

B.A.LL.B 1 Semester
Subject : General English
Unit : 2
Topic : Parts of speech

Words are divided into 8 classes according to the work they do in a sentence. They are **nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections**. These word classes are called the parts of speech.

A noun is a **naming word**. It names somebody or something .

Example:

- Padma took the dog to the park.
- The car makes a lot of noise.

As in the examples above A noun is the name of a person (Padma), animal (dog), place (park), thing (car) or idea (noise).

A Noun answers the question who is it? or what is it ?

A **Pronoun** is the word used in place of noun.

Example:

1. Tom is absent because he is ill.

(He in place of Tom)

2. Read this book. It is very helpful.

(it in place of book)

3. Where are the shoes ? Bring them here. (them in place of shoes) .

An **adjective** is a word that adds to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

Example:

1. You are a good boy. (what kind of boy? a good boy.)

2. That book is mine . (which book ?that book).

3. He has won several prizes.(how many prizes ?several prizes)

In these sentences the adjectives good ,that ,several say something about the nouns that follow them .

An **adjective** is sometimes separated from the noun or pronoun it refers to .

Eg.

Verb is a doing word it usually expressed an action.

Eg.

- The cow eats grass.
- I posted the letter.

A verb may also express being.

Eg.

- She is tired.

- He became a doctor.

In above sentences is and became are not doing words they are doing words to sum up a verb tells us what someone or something does or is and adverb is a word that add to the meaning of a work of a verb example the girl writes neatly second Fred speaks English well speaks English well third the train the train stops the train stops here stops here in the first sentence the adverb neatly at to the meaning of the work right by telling us how the action is done in the second sentence in the second sentence the adverb sentence adverb well as to the meaning add to the meaning add to the meaning of the verb speak of the work speak in the same way in the same way in the third sentence the adverb here test us where the train is stop.

Happy position is the word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to another word to another word example the book on the table is mine mine the preposition on shows the relation of table to book second the place was full of visitors the preposition of shows the relation of full 2 visitors they were kind Tumi the preposition to relate kind Tu to me the commonest preposition include at in in on upon from Tu 2 into to buy for about with without a conjunction is the joining word it rains joins words on group of birds words example Peter and Pratap are friends the conjunction and join the words Peter and Pratap have you come by bus or by train the conjunction or drawings for bird group by bus and by train I would like to go but I am busy the conjunction but joins the word group I would like to go and I am busy and interjection interjection is a word that expresses some sudden feeling example Hurray we have won the match the interjection is the shoot of join joy aur welcome second velvet Bravo well hit interjection interjection Bravo is used to express Joy when somebody.

KINDS OF NOUN:

Nouns maybe broadly divided into common nouns and proper nouns common nouns are the names given in in common to all persons braces or thanks of the same class proper nouns are the name of particular persons places or things for example compare the noun man and movement Mohan the noun man is the name that one shares without ful class whole class of men is the name of a particular man so because then a common noun and a proper noun similarly City country while Meri April Madras India.

Common noun include another class known as collective nouns .collective nouns name a group or collection people animals thanks regarded as a whole.

- Army :a group of soldiers
- crowd : a group of people

- Flock :a group of sheep
 - Fleet: a group of ships
- sometimes collective noun treats as a separate class from common nouns.Nouns can also be divided into **concrete nouns and abstract nouns.**

Examples:

Table, house, lion ,Man these are concrete noun while beauty wine ,darkness,bravery,freedom are Abstract nouns.

We can touch and see table, a house, a lion, a man and they are concrete things.We cannot touch or see, beauty ,darkness , bravery , freedom.Abstract nouns refer to feelings, Idea ,qualities.

Concrete nouns and abstract nouns maybe treated as subdivisions of common noun.In some grammars they are referred to as separate classes.

