
: STRUCTURE :

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17.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit we shall;

- discuss various parts of speech, and
 - learn how to use them in sentences correctly.
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17.1 INTRODUCTION

The parts of speech explain how a word is used in a sentence. There are eight main parts of speech. nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

17.2 PARTS OF SPEECH

17.2.1 Noun :

Any name of a person, place or a thing is called a noun. It is also a name of quality, a material, a feeling, a collection, a state etc.

E.g. *Amit* lives in that town in *happiness*.

Types of Nouns

- (a) **Proper Noun** : It is a name given to a particular person/thing/place.

E.g. *Nupur* is a good dancer.

- (b) **Common Noun** : It is a name common to all.
E.g. Nupur is a good *dancer*.
- (c) **Collective Noun** : It is a name used to talk about a bunch, a collection of the same things.
E.g. His family is really happy.
- (d) **Abstract Noun** : It is a name of quality, action, state etc.
E.g. *happiness, anger, frustration*
- (e) **Material Noun** : It is a name of any object, thing etc that can be used to make something else.
E.g. *gold* for ornaments, *oil* for cooking food, *rice* for cooking food.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 1

- (A) **Enlist common nouns and proper nouns** : Ahmedabad is India's first World Heritage City. It is a beautiful place to live in. It is bigger than other cities of Gujarat.
- (B) **Find out collective nouns, abstract nouns and material nouns** : A team was playing cricket on the ground with joy. The empire was standing near the stumps. The audience was shouting with excitement. The batsman held the bat tightly.

Noun : Gender

- There are four genders.
- (1) Masculine gender denotes a male. E.g. *milkman, uncle*
- (2) Feminine gender denotes a female. E.g. *washerwoman, aunt*
- (3) Common gender is either a male or a female. E.g. *child, teacher*
- (4) Neuter gender is neither a male nor a female. E.g. *bag, bus, pen*

Noun : Number

- **Countable nouns**
Nouns that can be countable are called countable nouns. E.g. book, box etc.
 - Singular denotes one thing/person. *fan, potato, baby, monkey, thief, woman,*
 - Plural denotes more than one thing/person. *fans, potatoes, babies, monkeys, thieves, women*
 - Generally a noun used in answer to the question “*how many ?*” is a countable noun.
E.g. *How many books ?*
- **Uncountable nouns**
Nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns. E.g. milk, water, ink etc.
 - Generally, a noun when used in answer to the question “*how much ?*” is an uncountable noun.
E.g. *How much juice ?*

Noun : Case

- Nominative Case : The noun works as the subject of a verb.
E.g. *The teacher* punished the student.
- Objective Case : The noun works as the object of a verb.
E.g. The teacher punished the *student*.
- Possessive Case : This case denotes possession, authorship etc.
E.g. Munir's books, Amish's bike
- Dative Case : It works as the indirect object of a verb.
E.g. I gave *Mahesh* a book. ('A book' is a direct object. 'Mahesh' is an indirect object.)

Articles

- **Indefinite articles**
A or *an* is called an *indefinite article*. It means 'anyone'. A book, means *any* book. An ox, means any ox.
- **Definite article**
The is a *definite article*. It refers to a specific/particular thing or person. The book, means, a *particular* book.

Use of 'a'

- Before a singular noun which has a consonant sound in the beginning.
- E.g. a mango, an animal, a one way road, a union

Use of 'an'

- Before a singular noun which has a vowel *sound* in the beginning.
- E.g. an orange, an honourable person, an ST station

Use of 'the'

- (a) To show a particular person or thing.
E.g. This is a machine. *The* machine is really awesome.
- (b) To indicate the whole class in general.
E.g. The camel is a useful animal in a desert.
- (c) To indicate a thing that is only one of its kind (unique).
E.g. the sun, the moon, the stars, the sky, etc.
- (d) Used with superlatives. (–est form (–most–) of adjectives)
E.g. the biggest, the most handsome
- (e) With ordinal numbers, words like next, last etc.
E.g. the first, the second, the next, the last
- (f) With double comparatives.
E.g. The higher the position is, the more responsibilities you have.

(g) Used as given in the following table.

