

*In the name of
Allah, the most
Gracious, the
most Merciful*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Parts of speech

Ansar nisar

bt14024

What is speech and what are its parts?

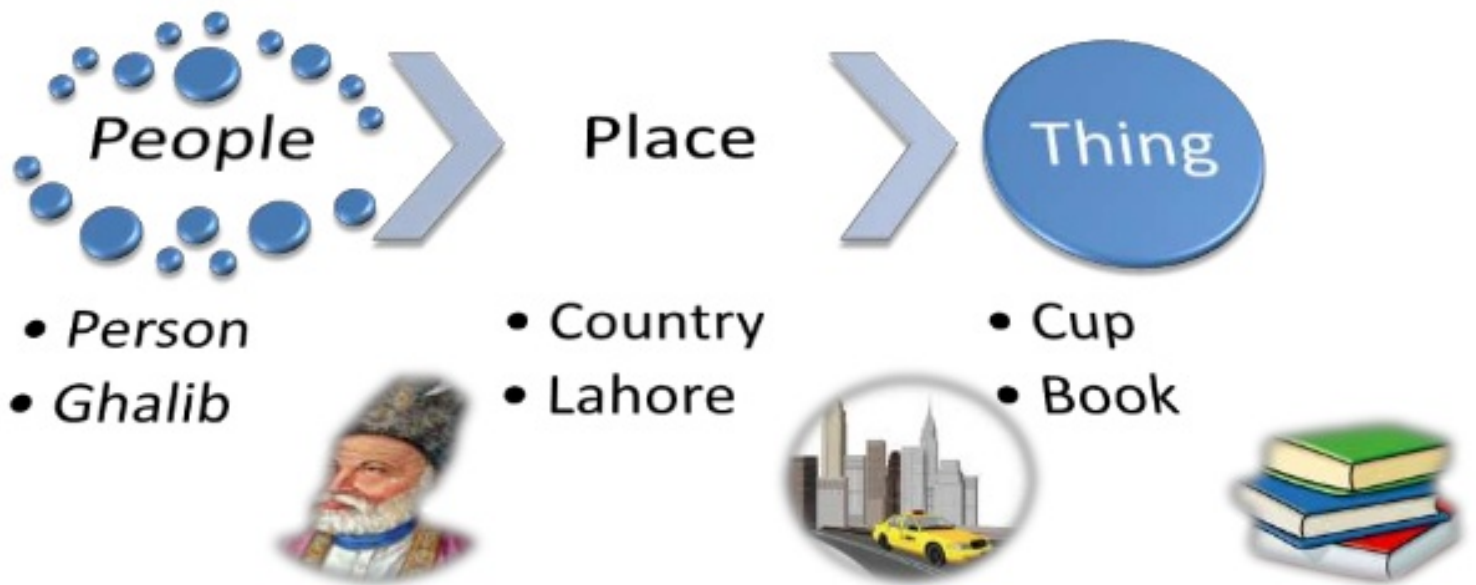
History:

- In the [*Nirukta*](#), written in the 5th or 6th century BC, the [Sanskrit](#) grammarian [Yāska](#) defined four main categories of words.
- A century or two after the work of Nirukta, the [Greek](#) scholar [Plato](#) wrote in the [*Cratylus* dialog](#) about different parts of speech [Aristotle](#) added another class, "conjunctions".

Noun

- ✓ Nouns are words that name **people**, **places**, **things**, or **ideas**.

Example



Which One Is Noun?

Actual Thing



Word

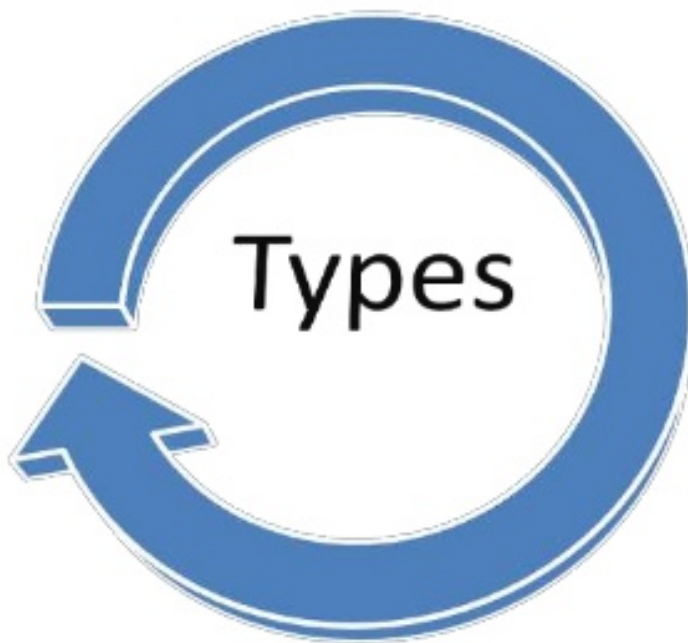


Computer



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Noun



- **Common**
- **Proper**
- **Abstract**
- **Concrete**
- **Countable**
- **Uncountable**
- **Compound**
- **Collective**
- **Singular**
- **Plural**
- **Possessive**

Continue..