The most useful Classification of nouns is whether they are countable or uncountable.Compare the nouns Cup , bag, pen ,house with the noun milk, sugar ,Inc ,gold .We can countcup, bags, pens, houses . We say one cup,twobags, five Pens, many houses but we cannot count milk, sugar, ink Gold.We do not say one milk, two milks, three sugars, five golds. Nouns like ink,bad,pen,house are countable nouns .Nouns like milk,sugar,ink,gold are uncountable nouns.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

It may be divided into 7 classes personal **possessive pronoun ,reflexive pronoun , interrogative pronoun ,relative pronoun ,pronoun of quantity.**

PERSONAL PRONOUNS :

These pronouns are subdivided into **first ,second ,third persons.**

- The first person refers to the speaker or speakers.(I,We)
- The second person refers to the person or persons spoken to.(eg. you)
- The third person refers to the person or thing (people or things) spoken about .(e.g. is he, she,it, him .they)

PERSON	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	SUBJECT	OBJECT	SUBJECT	OBJECT

1st	I	ME	WE	US
2nd	YOU	YOU	YOU	YOU
3rd	HE/SHE/IT	HIM/HER/IT	THEY	THEM

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

We use these pronouns to show that something belong to somebody.They are listed below :

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st	Mine	ours
2 nd	Yours	yours
3 rd	His,hers,its	theirs

Reflexive pronoun :

Here is the list of reflexive pronouns .Reflexive pronoun are used when the same person is the subject and the object of a verb.

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
1 st	Myself	ourselves
2 nd	yourself	yourselves
3 rd	Himself/herself/itself	themselves

example

1. I saw myself in the mirror.
2. The boys are washing themselves .

Demonstrative Pronoun:

To demonstrate is to point out .These pronoun point out person or things.This and these are used for person or things that are near to the speaker,That and those refer to persons or things that are farther away from the speaker.

Interrogative pronouns:

These pronouns are used in asking questions. They are what, which, who, whom, whose.

Eg: what are you doing?

Who is he?

Relative pronoun

The most common relative pronouns are who, whom, which and that. A relative pronoun acts as a pronoun and as a conjunction at the same time.

Eg.

This is the man who saved me from drowning.

In this sentence **the relative who** stands for the noun man like a pronoun and at the same time joins two word groups like a conjunction.

Pronoun of quantity :

These pronoun refers to the amount or number and include All, much, many, some, few, little, either, neither etc.

Eg.

- All are present
- Each of you will get rupees 250.

VERB :

Verb is a doing word that shows an action, an event or a state. A sentence may either have a main verb, a helping verb or both. In other words, a verb is a word that informs about an action, an existence of something or an occurrence. The verb is the main word in a sentence. No sentence can be completed without a verb.

Types of Verbs

1. Main Verbs (or Action Verbs)
2. Helping Verbs
3. Linking Verbs
4. - Transitive Verbs
5. - Intransitive Verbs

Main Verbs or Action Verbs

Main verbs or action verbs are used to express action; something that an animal, a person or a thing does. In each of the following sentences, we only have a main verb.

- The sun *shines*.
- The horse *neighs*.
- The monkey *jumps*.

Helping Verbs

As the name suggests, helping verbs help or support the main verb.

- We are learning about helping verbs. (are: helping verb; learning: main verb)
- We are in the Green House Club. (are: helping verb)
- You should complete the work by tomorrow. (should: helping verb; complete: main verb)

State of Being Verbs (Linking Verbs)

State of Being verbs state that something 'is'. State of being verbs also known as **linking verbs**. Linking verbs explain a link between the subject of the sentence and a noun or adjective being linked to it.

List of Example Sentences

- The flowers are bright.
- Diamond is the hardest substance.
- I feel scared.

Understanding Verbs

The words: am, is, are, was, and were, belong to the verb "to be". We use 'am' or 'was' with the pronoun 'I'. We use 'is' or 'was' when the subject of the sentence is singular. We use 'are' or 'were' when the subject of the sentence is plural.

List of Example Sentences

1. I was late for school yesterday.
2. I am twelve years old.
3. She is a wonderful singer.
4. These questions are difficult.
5. He was planning to meet the doctor.
6. The Hollywood actors are famous.
7. They were winners last year.
8. It is a great feeling to win the trophy.

We use 'is' with singular nouns and pronouns 'he, she, it'.

