state of being.

E.g. run, sit, stand, go, have, get, promise, invite, etc.

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### ADJECTIVE

Refers to the words that describe a noun or pronoun.

E.g. angry, brave, careful, healthy, little, old, generous, tall, some, good, big, etc.

### ADVERB

Refers to the words that describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.

E.g. badly, fully, carefully, hardly, nearly, hungrily, never, etc.

### ARTICLE

Refer to the words that are used before a noun to modify the noun.

E.g. the, a, an.

### PREPOSITION

Refers to the words that are used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction...

E.g. above, except, from, in, near, of, before, since, etc.

### CONJUNCTION

Refers to the words that connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence.

E.g. and, or, so, after, since, before, either, neither, etc.

### INTERJECTION

Refers to the words or phrases that are used to express a strong feeling or emotion.

E.g. ahem!, aha!, gosh!, aw!, great!, hey!, hi!, hooray!, etc.



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## A List of Irregular Verbs a List of Irregular Verbs

Here is a table to remind you of the forms of irregular verbs.

Simple Present	Third Person Singular	Present Participle	Simple Past	Participle
sink	sinks	sinking	sank	sunk
sit	sits	sitting	sat	sat
sleep	sleeps	sleeping	slept	slept
smell	smells	smelling	smelled	smelled
speak	speaks	speaking	spoke	spoken
spend	spends	spending	spent	spent
spread	spreads	spreading	spread	spread
steal	steals	stealing	stole	stolen
stick	sticks	sticking	stuck	stuck
sweep	sweeps	sweeping	swept	swept
swell	swells	swelling	swelled	swollen
swim	swims	swimming	swam	swum
swing	swings	swinging	swung	swung

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Simple Present	Third Person Singular	Present Participle	Simple Past	Participle
teach	teaches	teaching	taught	taught
tear	tears	tearing	tore	torn
tell	tells	telling	told	told
think	thinks	thinking	thought	thought
throw	throws	throwing	threw	thrown
understand	understands	understanding	understood	understood
wake	wakes	waking	woke	woken
wear	wears	wearing	wore	worn
weep	weeps	weeping	wept	wept
win	wins	winning	won	won
write	writes	writing	wrote	written
learn	learns	learning	learned	learned
leave	leaves	leaving	left	left
lend	lends	lending	lent	lent
let	lets	letting	let	let
lie	lies	lying	lay	lain
light	lights	lighting	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	loses	losing	lost	lost
make	makes	making	made	made

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Simple Present	Third Person Singular	Present Participle	Simple Past	Participle
meet	meets	meeting	met	met
pay	pays	paying	paid	paid
put	puts	putting	put	put
read	reads	reading	read	read
ride	rides	riding	rode	ridden
ring	rings	ringing	rang	rung
rise	rises	rising	rose	risen
run	runs	running	ran	run
say	says	saying	said	said
see	sees	seeing	saw	seen
sell	sells	selling	sold	sold
send	sends	sending	sent	sent
shake	shakes	shaking	shook	shaken
shine	shines	shining	shone	shone
shoot	shoots	shooting	shot	shot
show	shows	showing	showed	shown
shut	shuts	shutting	shut	shut
sing	sings	singing	sang	sung
be	am, is, are	being	was	been
beat	beats	beating	beat	beaten

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Simple Present	Third Person Singular	Present Participle	Simple Past	Participle
become	becomes	becoming	became	become
begin	begins	beginning	began	begun
bend	bends	bending	bent	bent
bite	bites	biting	bit	bitten
blow	blows	blowing	blew	blown
break	breaks	breaking	broke	broken
bring	brings	bringing	brought	brought
build	builds	building	built	built
burn	burns	burning	burned	burned
burst	bursts	bursting	burst	burst
buy	buys	buying	bought	bought
catch	catches	catching	caught	caught
choose	chooses	choosing	chose	chosen
come	comes	coming	came	come
creep	creeps	creeping	crept	crept
cut	cuts	cutting	cut	cut
dig	digs	digging	dug	dug
do	does	doing	did	done
draw	draws	drawing	drew	drawn
take	takes	taking	took	taken



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# **Reference**

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Ministry of Education  
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