

A GOOD SPEECH IS LIKE A MINISKIRT--LONG ENOUGH TO COVER ALL THE VITAL PARTS, SHORT ENOUGH TO ENTICE AND CAPTIVATE LISTENERS. (NAA SHALMAN)

PARTS OF SPEECH



DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR



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Preface

In this book, “Parts of Speech in English Grammar”, we will delve into the intricate world of English grammar and explore the fundamental components of language—the parts of speech. Our aim is to provide you with not just theoretical knowledge but also practical skills that can be readily applied in everyday communication, writing, and comprehension.

Whether you are a student striving for academic excellence, a professional aiming to enhance your communication skills, or an aspiring writer seeking to refine your craft, this book will be your trusted companion on your journey to mastery.

We will equip you with the knowledge and skills to wield the English language with confidence and precision. Each chapter is meticulously structured to facilitate your learning experience. We will explore explanation of each part of speech, its various types and their usage with vivid examples, and practical exercises.

Whether you're a native English speaker looking to refine your skills or an English language learner seeking to gain proficiency, this book is designed to cater to your needs. The accessible language and user-friendly structure ensure that readers of all levels can engage with the content and make significant progress in their linguistic journey.

We encourage you to approach this book as a comprehensive guide rather than a mere reference. By immersing yourself in the chapters, actively participating in the exercises, and embracing the learning process, you will unlock the full potential of your language abilities.

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Parts of Speech

What are parts of speech?

The English language is formed by using a combination of letters, punctuation marks, and other symbols to represent the sounds and meaning of spoken language. The English alphabet comprises 26 letters that can be combined in various ways to form words. Just as a building is made of bricks and blocks, language is made of words. Therefore, it is important to learn how to use words correctly in a sentence to convey accurate meanings. Let's understand "what a word is."

A word is a speech sound or a combination of sounds that carries a specific meaning for an idea, object, or thought. It has a spoken or written form. In the English language, words can be composed of either an individual letter (e.g., 'I') as in "I am a boy," or a combination of letters (e.g., 'Jam,' which is the name of a person) as in "Jam is a boy." Morphology, a branch of linguistics, deals with the structure of words and teaches us the rules for forming new words. Furthermore, it answers questions such as: How do we assign meaning to a word? How does a word function in a proper context? How do we spell a word?

Some examples of words are: *Boy, kite, fox, mobile phone, nature, etc.*

Parts of speech refer to the categories or types of words that exist in a language. In English, there are commonly recognized eight parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives,

adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Each part of speech has its own unique characteristics and functions within a sentence. Understanding the parts of speech is essential for effective communication and language comprehension.

Some grammarians and writers only count eight parts of speech and place determiners under the category of adjectives. However, advanced studies consider determiners as a separate part of speech.

These nine parts of speech indicate how words function within a sentence. An individual word may function as more than one part of speech when used in various sentences. For example, the word 'attack' is a verb, but it can also be used as a noun.

Here are the nine parts of speech in English grammar:

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adverb
5. Adjective
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection
9. Determines

Noun

What is a noun?

A noun is a word used for a place, person, or thing. Everything which has a name and we talk about it is a noun. Everything is denoted by a name and that naming word is called a “noun”.

Often a noun will be the name for something we can touch (e.g., *lamb, pen, table*), but sometimes a noun will be the name for something we cannot touch (e.g., *happiness, determinism, truth*).

Some examples of noun:

Everything is represented by a word that is called a noun. Some examples of noun are written below.

- **People:** *Ali, boy, singer.*
- **Animals:** *Cat, cow, elephant.*
- **Places:** *Karachi, city, street.*
- **Objects:** *Cup, pencil, book.*
- **Qualities:** *Boldness, sorrow.*
- **Actions:** *Writing, listening, running.*

Types of nouns:

There are many types of nouns depending upon some aspects. One noun may fall in multiple categories. A common noun may be a countable noun and at a same time that noun may be

a concrete e.g., *pencil* is a common noun; it is a countable, concrete and as well it is a singular noun. Some main types of nouns are tabulated below.

Proper noun

A proper noun is a given name of a person, or a specific place or thing, i.e., its own name (e.g., *Imran, Karachi, and Rover*). A proper noun always starts with a capital letter. All days and months are proper noun and start with capital letters (e.g. *Sunday, March, December*). Names of all persons, names of countries, names of oceans are counted in the category of proper nouns (e.g., *Mashal, Pakistan, Atlantic*).

Common noun

A common noun is a word used for a class of person, place, or thing (e.g., *man, city, and dog*). Common nouns are not capitalized unless used in start of a sentence. There are some exceptions like in poetry where every word of new line is capitalized. Something that is personified in poetry is also capitalized e.g., “*So Nature incites them in their hearts*” (*Prologue- Geoffrey Chaucer*)

Concrete noun

Concrete nouns are the things which we can see or touch physically. These nouns contrast with the abstract category of nouns. For example: *tree, hammer, and pen*. We can see them feel them or touch them. Some time we name it material noun.

Abstract noun

Abstract nouns are things you cannot see or touch. Abstract nouns do not have a physical existence. These nouns are

difficult to guess. Sometime learners get confused with abstract noun and adjectives. Abilities and emotions are abstract noun e.g., *bravery, joy, determination*, etc.

Collective noun

Collective nouns are words that denote groups, collections, or multitude of something. These nouns are used as singular e.g., *team, army, concert*.

Compound noun

Compound nouns are nouns made up of more than one word. For example: *court-martial, pickpocket, water bottle*. Some compound nouns are two words (e.g., *peace pipe*), some are hyphenated (e.g., *play-off*), and some have become single words (e.g., *eyeopener*). And, many of them are currently transitioning through those stages. Therefore, spelling compound nouns can be a nightmare. Some compound nouns form their plural by adding 's' to the principal word, not necessarily to the end (e.g., *brothers-in-law*).

Countable noun

A countable noun is a noun that can be counted in numbers like *one pen, two cars* with both a singular and a plural form (e.g., *dog/dogs, pie/pies*).

Uncountable noun

An uncountable noun is a noun without a plural form, for example: *oxygen, patience*. Such nouns do not include counting. All abstract noun falls under the uncountable category of nouns. Some more examples of uncountable nouns are:

water, army, air, money, food, milk, etc.