List of Example Sentences

1. My school is near my house.
2. This restaurant is closing down.
3. She is writing a postcard.
4. Dog is a faithful animal.
5. Ottawa is the capital of Canada.
6. He is acting strange today.

We use 'are' with plural nouns and pronouns 'we, you, they'.

List of Example Sentences

1. The balloons are colourful.
2. They are best friends.
3. The kites are flying high in the sky.
4. They are planning to go by train.
5. We are going to win the match.
6. You are writing so untidily!

We use 'are' when we join two or more nouns.

List of Example Sentences

1. John and Sam are brothers.
2. Joseph and we are neighbours.
3. Anne and Sue are enjoying the play.
4. Sharon and Jenny are competing for the gold medal.
5. Mrs. and Mr. Lee are planning to visit New Zealand.

Subject-Verb Agreement

It is very important to take care of the subject and verb agreement while framing a sentence. It is very important that a verb must be compatible and agree with its subject to make a correct and valid sentence.

Let us understand with the help of an example.

If we write:

- Phil is playing with a ball. (Correct)!
- Phil are playing with a ball. (Incorrect) X

In the first sentence, the subject (Phil) is singular, so we need a singular verb (*is playing*). The sentence is correct. In the second sentence, the subject (Phil) is singular, but the verb is plural (*are playing*). The sentence is incorrect.

Rules of Subject-Verb Agreement

Rule 1 – Subject-Verb agreement with a singular noun

If the subject is a singular noun or a pronoun (he, I, she, it), we must ensure that we use a singular verb to write a correct sentence.

List of Example Sentences

1. She is playing the guitar.
2. The postman is asking for your signature.
3. The movie has caught everyone's attention.
4. Does he know the minister well?
5. She is cheering the team.
6. He enjoys music.
7. My mom drives carefully.
8. The moon revolves round the earth.
9. Is it raining?

Rule 2 - Subject-Verb agreement with plural noun

If the subject is plural (we, they, those, you), we need a plural verb to write a correct sentence.

List of Example Sentences

1. The boys were dancing in the corridor.
2. The children are playing in the garden.
3. The students were writing their exam.
4. Two of our girls have won the quiz.
5. We have finished our homework.
6. Both the boys have worked hard.
7. Philip and Luke are swimming.
8. The teachers are correcting the answer sheets.
9. Farmers work in the fields.

Rule 3 - Subject-Verb agreement with collective nouns

The collective nouns are considered as singular. We use singular verbs with them.

List of Example Sentences

1. The crowd was very noisy.
2. Our team has to win the match.
3. The audience is having a gala time.
4. The band is playing the school song.
5. The choir is singing beautifully.
6. My family is from Poland.
7. Our cricket team is the best in the whole town.
8. A bouquet of flowers was presented to the chief guest.

Rule 4 - Subject-Verb agreement with 'either/or' or 'neither/nor'

The verb must agree with the noun or the pronoun that is closer to 'either/or' or 'neither/nor'.

List of Example Sentences

1. Neither he nor I am guilty.
2. Neither Bob nor his friends want the party.
3. Either you or your sister is telling a lie.
4. Either Nancy or Mary is typing the letter.
5. Neither Julia nor her parents know the way to the passport office.

Rule 5 - Subject-Verb agreement with indefinite pronouns
Indefinite pronouns like 'nobody', 'everybody', 'someone', 'somebody', 'one' are always singular.

List of Example Sentences

1. Everybody is liking the new car.
2. Someone is calling for you.
3. Nobody is allowed to enter that room.
4. Everybody likes Mrs. Ola, the new History teacher.
5. One of the passengers was asking for tomato soup.
6. Somebody is knocking at the door.

Rule

6

We use singular verbs for uncountable nouns.

List of Example Sentences

1. There is sufficient food in the refrigerator.
2. Cold weather is a problem in this part of the country.
3. Sugar is yet to get over in the container.
4. Salt is obtained from sea water.
5. Milk with cornflakes is one of my favourite breakfast options.

Rule

7

A plural noun takes a singular verb when it is a name such as Paris, China, Arabian Nights, and so on.

1. China is the most densely populated country.
2. Norway is a very cold country.
3. 'The Power of Positive Talk' is a good book.

