

English Grammar PDF - Parts of Speech



Nounshoun is an Artificial Intelligence based FREE english grammar app that can find Noun, Verb, Preposition etc. in any sentence



Parts of speech are the categorizes that group the words in English Language, based on their similar grammatical properties. These are described below:

- **Noun**

- Noun - *Singular or mass*

A Singular noun names a single person, place, thing, or idea. \nA Noun that is uncountable, i.e, it cannot be made plural by adding "s" at the end are referred to as a Mass noun. Eg: water, information, coffee etc.

- Noun - *Plural*

A Plural noun names more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Singular nouns are converted in to plural nouns by adding "s" at the end. Eg: cats, pens, trees etc. \nException to this rule: Nouns ending with "s," "ss," "sh," "ch," "x," or "z" need an "es" at the end. Eg: boxes, buses, witches etc.

- Proper noun - *Singular*

Proper noun is more specific and tells us the actual name of a (single) person, place, thing or idea. Eg: John, London, IBM etc.

- Proper noun - *Plural*

Proper noun, plural represents more than one person, place, thing or idea. Eg: two Johns, Israelis, etc.

- **Pronoun**

- Pronoun - *Personal*

- Personal pronoun is associated with specific person or thing. Eg: first person as "I", second person as "you", or third person as "he/she/it".

- Pronoun - *Possessive*

- Possessive pronouns are pronouns that demonstrate ownerships. Eg: What is mine is yours, my friend.

- **Adjective**

- Adjective - *Describes Noun*

- Adjective is a word describing noun by giving some information about an its size, shape, age, color, origin, material etc. Eg: big apple, round mirror, brown dog, tall tree, broken glass, coffee table etc.

- Adjective - *Comparative*

- Comparative adjectives compare difference between two things. Eg: My garden is bigger than yours.

- Adjective - *Superlative*

- Superlative adjectives are used to compare a group pf objects (more that two). Eg: My garden is biggest of all the gardens in this locality.

- **Determiner**

- Determiner - *Noun modifier*

- Determiner is a noun modifier that precedes the noun or noun phrase in order to contextualize the noun, often in terms of quantity and possession. There are four types of determiners, namely: Articles(Eg: a/an, the), Demonstratives (Eg: this, that, these, those), Possessives (Eg: my, your, his, her, its, our, their, x's (possessive 's)), Quantifiers (Eg: (a) few, fewer, (a) little, many, much, more, most, some, any, etc.), Numbers (Eg: one, two, three, etc.)

- Determiner - *Predeterminer*

- Predeterminer is a type of determiner that precedes other determiners in a noun phrase. Predeterminers are used to express

a proportion (such as all, both, or half) of the whole indicated in the noun phrase Eg :all this time, half the size etc.

- **Verb**

- *Verb - Base form*

Base form of a verb is the simplest form without any suffix or special endings. Eg: base form of seeing is see, base form of was is be.

- *Verb - Past tense*

Past tense verb represents action or event happened in the past. Eg: said, looked, cried, kept.

- *Verb - Gerund or present participle*

Present participle form of verb is used to express active or ongoing action. Verbs changes the form to present participle when suffix "ing" is added to the word. Eg: getting, writing, increasing, falling.

- *Verb- Past participle*

The past participles for regular verbs are the same as their past forms Eg: look-looked-looked, study-studied-studied. For irregular verbs, the past and past participle forms are different Eg: be-was/were-been, go-went-gone.

- *Verb - Non-3rd person singular present*

VBP_DEF">The non 3rd person singular present form is identical to the base form of the verb for non-3rd person i.e, "I" and "you". Eg: I speak English. You sit quietly.

- *Verb - 3rd person singular present*

In the present tense, when "s" is added to the end of the verb in the 3rd person (He, She, It), it is referred to as "Verb, 3rd person singular present". Eg: speak-speaks, give-gives etc. Exception to this rule: If the verb ends in ss, x, ch, sh or the letter o, we add +es in the third person. Eg: fixes, watches, kisses etc

- **Adverb**

- *Adverb - Modifies verb*

Adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It tells us manner, place, time, or

degree. Eg: walking gracefully, sat here, danced yesterday, ran quickly.

- *Adverb -Comparative*

Comparative adverb is used to express the degree of comparison between two people, place or things. Eg: faster, earlier, less confidently, more recently.

- *Adverb - Superlative*

Comparative adverb is used to express the degree of comparison between three or more people, place or things. Eg: he talks the loudest of all, accident occurred most abruptly.

- **preposition**

- Preposition Or subordinating conjunction

Preposition explains the time, space or logical relationship between nouns/noun phrases and other parts of the sentence. Eg: to, of, with, by, at, around, close, always.

- **Interjection**

- *Interjection - Expressive*

Interjection is word or expression in a sentence that express emotions. Eg: Hey, Oh, Ouch, Ugh

- **wh words**

- *Wh - Determiner*

What (whatever) and which, when they occur NOT at the beginning of a sentence are referred to as wh-determiner. When what is followed by an article, irrespective of its position, it is tagged as wh-determiner.

- *Wh - Whpronoun*

A pronoun which is spelt with an initial wh are tagged as wh-pronoun. Exceptions to this rule are what and which that are tagged as wh-determiner.

- *Wh - Possessive pronoun*

Possessive wh-pronouns are those wh-pronouns that help us show possession. Eg: whom, whose

- **Wh - Adverb**
Wh-adverb is a special subclass of adverbs in which words beginning with wh-. Eg: when, where, and why etc.

- **Number - Cardinal**
Cardinal numbers are numbers that represent amount. \nEg. Cardinal numbers: one, two, three.

- **Existential there - Form of be**
When "there" is used in front of a verb (usually a form of be) in order to assert that someone or something exists, it is called Existential there. Eg: There were six errors in your essay. \nWhen it is used in a question, it follows the verb. Eg: Is there a problem with your phone?

- **Foreign word**
Foreign words are those that are not English words.

- **List item Marker** A marker used to denote list items.

- **Modal - Verb**
Modal, also known as modal auxiliary verb is used to express ability, possibility, permission or obligation. Eg: can write, might leave, should respond etc.

- **Possessive ending - Apostrophe**
Words that end with apostrophe to show possession are said to have Possessive ending. Eg: friend/s, teacher/s etc

- **Particle** - *used with Verb*
Particle is a word used with a verb to form a verb phrase. It has a grammatical purpose but often has little or no meaning. Eg: call off, rule out, throw up, pass on.
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- **Symbol** - *signs*
Symbol. Eg: +, =, % etc
- **To**
Just a simple to.
- **Dollar** - *Sign*
Dollar is symbol for currency.



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