

PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

When you speak or write a sentence in the English language, all the words in that sentence fall into one of the following categories. There are generally Eight such parts in the English language. These parts or categories are commonly known as “parts of speech”. There are various parts of speech but the major parts of speech are only eight, namely **Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.**

Parts of Speech Chart

S. No.	Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples
1	<u>Noun</u>	Name of a person, place, or thing	Butter, house, man, girl
2	<u>Pronoun</u>	Used in place of a noun to avoid repetition	He, she, they
3	<u>Verb</u>	Action Words	Jump, sit, walk
4	<u>Adjective</u>	Words used to describe a noun or pronoun	Blue, smart, beautiful
5	<u>Adverb</u>	Adds something to the meaning of verb or adjective	Gently, carefully
6	<u>Preposition</u>	Words placed before a noun or pronoun to form a relationship in a sentence	On, at, in, over, above
7	<u>Conjunction</u>	Joining words	Or, and, but
9	<u>Interjections</u>	Words that help express emotions	Wow !, Oops!

Parts of Speech Examples

Above we have already explained the various parts of speech but with a few examples of parts of speech, you will be able to remember the various parts of speech easily. Let's have a look at the Parts of Speech Examples.

1) Noun

1. That cat is black
2. He lost his socks
3. The monkey is eating bananas
4. Raj has not completed his tasks yet

2) Pronoun

1. She is angry.
2. They have already left
3. I am busy
4. Those puppies are so cute.

3) Verb

1. Ram is playing
2. Shyam is eating



3. He is riding a bicycle.

4. She looks sad

4) Adjective

1. She is a cruel sister

2. He looks charming.

3. The lady looks pretty in a saree.

4. That was a huge bungalow.

5) Adverb

1. Rita arrived early today

2. She drives slowly

3. She speaks softly

4. Only Rohit was late at the party

6) Prepositions

1. I am standing over the bridge

2. They all spoke against the watchman

3. She lives across the street.

4. Sorry for the delay.

7) Conjunctions

1. Shreya and Riya are friends.

2. She is pretty but not smart.

3. She loves momos with mayonnaise.

4. The students were not keeping quiet so the teacher left.

8) Interjections

1. Oops! I forget her birthday.

2. Ouch! I am hurt.

3. Alas! A bad day.

4. Ahh! What a lovely pair of shoes.

NOUN

Noun Definition

A noun is the important & basic part of speech that is to be understood clearly when to begin learning English Grammar. The noun could be defined in several ways with several examples.

In simple words, Noun is defined as a word referring to the names of persons, places, things, states, or qualities.

The noun is a part of speech that can be classified into both singular & plural forms.

Noun Definition: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing state, or quality.

Types of Noun

There are a total of 8 types of nouns namely Proper Noun, Collective Noun, Common Noun, Material Noun, Abstract Noun, Countable Noun, Uncountable Noun, and Concrete Noun. All 8 types of nouns in English Grammar are tabulated below. Let's have a look at all types of nouns with examples.

Sr.No	Types of Noun	Noun Examples
1	<u>Proper Noun</u>	India, China, Aman, Meena
2	<u>Collective Noun</u>	Team (Team India), Committee, Squad, Family
3	<u>Common Noun</u>	Girl, boy, men, women, lawyer
4	<u>Material Noun</u>	Gold, Aluminium, Iron, Plastic
5	Concrete Noun	Table, Television, Laptop
6	<u>Abstract Noun</u>	Friendship, Love, Freedom
7	Countable Noun	One man, two books
8	Uncountable Noun	Work, knowledge

Noun Examples

The examples below would help you to understand the noun with ease. To get a better grasp of these various noun examples, take a look at these example sentences containing some nouns.

Sr. No	Noun Example	A Noun used in a Sentence
1	Sameer and Rohan	I don't know why <i>Sameer</i> is so angry with <i>Rohan</i> .
2	Doctor	Rahul's father is a <i>doctor</i> .
3	Regret	His biggest <i>regret</i> was not travelling more.
4	Grasshopper	Rishi caught a <i>grasshopper</i> with his bare hands.
5	Book	That's Ramesh's favourite <i>book</i> .
6	Africa	Did you know that <i>Africa</i> is much larger than Greenland?
7	Delhi University	How many students attend conferences at <i>Delhi University</i> ?