Wonders of the world	the Taj Mahal, the Pyramid
Holy books	the Bible, the Geeta, the Avesta
Seas	the Caspean Sea, the Dead Sea
Oceans	the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean
Mountain ranges	the Himalayas, the Alps
Deserts	the Thar desert, the White Rann
Islands	the Andaman Nicobar, the West Indies
Epics/Famous Books of Literature	the Ramayana, the Geetanjali
Famous buildings	the Eiffel Tower, the Statue of Unity
Banks	the Bank of Baroda, the Union Bank
Musical instrument	the flute, the violin, the guitar
Directions	the north, the west, the north-east
Ships	the Titanic, the Vikrant

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 2

PUT 'A', 'AN' OR 'THE' WHERE NECESSARY. MARK '×' WHERE ARTICLE IS NOT REQUIRED.

- Will you send me _____ message reminding me of our proposal ?
- Will you send me _____ SMS reminding me of our proposal ?
- My mother is _____ eminent doctor.
- _____ hottest place in _____ world is not in _____ India.
- _____ Vadodara is one of _____ biggest cities in _____ Gujarat.
- He has _____ story book. _____ book is very costly.

17.2.2 Pronoun :

– It is used as a substitute for a noun or a noun phrase. It has all the characteristics of a noun.

Types of Pronouns

(i) Personal Pronouns

I, We, You, He, She, It, They

They are divided into three as per their function.

	Singular	Plural
First person :	I	We
Second Person :	you	You
Third Person :	he, she, it	They

(ii) Possessive Pronouns

These pronouns are used to express relationship/possession/ownership.

E.g. my, our, your, his, her, their, its (determiners)

mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, its (predicative use)

E.g. This is *my* house. This house is *mine*.

(iii) Reciprocal Pronouns

E.g. each other, one another

‘Each other’ is used of only two people/things and ‘one another’ when the reference is to more than two.

E.g. Their son and daughter help each other.

Indians should help one another.

(iv) Demonstrative Pronouns

E.g. this, that, these, those

They are used to demonstrate/point people or things they stand for.

E.g. This is our new computer. That is the girl who received the first prize.

(v) Reflexive Pronouns

E.g. myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves

E.g. Meghna saw herself in the mirror.

(vi) Relative Pronouns

E.g. who, whom, which, what, that

A relative pronoun relates or refers back to a noun or pronoun. It also joins clauses. So it is a pronoun as well as a conjunction.

E.g. I don't know who is shouting out side.

(vii) Interrogative Pronouns

E.g. who, whom, whose, which, what

‘Who’ refers only to persons, not to things.

Who prepares breakfast in your family ? (as a subject)

Who did you invite to the meeting ? (as an object)

Who are you talking with ? (as an object of the preposition)

‘Whose’ can stand for both animate and inanimate nouns.

Whose bag is this ?

Whose tail is the longest one ?

‘Which’ is used for both people and things when there is an implied choice or selection.

Which magazine do you like to read ?

Which one is your favourite teacher ?

‘What’ refers to things only.

What is on your mind now ?

(viii) Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns have many varieties. They are as follows.

– **Universal pronouns** (each, every, all)

E.g. Each of you should attend the seminar right now.

– **Assertive Pronouns**

(a) much, many, more, most

E.g. Do you want milk ? No, I have much.

(b) little, a little, the little, less, least, few, a few, the few, fewer, fewest

E.g. Little learning is a dangerous thing.

(c) one

E.g. The chair is broken. I want to buy a new one.

(d) someone, somebody, something

E.g. Someone is knocking at the door.

– **Non-Assertive Pronouns**

anyone, anybody, anything, either, neither, no, no one, none, nothing, nobody

E.g. He can compete with anybody.

Either of these two ideas is acceptable to me.

Neither Sweta nor Revta will visit the museum tomorrow.

Karishma showed no interest in the new film.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 3

APPLY APPROPRIATE PRONOUN FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. You should tell me at least _____ about the visit. (somebody, something)
2. Whose laptop is it ? It is _____. (her, she, hers)
3. _____ of these three boys is your cousin ? (Whose, Which, When)
4. Keya is _____ sister. (him, his, he, himself)
5. Will you please listen to _____ ? (they, them, themselves, their, theirs)

17.2.3 Adjective :

A word used with a noun to describe or point out, the person, animal, place or thing which the noun names, or to tell the number or quantity, is called an adjective.

Examples : a *clever* pupil, *that* movie, *five* pineapples, *little* joy, *which* house

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

(1) Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives)

It shows the kind or quality. *Of what type/kind ?* gives the adjective of quality.

