

## Parts of speech

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight **parts of speech**: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection. In grammar, a **part of speech** (also a **word class**, a **lexical class**, or a **lexical category**) is a linguistic category of words (or more precisely *lexical items*), which is generally defined by the syntactic or morphological behaviour of the lexical item in question. Common linguistic categories include *noun* and *verb*, among others. There are open word classes, which constantly acquire new members, and closed word classes, which acquire new members infrequently if at all. Each **part of speech** explains not what the word *is*, but how the word *is used*. In fact, the same word can be a noun in one sentence and a verb or adjective in the next.

### 1- Noun (N):

-Ali, John, Layla, room, answer, play...

-the boy, the cat, the house, the rich...

-the Iraqi, the British...

-the week, the day...

### 2- Adjective (adj): is used to modify noun or pronoun.

-happy, sad, new, large, round, beautiful, big, nice...

### 3-Adverb (of time, place, manner):

#### (a)Time:

Yesterday, today, tomorrow then, after, before, soon, now...

#### (b) Place:

Here, there, bank, town, garage, school...

#### (c) Manner:

happily, slowly, very, rather, hard, well, fast:

### 4- Verb:

#### (a) auxiliary:

(Is,are,am),(do,did,does),(have,has,had),(will,shall,can,would,should...)

#### (b) Main verb:

Go, play, read, write, study, speak, walk, keep...

### 5- Article: the, an, a

### 6-Demonstrative: that, this, those, these

**7- Pronoun:** he, she, we, they, it, our, him, her, them, his, me...

**8- Preposition:** of, at, in, on, with, without, for, down, up, by...

**10-Conjunction:** and, that, when, although, as if...

**11-Interjection:** oh, ah, ugh, phew...

This is a summary of the 8 parts of speech:

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Verb</u>	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	EnglishClub.com <b>is</b> a web site. I <b>like</b> EnglishClub.com.
<u>Noun</u>	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my <b>dog</b> . He lives in my <b>house</b> . We live in <b>London</b> .
<u>Adjective</u>	describes a noun	a/an, the, 69, some, good, big, red, well, interesting	My dog is <b>big</b> . I like <b>big</b> dogs.
<u>Adverb</u>	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats <b>quickly</b> . When he is <b>very</b> hungry, he eats <b>really</b> quickly.
<u>Pronoun</u>	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. <b>She</b> is beautiful.
<u>Preposition</u>	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went <b>to</b> school <b>on</b> Monday.
<u>Conjunction</u>	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs <b>and</b> I like cats. I like cats <b>and</b> dogs. I like dogs <b>but</b> I don't like cats.
<u>Interjection</u>	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	<b>Ouch!</b> That hurts! <b>Hi!</b> How are you? <b>Well</b> , I don't know.

Here are some sentences made with different English parts of speech:

verb	noun	verb	noun	verb	verb
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Stop!	John	works.	John	is	working.
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<b>pronoun</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>noun</b>
She	loves	animals.	Animals	like	kind	people.

<b>noun</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adverb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>noun</b>
Tara	speaks	English	well.	Tara	speaks	good	English.

<b>pronoun</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>preposition</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adverb</b>
She	ran	to	the	station	quickly.

<b>pron.</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>adj.</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>conjunction</b>	<b>pron.</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>pron.</b>
She	likes	big	snakes	but	I	hate	them.

Here is a sentence that contains every part of speech:

<b>interjection</b>	<b>pron.</b>	<b>conj.</b>	<b>adj.</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>prep.</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adverb</b>
Well,	she	and	young	John	walk	to	school	slowly.

### Exercise

1. John searched the room very carefully. (Underline the noun)
2. He grew happier when his friend arrived. (Underline the verb)
3. She studied at large university. (Underline the adjective)
4. They make him the chairman every year. (Underline the adverb)
5. He amplified his statement (Indicate the pronoun)
6. Those exercises should be written. (Underline the demonstrative)
7. We have not seen anyone. (Underline the auxiliary)
8. Living in London will be expensive. (Underline the main verb)
9. He behaves as if he owned the house. (Indicate the conjunction)
10. She is fond of climbing. (Underline the preposition)