Gerund noun

Gerunds are nouns that end with *-ing* and represent actions. Gerunds have verb-like properties. But these are used differently in a sentence unlike verbs. Gerund noun are modified with adverbs. How to differentiate gerund noun and verb? Look at two examples.

- a) *Ali is **singing** a song.*
- b) *Ali is fond of singing.*

In sentence (a), singing is a **verb** as its show action that Ali is performing. Verb with *-ing* are followed by helping verbs is, am, was, were, etc. But in sentence (b), singing is not an action being performed by Ali and not followed by any helping verb.

Gender-specific nouns

Gender-specific nouns are nouns that are definitely male or female. For example: **king, vixen, and actress**. A **blonde** is a woman. A **blond** is a man.

Verbal noun

We derive Verbal nouns from verbs and do not have verb-like properties (e.g., building, drawing, attack). Verbal nouns are modified by determiners and adjectives.

Example: The color of our residential building is red.

In above example, the word building is a noun, and this noun is derived from verb build. The word building is a verb, gerund and verbal noun at a same time. Look at few examples to differentiate it.

Examples in a sentence:

- They are building a plaza. (verb)

- I love red buildings. (verbal noun)
- Building a multi-story plaza can be time taking. (gerund)

However, verbal nouns can give an air of formality or provide emphasis. So, we should all care about verbal nouns for two reasons:

(1) Replacing verbal nouns with verbs and gerunds will reduce your word count and improve sentence flow.

(2) Sentences featuring pure verbal nouns could portray you as stuffy (bad) or authoritative (good). Employ them smartly to tune to your needs.

Pronoun

Definition of a pronoun

Pronoun is defined as a word *that replaces a noun in a sentence*. It takes place of a noun. Read the paragraph written below.

*(**Jam** is a boy of sixteen. **Jam** is studying in 9th class. **Jam** has two brothers. **Jam** loves playing football. **Jam** is captain of his team.)*

Look at the above paragraph. The name **Jam** looks strange in every sentence due to repetition of noun **Jam**. We replace it with pronoun to make a sentence beautiful and easy to avoid word redundancy. We will replace it with appropriate pronoun and read it again.

***Jam** is a boy of sixteen. **He** is studying in 9th class and has two brothers. **He** loves playing football, and **he** is captain of his team.*

Types of pronouns

Pronouns are categorized into many types. Main types include personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, reflective pronoun, intensive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, and reflexive pronoun.

Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to a person's name. We use personal pronouns as a substitute for a person's name. There are two kinds of personal pronoun: Subjective and objective pronouns.

- (a) **Subjective pronoun:** Subjective pronouns replace the subject in a sentence.

Common subjective pronouns are *I, we, you, he, she, it, and they*

Example: *I* love watching TV.

- (b) **Objective pronouns:** Objective pronouns replace the object in a sentence.

Common objective pronouns are *me, us, you, him, her, it, and them*

Examples: She gave *him* a present on his birthday.

Possessive pronoun

Possessive pronouns are the pronouns that show ownership and possession in a sentence. We categorize possessive pronoun into two types:

(1) Strong possessive pronoun

The **strong possessive pronouns** include *yours, mine, his, hers, its, theirs, yours, and ours*. They refer back to a noun or noun phrase already used, replacing it to avoid repetition: "I said that pen was *mine*." Strong possessive pronouns are sometime called absolute possessive pronoun.

(2) Weak possessive pronoun.

The **weak possessive pronouns** include *your, my, her, his, its, their, and ours*. Their function is as a determiner in front of a noun to express whom something belongs to: “I said that’s *my* pen.” Sometime we call them possessive adjectives.

Indefinite pronoun

Indefinite pronouns refer to something that is not definite in a sentence, they do not refer to a particular thing or person. We use them when an object does not need to be specifically identified.

There are two main types of indefinite pronoun: Singular indefinite pronoun and plural indefinite pronoun.

- (a) **Singular indefinite pronoun:** We use singular indefinite pronouns for the singular objects and not for plural.

Singular indefinite pronouns include: *someone, somebody, something, no one, nobody, nothing, everyone, everybody, everything, anybody, another, anyone, each, anything, either, other, one, neither, and much*

- (b) **Plural indefinite pronoun:** Plural indefinite pronouns are used for the plural objects and not for singular.

Plural indefinite pronouns include *many, several, few, others, and both*.

Relative pronouns

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that relates the relative clause to another clause within a sentence. In addition, it introduces the relative clause or an adjective clause. In mostly cases it acts

as a subject of the relative clause. The most commonly used relative pronouns are mentioned below.

Whom, whoever, whomever, who, that, which and whose

Example in a sentence:

- She does not know ***which*** pack of pencil you want.

“***Which*** pack of pencil you want” is a relative clause, and the relative pronoun “which” has linked it to the main clause.

Intensive pronouns

Intensive pronouns emphasize, or intensify nouns and pronouns and we define it as a pronoun that ends in *self* or *selves*. Intensive pronouns place emphasis on its antecedent by referring back to another noun or pronoun used earlier in the sentence. An intensive pronoun is approximately identical to a reflexive pronoun. Intensive pronouns are also sometimes called **emphatic pronouns**.

Intensive pronouns are ***himself, myself, themselves, itself, herself, yourselves, ourselves, and yourself,***

Example in a sentence:

- I ***myself*** like to sing.
- Jerry ***herself*** is her worst critic.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are the nouns that take place of a noun that’s already been mentioned in a sentence. Demonstrative pronouns can be singular or plural. **Five** main demonstrative pronouns are: ***these, those, such, this, that.***

Example in a sentence:

- *These* are beautiful.
- Do not eat *that*.

Interrogative pronouns

An interrogative pronoun often stands for something that we are not aware of yet, because we are asking about it. We use these pronouns specifically to ask questions. These pronouns are special because they all start with “Wh”, which is quite easy to remember.

Most commonly used interrogative pronouns are *whose, what, whom, which, and who*.

The other words like “*whichever*” and “*whatsoever*” are the words that we use as interrogative pronouns.

Words with ‘wh’ that are not interrogative pronouns.

There are many other words that start with Wh but they are not interrogative pronouns. Because they are just words that start with ‘wh’ and are in questions. “*When*” is not an interrogative pronoun neither is “*where*” nor “*why*”. Moreover, unlike other pronouns, sometime interrogative pronouns do not have antecedents because you are not yet sure what they really are!