E.g. Mr Maulik Shah is an *enthusiastic* man.

(2) Adjectives of Quantity

It shows the quantity. *How much ?* gives the adjective of quantity.

E.g. There is *little* milk in the glass.

(3) Adjectives of Number (Numeral Adjectives)

It shows the numerical quantity.

E.g. There are *several* mistakes in your answer.

Definite Numeral [E.g. *one, two, three, first, second, third* etc]

Indefinite Numeral [E.g. *many, few, some, all* etc]

Distributive Numeral [E.g. *each, every, either, neither* etc]

(4) Demonstrative Adjectives

It points out *which* person or thing is meant. E.g. *these, those, such*

E.g. *This* boy is my student but *that* boy is not.

(5) Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative words like *what, which* and *whose* in a question sentence with a noun serve as interrogative adjectives.

E.g. *Which* lady is your teacher ?

What question should I ask you first ?

(6) Emphasizing Adjectives

E.g. *own, very* E.g. Mind your *own* business.

(7) Exclamatory Adjectives

‘*What*’ is sometimes used as an exclamatory adjective.

E.g. *What* an idea, sir!

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 4

FILL IN THE GAPS USING PROPER ADJECTIVE GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS.

1. Hetanshi stood the _____ in the class. (second, two, one)
2. Which is the _____ statue in the world ? (tall, taller, tallest)
3. Ramesh is always _____ of his brother Suresh. (jealousy, jealous, jealoused)
4. _____ fort was built by the king of the region. (These, This, It)
5. There was _____ water in the cup. The sparrow drank it and flew away. (little, a little)

17.2.4 Verb :

- A verb says something about a person or a thing. The word 'verb' comes from the Latin '*verbum*', a word. It is so called because it is the most important word in a sentence.
- A verb often consists of more than one word.
E.g. The performers were *singing*. I have learnt a new lesson today.
- A verb tells us
 - (1) what a person/thing does. E.g. Het runs. The earth moves.
 - (2) what is done to a person/thing. E.g. Het is beaten. The stick was broken.
 - (3) what a person/thing is. E.g. The dog is hungry. I feel sad.

Types of verb and verb forms

– Transitive verb

When an object is needed to understand the meaning of a verb, it is a transitive verb. E.g. Ashish eats apples. Vivek was teaching English.

– Intransitive verb

When an object is not needed to understand the meaning of a verb, it is an intransitive verb.

E.g. He swam a long distance. (Action) The child cries. (State) There is a book on the table. (Being)

– Finite verb

Verbs which have past or present form/s are called finite verbs. These verbs are always with tense.

E.g.

- Amrita *plays* the piano.
- Ketan's sister gave her speech.

– Non-finite verb

The verbs without tense are non-finite which are in any other form like infinitive, -ing, or -ed forms of a verb.

E.g.

- *Speaking* English is advisable for interviewees.
- *Speak* English when required.

– Infinitives

Infinitive is a base form of a verb. It comes even without 'to'.

E.g.

- Let him see.
- Open the door now. (An order/imperative sentence)

– **Participles**

- **Past Participle (pp)** is the form of a verb which typically ends in –ed in most cases with regular verbs, which is used in forming perfect tenses and passive voice and sometimes as an adjective.

E.g.

- Have you *finished* your work ?
- I announced my *lost* wallet. (An adjective)
- Mangoes are *grown* in Gujarat. (Passive voice)

- **Present Participle** is the form of a verb which ends in –ing which is mostly used as a noun and as an adjective to form continuous tenses.

E.g.

- The boys *are sitting* near the gate.
- I always appreciate good *thinking*. (As a noun)
- He tried to swim in *running* water. (As an adjective)
- *Sitting* here, I haven't a care in the world. (As a non-finite verb)

- **Perfect participle** expresses completed action in relation to another action.

E.g.

- *Having visited* the Taj Mahal, the tourists went to New Delhi.

– **Regular and Irregular Verbs**

There are certain verbs whose past form and past participle end in –ed, e.g. open–opened–opened. Most of the verbs follow this regularity. But there are the other verbs whose past form and past participle do not follow this regularity, e.g. begin–began–begun.

Note : Verb forms are formed based on time/tense and number/person.

17.2.5 Adverb :

- An adverb modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

E.g. Shloka runs *quickly*.

This is a very sweet mango.

Mohsin reads *quite* clearly.