Types Of Noun

1. Common

These name general, **nonspecific** people, places, things, or ideas.

Examples:

man, city, religion, airline



2. Proper

These name **specific** people, places, things

Examples:

Imran Khan, Lahore, Islam, PIA



[Continue..](#)

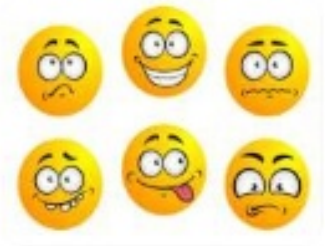
Types Of Noun

3. Abstract

They name something that you cannot perceive with your five senses.

Examples:

happiness, love, pride, religion, belief



4. Concrete

These name something that you can perceive with five senses.

Examples:

eyes, lion, suitcase, **flower**, chocolate



[Continue..](#)

Types Of Noun

5. Countable

These can be counted.

Examples:

clock/clocks and pencil/**pencils**, movie, train



6. Uncountable

These cannot be counted.

Examples:

milk, **rice**, snow, rain, water, food and music



Continue..

Types Of Noun

7. Compound

These are made up of two or more smaller words.

Examples:

eyeglasses, New York, **sunflower**



8. Collective Nouns

They refer to a group of things as one whole.

Examples:

bunch, audience, flock, **team**, group, family



Continue..

Types Of Noun

9. Singular

These refer to one person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

cat, ship, **hero**, monkey, baby



10. Plural

These refer to more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

cats, ships, **heroes**, monkeys, babies



[Continue..](#)

Types Of Noun

11. Possessive Noun

These show ownership.

Examples:

Dad's car, **the student's books** and Ali's hat



Rules for changing singular nouns into plural nouns

Presented by:
Muhammad Sultan
Roll no.Bt14053

The Noun : Number

- **The Singular Noun:**

A Noun that denotes one person , place or thing is said to be in the Singular Noun like man , cat and child.

- **The Plural Noun:** **A**
Noun that denotes more than one person , place or thing is said to be is the Plural Noun like men , cats and children.

❖ Most of singular nouns make their plural by addition of 'S', and sound as |z|

Examples:

Balloon becomes Balloons

Thing becomes Things

❖ When p,k,t,f come at the end of a noun,
It makes their plural by adding s and its sound is pronounced as |s|.

Example:

Cat becomes cats

Cup becomes cups

❖ When singular noun ends at **o,ch,sh,ss,x**
then plural is made by adding **es** and it
sounds as |**iz**|.

❖ Examples:

Box

Boxes

Catch

catches

Dish

dishes

❖ When a noun ends at **y** two cases arise which are:

❖ When alphabet before 'y' is a vowel then plural is made by simply adding 's' in the noun.

Example:

Boy becomes Boys

Toy becomes Toys

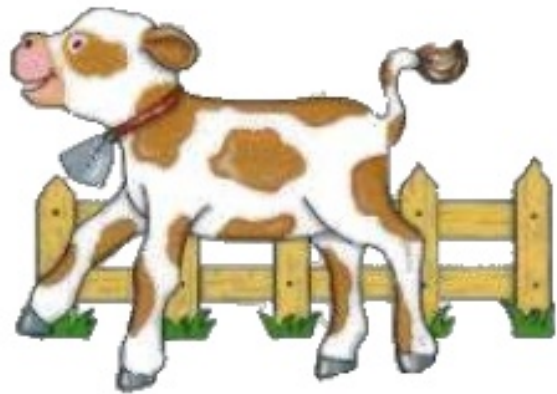
❖ When alphabet before 'y' is not a vowel then plural is made by removing 'y' and placing 'ies' in noun.

Example:

Butterfly becomes
butterflies

❖ These twelve words always make their plural by just removing 'f' or 'fe' and adding 'ves' at end.

1. Calf Calves
2. Half Halves
3. Wolf Wolves
4. Wife Wives
5. Knife Knives
6. Thief Thieves
7. Shelf Shelves
8. Self Selves
9. Leaf Leaves
10. Life Lives
11. Loaf Loaves
12. Sheaf Sheaves



❖ There are some nouns which end on 'f'
but make their plural by

Example:

Chief	Chiefs
Gulf	Gulf s
Cliff	Cliff s
Roof	Roofs

Adding 's' without removing
'f'.

