

Tenth English

Parts of Speech

We express our thoughts and feelings through speech using language. So language is rightly said to be the dress of thought. The words used in a sentence are of different kinds according to the work they do in a sentence. They are called Parts of Speech.

ప్రతి వాక్యంలోని పదాలు వాటి పనితనాన్నిబట్టి ఏదో ఒక తరగతికి చెంది ఉంటాయి. వాటినే 'భాషా భాగాలు' అంటారు. కింది వాక్యాలను గమనించండి. గీతలు గీసిన పదాలు వాటి వాడకాన్ని బట్టి ఎలా మారాయో గమనించండి.

- Kartheek put his book on the table. (Book = Noun)
- The police came here to book the rowdy. (Book = Verb)
- The horse is a fast animal. (Fast = Adjective)
- The horse runs fast. (Fast = Adverb)
- The thief jumped over the wall and ran away. (Over = Preposition)
- Vaseema fell over and hurt her ankle. (Over = Adverb)
- The meeting was nearly over. (Over = Adjective)
- Abhinav is a very good boy. (Very = Adverb)
- My uncle came here yesterday and returned the very same day. (Very = Adjective)
- Akhila is hiding in that room. (That = Pronoun)
- Don't you know that English is an international language? (That = Conjunction)

★ ఒక word కి సంబంధించిన Part of Speech ను గుర్తించాలంటే sentence లో ఆ word చేస్తున్న పనిని గమనించాల్సి ఉంటుంది. దీనికోసం వాక్యాల కూర్పు, పదాలపై పట్టు సాధించాలి.

★ భాషా భాగాలు మొత్తం ఎనిమిది. అవి:

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Noun | 2. Pronoun | 3. Adjective |
| 4. Verb | 5. Adverb | 6. Conjunction |
| 7. Preposition | 8. Interjection. | వీటి గురించి వివరంగా తెలుసుకుందాం. |

1. **Noun:** A noun is the name of a person, place or thing. అంటే 'naming word' నే noun అంటారు.

e.g.: Irfan went to Egypt and bought a camel. ఈ వాక్యంలో Irfan అనేది name of a person; Egypt అనేది name of a country; camel అనేది name of an animal. కాబట్టి Irfan, Egypt, camel అనేవి Nouns. ఇలా ప్రతివారికీ, ప్రతిదానికీ పేర్లు ఉంటాయి. కాబట్టి ప్రతి పేరునూ noun గా భావించాలి.

★ ఈ Nouns లెక్కపెట్టేవి (countable), లెక్కించలేనివి (uncountable) అని రెండు రకాలు.

Countable Nouns:

e.g.: Fruit, fish, tiger, pen, knife మొదలైనవి. వీటిని a/ an, one, two, five, a dozen, etc. తో చెబుతాం.

e.g.: Swamy brought home a kilo fish(es) or ten fish(es). Countable Nouns ఏకవచనం (a fruit, a pen)లో లేదా బహువచనం (many animals, some birds) లో ఉండవచ్చు. 'Many' తో వాడతాం కానీ 'much' తో వాడలేం.

Uncountable Nouns:

e.g.: Air, water, milk, diesel, rice, etc. వీటిని a/ an, one, manyలతో వాడలేం. Some, much లతో చెప్పవచ్చు. ఈ రకమైన Nouns - always singular గానే స్ఫురిస్తాయి.

e.g.: Give me (some) water, please.

2. **Pronoun:** A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. అంటే Noun కు బదులుగా వాడేది Pronoun.

e.g.: Harshini bought some chocolates. She

(Noun)

(Noun)

(Pronoun)

kept them in her pocket.

(Pron.) (Pron.)

⇒ What, Which, Who, Whom, Whose, Where, When, How, అనేవి Question words అయినప్పటికీ వాటిని వాడే తీరునుబట్టి Pronouns అవుతాయి.

e.g.: (i) Who is that person? 'Who' ఇక్కడ Question - word.

(ii) I met a person who had no eyebrows! 'Who' ఇక్కడ Pronoun.

వీటిని వాక్యాల్లో చూద్దాం:

1. Kartheek does his homework himself.
2. Ours is a co-educational school.
3. I invited him but he did not come.
4. They helped me. I thanked them.

★ గీతలున్నవి విభిన్నమైన Pronouns.

3. **Adjective:** An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun.

e.g.: i) The Pacific is a deep ocean.

★ Pacific → noun; deep → adj.

ii) Rose is a beautiful flower.

★ Rose → noun; beautiful → adj.

★ Adjectives లో Nouns Quality, Quantity, Number – ఇలా దేన్నైనా చెప్పవచ్చు → regular, careful, one, every, little, much etc.

e.g.: i) Purna is a brave girl. (Quality)

ii) All are hale and healthy. (Number)

iii) There is little truth in the news. (Quantity)

★ వస్తువులను లేదా వ్యక్తులను పోల్చి చెప్పేటప్పుడు Adjectives కు Degree ని ఆపాదించి చెబుతాం.

e.g.: Rana is the tallest Telugu cine-hero.

★ Big, bigger, biggest లాంటి regular adjectives, beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful లాంటి irregular adjectives కు Positive, Comparative, Superlative Degrees రూపాలుంటాయి. Good - better - best; bad-worse-worst లాంటివి వీటికి భిన్నం.

4. **Verb:** A verb is a word or a phrase that tells the action of doing, being or possessing. అంటే పనిని తెలుపుతుందన్నమాట.

e.g.: i) Some teachers never give homework. (Action of doing)

ii) Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is an old man (Action of being)

iii) My uncle has a big car. (Action of possessing)

Verbs - వాటి రూపాలు చూడండి:

★ See, sit, run, talk, play... అనేవి 'do' form. ఇవి చేసే పనులను తెలుపుతాయి.