Kinds of Adverbs

- (1) Adverbs of Time (showing time/‘when’)

E.g. The workers shall *now* begin to work.

- (2) Adverbs of Frequency (showing frequency/‘how often’)

E.g. I have told you *twice*.

- (3) Adverbs of Place (showing place/‘where’)

E.g. Go *there*. The little baby followed its mother *everywhere*.

- (4) Adverbs of Manner (showing the manner/‘how’/‘in what manner’)

E.g. The army fought *bravely*. The boy *really* works hard.

- (5) Adverbs of Degree or Quantity (showing quantity/'how much', 'in what degree'/'to what extent')
E.g. These mangoes are *almost* ripe. You are *partially* wrong.
- (6) Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation
E.g. He was *certainly* misunderstood.
- (7) Adverbs of Reason
E.g. He *therefore* left school.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 5

(a) Fill in the gaps using proper verb form.

1. Let the students _____ if they wish to do so. (go, goes, went, to go)
2. Meshwa was absent from the class due to _____ ill. (was, is, being)
3. _____ his assignment, he switched on the TV. (Had done, Done, Having done)

(b) Use proper adverb in the sentences.

1. The singer sang the *bhajan* _____. (melodiously, miraculously, curiously)
2. The students played the game _____ but they could not win the match. (fastly, generously, genuinely)
3. He was rich _____ to buy a gorgeous bungalow. (too, enough, for)

17.2.6 Preposition :

- A Preposition is placed before a noun/pronoun to show in what relation the person/thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.
- Some prepositions

Preposition 'in'

- (a) For a three dimensional place/object, we use 'in' for someone/something inside it. Usually it shows the position/state of the person/object.
E.g. There is a notebook in the bag.
- (b) When we talk about a place as an area, we use 'in'.
E.g. The students are playing in the garden.
- (c) It is used with names of months, year, season, time of the day etc.
E.g. in January, in 1950, in Summer, in the morning

Preposition 'into'

- (a) Usually it shows the movement/motion of a person/object from outside to inside.
E.g. My mother is going into the kitchen.

Preposition ‘on’

- (a) We use ‘on’ when we emphasize an object/person placed over a surface. In this case, there is a contact between the two objects/persons/surfaces.

E.g. There is a flower vase on the table.

- (b) It is used with the name of the day. E.g. on Sunday, on holidays

Preposition ‘at’

- (a) For place as a point, we use ‘at’.

E.g. He waited for her at the park. Our train stops at Ahmadnagar.

- (b) It is used with the specific time of the day.

E.g. at 2 o'clock, at midnight

Preposition ‘in/out of’

When something/someone goes out of something/somewhere, ‘out of’ is used as a preposition.

E.g. The thief jumped out of the window to escape.

Preposition ‘on/off’

As a preposition ‘off’ is used to imply that the object is no longer on the surface.

E.g. The lady fell off the chair.

Preposition ‘inside/outside’

‘Inside’ is the opposite of ‘outside’.

E.g. The man is inside the café. Now he is outside the café after paying his bill.

Preposition ‘above’, ‘over’

‘Above’ and ‘over’, are used for the things/persons in a higher position while ‘below’ and ‘under’ are used for the things/persons in a lower position.

E.g. The calendar is above the switchboard.

There is a narrow bridge over the river.

Preposition ‘under’

- (a) ‘Under’ is the opposite of ‘on’, ‘over’.

E.g. The toy train is under the table. The situation is under control.

- (b) ‘under’ is used to talk about power/control.

E.g. under control, under influence

Preposition ‘below’

- (a) When we want to describe lower positions (but not necessarily the vertical position), we use ‘below’.

E.g. Your result is below the expectations.

- (b) below average, below poverty line.

Preposition ‘in front of’, ‘behind’

E.g. The car is in front of the truck. The bike is behind the truck.

Preposition ‘between/among’

- ‘Between’ is used to show the place of a person/thing between two things/persons/objects.
- ‘Among’ is used to show that a person/thing is surrounded by more than two people/ things/objects.

E.g. The ball is between the box and the dog.

They are sharing food among themselves.

Preposition ‘beside’

- ‘Beside’ is used to show the position of a person/thing on either side (right or left) of another person/thing. It has different meaning than ‘near’.

E.g. Vivek is sitting beside his mother.

Preposition ‘up/down’

- ‘Up’ shows the upward motion/movement.
- ‘Down’ shows the downward motion/movement.

