

PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech are the basic categories of words according to their function in a sentence.

Part of Speech	Description	Types / Examples
Noun	Names Person, place, thing, or idea	- Common (dog, city) - Proper (John, London) - Abstract (love, truth) - Concrete (table, apple) - Count (books) - Mass (water) – Proper (John, London) - Collective (group, team)
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	- Personal (I, you, he) – Reflexive/Intensive (myself, herself) - Demonstrative (this, those) - Interrogative (who, what) - Indefinite (someone, anyone) - Relative (who, which) - Reciprocal (each other, one another)
Verb	Expresses action or state	- Action (run, jump) - Linking (is, seem) - Helping/Auxiliary (has, will) - Modal (can, should) - Regular (walk → walked) - Irregular (go → went)
Adjective	Describes a noun	- Descriptive (blue, happy)- Limiting (each, every, first, only, several)- Quantitative (some, many) - Demonstrative (this, those) - Possessive (my, their) - Interrogative (which, what)
Adverb	Modifies verb, adjective, or adverb	- Manner (quickly, softly) - Frequency (often, always) - Time (now, later) - Degree (very, quite) - Place (here, everywhere)
Preposition	Shows relationship in time, space, or direction	- Time (before, during) - Place (under, on) - Direction (to, toward) - Cause (due to, because of)
Conjunction	Connects words, phrases, or clauses	- Coordinating (and, but) - Subordinating (because, although) - Correlative (either...or, neither...nor) - conjunctive adverbs (therefore, thus)
Interjection	Expresses emotion or sudden feeling	- Emotive (wow!, ouch!) - Greeting (hello!, hey!) - Hesitation (uh, um)

Types of pronouns

Pronoun Type	Description	Examples
Personal	Refers to specific people or things	I, you, he, she, it, we, they (subject) me, you, him, her, it, us, them (object)
Reflexive/Intensive	Refers back to the subject of the sentence	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
Demonstrative	Points to specific things or people	this, that, these, those
Interrogative	Used to ask questions	who, whom, whose, which, what
Indefinite	Refers to non-specific people or things	someone, anyone, everyone, no one, somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody, something, anything, everything, nothing, each, few, many, several, all, some
Relative	Introduces dependent clauses and refer back	who, whom, whose, which, that
Reciprocal	used when two or more people are performing an action mutually.	Each other (Refers to two people or things), one another (Refers to more than two people or things)

Types of Verbs

Type of Verb	Description	Examples
Action Verbs	Express physical or mental actions	run, jump, think, write
Linking Verbs	often describe state or condition)	be, seem, become, appear, feel, look, taste, sound, grow, remain, stay
Helping (Auxiliary) Verbs	Help the main verb express tense, mood, or voice	have, do, will, can, shall
Modal Verbs	Express possibility, ability, permission, or obligation	can, could, may, might, must, should, would
Regular Verbs	Form past tense and past participle by adding -ed	walk → walked, talk → talked
Irregular Verbs	Do not follow regular past tense formation	go → went, eat → ate, see → saw
Transitive Verbs	Require a direct object to complete the meaning	throw (a ball), write (a letter)
Phrasal Verbs	Verb + preposition or adverb, creating new meanings	look up, give in, break down

Limiting Adjectives — Full Guide

Definition: Limiting adjectives **limit or define a noun** rather than describe it. They **do not tell what kind** but rather **which one, how many, or how much**.

Type	Function	Examples	Example Sentence
Demonstrative	Point out specific nouns	this, that, these, those	<i>This book is mine.</i>
Possessive	Show ownership or relation	my, your, his, her, its, our, their	<i>Her car is parked outside.</i>
Indefinite	Refer to non-specific amounts or items	some, many, few, several, any, each	<i>Many people attended the meeting.</i>
Numerical (Cardinal)	Show exact quantity	one, two, ten, hundred, etc.	<i>She has three cats.</i>
Numerical (Ordinal)	Show position or order	first, second, last, next, etc.	<i>He came first in the race.</i>
Interrogative	Used in questions	which, what, whose	<i>Which shoes are yours?</i>
Articles	Signal nouns (definite/indefinite)	a, an, the	<i>The sun is shining.</i>

Quick Tip

Most **limiting adjectives** can't be used in a **comparative or superlative** form (e.g., *"my" can't become "my-er" or "my-est"), while **descriptive adjectives** can (*taller, tallest*).

Descriptive Adjectives — Detailed Overview

Definition: Descriptive adjectives describe the **qualities, states, or characteristics** of nouns and pronouns. They answer questions like:

- **What kind? How many? How much? What does it look/feel/sound/smell/taste like?**

They're the most commonly used adjectives and essential for adding **detail, color, and imagery** to language.

SubTypes of Descriptive Adjectives

Subtype	Description	Examples
Qualitative Adjectives	Describe the qualities or features of a noun	tall, sweet, beautiful, noisy, cold
Color Adjectives	Indicate color	red, blue, green, golden, black-and-white
Size/Shape Adjectives	Indicate size, length, shape, or height	small, large, round, tall, square
Opinion Adjectives	Express personal feelings or judgments	lovely, boring, exciting, terrible
Age Adjectives	Describe age or life stage	old, young, ancient, modern, teenage
Material Adjectives	Describe what something is made of	wooden, plastic, gold, leather, cotton
Origin/Nationality	Indicate geographic or cultural origin	French, American, Indian, Chinese
Purpose Adjectives	Show what something is used for (often compound)	running (shoes), sleeping (bag), cooking (pan)

Descriptive Adjectives in Use

Grammar Notes:

- **Multiple adjectives** can be used in a series: *A big, red, delicious apple.*
- **Order of adjectives** usually follows this pattern: **Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Color → Origin → Material → Purpose → Noun**
A lovely small old round red Italian leather jewelry box
- Descriptive adjectives can be in **positive, comparative, or superlative** forms:
 - *fast → faster → fastest*
 - *beautiful → more beautiful → most beautiful*

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, AND CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

Type	Description	Examples	Example Sentence
Coordinating Conjunctions	Join equal parts (words, phrases, clauses)	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	I wanted to go, but I was tired.
Subordinating Conjunctions	Join dependent clause to independent clause	because, although, if, when, since, unless, while, after, before, even though, whereas, once, until, as long as, provided that	Although it was cold, we went outside.
Correlative Conjunctions	Paired conjunctions joining equal elements	either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also, whether...or, as...as, such...that, no sooner...than	Neither the manager nor the assistant was available.
Conjunctive Adverbs	Connect independent clauses (not true conjunctions)	however, therefore, moreover, consequently, nevertheless, furthermore, thus, meanwhile, otherwise, hence, subsequently, accordingly	She didn't study; therefore , she failed the exam.