

Dr. BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE JADCHERLA

Department of English



A PROJECT REPORT

ON

“The parts of speech”

Submitted By

21-03-3006-129-2046	KETHAVATH SHOBHA
21-03-3006-129-2047	KISTAGALLA PAVANI
21-03-3006-129-2048	K SIDDU
21-03-3006-129-2049	K SRILAXMI
21-03-3006-129-2050	KUMMARI SWETHA
21-03-3006-129-2051	K VISHNU JANARDHAN

SUPERVISOR

B.MADHAVI



HOD

Department of English
Jadcherla


IQAC Coordinator
Dr. B.R.R. Govt. College
Jadcherla-509 501
Mahabubnagar, Dist. T.S.


PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL
Dr.B.R.R. Government Degree College
Jadcherla

DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the study project: **“The parts of speech”** is a record of work done by under the supervision of **B.Madhavi**, faculty of English, Government Degree College, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar District and that the project has not been previously done by any others in this college and any other college/University.

21-03-3006-129-2046	KETHAVATH SHOBHA
21-03-3006-129-2047	KISTAGALLA PAVANI
21-03-3006-129-2048	K SIDDU
21-03-3006-129-2049	K SRILAXMI
21-03-3006-129-2050	KUMMARI SWETHA
21-03-3006-129-2051	K VISHNU JANARDHAN

Date : 27/06/2022

Place : Jadcherla

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study project on **“The parts of speech”** is a bonafide Project work done by students listed below

21-03-3006-129-2046	KETHAVATH SHOBHA
21-03-3006-129-2047	KISTAGALLA PAVANI
21-03-3006-129-2048	K SIDDU
21-03-3006-129-2049	K SRILAXMI
21-03-3006-129-2050	KUMMARI SWETHA
21-03-3006-129-2051	K VISHNU JANARDHAN

under my supervision in Dr.BRR Government Degree College, Jadcherla.

Date : 27/06/2022

B.Madhavi

Place : Jadcherla

Supervisor


HOD
The Head of The Department
The Department of English
Dr. BRR Govt. College, Jadcherla,
Dist: Mahabunagar-509301 (T.S.)


IQAC - IQAC
Coordinator
Dr. B.R.R. Government Degree College
Jadcherla, Dist: T.S.


PRINCIPAL
PRINCIPAL
Dr.B.R.R Government Degree College
Jadcherla

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*We express our heartfelt gratitude to **B.Madhavi** Faculty in the Department of English, Government Degree College Jadcherla for his valuable guidance, encouragement and timely suggestion. We could be thankful for his immense patience which helped us throughout the period of work without which it would not have been possible to complete the task.*

*We convey our sincere gratitude and thanks to **Dr.P. Narahari Murthy**, Head Department of English for providing the necessary facilities. We profusely thank **R.Anitha**, English Faculty, Department of English, **P.Swapna**, Faculty, Department of English **and V. Srinivasulu**, Assistant Professor of Library Science for their encouragement and valuable suggestions during the work.*

*We express our deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. Ch.Appiya Chinnamma**, **Principal**, Government Degree College, Jadcharla **for her moral and technical support for the project work.***

*We are very thankful to our seniors **Raju Sai Kiran**, **P.Anusha**, **N.Durga Thirthy**, **Lavanya** who were involved in field work.*

The parts of speech

INDEX

THERE ARE MAINLY EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

They are

NOUNS

PRONOUNS

VERBS

ADVERBS

ADJECTIVES

CONJUNCTIONS

INTERJECTION

PREPOSITIONS

PARTS OF SPEECH ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE PLACE THEY HAVE IN THE SENTENCE NOT BY THEIR MEANINGS

NOUNS

A noun is a person; place, thing or an idea noun are the subject of a sentence

a teacher

a lion

classification of nouns

Nouns can be singular or plural

Singular nouns name only one person place thing or idea

(an, apple, the, car, a table)

Plural nouns name two or more persons, places, things or ideas

Proper and common nouns

Proper nouns refer to specific persons, places, things and ideas

They are always capitalized (holy quran, Lahore, minaret, Pakistan)

Common nouns are all other nouns they are not capitalizes unless they are the first word in the sentence

Examples cat, pencil, paper, etc.

Collective nouns: they are the nouns that are grammatically considered singular but include more than one person place thing or idea in their meaning they emphasizes group as one unit.

Countable and uncountable nouns:

The countable nouns can be counted. Ex: bottle, eggs

The uncountable nouns cannot be counted. Ex: water, sand.

Abstract and concrete nouns:

- ❖ A concrete nouns are nouns that you can touch they are people places and something, person, court, pencil, hand, paper are called concrete nouns.
- ❖ Abstract nouns are nouns that you cannot touch things like justice, safety; democracy, faith, and religion are called abstract nouns.

Noun as Gerunds':

- ✓ A gerund is an in form to the verb and is used as noun
for example: Running is good for you.

Running is the noun and is the verb.

pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun they eliminate the need for repetition
- Instead of talking Hina talked to Hina's child we might say Hina talked to her child.
- Here "her" is the pronoun it remains Hina.