E.g. The small boy went up the stairs.

The old man is coming down the stairs.

Preposition ‘from/to/towards’

- ‘From’ and ‘to’ are used to show the exact destination/place. They also show time.
- ‘Towards’ is used to show the direction. ('in that direction')

E.g. Mr Shah is going towards the garden.

(meaning : not exactly to the garden but in that direction)

The flight is from Chennai to Bengluru.

Why is that policeman coming towards us ?

My lecture will be from 9 to 11 tomorrow.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 6

Fill in the gaps using proper preposition.

1. Rahul sat _____ the driver seat at the back. (behind, between, under)
2. The shopping mall is _____ the bank and the library. (between, among, in)
3. The portrait _____ the wall is beautiful. (in, on, off)
4. Two vendors are quarrelling _____ the railway station. (on, at, over)
5. The bank and the library are _____ the shopping mall. (between, among, near)

17.2.7 Conjunction :

- A conjunction is used to join words, phrases, or sentences.
- There are two types of conjunctions : co-ordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction.
- A co-ordinating conjunction is used to join clauses of equal rank. The main co-ordinating conjunctions are – and, but, for, or, nor, also, either-or, neither-nor, etc.
- A subordinating conjunction is used to join a clause to another on, which it depends for its full meaning. The main Subordinating conjunctions are – after, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while, etc.

The Conjunction ‘and’

- To connect two independent clauses/words/phrases in a sentence. They make compound sentences.

E.g.

1. Kartik and Krutarth are good friends.
2. Mr Khans went to her house and talked to her mother.

The Conjunctions ‘but’, ‘yet’, ‘still’

- To express opposite or contrasting statements or words. They make compound sentences.

E.g.

1. Sheetal is clever but she is very proud.
2. We went to the show but we could not get any tickets.

The Conjunctions ‘or’, ‘otherwise’

- To express a choice between two alternatives. They make compound sentences.

E.g.

1. You should pay your fees now otherwise the teacher will not allow you for the class today.
2. Raveena or her father will go to the party.

The Conjunctions ‘so’, ‘therefore’

- To indicate the consequence as well as the reason. They make compound sentences.

Structure

- [clause showing *reason*] so/therefore [clause showing *result*]

E.g.

1. It was extremely hot outside so I could not go out with my friends.
2. Kajal Mehta didn't work efficiently therefore she was not promoted.

The Conjunctions ‘because’, ‘since’, ‘for’, ‘as’

- To show the cause or reason. As they are used with dependent clauses, they make complex sentences.

Structure

- [clause showing *result*] because/since/as/for [clause showing *reason/cause*]
- Because/Since/As/For [clause showing *reason/cause*], [clause showing *result*]

E.g.

1. Gita Desai was happy because she cleared the entrance exam successfully.
2. The production was stopped as the manager was unable to tackle the issue.

The Conjunctions ‘because of’, ‘due to’, ‘on account of’, ‘owing to’

- To show the cause or reason. These conjunctions are followed by a phrase or phrases. They make simple sentences.

Structure

- [clause showing *result*] because of/due to/on account of/owing to [phrase showing *reason/cause*]
- Because of/Due to/On account of/Owing to [phrase showing *reason/cause*], [clause showing *result*]

E.g.

1. Geeta Desai was happy because of her excellent result.
2. The production was stopped on account of the manager's inability (to tackle the issue).

The Conjunctions ‘though’, ‘although’, ‘even though’, ‘even if’

- To show contradiction/contrast. They make complex sentences.

Structure

- Though/Although/Even though/Even if [clause 1], [clause 2].
- [clause 2] though/although/even though/even if [clause 1].

E.g.

1. Though the teacher taught you minutely, you still did not understand.
2. Although the doctor made all the pathological tests, he could not diagnose the disease.

The Conjunctions ‘however’, ‘as’

- To show contradiction/contrast. They make complex sentences.

Structure

- However {adj/adv} S (subject) V (verb) {other words}, [clause 2].
- [clause 2], however {adj/adv} S (subject) V (verb) {other words}.
- {Adj/Adv} as S (subject) V (verb) {other words}, [clause 2].
- [clause 2], {adj/adv} as S (subject) V (verb) {other words}.

E.g.

1. However hard you work, you will not get the highest marks./
You will not get the highest marks, however hard you work.
2. Hard as you work, you will not get the highest marks./
You will not get the highest marks, hard as you work.