Example in a sentence:

- *What* is your nickname?
- *Whose* pen is this?
- *Whatsoever* do you suggest by that?
- *Whom* were you talking with last night?
- *Which* of these three do you like?

Sentence in which ‘wh’ words are not interrogative pronoun:

- *When* do you have to go to gymnasium?

- He doesn't know *where* Ali was living last week.

Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns and intensive pronouns are similar, but the difference between them is that intensive pronouns are not essential to a sentence's meaning. Meanwhile, reflexive pronouns are. In addition, they are used when the subject and the object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing. Reflexive pronouns end in *-selves* or *-self*.

Reflexive pronouns are: *yourself, himself, ourselves, itself, themselves, herself, myself, yourselves*.

Example in a sentence:

- She told *herself* to spend all vacations at home.
- He bought *himself* a new phone.

What is the difference between intensive pronouns and reflexive pronouns?

Here is an easy way to differentiate an intensive pronouns and reflexive pronouns.

Just remove pronoun from the sentence; if it is an intensive pronoun, the sentence will still make sense. If the sentence no longer makes sense when the pronoun is removed, it's a reflexive pronoun.

Reciprocal pronouns

A reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun that we use to identify a feeling or any kind of action that is reciprocated among two or more than two. That is why; it always refers to two or more than two persons.

For example,

- *Jane is laughing at Lizzy and Lizzy is laughing at Jane.*

So, we say:

- *Jane and Lizzy are laughing at each other.*

Each other and ***One another*** are the two reciprocal pronouns that are not individual words but they are phrases. While using them, there must be two or more things, persons, or groups involved. Moreover, they all must be acting the same action.

Some more examples are:

- Paul and Jam help ***each other***.
- Both teams fought hard against ***each other***.
- Why do you laugh at ***each other***?
- All the students gave presents to ***one another***.

Distributive pronouns

Distributive pronoun is a pronoun that describes a member of a group separate from the group and not collectively or including in that group. It refers to a thing or a person in a group. We use this pronoun to describe all the individual members of a particular group. Distributive pronouns are commonly used with plural noun and singular verb.

Distributive pronouns that are commonly used are ***each, either, every, neither, none, everyone, and any.***

Example in a sentence:

- ***Each*** of the boys writes a poem.
- ***Neither*** of the pens is black.

Verb

What is a verb?

A verb shows the happening or state of something. It is an action word.

It can show:

- If somebody does something; like: This cat *sleeps* all day.
- If something has done onto someone; like: A stranger patted the stray cat.
- The state of someone or something; like: The cat *is alive* fortunately.

Verb is the most important part of any sentence. A sentence does not make sense without a verb in it. There are some instants where a one-word answer can make up for a whole sentence; like, yes or indeed, etc., without the use of verb, but these responses are not used in formal writing.

Verbs can also consist of more than one word, such as:

- The children *were playing* in the backyard.

In the above sentence, the italic/bold words are verbs.

Types of verbs

The main kinds of verbs are: linking verbs, transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, reflexive verbs, auxiliary verbs and modal verbs.

Linking verbs

Linking verb is a verb that connects a sentence together. It does not mean anything on its own but makes sense when used in a sentence. Common linking verbs that are used are: *is, am, are, was, were*, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- The birds *are* flying high up in the sky.
- She *is* always looking fabulous.

In the above examples, we can see that the linking verbs are connecting the subject with the rest of the sentence. Without Linking Verbs, the sentences do not have a complete structure.

Action verbs

Action verbs show action. They create an image of the happening in your head. There are two kinds of action verbs: Transitive and Intransitive.

(a) Transitive verbs: The verb in a sentence that has a *direct object* is known as Transitive verb.

The verb should have something on which it is performed. The sentences containing Transitive Verbs can also be converted from *Active Voice* to *Passive Voice*.

Look at the examples below:

- The batsman *hit* the ball hard.
- She *walked* the streets alone.

In the first example, we can see that the verb *hit* has a direct object *ball*. The sentence can also be converted into *passive voice*: the batsman hit the ball.

The same case is with the second sentence. The verb *walked* has direct object *streets* and the sentence can be converted into *passive voice*: The streets were *walked* by her, alone.

(b) Intransitive verbs: The verb in a sentence that does not have a *direct object* is known as Intransitive verb. The sentences containing Intransitive Verbs cannot be converted from *Active Voice* to *Passive Voice*. Let us see the examples below:

- The lion cub *sleeps*.
- The house is *flawed*.

In both of the above examples, there is no direct object. Both cannot be converted into passive voice too. So, the verbs; *sleeps* and *flawed* are intransitive.

Many verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively. For example:

- The child *rings* the bell.

Here the verb ‘*rings*’ has a direct object and is used *transitively*.

- The bell *rings* loudly.

Here the verb ‘*rings*’ does not have a direct object and is used *intransitively*.

More Examples

- I *stopped* the car. (*Transitively*)
- The car *stopped* suddenly. (*Intransitively*)

There are some verbs such as: *go, sleep, die, fall*, etc., which show an action that cannot be done to anything

or anyone. Hence, these verbs can never be used Transitively.

Reflexive verbs

Reflexive verbs are those whose subject and direct object are the same. They refer back to the same thing or person. Let us see the examples below.

- She *stays* home herself.
- The cat *cleans* itself.

In both the above examples, the verbs are referring back to the same person. Their subject and object are the same, hence they are **reflexive verbs**. The reference back is done in the form of *Reflexive Pronouns* by which they are being called reflexive verbs.

Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary Verbs help the main verb in a sentence and are called **helping verbs**. Auxiliary Verbs, when used with ordinary verbs help in changing the *tenses, mood* or *voice* of a sentence. They also help in making negatives and interrogatives of sentences. Auxiliary Verbs are also simply called **auxiliaries**. Common words that come under this category are as follows: *Is, am, are, was, were, have, do, etc.*

Examples in sentences:

- I *was* going to the shop.

Here the Auxiliary is used to form a continuous tense.

- The car door *was* opened.

Here it is used in formation of a sentence in passive voice.

- I *have* to reach the airport at 5:00 am.