Types of Action Verbs

There are two types of action verbs:

1. Transitive Verbs
2. Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verbs

A *transitive verb* expresses an action directed towards a person, place or thing. The action expressed by a transitive verb passes from the doer or the subject to the receiver of the action. Words that receive the action of a transitive verb are called *objects*.

For example:

1. The teacher made the question paper.
2. Peter cut the cake.

In the above two sentences, we can see that the words in green colour 'the question paper' and 'the cake' complete the sense of the sentence or work as objects. The two sentences would not make complete sense without the objects.

1. The teacher made what? (the question paper)
2. Peter cut what? (the cake)

In the above sentences, the verbs '*made*' and '*cut*' are transitive verbs. A transitive verb needs a direct object to complete its meaning.

Example Sentences of Transitive Verb

1. Birds have feathers.
2. The teacher praised the pupil.
3. She is eating a pear.
4. I like English.
5. They are playing football.
6. The potter has made a beautiful pot.
7. Dennis bought a bicycle.
8. She is writing an essay.

Intransitive Verbs

A verb which does not need an object to make complete sense is called an *intransitive verb*. An intransitive verb expresses action (or tells something about the subject) without the action passing to a receiver or object. It can stand alone in the predicate because its meaning is complete.

Example Sentences of Intransitive Verb

1. Mr. Becker jogs every day.
2. The wicked hunter was hiding.
3. Anne looks very beautiful.
4. Mr. John speaks loudly.
5. The ship sank rapidly.
6. The department store opens at six o'clock.
7. Mr. Ben is driving carefully.
8. The wind blew strongly.

Some transitive verbs have two objects. Those things that you do for someone or you give to someone are called *direct objects*. The person who receives the thing is called the *indirect object*.

Examples of Double Object

1. The manager gave her the money.
2. Mother is reading Michael a story.
3. Nancy baked a cake for me.
4. Can you fetch me a cup and a plate?

In above examples:

- **Verbs:** 'gave, reading, baked and fetch'.
- **Indirect object:** 'her, Michael, me, me'.
- **Direct object:** 'money, story, cake, cup and a plate'.

Types of Adjectives

Certain parts of speech are integral. Nouns and verbs are needed to make a complete sentence. With a firm understanding of these parts of speech, we can move into the world of adjectives and adverbs.

We have modifiers that dress up the most integral parts of our everyday language. Adjectives, in particular, pair up with nouns. It's their job to modify nouns, pronouns, and even other adjectives. This takes us from "the girl" to "the **pretty** girl."

Given their importance, there are several different types of adjectives. Let's dive right into this multifaceted world.

Coordinate Adjectives

Coordinate adjectives are small groups of adjectives that band together to modify the same noun. They're separated by the word "and" or with commas. Here are some examples:

- She wore a **pink** and **yellow** top yesterday.
- It was a **bright**, **sunny**, and **glorious** morning along Tybee Beach.
- Their murder was a **sad**, **sorry**, **gruesome** affair.

Just be careful when you're piling up words before a noun. For example, "blue hospital gown" doesn't have any commas or the word "and." That's because "blue" is modifying "hospital gown." If in doubt over two words that could possibly be modifiers, place the word "and" between them. If it doesn't make sense, know you're dealing with a descriptive adjective and not a coordinate adjective.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives point to "which" noun or pronoun you're speaking about. These four words will help you spot demonstrative adjectives:

- this
- that
- these
- those

Typically - although not always - adjectives come before the noun they're modifying. With demonstrative adjectives, it's a sure bet. They'll stand right in front of the noun they're working with. Here are some examples:

- Would you like **this** bicycle?
- **That** car used to be mine.
- I don't want **these** accolades.

Descriptive Adjectives

The most common of the adjectives are descriptive adjectives. They're generally what we envision when we imagine a word modifying a noun. They give the noun a quality or attribute. This takes us from "the brother" to "the **evil** brother." Or, we learn more as we progress from "the daisy" to "the **perky** daisy." Here are three sample sentences:

- The **silly** dog rolled around in the **filthy** mud for hours.
- She's such a **nice** cashier.
- He hurt her feelings when he labeled her an **annoying** sister.