The Conjunctions ‘in spite of’, ‘despite’

- To show contradiction/contrast. They make simple sentences.

Structure

- In spite of/Despite [phrase], [clause].
- [clause] in spite of/despite [phrase].

E.g.

1. In spite of tiredness, he continued to work till 10 pm.
2. Despite working hard, Atul could not pass this easy exam.

The Conjunctions ‘if’, ‘unless’

- To show conditions. They make complex sentences.
- ‘Unless’ is the opposite of ‘if’. [if not = unless]

E.g.

- If you work hard, you will get good score.
- If you had worked hard, you would have got good score.
- Unless you work hard, you will not pass/you will fail.

The Conjunctions ‘who’, ‘which’, ‘that’, ‘whom’, ‘whose’

- ‘Who’ refers to a human being.
- ‘Which’ refers to any object, animal, bird, insect.
- The use of ‘that’ is preferred after *only, much, few, little, no, all, some, any*, and superlatives.

E.g.

1. The man who is in a black suit is my professor.
2. This is the book which I bought yesterday.
3. Do you know the man whom the principal was scolding in the evening ?
4. The writer whose book you were reading is my friend.
5. Any person that listens to you is a fool.

The Conjunctions ‘when’, ‘why’, ‘where’

- The conjunction ‘when’ indicates time, ‘why’ indicates reason and ‘where’ indicates place.

E.g.

1. This is the hospital where my aunt is working as a nurse.
2. What was the day when Mrs Indira Gandhi was assassinated ?
3. Does anybody know the reason why she joined this firm ?

The Conjunctions 'either...or', 'neither...nor', 'both...and', 'not only...but also'

- These conjunctions are used to express a choice between two alternatives.
- 'Either...or' indicates any one of them; 'neither...nor' indicates none of them; 'both...and' indicates both; 'not only...but also' indicates both but the verb depends on the word given after 'but also'.

E.g.

1. I have only one entry pass. Either you or your friend can join me. (any one)
2. I have no entry pass. Neither Sapan nor Vijay will come. (none)
3. Not only Ruhani but also her sisters are studious.
4. Not only Ruhani's sisters, but also she is studious.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 7

Fill in the blanks using proper conjunction.

1. This is the girl _____ is my cousin. (which, who, whom, whose)
2. _____ he works hard, he would surely fail. (Due to, If, Unless, Despite)
3. _____ minutely I have taught you, you still do not understand. (As, However, Though)
4. The time _____ has gone has gone forever. (when, which, who, whom)
5. Winter is the season _____ we feel cold. (when, which, who, whom)

17.2.8 Interjection :

- An interjection expresses some sudden feeling or emotion.
- (1) Joy; as, Hurrah! Huzza! (2) Grief; as, alas! (3) Surprise; as, ha! What! (4)Approval; as, bravo!
- E.g. 1. What a nice work you have done!
2. Wow! We won the match.

17.3 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, you have

- learnt various parts of speech, and
- learnt how to use them in conversations correctly

17.4 KEY WORDS

Parts of Speech : It indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence.

17.5 BOOKS SUGGESTED

Vickers, Rebecca. *Types of Words : Unleashing Powerful Parts of Speech*. Capstone Global Library Limited, UK, 2013.

Wren & Martin, *High School English Grammar and Composition*. S Chand, New Delhi, 2018.

Answers**Check Your Progress 1**

- (A) **Common Nouns** : city, place, world
Proper Nouns : Ahmedabad, India, Gujarat
- (B) **Collective Nouns** : team, audience
Abstract Nouns : joy, excitement
Material Nouns : stumps, bat

Check Your Progress 2

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. a | 2. an | 3. an |
| 4. The, the, X | 5. X, the, X | 6. a, The |

Check Your Progress 3

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 1. something | 2. hers | 3. Which |
| 4. his | 5. them | |

Check Your Progress 4

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. second | 2. tallest | 3. jealous |
| 4. This | 5. a little | |

Check Your Progress 5

- (a) 1. go 2. being 3. Having done
- (b) 1. melodiously 2. genuinely 3. enough

Check Your Progress 6

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------|
| 1. behind | 2. between | 3. on |
| 4. at | 5. near | |

Check Your Progress 7

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. who | 2. Unless | 3. However |
| 4. which | 5. when | |

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