To form questions, to emphasize on something, or to make a request, the Auxiliary **Do** is used.

- **Do** you know where the parking lot is?
- You **do** look great.
- **Do** visit!

Modal verbs

Modal verbs are the verbs that are used before the ordinary verbs to show meanings such as: possibilities, permission, certainty, etc. They can just simply be called **Modals**. Common Modal Verbs that are used are as follows:

Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought.

Never and ***dare*** are also used as modal verbs sometimes.

Examples in sentences:

- You ***dare*** not do such a thing.
- You ***must*** be Sara's sister.
- You ***could*** have stopped them.

Modals are mostly put in the category of Auxiliaries. Therefore, they are sometimes called ***Modal Auxiliaries***.

Adverb

Definition of an adverb

An adverb is a word that modifies a *verb*, an *adjective* or another *adverb*. It provides us with further information about a verb, adjective or another adverb. It tells us in *which manner*, at *what place* or *time*, something happened, or is/was done.

Look at the examples below.

- Ali walks *swiftly*.
- She took the grocery out of the shopping bags *very*
- That is a *really* sweet child.

In the first example, the adverb *swiftly* is modifying the verb *walks* and is telling us the manner in which Ali walks.

In the second example, the adverb *very* is modifying another adverb, *carefully*.

In the third one, the adverb *really* is modifying the word *sweet*, which is an adjective.

Kinds of adverbs

Adverbs are categorized into many kinds, such as adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of degree, adverbs of manner, adverbs of reason, relative adverbs, interrogative adverbs, adverbs of affirmation and negation.

Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time tell us about which time an action was performed. These answer the question: When? Common words which come under the category of *adverbs of time* are: ***ago, before, after, later, already, now, never, formerly, soon, since***, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- I called my friend a few days ***ago***.
- I ***formerly*** worked at the pizza shop.

Adverbs of place

Adverbs of Place tell us about at what place an action took place. These answer the question: Where? Common words which come under the category of *adverbs of place* are: ***here, there, up, out, in, within, away***, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- Mr. Saud was visiting ***here*** an hour ago.
- I'm going ***out*** with my family.

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency show us about how often or how many times a thing took place. These answer the question: How often? Common words used as *adverbs of frequency* are: ***once, twice, again, often, seldom, rarely, always, frequently, etc.***

Examples in sentences:

- I ***often*** go to visit my grandparents.
- It ***rarely*** rains around here.

Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree inform us about *to what degree* or an *extent* something happens. These answer the question: How much? Adverbs of degree are also known as adverbs of quantity. Common words used as adverbs of degree or quantity are: ***too, any, almost, so, pretty, rather, quite, partly, altogether, enough, etc.***

Examples in sentences:

- I was ***pretty*** busy yesterday.
- The sauce I bought today was good ***enough*** for making pizza.

In the above examples, we can see that the words *pretty* and *enough* both answer the question of *how much*.

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of Manner give us information about how or in which manner some action is proceeded. These answer the question: How? Adverbs of manner usually are derived from adjectives and mostly end in -ly. Following are some common words that come under the *adverbs of manner* category: ***swiftly, clearly, foolishly, well, so, slowly, etc.***

Examples in sentences:

- Hassan caught the loose snake ***bravely***.
- Her hair is always ***well*** combed.
- She should do ***so***.

Adverbs of reason

Adverbs of Reason are the words that are used to state the reason or cause of some happening. These are also known as Adverb of Cause and answer the question: Why? The common

words that come under this category are: *because, hence, therefore, so, etc.*

Example in sentences:

- I *therefore* went to the market by myself.
- He was hungry, *so* he went to the restaurant.

Adverbs of affirmation and negation

Adverbs of Affirmation are the words that are used to affirm or declare something as *true*. These *validate* things. These are the words that are commonly used as adverbs of affirmation:

Surely, certainly, definitely, very, obviously, yes, indeed, etc.

Examples:

- *Surely* it rained yesterday.
- I am *obviously* going to get an A+ on my test.

Adverbs of negation are the words which denote a statement, action or an idea as *false*. It is used to *negate* something. Words commonly used to falsify something are:

No, never, invalidly, etc Examples in sentences:

- He *never* went to Italy.
- I *no longer* like to play table tennis.

Relative adverbs

Relative Adverbs are the words which come before an adjective clause. These are: *When, where* and *why*.

Examples in sentences:

- That was the reason *why* Harris came.
- The place *where* I parked my car is very deserted.
- She forgot the time *when* we went to the States.

Interrogative adverbs

Interrogative Adverbs are the verbs used to ask questions. These are placed in the beginning of the sentence which contains the question. Following words are commonly used as interrogative adverbs: *why, where, how, when*.

Examples in sentences:

- *When* will you come to visit?
- *How* was the roast cooked?

Degrees of adverbs

Like adjectives, adverbs also have *degrees of comparison*. But, only Adverbs of time, degree and manner admit to the comparison. Adverbs like *now, then, there, once*, etc. cannot be compared because of their nature.

Degrees of comparison

Adverbs of Manner, Degree and Time are changed in form very often to denote comparison. The degree to which these adverbs change, determines their degree. These degrees are called **degrees of comparison**.

There are three degrees of comparison: **positive degree**, **comparative degree** and **superlative degree**.

Positive degree

An adverb with a positive degree is an adverb in its simple and original form. There is no comparison going on with anything. It just lets it known that some quality exists in something or someone. Look at the examples below.

- She walked *slowly*.
- The car is parked at a *near* location.

Comparative degree

The comparative degree of an adverb shows that the presence of a quality in one thing is more or higher than its presence in the Positive. This degree is used when the comparison of two things is happening. Look at the examples below to get a clearer idea.

- She walked *more slowly* than her friends.
- The car is park at a *nearer* location.

Superlative degree

The superlative degree of comparison is used when some quality in one thing or person is highest than anything or anyone else. Superlative degree is used when a thing or person is in comparison against more than one thing or person.

Examples:

- Of all the people, she walked the *most slowly*.
- The car is parked at the *next* location.

In the above examples, we have compared the thing we were talking about with all the other things of the like. This is the *highest form of comparison* and hence is the *superlative degree*.

Adjective

Definition of an adjective

An adjective is defined a word which gives information about a noun, pronoun, or a noun phrase. It also gives additional information about a noun or pronoun. It shows the quality, kind, or degree of a noun.

