

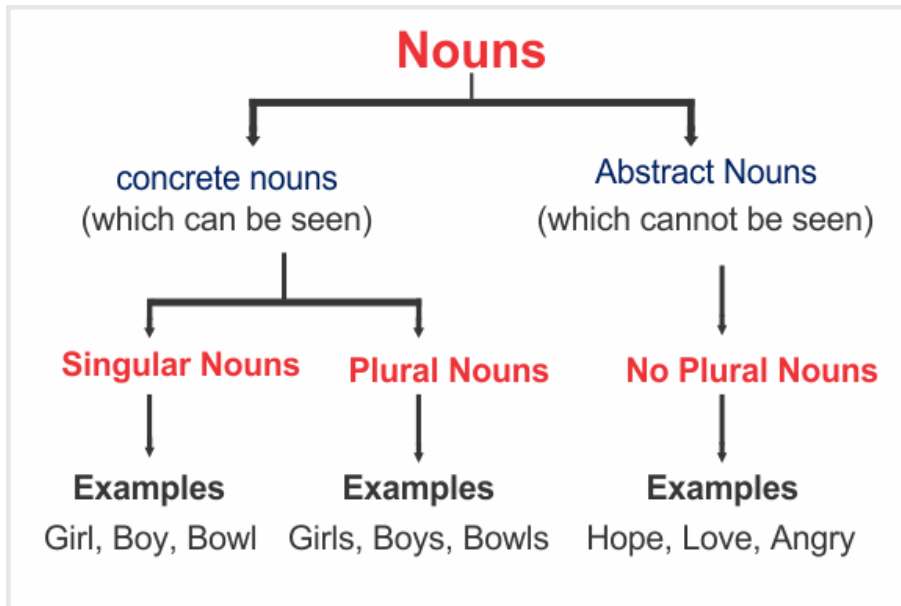
GRAMMAR TIPS BUNDLES

9 PARTS OF SPEECH

 Noun Refer 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
 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 Refer 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!, hooray!, etc.

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUN:



Nouns names a Person, Place, Things, Animals and Ideas. Sometimes they act as the subject or object of the sentence.

- ★ If in the end of a Noun there is '**s**', '**sh**', '**ss**', '**z**' or '**ch**' then to make it plural we **add 'es'** in the end of the noun. For example: Ass-Asses , Box-Boxes.
- ★ If a singular noun contains '**f** or '**fe**' in the last of the word, we **add 'ves'**. For example:Knife - knives , Leaf - Leaves.
- ★ If a noun **ends with 'Y'** and before 'Y' that contain a consonant then to make that plural we can **remove 'Y' with the 'ies'**. For example:Army - Armies , Lady - Ladies.
- ★ If a noun contains '**o** **in the end** of the word and before it there is a consonant then to make that plural we should **add 'es'**. For example: Hero - Heroes , Mango - Mangoes.
- ★ The noun which is in compound word, they have **not hyphenated** between the words then simply we **add 's'** in the end of the noun. For example: Cupful - Cupfuls , Handful - Handfuls.

- ★ Noun which is **divided by hyphen**, to make that plural we **add 's'** in the important parts of the word. For example: Tooth- brush - Tooth - brushes, Pass- book - Pass - books.
- ★ If the noun which is formed by compound and that has **one portion is preposition** then to make that plural we **add 's'** which comes before the preposition. For example: Father-in-law - Fathers - in - law, Passer- by - Passers - by.
- ★ If the compound noun has **man or woman** then to make that plural we need to **add 's'** in the whole. For example: Man - servant → Men - servants, Woman - engineer → Women - engineers.
- ★ If we use **Police** then it is a **plural noun** but if we use **man in Police** then it will be known as a **singular noun**. For example: Police are corrupt. (But the) Police man is honest.

PRONOUNS:

A Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase.

- ❖ Always use the **object pronoun after prepositions**.

For example:

1. **They** Send letters to him.

- ❖ Don't use a reflexive pronoun unless the noun or pronoun referred to appears in the same sentence.

CORRECT SENTENCE	INCORRECT SENTENCE
Arun bought tickets for Alex and himself.	Arun bought tickets for Alex and myself.

- ❖ Don't overuse compound personal pronouns for emphasis. For example: I **myself** am personally responsible for the project. (Here the pronoun "myself" is redundant.)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS		
WHO	It is used to refer to people Example: The man who works at the Post Office is very Kind.	
WHICH	It is used to refer to animals and objects Example: Tina has a bunch of flowers which his friend bought.	
WHOSE	It is used to refer to possession Example: Whose is that dictionary? Have you seen the girl whose father	
THAT	It is used to refer to people, animals, It can replace WHO or WHICH Example: The blue jacket that she is putting on belongs to her friend.	
WHERE	It used to refer to places The hotel where we slept was excellent	
WHEN	It is used to refer to time That was the day when my sister was born	

- ❖ Don't get confused with the multiple Subject/object. The individual sentence should make sense even if they are broken.

For example:

1. Mario and **me** went to the castle to save the princess. (Incorrect)
2. Mario and **I** went to the castle to save the princess. (correct)

- ❖ The nominative case should always follow the verb *to be*, but this rule is not usually followed.

For example:

1. It's **me** at the door. (Incorrect)
2. It's **I** at the door. (correct)

- ❖ Intensive pronouns are identical to reflexive pronouns. They are used to emphasize the nouns or pronouns and in most cases are found right next to them.

For example:

1. He **himself** will do that.