Distributive Adjectives

Distributive adjectives point out specific entities. They single out a particular noun or pronoun in order to modify, or draw attention, to it. Notable distributive adjectives include:

- any
- each
- either
- every
- neither

Like most of their comrades, these adjectives stand right beside the noun they're modifying. Here are some samples:

- I don't like **any** liars.
- Don't touch **either** plant.
- She bought **every** handbag in that store.

Indefinite Adjectives

You can also have indefinite adjectives. Similar to indefinite articles, these adjectives point to non-specific items. Be on the lookout for these token words to know you're hot on the trail of an indefinite adjective:

- any
- few
- many
- no
- several

Here are some sample sentences:

- I don't want **any** backtalk.
- Do you have **many** openings?
- There are **no** books in this library.

Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives pose a question. They need a noun or pronoun by their side. In this category, be on the lookout for these words:

- what
- which
- whose

Let's look at some examples:

- **What** color do you want to paint the cottage?
- **Which** kimono do you want to order?
- **Whose** land are we standing on?

Each interrogative adjective needed a noun after it. There are other words that pose a question, such as "who" and "how," but they can't be adjectives because they don't modify nouns. For example, you can say, "**Whose** land are we standing on?" But, it would be incorrect to say, "Who land are we standing on?" or, "How land are we standing on?"

Possessive Adjectives

These labels are pretty handy, huh? We're about to learn possessive adjectives show possession. Easy enough, right? Here are the key players in the possessive adjective realm:

- his
- her
- my
- our
- their
- your

Like demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives always come before their corresponding nouns, with one notable exception. Before we get to that, consider these sample sentences:

- Is that **their** Ferrari?
- Don't touch **our** Bugatti.
- I'm sorry; I didn't know this was **your** Lamborghini.

Those possessive adjectives are immediately followed by the noun. If you would like to eliminate the requirement of the corresponding noun, you need to change the adjective. Only "his" stays the same.

- his

- hers
- mine
- ours
- theirs
- yours

It would be incorrect to say, "That's their," but it's perfectly acceptable to say, "That's his." Now, you can also say:

- The necklace? That's **hers**.
- The red car over there? It's **ours**.
- I've got my ticket. Where's **yours**?

Predicate Adjectives

With the exception of some possessive adjectives, all the examples here are attributive adjectives. That is, they come before the noun they modify. However, things get a little more complicated in the land of linking verbs. Common linking verbs include:

- am
- is
- are
- was
- were

Adjectives that pop up after the linking verb are known as predicate adjectives. For example:

- She is **smart**.
- We are **rich**.
- They were **efficient**.

Notice each of these adjectives is modifying the subject of the sentence - "she," "we," and "they." They're trickier to spot because they come after the verb, instead of before the noun, but they're still a member of the adjective tribe.

Proper Adjectives

Proper adjectives are capitalized adjectives derived from proper nouns. A proper noun is a specific name for a person, place, or thing. So, instead of "she," we have "Marie." Instead of "country," we have "Japan." Proper adjectives look a lot like their ancestral proper nouns. They just shift a little bit. Here are some examples:

- I adore **Japanese** food.
- She's going to a **Shakespearean** festival.
- Well, that was a **Freudian** slip.

Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative adjectives describe the quantity of something. Now, we don't just have a noun or pronoun. We can also answer the question, "How much?" or "How many?" This turns words like "one" or "two" into adjectives. But, really, any quantity that's providing further information about a noun constitutes a quantitative noun. Let's take a look:

- She has **two** children.
- In the near future, I hope to have **six** puppies.
- In fact, I'll take the **whole** litter of puppies.

Kinds of Prepositions: According to Functionality

- **Prepositions of Time:** These prepositions denote time in the sentence. For example, look at the table below to get an idea of how prepositions of time are used.

positions of time	Explanations	Example
In	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Used for years / months / seasons– Used for morning / afternoon / evening– Period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– I went backpacking in Europe <i>in</i> 1999/ <i>in</i> May 2017/ <i>in</i> the summertime.– I went for a run in the morning/ afternoon/ evening.– This is my first chocolate <i>in</i> last three years.