Look at the examples below.

- Sana gave me *eight* apples
- The mouse is *little*.

In the first example, the word *eight* is telling about the quantity of apples. It is giving additional information about the apples, hence is an adjective.

In the second example, the word *little* is telling us about the quality of the mouse, that it is little, so it is an adjective too.

Kinds of adjective

Adjectives are categorized into many kinds, such as: adjectives of quality, adjectives of quantity, numeral adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives, and interrogative adjectives.

Adjectives of quality

Adjectives of quality describe the kind, quality, or degree, of a noun or pronoun. They are also called *descriptive adjectives*.

Examples:

- He ate a **big** mango.
- Hassan is an **honest** man.
- The child is **foolish**.
- **Arabic** language is not hard to learn.

In the last example, the word Arabic is a proper noun. Such Adjectives which are formed from proper nouns are called sometimes as **proper adjectives**. They generally come under the category of adjectives of quality.

Adjectives of quantity

These adjectives tell us about the quantity of a noun. They answer the question: How much?

Common adjectives of quantity are: **some, much, no, any, little, enough, great, half, sufficient**, etc.

Examples:

- Take **great** care of your grandma's health.
- The pay is **enough** for my expenses.
- **Half** of the papers were checked.

Adjectives of number

Adjectives of number tell us about *how many* things or people are meant or the *order* of standing of people or things. These are also called **numeral adjectives**. There are of three kinds of numeral adjectives: definite numeral adjectives, indefinite numeral adjectives and distributive numeral adjectives.

1. **Definite numeral adjectives:** These represent an accurate number. Definite Numeral Adjectives are of further two types: cardinals and ordinals.
 - a. **Cardinals** indicate *how many*. Such as: **One, two, three**, etc. Example: I have **three** pairs of scissors.

b. **Ordinals** indicate *in which order*. Such as: **First, second, third**, etc. Example: She was the **first** one to arrive at the airport.

2. **Indefinite numeral adjectives:** Indefinite Numeral Adjectives do not represent an accurate number. Some of the common indefinite numeral adjectives are: **no, all, few, many, some, several, any**, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- **All** the cats are sleeping.
- I have taken **several** different baking lessons.
- There are **no** pedestrians on the street.

3. **Distributive numeral adjectives:** These adjectives refer to a specific or all things or people of a bunch. Some common distributive numeral adjectives are: **every, each, either, neither** etc.

Examples in sentences:

- **Each** student must take its turn.
- **Neither** proposal is acceptable.

Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives point to a specific person or thing. They answer the question: which? Some common demonstrative adjectives are: **this, that, these, those, such**, etc. Examples:

- **This** is my assignment.
- **Those** are spicy dishes.
- **Such** an attitude will cause him failure.

Interrogative adjectives

Interrogative adjectives are used to ask questions. *When what, whose and which* are used with a noun to ask questions, they become interrogative adjectives. Interrogative adjectives are only three and are very easy to remember.

Examples in sentences:

- **Which** way goes to the mall?
- **What** time is it?
- **Whose** duty time is it?

Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives denote the ownership of something. Common possessive adjectives are: *my, your, our, its, his, her, their*, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- **My** daily routine is pretty simple.
- **Your** shoelaces are loose.
- Cat is licking **its** paws.
- They are doing **their** work.

Emphasising Adjectives

Emphasising adjectives are used to put emphasis in sentences. Look at the example below.

- This is the **very** book I want.
- Sarah saw the robbery with her **own** eyes.

In the examples above, *very* and *own* are added to put additional emphasis.

Exclamatory adjective

Exclamatory adjective is used to exclaim excitement, fear and other extreme feelings. There is only one word which is usually used to exclaim i.e., *what*.

Examples in sentences:

- *What* crap!
 - *What* a spectacular view!
 - *What* foolishness!
-

Degrees of Adjectives

Degrees of comparison

Adjectives are changed in form very often to denote comparison. The degree to which an adjective change, determines its degree. These degrees are called **degrees of comparison**.

There are three degrees of comparison: *positive degree*, *comparative degree* and *superlative degree*.

Positive degree

An adjective with a positive degree is an adjective in its simple and original form. There is no comparison going on with anything. It just lets it known that some quality exists in something or someone.

Look at the following examples.

- The bus I took yesterday was very *fast*.
- My dog is very *intelligent*.
- This is a *good* working calculator.

In all the above sentences, the presence of a quality is shown without comparison to anything else; this makes these words have a *positive degree*.

Comparative degree

The comparative degree of an adjective show that the presence of a quality in one thing is more or higher than its presence in the positive. This degree is used when the comparison of two things is happening.

Let's see the examples below.

- The bus I took yesterday was *faster* than the bus I took today.
- My dog is *more intelligent* than my friend's dog.
- This is a *better* working calculator.

In all the above examples, we are talking about the quality of one thing in *comparison* to the other. This comparison makes this degree the *comparative degree*.

Superlative degree

The *superlative degree of comparison* is used when some quality in one thing or person is highest than anything or anyone else. Superlative degree is used when a thing or person is in comparison against more than one thing or person.

Examples:

- The bus I took yesterday was the *fastest*.
- My dog is the *most intelligent* dog.
- This is the *best* working calculator.

In all the above examples, we have compared the thing we were talking about with all the other things of the like. This is

the *highest form of comparison* and hence is the *superlative degree*.

Preposition

The word **preposition** means ‘that which is placed before’. Let us look at the definition of prepositions and kinds of prepositions.

What are prepositions?

Prepositions are the words that we put before nouns or pronouns. These denote in what relation the person or thing indicated by it exists, in relation to something else.

Look at the examples below.

- The child jumped **off** the bed.
- There is a bee **in** the jar.
- Hani is fond **of** cheesecakes.

In the first example, the word ‘*off*’ is showing the relation between the action denoted by the verb *jumped*, and the noun *chair*.

In the second example, the word ‘*in*’ is showing the relation between the *bee* and the *jar*.

In the third example, the word ‘*of*’ is showing the relation between the quality denoted by the adjective *fond* and the noun *cheesecake*.

Hence the words *off*, *in* and *of* are **prepositions**.

Kinds of prepositions

Prepositions are classified into following categories: simple prepositions, double prepositions, compound prepositions,

phrasal prepositions, participle prepositions and detached prepositions.