Types of pronouns

- _There are several types of pronouns.
- Personal pronouns They refer to specific persons or things. Personal pronouns can act bas subjects objects or possessives.
- Plural
- Singular I, me, you, she, her, he, him, it.

Possessive and reflexive pronouns

- Possessive pronouns indicate ownership or possession for
- Example my, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs.
- Reflexive pronouns name a receiver of an action who is identical to the doer of the action.

- For example my, self, yourself, him, self, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves.
- Ahmad congratulated himself on his good grades.

INTENSIVE AND RECIPROCAL

PRONOUNS.

- INTENSIVE PRONOUN. Emphasize a noun or another pronoun, for example
- myself himself yourself , herself themselves
- I saw Imran khan himself in the ground.
- RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS: express shared actions or feelings
- For example each other one another Maria and Saba help each other in their homework

Indefinite and demonstrative pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns refer to non specific persons and things for example all, another, other anyone both each etc;

Nobody knows that where is the pencil.

- Demonstrative pronouns are considered markers. They point toward nouns.
- That woman attends the parts.
- This is a wonderful story.

INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE

PRONOUN

- Interrogative pronouns' introduce questions. Who is going on vacation.
- Relative pronouns introduce dependent clauses and refers to a person or thing already mentioned in a sentence.(Who, Whoever, Whom, that, whose, which)
- The English that we learn in class will help us pass the exam.

Adjectives

An adjective modifies (describes) a noun or pronoun normally in English .adjective comes before noun

- For example the smart student earned an ‘A’
 - They also come after linking verbs
 - For example I feel happy
 - Adjectives can be used to make comparisons (between two things)
 - For more adjectives with one two syllables you can add for example greater faster longer
 - For adjectives longer than two syllables you should use the word more he was more intelligent than his sister
 - Adjectives can also be used as superlatives this is usually done by adding est to the end of an adjective that has one or two syllables.(loudest, coolest, smartest)
 - If the adjective is three or more syllables long you must use the word most.
 - She is the most intelligent girl in the class.
 - There are some irregular adjective and verb forms
- | <u>Adjective</u> | <u>adverb</u> | <u>comparing two</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <u>comparing three or more</u> | | |
| ➤ Bad
worst | badly | worse |
| ➤ Good
best | well | better |
| ➤ Little
least | ... | less |
| ➤ Much
most | many | more |

If three or more adjectives come in a sentence the arrangement they will be like

- | <u>Determiner.</u> | <u>Opinion.</u> | <u>Size.</u> | <u>Age.</u> | <u>Color.</u> | <u>Origin.</u> | <u>Material.</u> | <u>Noun.</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| ➤ The, this | pretty | big | new | blue | blochi | leather | bag |
| ➤ My | precious | small | ancient | black | Chinese | silk | scarf |

Verbs

Verbs generally express action or a state of being

There are several classification for verbs action verbs/linking verbs/main/verbs/auxiliary verbs and phrasal/verbs

- Action verbs show action
- He runs.
- He plays.
- Linking verbs link a subject to an adjective butterfly is beautiful.
- Main verbs can stand alone

Run, eat, and work

- Auxiliary verbs also called helping verbs
- Serve As support to the main verbs (have, has, had, do, does, did , be , am, is, are, was, were, been, being, should, could, would, will, might, can, may, must, ought,(to)shall
- Transitive verbs need a direct object in order to make sense
- Shaheer takes medicine for his headache.
- Intransitive verbs do not need direct objects to make them meaningful. Hansel swims.
- Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb and a preposition
- The preposition gives the verb a different meaning.
- For example verb look has a different meaning form the phrasal verb “look up”

Adverbs

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

- The teacher carefully graded the homework
- You need an adjective after linking verbs, not an adverb
- Types of adverbs

- Adverbs of manner tell us that in which manner the action occurs or how the action occurs or will occur
- She speaks loudly
- He was driving slowly
- Adverbs of time tell us about the time of the action
- I will buy a computer tomorrow do it now
- Adverbs of place tell us about the place of the action
 - He will come here
 - She went upstairs
- Adverbs of frequency tell us how many times the action occur
 - he goes to school daily
 - he is always late for school

Conjunctions

- There are the scotch tape of the grammatical world they join together words and phrases
- There are three types of conjunctions
- Coordinating conjunctions
- Correlative conjunctions
- Subordinating conjunctions
- There are seven coordinating conjunctions for and, no, but, or, yet, so farad likes to eat but zohaib likes to play.
- You can remember these conjunctions by FANBOYS
- Correlative conjunctions also ideas but they work in pairs
- (both, and, neither....., nor, whether..... or, either....., or, not only..... but also)
- Not only I am happy about the grades the grades but I am also
- Excited that you are learning.
- subordinating conjunctions, join an independent clause with a subordinate clause, that is they join class that cannot stand , alone
-
- (After, although, as if, because, before even if, even if even before, if since, unless.) Etc.....
- Although the students were tired they still come in the class

Interjections

Interjections are words used to express emotional states

Oh! Wow! Ouch! Hey!

They are usually found in spoken English

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that, like conjunctions join a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence

- Some prepositions are About, before, down, into, through, above, behind, during, like, to, across, below, except, toward, after, beneath, to, for, off, under, among, beside, from, on, up, around, between, etc.....