

PREPOSITION

NOUN

PRONOUN



INTERJECTION

8  
PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVE



VERB

CONJUNCTION

ADVERB

## SENTENCE

### Definition of Sentence

A **sentence** is a group of related words conveying some meaning or expressing one complete thought.

### Types of sentence

There are four types of **sentences**:

- Statement
- Interrogative Sentences
- Imperative Sentences
- Exclamatory Sentences

## Statement

Statements are the Sentences conveying some information.

### Examples:

- The gardener waters the plants.
- He is singing a song.

## Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative are the Sentence used to ask questions i.e.

### Examples:

- What are you doing?
- Is he leaving for Turkey tomorrow?

## Imperative Sentences

Imperative are the Sentences conveying a wish, appeal, a command, a request.

### Examples:

- Please take your seat.
- Do not enter my room again.
- May you live long!

## Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory are the Sentences exclaiming feeling or thought in a state of excitement.

### Examples:

- What a pretty child!
- How beautifully Ali executed his strokes!

# Sentences and Part of Speech

## Subject and predicate

**A sentence can be divided into two parts.** The part which contains the person or thing we are talking about is called the **subject**. The part that contains what we say about the person or the thing is called the **predicate**.

**Example:**

**Charles Dickens** has written a number of novels

**Subject:** Charles Dickens

**Prediction:** has written a number of novels.

**Note:** There is no subject in imperative sentences because it is understood.

**Example:** Do it at once.

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# Sentences and Part of Speech

## The phrase and clause

**A phrase** is a part of a sentence. It does not convey a complete thought or a statement. It does not have a subject or predicate.

**Example:** “of great value”

It helps in making a complete sentence.

“It is a book of great value.”

**A clause** is a part of sentence but, unlike a phrase, contains a subject and a predicate.

**Example:**

This is the building that stone designed. “This is the building” and “stone designed” are both clauses, “that” is the joining word.

# Sentences and Part of Speech

## **PARTS OF SPEECH!**

Every word used in a sentence occupied a position and fulfils a function. The words in a sentence are, therefore, divided into **clauses**, called **parts of speech**, according to the function they fulfil.

**There are eight parts of speech.**

## **NOUN**

A noun is used to **name people, places, objects or ideas.**

**Examples:**

- **Adnan** is an intelligent young **man**.
- **Paris** is the **capital** of **France**.
- **Honesty** is the best **policy**.
- The **doctor** saved the **life** of the **child**.



# Sentences and Part of Speech

## PRONOUN

A pronoun is **used in place of a noun.**

**Example:**

- I have built a house.
- **He** gave **me** a nice gift.
- **It** is **her** sixteenth birthday.

## ADJECTIVE

An adjective is used to **describe or qualify a noun.**

**Examples:**

- I have written **two** chapters of **this** book.
- She is a **pretty** child.
- It is a **tall** tree.
- Muhammad Ali was the **greatest** leader.

# Sentences and Part of Speech

## VERB

A verb is used to **describe an action**.

### Examples:

- Ali **went** to Karachi
- He **goes** to office every day.
- She will not **tell** a lie.
- I have **done** my duty.

## Preposition

A preposition is used to show the **relation of one thing to another**. It is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in relation to something else.

### Example:

- We went **about** the world.
- We take tea **in** the afternoon.
- She sent the parcel **by** post.
- The Eaglets won **with** ease.
- It is a book **of** great value.
- **For** one enemy he has a hundred friends.
- **From** what I know of him, I hesitate to trust him.

# Sentences and Part of Speech

## Conjunction

A conjunction is used **to join single words or group of words to one another.**

**Example.**

He could not jump the wall, **though** he tried again **and** again.

(Conjunction: though, and)

He squandered all his wealth **after** the death of his father.

(Conjunction: after)

He **and** his family left for Murree yesterday.

(Connection: and)

**Note:** And, but, or, nor, because, since, till, until, after, for, though all are conjunction.

## Interjection

An interjection is used to **express some sudden rush of feeling or excitement.**

**Example:**

**Bravo** I my son, you have done excellent job of work.

**Alas!** I we have lost the match.

**NOTE:** words perform various functions in a sentence. When one word is performing one function, it is one part of speech; when it is doing another, it is another part of speech.

# PARTS OF SPEECH FUNCTION TABLE

Parts of Speech	Function	Example	Sentences
<b>Noun</b>	a thing or a person	Table, chair, pencil, rat	This is a chair.
<b>Pronoun</b>	it can replace a noun	I, they, you, he, she, it	I am an intelligent boy.
<b>Adverb</b>	enhances a verb, adjective or adverb	Happily, sadly, badly	He was killed badly.
<b>Adjective</b>	describes a noun	Good, enough, efficient	He is a fat.
<b>Preposition</b>	can link a noun to word	At, in of, under, after	Cat is under the table.
<b>Conjunction</b>	use to join two clauses or sentences	Not, nor, but, yet	She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.
<b>Interjection</b>	used in exclamatory sentences	Alas, hurrah, yeah	Alas! You are fail.