Simple prepositions

Simple prepositions are used to denote a relation between nouns or pronouns. These can even be used to join different parts of sentences and clauses. Simple prepositions are one-word prepositions. These are also called *single prepositions*. Common words used that come under the category of simple prepositions are as follows:

In, out, on, up, at, for, from, by, of, off, through, till, etc.

Examples of *Simple Prepositions* in sentences:

- Keep your phones *in* your pockets.
- Staring *at* people is not considered a good gesture.

In the above two examples, both prepositions consist of one simple word and hence are *single* or *simple prepositions*.

Double prepositions:

Double Prepositions are made by putting together two *single prepositions*. That is why they are called *double* prepositions. Common words used as double prepositions are as follows:

Onto, into, throughout, up till, up to, within, without, upon, etc.

Examples of *Double Prepositions* in sentences:

- Complete this essay *within* two hours.
- I am going to turn this scrap *into* a masterpiece.

In the first example, the Preposition *within* is made by combining two *single prepositions* **with** and **in**.

In the second example, the preposition ***into*** is formed by putting together two *simple prepositions* **in** and **to**. These are hence double prepositions.

Compound prepositions

Compound prepositions are usually formed by prefixing a preposition to nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. They differ from double prepositions because they are not formed by two single prepositions. Common words, which come under the category of compound prepositions are stated below:

Above, about, across, along, before, behind, beside, inside, outside, etc.

Examples of ***compound prepositions*** in sentences:

- He was going ***about*** his business.
- The person ***beside*** Ali is my brother.

In the first example, the prefix ‘*a*’ is added to a root word ‘*bout*’ to make a preposition. In the second example, the prefix *be* is added to the root word *side* to make a preposition. Thus, these words are ***compound prepositions***.

Phrasal Prepositions

Phrasal prepositions are groups of words or *phrases* that join the noun or pronoun in a sentence, to the remainder of the sentence. These groups of words express a single idea by coming together as a unit. Words that come under the category of phrasal prepositions are as follows:

In addition to, by means of, in spite of, according to, owing to, in favour of, etc.

Examples of ***phrasal prepositions*** in sentences:

- He couldn't pass the test, **owing to** his lack of knowledge of English grammar.
- She made it to the other side of the world, **in spite of** all the difficulties.

In the first example, the group of words 'owing to' is joining the two sentences with each other and is a phrase. Likewise, the group of words '*in spite of*' is also a phrase and is working as a preposition. Hence, these are Phrasal Prepositions.

Participle prepositions

Participle prepositions, indicating from their name, are the *present participle* forms of verbs. These are used without any noun or pronoun attached with them. The words that are distinguished as Participle Prepositions are as follows:

concerning, considering, barring, notwithstanding, touching, pending, during, etc.

Examples of ***Participle Prepositions*** in sentences:

- ***Notwithstanding*** his efforts, he was still fired from the job.
- ***Touching*** this matter, I do not have much information.

In above examples, both the verbs *notwithstanding* and *touching* are in present participle which is apparent from the 'ing' at the end of the both words. These words are therefore ***participle prepositions***.

Disguised prepositions

Disguised prepositions are those prepositions which are not used in the sentences directly, but are disguised. Their shorter forms are used. The examples of disguised prepositions are '***a***'

and 'o'. 'a' is shortened form of the preposition 'on' and 'o' is the shortened form of the preposition 'of'.

Examples of **disguised prepositions** in sentences:

- The ceremony will be held at 5 o' clock.
- We all went to a party.

In the first example, instead of saying '5 of the clock', we have used disguised form of the preposition *of*.

In the second example, instead of saying 'went on partying', we have used abbreviation of the preposition *on* and disguised the preposition as 'a'. Hence these are **disguised prepositions**.

Detached preposition

A preposition is called a **detached preposition** when it does not come before its object. It is detached from its object. When the object of a preposition is an *interrogative pronoun* or a *relative pronoun*, the preposition comes at the end of the sentence.

Look at the following examples for further understanding.

- She is the woman *whom* I was talking **about**.
- Here are the books *that* you asked **for**.
- Which of the houses were you working **in**?

In the first two of the above examples, we can see that because of relative pronouns *whom* and *that*, the prepositions **about** and **for** are being detached from their objects.

In the third example, the interrogative pronoun 'which' is detaching the preposition 'in' from its object.

Hence these are all **detached prepositions**.

Types of Prepositions Based on Functionality

Prepositions are also categorized on bases of their functionality. Below are the prepositions that are based on functionality.

1. Preposition of Time

Prepositions of time indicate when an action or event occurs. They help us understand the temporal aspects of a sentence. Here are some commonly used prepositions of time:

- In: She will arrive in an hour.
- On: The meeting is scheduled on Monday.
- At: They will meet at 3 p.m.
- During: I read a book during my lunch break.
- For: We have been waiting for two hours.

2. Preposition of Place

Prepositions of place describe the location or position of an object or person. They answer the question "Where?" and provide essential details about the spatial context. Here are a few examples:

- In: The keys are in the drawer.
- On: The cat is sitting on the mat.
- At: They met at the park.
- Under: The book is under the table.
- Between: He stood between his parents.

3. Preposition of Direction

Prepositions of direction indicate movement or the path taken by someone or something. They help us understand the direction in which an action occurs. Here are some examples:

- To: They traveled to Paris.
- From: He came from the supermarket.
- Into: The cat jumped into the box.
- Through: They walked through the forest.
- Across: She swam across the river.

4. Preposition of Manner

Prepositions of manner describe how an action is performed or the way in which something happens. They shed light on the manner or style of an action. Here are a few examples:

- With: She wrote the letter with a pen.
- By: He painted the picture by hand.
- Like: They celebrated like champions.
- In: She spoke in a soft tone.
- Without: He completed the task without any help.

5. Preposition of Possession

Prepositions of possession establish ownership or show the relationship between two entities. They help us understand who owns or possesses something. Here are some examples:

- Of: The cover of the book was torn.
- For: This gift is for you.
- With: He arrived with his friends.
- About: They talked about their dreams.

- To: The responsibility belongs to him.

Conclusion

Prepositions are indispensable in the English language as they provide vital information about time, place, direction, manner, and possession. Understanding the different types of prepositions and their functionalities can significantly enhance your communication skills and clarity in expressing ideas.