PRONOUN

Pronoun Definition

A Pronoun is a word that we use as a replacement for a noun in a sentence to avoid the repetition of a noun. Like he, she, it, they, you, we, etc.

The noun that is replaced by a pronoun is called an antecedent. In English Grammar, Pronoun is an essential part of speech and if you learn the proper use of Pronoun while writing and speaking, it would be of great benefit to improve your skills.

Pronoun Definition: A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase to reduce its repetition.

What is a Pronoun?

In simple words, pronouns allow us to shorten our sentences and make them sound less repetitive. Just understand the use of pronoun with an example- “The students are studying hard for their board exams. The students have been covering the complete syllabus in a progress. The students shall finish their preparation much before the board exams.” Instead of using The students repetitively, we can write this sentence as “The students are studying hard for their board exams. **They** have been covering the complete syllabus in a progress. **They** shall finish their preparation much before the board exams.” In this sentence, ‘they’ replace ‘the students’ where they is a pronoun and the students is a noun.

Pronoun Examples

A pronoun is the part of speech that is frequently used while we write, read, and speak. Understand the use of pronouns with some more examples discussed below-

- 1) Abhishek loves vanilla ice cream. **He** thinks **it** tastes better with hot chocolate and nuts.

Here ‘he’ and ‘it’ is used in the second sentence in place of Joey and ice cream

- 2) **They** will be visiting today in the evening.

Here ‘they’ is used in order to describe a few people instead of taking their names individually.

- 3) **Someone** paid Rs. 500 for this beautiful sweater.

Here ‘someone’ describes a person instead of pronouncing his/her name.

Some more examples are as follows:

- Nobody knows the truth about his murder.
- Unlike others, she rose to fame quickly.
- He injured himself in an accident.
- The woman who left gave a note to me.

Pronoun List and words

In English Grammar, a pronoun is a part of speech that function similarly to a noun. Pronouns can be used both as subjects and objects, singular or plural. Pronouns can be used in place of nouns describing people, places, and things. Some of the frequently used Pronoun words on daily basis have been listed below.

Types	1.	I	6.	Him	11.	Us	16.	That	21.	Whoever	of
	2.	Me	7.	Her	12.	Them	17.	Anyone			
	3.	You	8.	It	13.	Who	18.	Nobody			
	4.	He	9.	We	14.	What	19.	Something			
	5.	She	10.	They	15.	this	20.	Someone			

Pronoun

There are 6 types of pronouns in English grammar. Pronouns can be categorized into the following types:

- Personal pronoun
- Possessive pronoun
- Demonstrative pronoun
- Relative pronoun
- Reflexive pronoun
- Indefinite pronoun

Personal pronoun - A pronoun is used while referring to a person or group of people. It can be divided on the basis of the person who is being referred to as the subject.

i) First-person- It is used while referring to the speaker or writer of the sentence. Eg: I, me, we and us I am feeling positive today.

We shall visit the park sometime.

ii) Second person –It is used while referring to the listener or receiver of the sentence you

1. You can bring some cake if you like.

2. You are setting a benchmark.

iii) Third person –Used while referring to someone besides the speaker and listener. Eg: he, she, it, they

1. She/he is doing well in her/his career.

2. They are going to Shimla tomorrow.

Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Pronoun – It is used to show possession or belongingness to someone. Eg: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs

1. He left his keys on the table.

2. The money was theirs to spend.

Demonstrative Pronoun - It used to establish distinction from the rest. Eg: this, that, these and those

1. This is the dress I want.

2. These apples are ripe.

Relative Pronoun

Relative Pronoun - It is used to connect dependent clauses to independent clauses. Eg: that, which, who, whom, what, and whose.

1. Whose pen is this?

2. She donated her bag which was unused.

Reflexive Pronoun- It is used when the object is the same as the subject of the verb. Eg: myself, yourself, itself, himself, herself, and ourselves

1. They brought this on themselves.

2. Take good care of yourself and those around you.

Indefinite Pronoun-It is used when something is not specific or unidentified. Eg: everybody, either, none and something

1. Everyone is in need of immunity these days.

2. I find none of the designs appealing enough.

VERB

Verb Definition

A word that describes an action or the occurrence of an event is called a verb. In English Grammar, a verb is a word that we use to refer to actions (what things do) and states of being (how things are).