★ Am, is, was, are, were అనేవి 'be' forms, అంటే స్థితులను తెలుపుతాయి.

★ Have, has, had... అనేవి possessive forms -అంటే కలిగి ఉండటాన్ని తెలుపుతాయి.

★ Tense పరంగా ప్రతి Verb మూడు విధాలుగా ఉంటుంది - Simple Present, Simple Past, Past Participle.

e.g.: See saw seen

★ వీటికి తోడు Helping verbs అంటే primary/ modal Auxiliary verbs ఉన్నాయి.
అవి: May/ might, can/ could, will/ would, shall/ should etc.

e.g.: i) May I come in, sir?

ii) Can I use your umbrella?

iii) I won't come to school tomorrow (won't = will not)

★ ఈ Helping verbs main verbs తో కలిసి వస్తాయి; ఒంటరిగా రావు.

5. **Adverb:** An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Adverbs కిందివాటిని సూచిస్తాయి.

Time → now then daily soon early late already etc

Place → here there inside outside below in up etc

Degree → very too much more almost enough etc

Manner → well fast quickly badly slowly sincerely etc.

e.g.: i) You are too late.

ii) She plays well.

iii) There is enough time to relax.

6. **Conjunction:** A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences. వీటినే Linking words అని కూడా అంటారు.

కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన **Conjunctions** చూడండి:

and, but, if, so, as, for, since, because, hence, therefore, that, (al)though, yet, unless etc.

e.g.: i) You won't get through the exam unless you study hard.

ii) That the earth is round is a universal truth.

iii) I can trust you since you are honest.

7. **Preposition:** A Preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with other words in a sentence.

కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన **Prepositions** చూడండి:

in, on, at, to, for, from, by, with, under, opposite, against, across, along, through, of, inspite of, between etc.

e.g.: i) We should not stare at women.

ii) I have no appetite for sweets.

iii) She drove through the main gate.

8. **Interjection:** An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden remark of feeling. మన భావాలను శబ్దార్థంలో సూచిస్తాం.

e.g.: i) Alas! He is no more.

ii) Oh! it's too cold outside.

Exercise – 1

Identify the Parts of Speech of the words underlined in the following sentences.

1. The old man works hard from morning to evening.

2. He is ignorant of the crime.

3. Mr. Mahmood Pasha is our Headmaster.

4. It's already five, yet the child has not come from school.

5. There is no enmity between you and me.

6. Iron is a useful metal.

7. You can go home now.

8. London is on the Thames.

Word Formation

భావానికి అనుగుణంగా పదం రూపాంతరం చెందడమే word formation. Vocabulary సంబంధిత అంశమైన ఈ ప్రక్రియను గురించి విపులంగా తెలుసుకుందాం.

ఈ వాక్యాలను చూడండి.

i) Attractive flowers attract butterflies.

⇒ Attractive అనేది Adjective, attract అనేది Verb.

ii) He died mysteriously. Do you know the mystery about his death?

⇒ Died అనేది verb, death అనేది noun; mysteriously అనేది adverb, mystery అనేది noun. ఇలా వాక్య నిర్మాణానికి అనుగుణంగా పదాలు వివిధ Parts of Speech లోకి మారుతుంటాయి.

కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన పదాల రూపాలు

★ Verbs కు -ation చేరిస్తే ఏర్పడే Nouns:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ★ dictate – dictation | ★ rotate – rotation |
| ★ narrate – narration | ★ explain – explanation |

★ -tion తో వచ్చే Nouns:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| ★ complete – completion | ★ repeat – repetition |
| ★ describe – description | ★ compete – competition |

★ -ssion తో వచ్చే Nouns:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ★ admit – admission | ★ omit – omission |
| ★ permit – permission | ★ possess – possession |

★ -ment తో వచ్చే Nouns:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ★ punish – punishment | ★ argue – argument |
| ★ achieve – achievement | ★ develop – development |

★ Adjectives కు -ness చేరిస్తే ఏర్పడే Nouns:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| ★ good – goodness | ★ bold – boldness |
| ★ kind – kindness | ★ blind – blindness |

★ -ity తో ఏర్పడే Nouns:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ★ noble – nobility | ★ fertile – fertility |
| ★ popular – popularity | ★ clear – clarity |

Exercise - 2

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the underlined words in each sentence.

1. Our Headmaster is a strict He likes discipline.
2. Cobra bite causes death. Its venom is poisonous.
3. Try to make others happy and you will find in yourself.
4. She always speaks politely, her has earned her many friends.
5. We enjoyed the trip to RFC. It was really
6. Gandhiji led a very simple life. He was a man of ...
7. Be careful of the boy, he gives you trouble.
8. Balu songs melodiously.

ANSWERS

Exercise - 1

1. hard - adverb
2. ignorant - adjective
3. our - pronoun
4. yet - conjunction
5. between - preposition
6. metal - noun
7. can go - verb
8. on - preposition

Exercise - 2

1. disciplinarian
2. deadly
3. happiness
4. politeness
5. enjoyable
6. simplicity
7. troublesome
8. sings

కింది Personal Pronouns ను పరిశీలించండి.

Person	Number	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
First Person	Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
	Plural	We	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second Person	Singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	Plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
Third Person	Singular	He	him	his	his	himself
		She	her	her	hers	herself
		It	it	its	—	itself
	Plural	They	them	their	theirs	themselves

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