Incorporating prepositions appropriately in your sentences can elevate your writing and speech to a more advanced level. By grasping their nuances and applications, you can convey information effectively and precisely.

Conjunction

Definition of a conjunction

The word conjunction means union, concurrence or coexistence. Let us look at the definition of conjunctions.

Conjunction is a simply word that joins sentences, clauses and sometimes words. It joins sentences together to make them more compact. Unlike relative adverbs and relative pronouns, conjunctions just simply join and perform no other job.

Look at the examples below to get a clear understanding.

- The teacher is young, *but* talented.
- Sara *and* Hania are sisters.

In the first example, the conjunction ‘*but*’ is joining two sentences and is also making them smaller. So instead of saying ‘but she is talented’ we have shortened the sentence and made it compact.

In the second example, the conjunction *and* is only joining two words.

Kinds of conjunctions:

There are two types of conjunctions: correlative conjunctions and compound conjunctions.

Correlative conjunctions:

There are some conjunctions which are used as pairs. These types of conjunctions are called *correlative conjunctions* or

just **correlatives**. Common correlative conjunctions are as follows:

either –or, neither –nor, both –and, though –yet, whether –or, not only –but also

Examples of **correlative conjunctions** in sentences:

- **Either** do this **or** do that.
- **Though** it was raining heavily, **yet** she still managed to come.

Take note that correlative conjunctions should be placed right before the words to be joined. We cannot write: She *not only* speaks English, *but also* Arabic.

The correct way is: She speaks **not only** English **but also** Arabic.

Compound conjunctions:

Many compound expressions are also used as conjunctions. These compound expressions are called *compound conjunctions*. Common words that come under the category of compound conjunctions are as follows.

In order that, as if, as soon as, as well as, inasmuch as, provided that, even if, etc

Examples of *Compound Conjunctions* in sentences:

- The house looks **as if** it was made hundreds of years ago.
- You can have the sweets **provided that** you brush your teeth afterwards.
- I accept your invitation, **inasmuch as** spending time with you is great.

Classes of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are divided into two classes: coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions

The word co-ordinating means ‘of equal rank’. The conjunctions which join together two sentences or clauses or equal rank or significance are known as *co-ordinating conjunctions*. They connect two independent clauses together. The main coordinating conjunctions are as follows:

And, but, for, nor, or, also, neither –nor, either –or

Examples of *Coordinating Conjunctions* in sentences:

- Dogs bark ***and*** cats mew.
- I went to work ***but*** my sister stayed at home.

Kinds of co-ordinating conjunctions

These are the four kinds of coordinating conjunctions: cumulative conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, disjunctive conjunctions and illative conjunctions.

***i* Cumulative conjunctions:** These conjunctions simply add one clause to another. cumulative conjunctions are also called *copulative conjunctions*.

Examples in sentences:

- The cat got up ***and*** ran very fast.
- He plays guitar ***as well as*** he paints pictures.

ii Adversative conjunctions: These conjunctions are used to indicate opposition or contrast between two statements or clauses.

Examples in sentences:

- He is ill, **but** he is getting better.
- She was all right; **only** she had a headache.

iii Disjunctive conjunctions: Distinctive Conjunctions are used to present two sentences which provide two alternatives. These conjunctions are also known as **alternative conjunctions**.

Examples in sentences:

- You must quit smoking, **or** you will get seriously ill.
- Revise your lesson; **else** you will fail the test.

iv Illative conjunctions: Illative conjunctions denote *inferences*. They make an assumption in one statement based on the condition in the other statement.

Examples in sentences:

- Someone is at the door, **for** the bell rang.
- I have been applying for colleges everywhere, **so** I will definitely get in one.

Subordinating conjunctions

The conjunctions which join together an independent clause to a dependent clause are called *subordinating conjunctions*.

The main subordinating conjunctions are:

After, before, because, if, till, as, that, though, although, unless, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- *After* the rain was over the sun came out again.
- I will wait here *till* you come back.

Kinds of subordinating conjunctions

According to their meanings, subordinating conjunctions are classified as: subordinating conjunctions of *time*, subordinating conjunctions of *cause*, subordinating conjunctions of *purpose*, subordinating conjunctions of *consequence*, subordinating conjunctions of *condition*, subordinating conjunctions of *concession* and subordinating conjunctions of *comparison*.

- i **Subordinating conjunctions of time:** These conjunctions are used to indicate time of happening of something.

Examples in sentences:

- I went home *after* the sunset.
 - Hani reached the ceremony *before* it was over.
- ii **Subordinating conjunctions of cause:** Subordinating conjunctions of cause are used to show the cause and effect of something. They give the reason behind the happening of something. These are also called *conjunctions of reason*.

Examples in sentences:

- She baked a cake *because* it was her birthday.
 - *Since* you have been gone, I am doing the dishes.
- iii **Subordinating conjunctions of purpose:** These are the conjunctions which denote the purpose of things

that: why something was done or why something happened.

Examples in sentences:

- He ate, *so that* he won't be hungry.
- I went to the doctor *lest* my wound should be infected.

iv **Subordinating conjunctions of consequence:** These conjunctions show the result of some happening. For this reason, they are also *conjunctions of result*.

Examples in sentences:

- She worked so many hours *that* she could barely sit.
- The seminar was boring *so* people started yawning.

v **Subordinating conjunctions of condition:** Subordinating conjunctions of condition are used to express that something will happen if some other thing is done. Or what will happen if the condition of one clause is fulfilled.

Examples in sentences:

- She will work *if* she gets paid handsomely.
- People will not succeed *unless* they work efficiently.

vi **Subordinating conjunctions of concession:** These conjunctions concede or state a fact or idea regardless of what claim is made in the main clause. Look at the following examples to get clear on this one.

- *Though* my cat is ill, yet it plays all day.

- ***Even though*** he was rich, he never looked down upon anyone.

We can see that in example one, regardless of illness of the cat, it still plays. So, in spite of whatever is said in the clause, a fact is still presented by using a conjunction of concession.

vii **Subordinating Conjunctions of Comparison:** Subordinating Conjunctions of Comparison are used to show a comparison between two things, in two statements.