For instance, consider a few simple sentences,

“I am **reading** this article.” In this sentence, ‘reading’ is a verb describing a usual action.

“Jacob **walks** in the morning”. In this sentence, ‘walks’ is a verb describing a usual action

“Stephen **is going** to school”. In this sentence, ‘going’ is a verb describing a condition of action.

Verb Examples

Verbs are an important part of the English language and is classified under Parts of Speech. Let’s consider some more verb examples in the following table.

Sentence	Verb Used
He complained to the police.	complained
School offers many opportunities to learn new skills.	offers, learn
Amit is jogging regularly to reduce fat.	jogging, reduce
His friend was trembling with anger when he lost all his books while travelling to Delhi.	trembling, lost, travelling
The radio broadcast last night that it will rain on Monday.	broadcast, rain

Verb Examples List

A detailed list of Verb Examples is discussed below. You can learn the verb forms from the table given below to increase your English vocabulary.

Verb Examples	
Drink	Read
Sing	Sit
Ring	Cut
Choose	Buy
Write	Mark
Gain	Match
Grant	Move
Cool	Enjoy

Verb Examples	
Believe	Explain
Bring	Open
Admire	Order
Fail	Offer
Break	Draw
Agree	Push
Amaze	Prefer
Amuse	Plan
Appear	Play
Arrive	Throw
Ask	Ring Repair
Behave	Become
Borrow	Flee
Blame	Stand
Belong	Pull
Believe	Save
Call	Slow
Cool	Sneeze
Carry	Solve
Cause	Start
Clear	Stop
Climb	Draw
Enjoy	Plan

Verb Examples

Explain	Play
Hunt	Become
Ignore	Flee
Fight Improve	Save
Impress	Slow
Invite	Sneeze
Jog	Solve
Jump	Start
Join	Stop
Knock	Tumble
Last	Enjoy
Label	Explain
Learn	Open
Live	Order
Look	Offer
Love	Push
Prefer	Provide

Types of Verb

The are two types of verbs in English Grammar. The classification is as follows.

Verbs	1- <u>Auxiliary Verbs</u>
	2- Main Verbs

Auxiliary Verb

As told earlier, auxiliary verbs are more commonly known as helping verbs. So as the name suggests, the helping verbs or the auxiliary verbs are used to support the main verb to describe an action.

For Example:

“Amit **is jogging** regularly to reduce fat.”

Here ‘Jogging’ is the main verb that describes the action being done by Amit and “is” is the auxiliary verb. This makes the sentence more apparent by telling that the action is being done in the present time.

“Amit **was jogging** regularly to reduce fat.”

Here the main verb (jogging) is the same but the auxiliary verb is changed to “was”. By doing so, it becomes apparent that the action was being done in the past.

Main Verb

Whenever a sentence describes some action, there has to be a main verb in the sentence. The main verb expresses or describes the principal action being done by the subject.

“He was **trembling** in the cold weather.”

In this sentence, “trembling” is the main verb. It tells about the main idea and action of the sentence. It tells what action is being done by the subject.

Verb Forms

Most of the verbs have three forms. The three verb forms are given below.

1. Present Verb
2. Past Verb
3. Past Participle Verb

For a particular verb, these forms can be the same or different. See the below table

First Form	Second Form	Third Form
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Cut	Cut	Cut
blow	blew	Blown
drink	drank	Drunk
ring	rang	rung
walk	walked	walked
give	gave	given
treat	treated	treated
fall	fell	fallen
ride	rode	ridden
do	did	done

Phrasal Verbs

When an **adverb** or a **preposition** is combined with a **verb** then the whole term gives a new meaning. These types of terms are called **phrasal verbs**. For example, “Break down – get upset”

Here the verb ‘break’ is combined with the preposition ‘down’. Individually these two terms have different meanings but when these two words are combined together, the whole phrase gives a different meaning.