On	– Days / period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – I will go for a haircut <i>on</i> Monday. – I will go shopping <i>on</i> the weekend.
At	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At an exact time of the day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The moon shines <i>at</i> night. – We go to the sea coast every day to watch the sunrise <i>at</i> 5:30 am.

- We are traveling abroad *in* the summertime.
- Why don't you come home *on* Sunday evening?
- The home-coming is *on* the 7th September.
- My mom gifted me a puppy *on* my birthday.
- We gathered in the assembly hall *at* 7 o' clock.

2. Prepositions of Place: These prepositions denote a place in the sentence. For example, look at the table below to get an idea of how prepositions of place are used. Please note that these are only 3 examples of prepositions of place. We will deep dive more into these and more separately:

Prepositions of time	Explanations	Example
In	– Used for inside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Martha is in the car. – Picasso is one of the most famous artists in the world.
On	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Placement of a particular thing attached to, or next to something – Something displayed on something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – She will sing on stage tomorrow. – I will feature in a video on TV today. – There's a beautiful picture of my family on the wall. – I got on the bus for Goa from Mumbai.

At	– An exact place where something is situated	– She met me at the North main street. – We go to the seacoast every day to watch the sunrise at 5:30 am.
----	----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- There's a shoe rack *in* the lobby.
- There's a painting *on* the wall.
- There's a rod *at* the roof edge.
- There's a mouse *under* my chair.
- Let's get *under* the umbrella as it's starting to drizzle.
- There's a key-holder *behind* the door.

Note: Notice in the two tables above, the words are actually the same but the usage changes their meaning and hence the kind of preposition they make. We will understand this fully when we read about each of these functions individually further on.

3. Prepositions of Direction: These prepositions show the direction of something.

- She dived *into* the river.
- All students walked *towards* the assembly hall.
- *Past* the orchard, you will find my grandmother's house.

4. Prepositions of Agent: These prepositions act as an agent between a noun and usually a verb.

- Harry Potter was written *by* J.K Rowling.
- Some schools are accredited *by* CBSE board.
- She was hit *by* a car while she was going to school.
- Hanah graduated *with* an honors degree.

5. Prepositions of Instruments, devices or Machines: These prepositions connect instruments, machines or devices in the sentence.

- She came to the wedding party *by* train.
- I made a hole in the wall *with the help of* a drill for the waste-pipe.
- My brother opened the lock *with* a hairpin.

Conjunction

A conjunction is the glue that holds words, phrases and clauses (both dependent and independent) together. There are three different kinds of conjunctions -- coordinating, subordinating, and correlative -- each serving its own, distinct purpose, but all working to bring words together.

Thanks to conjunctions, we don't have to write short, choppy sentences. We can extend our lines with simple words like "and" or "but" and perhaps a comma or two. What is a conjunction? It's a joiner and so much more. Review the examples below and then download the handy chart as a reminder of each type of conjunction, its definition, and examples.

What Is a Coordinating Conjunction?

Coordinating conjunctions are what come to most people's minds when they hear the word "conjunction." They join together words, phrases, and independent clauses. With them, short and choppy sentences can be joined into fuller lines. There are seven of them, and they're easy to remember if you can just think of the acronym "FANBOYS."

- **For** - Explains reason or purpose (just like "because")
- **And** - Adds one thing to another
- **Nor** - Used to present an alternative negative idea to an already stated negative idea
- **But** - Shows contrast
- **Or** - Presents an alternative or a choice
- **Yet** - Introduces a contrasting idea that follows the preceding idea logically
- **So** - Indicates effect, result or consequence

Coordinating Conjunctions Used in Sentences

Here are some example sentences using the seven coordinating conjunctions:

- I go to the park every Sunday, **for** I love to watch the ducks on the lake.
- I watch the ducks on the lake **and** the shirtless men playing soccer.
- I don't go for the fresh air **nor** for the ducks; I just like soccer.
- Soccer is entertaining in winter, **but** it's better in the heat of summer.
- The men play on two teams: shirts **or** skins.
- I always take a book to read, **yet** I never seem to turn a single page.
- I'm dating one of the players, **so** I watch the soccer game each week.