❖ Some nouns make their plural by just changing vowel in them:

Example:

Man		Men
Tooth		Teeth
Foot		Feet
Louse	lice	

Over to next!

DAUD AHMAD

BT 14044

Adjective

A word which modifies noun or pronoun. It enhances the impact of noun or pronoun.

Examples:

Adjective modifying noun:

- ❖ Large elephant
- ❖ Empty house

Adjective modifying pronoun:

- ❖ He is brave
- ❖ they are good students.

Placement of Adjective:

- It takes its place before as well as after the noun or pronoun which it modifies.

Example:

1. He is a brave man.
2. House was empty.

Degrees of Adjective:

- There are three degrees of adjective.
 - 1) POSITIVE
 - 2) COMPARATIVE
 - 3) SUPERLATIVE

Types of Adjective:

1. Possessive adjective
2. Articles
3. Demonstrative adjective
4. Indefinite adjective
5. Numbers

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The Verbs:

- ❑ The word which tells us something else about something else is called a **verb**.
- ❑ A **verb** denotes an action, feeling or being of a subject (noun)

Examples of Verbs:

- ❑ The train **moves**.
- ❑ The guest **arrived** yesterday.
- ❑ He **received** his gift.

Importance:

- ❑ The **verb** plays a sole of backbone of a sentence without a verb you never complete your sentence.

Kinds of Verb

- ❑ Transitive verb.
- ❑ Intransitive verb.
- ❑ Auxiliary verb.

Transitive Verb:

❑ The **verb** in which an action Transit or transmit itself from subject into object is called transitive **verb**.

❑ Examples:-



- Ali killed a tiger.
- Farhan played hockey.

Transitive Verb Examples:

❑ Major Aziz Bhatti won Nisha-e-Haider.

- **Question:** Who was Nisha-e-Haider?
- **Answer:** Major Aziz Bhatti (Subject).

- **Question:** Major Aziz Bhatti won what?
- **Answer:** Nisha-e-Haider (Object).

Intransitive Verb:

- ❑ The verb in which an action that performs by a subject does not transmit itself into object and is still continue (action or verb) is called intransitive verb.
- ❑ In the other words the verb in which only subject exist is called intransitive verb.
- ❑ Examples:

- She is pretty.

subject

Not
object

- He works well.

Auxiliary Verb:

- ❑ Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs.
They are used to help the principal verbs.

Auxiliary Verb Examples:

- You **were** cycling.
 - I **shall** thrash you.
 - Pakistan **has** defeated India.
-
- ❑ Cycling, Thrash and Defeated are main or principle verbs.
 - ❑ Were, Shall and Has are Auxiliary verbs.

Moaiiz Pervaiiz

BT 14043

ADVERB

ADVERB

- Basically, most adverbs tell u how ,where or when some thing is done. In other words, they describe the manner, place or time of an action.

Some Examples of Adverbs are :

- ❖ She sings sweetly.
- ❖ He writes neatly.
- ❖ Ahmad smiled cheerfully.

Kind of Adverb

- ❖ Place determining adverb.
- ❖ Manner determining adverb.
- ❖ Time determining adverb.
- ❖ Frequency determining adverb.
- ❖ Quantity/Degree determining adverb.
- ❖ Purpose/Reason determining adverb.
- ❖ Affirmative/Negation

Adverb of place

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “where?”.

They are called adverb of place.

Examples:

- The boys are playing **upstairs**.
- The dog is **in the garden**.
- It's very sunny but cold **outside**.
- I've lived **here** for about two years.

Adverb of Manner

Some adverbs and adverb phrases describe the way people do things.

Examples:

- He was driving **carelessly**.
- The plane landed **safely**.
- Ali plays guitar **skillfully**.
- The girls answered all the questions **correctly**.
- The team played **wonderfully**.

Adverb of Time

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “when?”

They are called adverb of time.

Examples:

- The train has **already** left.
- We moved into our new house **last week**.
- Our favorite T.V. program starts **at 6'o clock**
- We shall **now** begin to work.
- He comes here **daily**.

Adverb of Frequency

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “how often an action is done”

They are called adverb of frequency.

Examples:

- The children **always** go to school on the bus.
- I clean my bedroom **everyday**.
- Dad polishes his shoes **twice a week**.

Adverb of Quantity/Degree

It shows how much , or in what degree or to what extent.

Examples:

- The sea is very **stormy**.
- I am **fully** prepared.
- These mangoes are **almost** ripe.
- He was **too** careless.

Adverb of Purpose/Reason

The adverb which tells about a reason is called adverb of reason.

Examples:

- He is **hence** unable to refute the charge.
- He **therefore** left school.
- We all go for a picnic just for **enjoyment**.