List of Important Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Sentence Use
Call Around	Call different people	They called around but nobody helped them.
Break into	Enter forcibly	The thief entered into the house.
Check out	Investigate	The officer checks out the crime scene.
Get back	Return	When are you getting back from the picnic?
Get up	Get out of bed	We should get up early in the morning.
Give up	Stop trying	The problem was too difficult so I gave up.
Keep on	continuing	Keep on working until you succeed.
Log in	Sign in	Please log in to your email account.
Look after	Taking care of	He looks after his parents.
Run out	Get consumed all	The ration ran out before the war.
Run away	escape	His brother ran away when he saw your dog.
Stick to something	Continue doing something	Stick to your goal if you want to succeed.
Take off	Remove	Take off your shoes before entering the hall.
Turn up	Appear suddenly	The lion turned up in our way.

Warm-up	Prepare for work-out	It is advisable to warm up before any exercise
Run into	Meet accidentally	I ran into her mother in the market.
Pick out	Choose	I picked out the white dog for my home.
Look Out	Be watchful	Look out for the enemy in the dark.
Look Over	Examine	Look over the car before buying it.

ADJECTIVE

Adjective Definition

An Adjective is a word that **describes a noun or noun phrase or pronoun and provides more information.**

Adjective Examples

The adjective examples below would help you to understand the adjective with ease. To get a better grasp of these various adjective examples, take a look at these example sentences containing some adjectives.

S. No.	Adjective Examples	Adjective Used in a Sentence
1	clever	Sita is a clever girl.
2	little	There is little time for preparation.
3	Five	He gave me five mangoes.
4	lazy	The lazy boy was punished by his teacher.
5	quite	I am quite well.
6	large	Kolkata is a large city.
7	honest	Sarabjeet is an honest man.
8	beautiful	Ashutosh bought her a beautiful saree on their anniversary
9	aggressive	Ben is an aggressive baby

10	ashamed	His parents are ashamed of his deeds
11	meaningless	He writes meaningless letters
12	nicer	This shop is much nicer

ADVERB

Adverb Definition

An adverb is a word or a phrase that modifies verbs. **An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb.**

An Adverb could be defined as a word that is used as a prefix to add more information about the place, time, manner, cause or degree to a verb, an adjective, a phrase or another adverb.

In English Grammar, the adverb is considered very important in the list of parts of speech. A sentence without an adverb might be grammatically correct yet feels incomplete. For example,

Sentence 1- My teacher will contact you.

Sentence 2- My teacher will contact you *shortly*.

Here in the second sentence, **we have used the adverb 'shortly'**. This adverb modifies the verb 'contact'. In the first sentence, it's not clear when the teacher will contact but, after the use of an adverb, the sentence becomes more specific and apparent. In the above sentence, the adverb modified a verb.

Adverb Examples

"Rohit is a **very brave** person."

Here 'brave' is an adjective that is used for 'Rohit' and 'very' is an adverb used to modify the adjective 'brave'. By using the adverb 'very', it becomes more meaningful that Rohit is a much braver person.

"She played **very aggressively**."

Here 'aggressively' is an adverb used to modify the verb 'played' and 'very' is another adverb used to modify an adverb (aggressively) itself. Similarly, an adverb can also be used to modify a preposition.

"**Luckily**, She got selected for that job"

Hereby using the adverb 'Luckily' It becomes more apparent that She was lucky enough to get that job.

Types of Adverb

There are six main types of adverbs in English Grammar. The various types of Adverb are as follows:

1. Adverb of Manner and Quality
2. Adverb of Place
3. Adverb of Time
4. Adverb of Quantity and Range

5. Adverb of Number and Frequency.
6. Adverb of Affirmation or Negation

Types of Adverbs and Examples

Types of Adverb	Example
Adverb of Manner and Quality	Slowly, Quietly, Carefully, Peacefully, Efficiently, Easily, Secretly, etc.
Adverb of Place	Here, There, Inside, Outside, Behind, Below, Downstairs, etc.
Adverb of Time	Yesterday, Tomorrow, Today, Now, Then, etc.
Adverb of Quantity and Range	Entirely, Partially, Extremely, Barely, Deeply, Absolutely, etc.
Adverb of Number and Frequency	Always, Sometimes, Frequently, Often, Usually, Rarely, etc.
Adverb of Affirmation or Negation	Certainly, Surely, Not, etc.

Adverb- Shortcut Rules

Let's try to understand some shortcut rules that should be followed while using Adverbs in a sentence.

Shortcut Rule 1: The adverbs 'too much' is used with nouns and 'much too' is used with adjectives.

Too much pain / Too much insincerity (Nouns), Much too painful / much too careless (Adjectives)

Shortcut Rule 2: Before the word 'Enough' an adjective under positive form should be used.

