

I'm not robot!

The eight parts of speech are: Noun, Adjective, Pronouns, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

- Nouns:** Naming words are called nouns. Nouns can be the names of persons, places, animals and things. Examples: father, girl, Jan, garden, garage, tiger, computer, bottle, pillow.
- Verbs:** Doing or action words are called verbs. Examples: Main verbs: sit, stand, walk, study, write, eat, drink, play, laugh. Helping verbs: do and have are also verbs but they are not main verbs.
- Pronoun:** Words used instead of nouns are called pronouns. Examples: he, she, they, it, I, you, we, him, me, us, them.
- Adjective:** Describing words are called adjectives. They describe a noun. Examples: a fat man, a deep well, a blind bat, an old car.
- Adverbs:** Words that describe verbs or adjectives are called adverbs. Examples: The boy ran very fast. ('fast' is an adjective and 'very' describes it) He spoke loudly. ('spoke' is a verb and 'loudly' describes it).
- Prepositions:** Position words are called prepositions. A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition. The preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial, or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence. Examples: There is no ink in my pen. ('in' is the preposition and 'ink' is its object) I need a refill for my pen. ('for' is the preposition and 'refill' is its object) I shall buy one on Monday at 5 o'clock. ('on' is the preposition and 'one' is its object)
- Conjunction:** Joining words are called conjunction. Examples: The sun shine during the day and the stars come out at night. A fish can swim but a bird cannot. The mice will play when the cat is away.
- Interjections:** Interjections are words used for showing surprise or any other strong feeling. Examples: alas!, oh!, ah!, wow!, Gosh!, Hurray!

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Prev Article Next Article Parts of SPEECH, Noun, Verb, Preposition, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Conjunction, Interjection Function or Job Examples Sentences Noun Thing or person Pencil, cat, work, notebook This is my cat. They live in Madrid. Verb Action or state Get, come, cut, open, like I like apple. Come in please. Adverb Describe a verb, adjective or adverb Silently, badly, really My cat eats quickly. Adjective Describes a noun Small, big, good, well, blue We like big cake. I have three pencils. Pronoun Replaces a noun I, you, he, she, it He is very clever. Preposition Links a noun to another word At, in, of, on, after, under She was hiding under the table. Conjunction Joins clauses or sentences But, and while, when I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty. Interjection Short exclamation Oh!, hi!, ouch!, Wow! Wow! What a beautiful car! Prev Article Next Article Parts of Speech - Key Concepts

The parts of speech refer to the way words are classified according to their function in a sentence. There are eight parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Your Turn: In your notes, write down the eight parts of speech given above. They will each be further categorized below.

Nouns/Concrete - names an object that can be seen, touched, tasted, etc. **Collective** - names a multiple subject or group **Common** - general name for a person, place, or thing **Compound** - a noun formed from two words **Your Turn:** Is a collective noun, as in "a flock of geese," considered singular or plural? **Pronouns** A pronoun takes the place of a noun in a sentence. There are seven different kinds of pronouns.