Examples in sentences:

- She is stronger ***than*** her friend.
- Our team wore white ***whereas*** their team

Interjections

What are interjections?

Interjections are the words or group of words that are used to express and exclaim extreme emotions. These words are always used with an exclamation mark. Interjections do not have any grammatical function in a sentence. The words that are commonly used as Interjections are as follows:

Hurrah! Alas! Oh no! Oh my God! What! etc.

Different types of interjections

Interjections can be used to express various types of emotions such as happiness, surprise, sadness, anger and greetings. On such various types of emotions, we classified them into different types.

i Interjections for greeting

Such interjections are used in sentences to show the emotions of warmth to the person meeting with.

Examples:

- *Good morning!* It's great to see you.
- *Hey! When you came here?*
- *Hello! I am Sadaf.*

ii Interjections for happiness

Such interjections are used in sentences to show happiness or joy on any happy occasion.

Examples:

- *Yay!* We won!
- *Hurrah!* I've won!
- *Wow!* What a pleasant weather!

iii Interjections for attention

Such interjections are used in sentences to draw the attention of someone.

Examples:

- *Hey!* Let's go on a picnic!
- *Yo!* What is going on?
- *Look!* Jam is so happy.
- *Listen!* I am starving.

iv Interjections for approval

Such interjections are used in sentences to show the sense of agreement or approval for something.

Examples:

- *Well done!* You got first position.
- *Brilliant!* You arrived here in time.

v Interjections for surprise

Such interjections are used in sentences to indicate the sense of surprise about something that has happened.

Examples:

- *Oh!* What a lovely scene!
- *Ah!* It sounds good.
- *What!* She passed away.

vi Interjections for sorrow

Such interjections are used in sentences to express the emotion of sadness about something unfortunate has happened.

Examples:

- *Alas!* He could not recover from his illness.
- *Ouch!* That hurts.
- *Oops,* I'm sorry. It was hot.
- *Alas!* His friend died.

vii Interjections for shock

Such interjections are used in sentences to express the shock about something happened.

Examples:

- *What!* What have you done?

viii Interjections for anger

Such interjections are used in sentences to express the anger about something unfortunate has happened by someone's mistake or carelessness.

Examples:

- *Excuse me! I am not a beggar.*

***ix* Interjections in the form of phrases**

Some interjections are used in common phrases. Few of them are stated as follows:

What the hell! Goodness gracious! Good Lord! Oh my God!
Oh no! What the heck! What Goodness! etc.

Determiners

What are determiners?

There are major content words in English as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, and minor function words as pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, determiners and interjections. Determiners are minor function words in English language. Let us look at the definition of determiners and types of determiners

Definition of determiners: Determiners are the words that are placed before nouns or adjectives to introduce them. These are different from adjectives because they are just used for introduction of nouns while adjectives give additional information about nouns. Determiners are also called determinatives. Common words used as determiners are as follows:

A, the, every, any, that, my, your, which, etc.

Examples in sentences:

- This is *a Chandelier*.
- I did not check *any papers*.

Types of determiners:

Determiners are classified into following types: *articles, demonstrative determiners, possessive determiners, quantifiers, interrogative determiners, distributive determiner, cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers.*

Articles

The adjectives ‘*a*’, ‘*an*’ and ‘*the*’ are usually called Articles. Articles are function words. There are two kinds of articles: definite article and indefinite article.

- (a) **Definite article:** An article that used to point some specific person or thing is called a definite article. ‘*The*’ is the only definite article.

Examples in sentences:

- *The* clothes that I bought yesterday were perfect.
- This is *the* best place I have ever been in.

- (b) **Indefinite article:** The articles ‘*a*’ and ‘*an*’ called Indefinite Articles because the place or thing talked about is not particular and is left indefinite.

Examples in sentences:

- One morning *a* woody woodpecker came to our house.

It could be any woody woodpecker, not a particular one.

- Nobody said *a* word.
- *An* ostrich is a big bird.

Demonstrative determiners

These determiners are used to demonstrate a specific thing or identity of that thing. The words that come under the category of demonstrative determiners are as follows:

This, that, these, those, etc.

Examples of *demonstrative determiners* in sentences:

- I like to paint *these pictures*.
- She patted *that* dog yesterday.

Possessive determiners

Possessive determiners are function words that are used before a noun to show possession or ownership of something. The words that come under the category of Possessive Determiners are as follows:

My, your, our, her, his, their, its, etc.

Examples of *Possessive Determiners* in sentences:

- *My* apartment keys were lost.
- *His* shop has all kinds of crafts in it.

Distributive determiners

Distributive determiners are the type of function words that refer to things or people of a group or the whole group. The words that come under the category of distributive determiners are as follows:

Every, each, all, both, either, neither, half, etc.

Examples of *Distributive Determiners* in sentences:

- *Each* employee was given a raise in salary.
- *All* drinks were spilled.

Interrogative determiners

Interrogative determiners are the function words which are used to pose questions. They are also called **Wh-Determiners** because they all have ‘*wh*’ at the start. The words that come under the category of interrogative determiners are as follows:

What, which, whatever, whichever, whoever, whose, etc.

Examples of *Interrogative Determiners* in sentences:

- ***Whose*** papers were not signed?
- ***Which*** college are you going to apply for this summer?

Quantifiers

Quantifiers are the function words that are used before nouns to talk about the quantity of something. The words that come under the category of Quantifiers are as follows:

All, no, any, many, some, few, a little, a lot, etc.

Examples of *Quantifiers* in sentences:

- I only have ***some*** papers left.
- There is ***a little*** sausage on the pizza.

Cardinal numbers

Cardinal numbers are also used to indicate quantity. However, they show it using numbers and counting. Cardinal numbers are mostly considered a type of *quantifiers* and are used as *determiners*. The words that come under the category cardinal numbers are as follows:

One, two, three, twelve, a hundred, two thousand, etc.

Examples of *cardinal numbers* in sentences:

- There are *six* people in the car.
- The airplane is containing *two hundred and seventy* passengers.

Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers are the function words that are used to indicate order or position of people, things or events. Words that come under the category of ordinal numbers are as follows:

First, second, third, etc.

Examples of *ordinals* in sentences:

- Ali tried and tried until he finally got the equation right the *fifth time*.
- The *third* person on the front row is his brother.



The End