Shortcut Rule 3: The adverb quite ('quite means perfectly/ completely) should not be used with the adjective 'Handsome'.

Shortcut Rule 4: Late / Lately. The adverb 'late' indicates time and lately means recently.

Shortcut Rule 5: When we begin a sentence with 'seldom / never / hardly / rarely / scarcely / barely / neither / never, the rule of inversion should be applied (i.e.) an auxiliary verb is used before the subject.

Shortcut Rule 6: The adverbial phrase 'No less than' should be used with uncountable nouns whereas 'No fewer than' is used with countable nouns.

Shortcut Rule 7: The adverb (As) is not used after call and consider.

Shortcut Rule 8: The derived adjectives such as interested /pleased/satisfied/delighted are used with 'much' but not 'very'.

Shortcut Rule 9: The adverb 'very' is used with positive adjectives and 'much' with comparative adjective forms.

Shortcut Rule 10: 'Very much' should be used with comparative forms

PREPOSITION

Preposition Definition

A Preposition is the **word or group of words used before or after the nouns and pronouns in a sentence to establish a meaningful relationship between the words.**

The prepositions are divided into three categories on the basis of their usage in a sentence:

1. Prepositions of Direction

The preposition of direction can be identified when a preposition is being used to sense a movement or motion. Examples of prepositions of direction are in front of, along, among, around, across and etc.

2. Prepositions of Place

People often confuse the preposition of direction and place. The preposition of place is associated with the final destination of a particular object. Examples of prepositions of place are over, under, beside and etc.

3. Prepositions of Time

The preposition of time is those which allow you to discuss the specific date on the calendar, time or any day of the week. Examples of prepositions of time are **in** (longer periods), **at** (the time of day), and **on** (days and dates).

List of Prepositions

Preposition words are again divided into single preposition words or a group of preposition words.

Preposition List (Single Word)

Some of the commonly used preposition words include **in, into, inside, for, from, besides, on, onto, at, by, amongst, among, during, outside, over underneath, down, without, within, behind, since, then, via, despite** and many more.

Preposition List (Group of Words)

Some of the most common prepositions that have more than one word and form a phrase include, **on top of, owing to, apart from, in addition to, in front of, on account of, thanks to, out of, up to, outside of** and many more.

Preposition Words

There are more than 120 prepositions in English Grammar. Here is the list of some common single-word prepositions.

1. aboard	1. despite	1. past
2. about	2. down	2. per
3. above	3. during	3. plus
4. across	4. except	4. regarding
5. after	5. excepting	5. round
6. against	6. excluding	6. save
7. along	7. following	7. since
8. amid	8. for	8. than
9. among	9. from	9. through
10. anti	10. in	10. to
11. around	11. inside	11. toward

12. as	12. into	12. towards
13. at	13. like	13. under
14. before	14. minus	14. underneath
15. behind	15. near	15. unlike
16. below	16. of	16. until
17. beneath	17. off	17. up
18. beside	18. on	18. upon
19. besides	19. onto	19. versus
20. between	20. opposite	20. via
21. beyond	21. outside	21. with
22. but	22. over	22. within
23. by		23. without
24. concerning		
25. considering		

Preposition Examples

Some of the examples of single prepositions with sentences are as follows:

1. We were walking along the road.
2. The cat is sitting under the table.
3. The dog is barking at the robbers.
4. I had lunch with my mother.
5. She has been waiting for you in the car.

Some of the examples of a group of words prepositions with sentences are as follows:

1. The dog slept in front of my gate.
2. According to me, the red dress is better than the black one.
3. Instead of finding fault with others focus on self-improvement.
4. In addition to salt, you need other spices in the dish.
5. We were left with guilt at the end of the day.

Preposition Rules

Lets' understand Prepositions with some shortcut rules implemented on their usage. Below are some common Preposition Rules listed, hope these help you in one way or another.

