

Parts of Speech

**ADVERB
PREPOSITION
CONJUNCTION
INTERJECTION**

ADVERB:

DEFINITION

- An **adverb** is a word/a set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.

Example:

- Robin is always hungry for success.
- I love her very much.
- He is running fast.
- Alex works hard.
- He wrote that willingly.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

There are following four major types of Adverbs

- Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)
- Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)
- Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)
- Adverbs of Manner (How?)

I. ADVERBS OF TIME/FREQUENCY (WHEN?)

- **Adverbs of time/frequency** indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence. They answer the question ‘when/how frequently is the action performed?’.
- *Always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom, before, Sunday, Monday, 10 AM, 12 PM*, etc. are common adverbs of time/frequency.
- **Example:**
- I went to school on yesterday.
- He always gets a good result.
- I will leave on Monday.
- He smokes occasionally.

2. ADVERBS OF PLACE/DIRECTION (WHERE?)

- **Adverbs of place/direction** that indicate place/direction of the action in the sentence. They answer the question ‘ where is the action performed?’.
- *Across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, sideways, upstairs, in the park, in the field, in that place, etc.* are some common adverbs of place/direction.
- **Example:**
 - John looked around but he couldn't see the monkey.
 - I searched **everywhere** I could think of.
 - I'm going **back** to school.
 - Come **in**!
 - They built a house **nearby**.
 - She took the child **outside**.

3. ADVERBS OF DEGREE (HOW MUCH?)

- Adverbs that express the importance/degree/level of the action in the sentence are called **adverbs of degree**. They answer the question ‘how much is the action performed?’.
- *Completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much, etc.* are common adverbs of degree.
- **Example:**
 - She completely forgot about her anniversary.
 - I read the newspaper thoroughly.
 - I am so excited about the new job.
 - Robin hardly studies

4. ADVERBS OF MANNER (HOW?)

- Adverbs that express the manner/approach/process of the action in the sentence are called **adverbs of manner**. They answer the question ‘how is the action performed?’.
- *Beautifully, equally, thankfully, carefully, handily, quickly, coldly, hotly, resentfully, earnestly, nicely, tirelessly*, etc. are common adverbs of manner. These adverbs usually end in *ly*.
- **Example:**
 - Let's divide the prizes equally.
 - Please, handle the camera carefully.
 - Mike is walking slowly.
 - He is running fast.

PREPOSITION

Prepositions show relations between a noun or pronoun and the other words in a sentence. They come at the start of a prepositional phrase, which contains a preposition and its object.

Examples:

- I am going to Canada.
- Alex threw a stone into the pond.
- The present is inside the box.
- They have gone out of the town.

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion. They are included in a sentence (usually at the start) to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.

An interjection is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence.

- **Examples of Interjections**

- In the following examples, the interjections are shaded .
- **Hey!** Get off that floor!
- **Alas**, We have lost the match
- **Oh**, that is a surprise.
- **Good!** Now we can move on.

CONJUNCTION

- **A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.**
- *and... but... or... while... because*
- A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because, although, while, since, etc. There are other types of conjunctions as well.
- *The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.*