Adverb of Affirmation/Negation

The adverb which says yes if it is yes and no if it is no.

Examples:

- I don't **know**.
- **Surely** you are mistaken.
- He **certainly** went.

Formation of Adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to their corresponding adjectives. Examples are: kindly(kind),slowly(slow),hardly(hard),sweetly (sweet) etc.

- She is very beautiful (adjective).
- She is beautifully (adverb) dressed.
- He is a strange (adjective) person.
- He behaved strangely (adverb).

Points to be Noted

1) If the adjective end in **-y**, replace it with **-i** and then add **-ly** examples are:

- Happy Happily
- Angry Angrily
- Lucky Luckily

2) If the adjectives ends in **-able**, **-ible** or **-le**, replace the **-e** with **-y**. Examples are:

- Probable Probably
- Gentle Gently
- Horrible Horribly

Cont.....

3) If the adjective ends in -ic, add -ally.

Examples are :

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| • Basic | Basically |
| • Economic | Economically |

This rule ,however, has an exception. The adverb formed from **public** is **publicly**, **not** publically

Introduction

Name : Zohaib Ahmad

Roll no : BT14003

Topic : Preposition

Preposition

Defination:-

The word used before noun and pronoun to show relation between other words in the sentence is called preposition.

Examples:-

- There is a cow *in* the field.
- He is fond *of* tea.
- I go *to* university daily.

Common prepositions

Some common used prepositions are:-

on	in	of	under
about	against	into	like
above	over	from	for
across	during	except	upon
after	without	in front of	between

Classification of Preposition

➤ Simple Prepositions:-

These include following examples:

at, by ,in ,on, of, out, through, till, to, up, with, from, off etc.

➤ Compound Preposition:-

It is composed of two words:
instead of ,according to ,because of ,in addition to etc.

Preposition with nouns, adjectives, verbs

➤ Nouns and prepositions:

Example:

His fear of flying made travel difficult.

➤ Adjectives and prepositions:

Example:

Ali is afraid of bats.

➤ Verbs and prepositions:

Example:

I live in this house.

Preposition phrase as a Noun

It is possible for a preposition phrase to act as a noun.

Example:

“During a church service is not a good time to discuss picnic plans”

But this is seldom appropriate in formal or academic writing.

Idiomatic expressions with prepositions

- Agree to a proposal, with a person, on a price, in principle.
- Argue about a matter, with a person, for a preposition.
- Live at an address, in a house, on a street, with other people.
- Correspond to a thing, with a person.
- Differ from an unlike thing, with a person.

Prepositions in parallel form

1. When two words are used in parallel and require the same preposition to be idiomatically correct, the preposition does not have to be used twice.

Example:

➤ You can wear that outfit in summer and ~~in~~ winter.

2. When the idiomatic use of phrases calls for different prepositions, we must be careful not to omit one of them .

Example:

➤ The children were interested in and disgusted by the movie.

KALEEM ULLAH
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CONJUNCTION

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Conjunction :

- The word which joins two phrases , clauses or sentences.
- For example:



Types of conjunction

- Coordinate conjunction

Coordinate conjunction is to join words, phrases and clauses together, which are usually grammatically equal.

Example:

- Pizza **and** burgers are my favorite snacks.
- I wanted to buy a car **but** I had no money.

Subordinate conjunction

- These conjunction are those that introduce subordinate clause and join them to main clauses.

Example:

- She cannot come back *because* she is ill.
- The patient had died *before* the doctor came.

Interjections



SURPRISE!

Abdul Manan Saqib
(BT14041)

Oh, no!



What are interjections?

Interjections are the words that express strong feelings or emotions which are not grammatically related to the rest of the sentence.



Oh, no!



Stop!



Wow!



Ouch!

Interjections

They can show happiness(Hurrah!),sorrow (alas!),anger(grrrr!),surprise(aha!) or other emotions.



Interjections



***** Use an Exclamation mark(!) If the emotion is strong*****

- **Wow! I won the lottery!**

***** Use a Comma(,) if the emotion is not strong*****

- **Wow, I have a peanut and jelly sandwich for lunch.**

Common interjections

●Ouch!	Hurrah!
●Oops!	wow!
●LOL!	Aha!
●shit!	Alas!
●Oh!	Aw!


See next slide for further explanation

Other interjections

<u>Word or phrase</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Aha!	Surprise, satisfaction
Alas!	Sorrow
Hurrah!	Excitement
Oops!	Recognition of mistake
Ouch!	Exclamation of pain

Importance



- Express the writer's feelings.
- May be in the end or beginning of a sentence 
- Followed by exclamation mark.
- Placed between commas.
- Used in informal writing.



THANK YOU!

The End

