

Module 2 Unit 2.2 Part 2 Parts of Speech
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What are prepositions?

Prepositions are tiny particles that connect and tell you the position, location of nouns, pronouns and other objects in a sentence. A class of words used to express spatial or temporal relations and the position of the things, persons and matters in a sentence for example of, for, in, on, to, about, across, with, after, etc.... are called prepositions.

There are two types of prepositions....

A **simple preposition** is a one-word preposition.

A preposition can also come in a two-word or a three-word combination, which is called a compound preposition. A **compound preposition** functions as a single preposition. It consists of two words such as according to, because of, different from, due to, and instead of.

And then again you have Examples of **three-word compound** prepositions are as far as, in addition to, in front of, and in spite of.

What are interjections?

An interjection is a word or a phrase that expresses emotion but has no grammatical relation to other words in the given sentence.

An interjection is a word or expression that occurs as an utterance on its own and expresses a spontaneous feeling or reaction.

For example Hey! Oops!! Ohh! My goodness!!1

It is a diverse category, encompassing many different parts of speech, such as exclamations, curses, greetings, response particles, hesitation markers and other words.

What are conjunctions?

In grammar, the conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, phrases, or clauses that are called the conjuncts of the conjunctions. They join thoughts, actions and ideas, as well as clauses and phrases. Each of the three different types of conjunctions joins different parts of a sentence together. For example, but, for, so, although, even though, hereafter etc...

Three types of conjunctions: Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions and correlative conjunctions.

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Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions like "**and**," "**nor**," or "**so**" link equal parts of a sentence, be it words, phrases, or independent clauses. For example:

- He was late for school, **so** he took a shortcut.
- Her favorite colors were purple **and** red.
- She doesn't like coffee, **nor** does she like tea.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions such as "**because**," "**since**" and "**after**" link a dependent clause to an independent clause, helping to show the relationship between the two clauses and emphasize the main idea of the freestanding/independent clause. For example:

- **Because** it was raining, we had to cancel the class picnic.
- The house was a mess **after** the crazy party we had last night.
- He doesn't go skiing any more, **since** he had the accident.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join together words or phrases that have equal importance within a sentence, like "either/or", "such/that" and "not only/but also". For example:

- You can have **either** chocolate **or** vanilla ice cream.
- He **not only** plays the guitar **but also** the drums.
- **Such** was his strength **that** he was easily able to move the fallen tree.

What are articles?

An article is any member of a class of dedicated words that are used with noun phrases to mark the identifiability of the referents of the noun phrases. The category of articles constitutes a part of speech.

In English, both "**the**", "**an**" and "**a**" are articles, which combine with a noun to form a noun phrase. Articles typically specify grammatical definiteness of the noun phrase, but in many languages they carry additional grammatical information such as gender, number, and case.



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A **definite article** is an article that marks a definite noun phrase. Definite articles in English such as “**the**” are used to refer to a particular member of a group or class. It may be something that the speaker has already mentioned or it may be otherwise something uniquely specified.

For example

Give me the book.

Give me a book.

Indefinite article

An **indefinite article** is an article that marks an indefinite noun phrase. Indefinite articles are those such as English "some" or "a", which do not refer to a specific identifiable entity. Indefinites are commonly used to introduce a new discourse referent which can be referred back to in subsequent discussion:

A monster ate a cookie. His name is Cookie Monster.

Indefinites can also be used to generalize over entities who have some property in common:

A cookie is a wonderful thing to eat.

Indefinites can also be used to refer to a specific entities whose precise identity is unknown or unimportant.

A monster must have broken into my house last night and eaten all my cookies.

A friend of mine told me that happens frequently to people who live on Sesame Street.