- The personal pronoun takes the place of a specific or named person or thing. Personal pronouns come in three different cases: nominative, objective, and possessive. he, she, it, they (nominative) her, him, you, them (objective) his, hers, yours, ours, its, theirs (possessive) **Your Turn:** Why doesn't the word "its" contain an apostrophe? **2.** The reflexive pronoun adds information by pointing back to a noun or another pronoun. myself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves, etc. Students who cheat are only hurting themselves.
- The intensive pronoun adds emphasis to a noun or pronoun. myself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves, etc. I, myself, an unsure of the procedure. **Your Turn:** Can a reflexive pronoun function by itself as the subject of a sentence? **4.** The demonstrative pronoun points out a specific person, place, or thing. this, that, these, those, such5. The relative pronoun begins a subordinate clause and relates the clause to a word in the main clause. who, whoever, which, thatThe student who studies the hardest usually does the best. **Your Turn:** When you use the demonstrative word before a noun, as in "this shirt," is it still a pronoun? **6.** The interrogative pronoun is used to ask a question. The personal interrogative pronouns come in the same three cases as the personal pronouns. what, which, who/whom/whose7. Indefinite pronouns refer to persons, places, or things without specifying for certain which one. everybody, anybody, somebody, all, each, every, some, none, onewhoever, whomever, whatever (indefinite relative pronouns) Somebody is wondering if any is left. **Your Turn:** When you use "everybody" or "everyone" as the subject of a sentence, is it considered singular or plural? **Verbs/Action Verb** An action verb expresses a mental or physical action.run, jump, working, sits He tasted the ice cream. (action) **Your Turn:** Conjugate (list all the forms of) the action verb "to take." **Linking Verb** A linking verb is a verb which links or establishes a relationship between the subject and a term in the predicate which describes or renames the subject. It does not show action, but, rather, it links. One way of testing for a linking verb is to replace the verb with the appropriate form of seem. If the sentence is still saying pretty much the same thing, the verb is a linking verb. The common linking verbs are: be, appear, become, feel, seem, smell, taste, and sound **Judge Bianca** is an expert at matters of family law. The ice cream tasted good. (Tasted is used to help good describe the subject.) **Your Turn:** In the past, there was a rule saying that if a pronoun followed a linking verb and referred to the subject, it had to use the nominative case (as in, "it is I"). Why do you think that rule existed? Do you think people still use it? **Auxiliary Verbs** An auxiliary verb combines with another verb to help form the tense, mood, voice, or condition of the verb it combines with. The verbs to have, to be, to do, will, shall, would, should, can, may, might, and could are the common auxiliary verbs in English. Auxiliary verbs are sometimes called helping verbs. In the last sentence, are is the auxiliary verb in the passive verb phrase are called. **Your Turn:** Compare the sentences "The operation may have saved her" and "The operation might have saved her." Do both sentences imply the same occurrence? **The Difference Between an Adjective and an Adverb** An adjective describes or modifies nouns or pronouns. It can give the size, shape, condition, color, or amount of the noun.An adverb modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It can tell you how, when, or where, or to what extent the action, being, or condition is happening.**Your Turn:** In the early 2000s, many popular slang phrases used the word "wicked," as in "That guy is wicked smart." Is "wicked" in that sentence being used as an adjective or adverb?Prepositions Prepositions are words which relate a noun or pronoun (called the object of the preposition) to another word in the sentence. The preposition and the object of the preposition together with any modifiers of the object is known as a prepositional phrase. The following is a list of a few of the prepositions used in English today. Note that many of the words may also function as other parts of speech. Also note that some prepositions are compound, made up of more than one word. across, among, on, at, beside, between, for, of, to, with **Your Turn:** For many years, it was considered incorrect to end a sentence with a preposition. Why do you think that is? **Prepositional Phrases** A prepositional phrase is a phrase beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun or pronoun. The phrase relates the noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence. The noun or pronoun being related by the preposition is called the object of the preposition. In this paragraph the prepositional phrases are red. The objects of the prepositions are italicized.**Your Turn:** A prepositional phrase can serve the same purpose as an adjective or an adverb. Which of the phrases highlighted above are serving as adjectives (that is, modifying nouns) and which are serving as adverbs? **Conjunctions** Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases, or sentence parts. In English there are three kinds of conjunctions.
- Coordinate conjunctions** join similar words, phrases, or clauses to each other. In English the main coordinate conjunctions are and, or, for, but, nor, so and yet. (Note the use of or and in the last two sentences.)
- Correlative conjunctions** also join similar words, phrases, or clauses, but act in pairs. In modern English these are main correlative conjunctions: either/or, neither/nor, both/and, whether/or, not/but, not only/but also. **Your Turn:** Do you think it's acceptable to start a sentence with a conjunction? Why or why not? **3.** Subordinating conjunctions join subordinate clauses to main clauses. The following is a list of the most common subordinating conjunctions, after although as as if as long as as though because before even if even though if if only in order that now that once rather than since so that than that though till unless until when whenever where whereas wherever while A subordinating conjunction is always followed by a clause. Many subordinating conjunctions can be other parts of speech. **Subordinating Conjunction:** Jill came tumbling after Jack had fallen. (after is followed by a clause) **Your Turn:** Can you make a complete sentence starting with a subordinating conjunction and containing only one subject and verb? **Adverb Clause** An adverb clause is always introduced by a subordinating conjunction. A noun clause and adjective clause sometimes are introduced by subordinating conjunctions. **Adverb clause:** Before you go, sign the log book. **Noun clause:** He asked if he could leave early. **Adjective clause:** That is the place where he was last seen. **Your Turn:** If you took a subordinate clause and removed the subordinating conjunction, would you get a complete sentence? Why do you think these words are classified as conjunctions? **Conjunctive Adverb** Conjunctive adverbs are adverbs that act as a transition between complete ideas. They normally show comparison, contrast, cause-effect, sequence, or other relationships. They usually occur between independent clauses or sentences. The following words are common conjunctive adverbs: accordingly, again, also, besides, consequently, finally, furthermore, however, indeed, moreover, nevertheless, otherwise, then, therefore, thus**Your Turn:** Do you think it's proper to use a semicolon before a conjunctive adverb?Interjections An interjection is a word or phrase showing emotion or surprise which has no grammatical relationship to any other words or part of a sentence. They are often punctuated by exclamation points and are used infrequently. It is best to avoid the use of them in formal writing other than direct quotations. **Your Turn:** Exclamation points are used for strong feeling. If an interjection shows feeling that isn't quite as strong, what punctuation mark follows it?