Subordinating Conjunction

A subordinating conjunction always introduces a dependent clause, tying it to an independent clause. A dependent clause is a group of words that cannot stand

alone as a complete sentence. An independent clause, by contrast, can stand alone as a complete sentence.

Unlike coordinating conjunctions, subordinate conjunctions can often come first in a sentence. This is because of the nature of the relationship between the dependent and the independent clause.

In English, there are lots of subordinating conjunctions. Here are the most common examples:

although	,as,	because
before	How,	If
Once	since	than
That	though	until
when	whenever	where
whether	while	why

Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions in a Sentence

Here are some example sentences utilizing several subordinating conjunctions:

- **Because** of him, I learned how to start my own business.
- Everything will fall into place **if** you start at the beginning,
- **Until** you try, you'll never know.
- I add a new entry to my gratitude journal **when** I wake in the morning,
- **As** I write this letter, I know I must say goodbye.
- Life's been so happy **since** I moved to Chile.

What Are Correlative Conjunctions?

Correlative conjunctions are tag-team conjunctions. They come in pairs, and you have to use both of them in different places in a sentence to make them work. These conjunctions work together (co-) and relate one sentence to another. Correlative conjunctions connect two equal grammatical terms. So, if a noun follows "both," then a noun should also follow "and."

Common pairs include:

- **both/and**
- **whether/or**
- **either/or**
- **neither/nor**
- **not/but**
- **not only/but also**

Example Sentences Using Correlative Conjunctions

To best understand how to use correlative conjunctions correctly, study these sentence examples:

- I want **either** the pink sofa **or** the purple one.
- I'll study **both** English literature **and** art history.
- I didn't know **whether** you'd want milk **or** cream, so I grabbed both.
- Why do you want to visit **neither** Ireland **nor** Scotland?
- I took **not only** the pink sofa **but also** the Tiffany lamp.
- **Not** the cheeseburger for me, **but** definitely the fries.

Interjections

An interjection is a part of speech that demonstrates the emotion or feeling of the author. These words or phrases can stand alone, or be placed before or after a sentence. Many times, as within the examples of interjections below, you'll notice many interjections are followed by an exclamation point.

Here are some examples of interjections and their definitions:

- **Ahem** - The sound of someone clearing their throat in an attempt to get your attention
- **Aah** - Used as a call for help or when someone is scared
- **Boo** - Used to scare someone or to voice disapproval
- **Eh** - Used when you didn't hear or understand what someone said
- **Eww** - Conveys dislike or disgust
- **Hmm** - Can mean you're thinking or hesitating
- **Jeez** - Could indicate you can't believe something or you're exasperated
- **Ooh-la-la** - A slightly comical way to refer to something as fancy or special
- **Oops** - An exclamation people use when they do something by accident
- **Phew** - Expressing relief or gladness something is over
- **Whoa** - Can show surprise or amazement
- **Yahoo** - Expresses joy or happiness
- **Yeah** - Demonstrates a very strong affirmation or approval
- **Yoo-hoo** - An expression used to get someone's attention
- **Zing** - Usually used comically to emphasize a clever statement or comeback

Interjections in a Sentence

Here are some more interjections, this time used in the context of an accompanying sentence:

- **Ahh**, that feels wonderful.
- **Alas!** I'm lost in the wilderness.

- **Bah!** That was a total waste of time.
- **Bless you!** I couldn't have done it without you.
- It's time for me to go. **Cheerio!**
- **Congrats!** You finally got your master's degree.
- **Crikey!** Do you ever think before you speak?
- **Gesundheit!** Are you starting to get a cold?
- **Good grief!** Why are you wearing shorts in the winter?
- **Grrr.** I'm going to get back at him for that.
- **Humph.** He probably cheated to make such good grades.
- **Oh dear!** I don't know what to do about this mess.
- **Shoot!** I forgot my brother's birthday.
- **Well, duh!** That was a stupid thing to do!
- **Yowza!** That is a gorgeous gown.