

Parts of Speech

Explain how a word is used in a sentence

There are eight parts of speech in the English language:

**noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition,
conjunction, and interjection**

The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances.

NOUN (Naming word)

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

man... College... house... happiness

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are often used with an article (the, a, an), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by adding 's. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition.

The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!

PRONOUN (Replaces a noun)

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

She... we... they... it

A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun,.

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VERB (Action word)

A verb expresses action or being.

jump... is... write... become

The verb in a sentence expresses action or being. There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. ("She can sing." Sing is the main verb; can is the helping verb.) A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural).

Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

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ADJECTIVE (Describing word)

**An adjective modifies or describes a noun or
pronoun.**

pretty... old... blue... smart

**The young girl brought me a very long letter from
the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh
my!**

ADVERB (describes a verb)

An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

gently... extremely... carefully... well

It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

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PREPOSITION (shows relationship)

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.

by... with.... about... until

(by the tree, with our friends, about the book, until tomorrow)

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CONJUNCTION (joining word)

**A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses.
and... but... or... while... because**

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses, and indicates the relationship between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because, although, while, since, etc. There are other types of conjunctions as well.

**The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
Oh my!**

INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word used to express emotion.

Oh!... Wow!... Oops!

**An interjection is a word used to express emotion.
It is often followed by an exclamation point.**

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