Preposition Shortcut Rule 1

Across - On the opposite side of

Eg- My Cousin lives across the river. ✓

Across - From one side to another

Eg- The boy swam across the river ✓

Across - both sides

Eg- He threw the luggage across his shoulders ✓

Come Across - means meet accidentally / suddenly

Eg- When I was going to market, I came across an old friend. ✓

I suddenly came across him X

I came across him. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 2

Between- Used for two persons/things

Eg- She is sitting between Munni and Sheela. ✓

Among- Used with more than two persons/things

Eg- The principal distributed prizes among the winners ✓

Amid or Amidst- Used for more than two persons/things (groups) Amid his friends ✓

Eg- It was hard to hear amid all the cheering. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 3

During - denotes duration

Eg- During the war, many people suffered hardship. ✓

We go to Darjeeling during summer every year. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 4

From - is used with past / future tenses.

I stayed there from Monday to Wednesday. ✓

I will start my preparation from Monday next. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 5

Of - denotes origin / cause

She comes of a rich family (origin) ✓

He died of Malaria (cause) but she died in an accident. ✓

Off - denotes 'separation'

A button has come off. ✓

He is off duty today. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 6

After a preposition, a pronoun under objective case should be used.

He depends on I. ✗

He depends on me. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 7

When two words are connected by 'and / or' etc., the prepositions should be mentioned clearly to be used with them.

He was surprised at as well as pleased with her performance. ✓

She is conscious and engaged in her work. ✗

She is conscious of and engaged in her work ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 8

No preposition should be used with the noun 'Home' except when it is followed by an adjective in the possessive case, say go to home / arrive home / reach home / get home.

I went to his home / He went home. ✓

He decided to go to Krishna's home. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 9

After transitive verbs such as 'Discuss/Describe/reach/order/tell/demand/attach/resemble/ridicule etc. no preposition is used. The verbs directly take an object.

The poet describes about the beauty of nature. X

The poet describes the beauty of nature. ✓

He ordered for two cups of tea. X

He ordered two cups of tea. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 10

After the verbs "Say / suggest / propose / speak / explain / reply / complain / talk / listen / write" the proposition "to" should be used if any object is used.

He did not reply me. X

He did not reply to me. ✓

You never wrote me. X

You never wrote to me. ✓

He suggested her that she should eat less. X

He suggested to her that she should eat less. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 11

Since - Denotes point of time

For - denotes period of time.

They should be used with present tense or the present perfect continuous tense/past perfect tense/past perfect continuous tenses.

I know her since 2011. X

I have known her since 2011. ✓

He is working in the bank for the past 3 years. X

He has been working in the bank for the past 3 years. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 12

After the verb "Enter" the preposition "into" should not be used except when it is used with reference to agreement or conversation.

He entered into the premises without any permission. X

He entered the premises without any permission. ✓

They entered a hot discussion. X

They entered into a hot discussion. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 13

Wait for –Await, Despite - inspite of

He is awaiting for a reply. X

He is awaiting a reply. ✓

Despite of his hard work, he failed in the examination. X

Despite his hard work he failed in the examination. ✓

This book comprises of 5 chapters. X

This book comprises 5 chapters. ✓

This book consists of 5 chapters. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 14

Dispose of - Sell away

He disposed off his scooter. X

He disposed of his scooter. ✓

How to Use Prepositions?

Simply knowing the meaning of prepositions is not enough for the right usage of prepositions in a sentence. Even if you have understood the various examples of prepositions, there are a few points that must be taken into account while using prepositions in a sentence. They are as follows:

1. Prepositions must always be followed by a noun or a pronoun.
2. Prepositions must never be used at the end of a sentence.
3. Never replace “have” for “of”.
4. Don't confuse the usage of “in” and “into”.
5. Not to interchange “than” and “from”.

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction

A group of words that connects or joins different parts of speech together is called a conjunction..

Conjunction Examples

1. Ram **and** Shyam are best friends. ('and' joins two words)
2. My book is on the table **or** in the bag. ('or' joins two clauses)
3. The flower is red **and** it has a particular name. ('and' joins two sentences)
4. Simran wanted to go for a hike **but** she has to go to work today.
5. Both parents worked hard **so** that their children could study in good schools.

Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are three types as follows-

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

The conjunctions that connect two or more equal grammatical elements. Coordinating conjunctions connect the same parts of speech (noun to noun) or independent clauses like a complete sentence/phrase.

1. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two biggest rivers of India. (Connect Noun to Noun)
2. She might have gone to the hospital. (Independent clause)

We can use a coordinating conjunction to join the sentences, clauses, and words by using the following connecting words: And, nor, but, or, yet, for, so.

2. Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are the conjunctions that connect a subordinate clause (a clause that modifies an independent clause) or a dependent clause (a clause that cannot stand by itself). For example:

1. We played cricket until the sunset.
2. He croons a song whenever he is happy.



Furthermore, we can use a subordinating conjunction to join a subordinate clause to an independent clause. Subordinating conjunctions can come from any of the places of a sentence either at the beginning or somewhere in the middle. Such as -

1. Whenever it rains, she stays inside and watches movies.
2. She stays inside and watches movies whenever it rains.

Both the sentences are correct.

3. Correlative conjunctions

Pairs of conjunctions that work together are called correlative conjunctions. Or the conjunctions that are put together in pairs are called correlative conjunctions. Here are some examples of correlative conjunctions given below –

Both and, ratherthan, either or, as.....as and neithernor etc.

Each pair of correlative conjunctions has a different role. Here are some following examples are given below:

1. I need fruits that are either orange or banana. (lists two options)
2. Can we come over on Sunday rather than on Saturday? (states a preferred choice)
3. He neither speaks nor see. (negates both options)
4. The cat was as big as a lion! (forms a simile)

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections

An Interjection is a word or expression that occurs as a remark on its own and expresses a spontaneous feeling or emotion.

Examples of Interjection

Some of the examples of interjection are-

- **Hello!** what are you doing there?
- **Alas!** He is dead.
- **Hurrah!** we have won the game.
- **Ah!** Have they gone?
- **Oh!** I got such a fright.
- **Hush!** Don't make a noise

These expressions such as Hello!, Alas!, Hurrah!, Ah!, Hush!, etc. express emotions or feelings and are used as interjections in the sentences.

Uses of Interjections

Some of the uses of interjection are-

- Interjection can be used at the start of the sentence to **add emotional impact to the sentence.**
- Interjections are useful **to make questions or rhetorical questions.**
- Using interjection at the **start invites someone else to share their thoughts with you.**
- Using interjections in the middle of the sentences **helps to convey feelings of uncertainty or doubt.**

Types of Interjections

Interjections are words and expression which is used to feelings or emotions. There are two types of interjections, but basically, there are two types of interjections-

Types	Meaning	Interjections	Examples
Primary Injections	Such interjections are exclusive interjections and are not classified as part of speech	Phew, Wow, Oh, Blah, Huh, Aw, God, Oops, Hurray, Yuck, Gee, Ugh, Ouch, Alas, Geez, Meh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oops, My bad. • Wow! You had time to join us. • Alas! I couldn't be there on time.
Secondary Interjection	Nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech that occasionally act as an interjections	Indeed, Goodness!, Holy cow!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indeed, I was waiting for your premonitions. • Goodness! How did you go through all these books in a day? • Holy cow! You're the last person I expected.

Based on the severity of the expressions, Interjections are categorized into two types -

Types	Meaning	Interjections	Examples
Mild Interjection	Such interjections express mild feelings and emotions.	Oh, Well, Hmm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oh, I was looking for you. • Well, it wasn't very easy. • Hmm, I'm doing well.
Strong Interjection	Interjections that express strong outbursts of feelings.	Yay!, Bingo!, Ouch!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yay! I finally passed. • Bingo! Found it. • Ouch! That hurt.

Based on the kind of emotions conveyed, Interjections are divided into three categories -

Types	Meaning	Interjections	Examples
Volitive Interjection	Commands, requests, and wishes are usually expressed by this interjection	Shh!, Ahem!, Psst!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shh (I want you to be quiet) - Shh! We have to keep it quiet. • Ahem (I request your attention) - Ahem! I was looking at another problem. • Psst (I want to attract attention in secrecy) - Psst! I've started working out.
Emotive Interjection	Words that express such spur of emotions such as joy, sorrow, delight, fear, disgust, etc.	Ugh! Ouch! Yippee!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugh (I feel disgusted) - Ugh! What is that filthy smell? • Ouch (I feel hurt) - Ouch! These ants sting. • Yippee (I feel elated) - Yippee! We ended the year victorious.
Cognitive Interjection	Such interjections convey the feelings and emotions which people understand through experience.	Well, Bravo! Gosh,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well, I'll try harder. • Bravo! What a performance! • Gosh, you're so fast.