
PARTS OF SPEECH



LEVEL 4-Teacher Mariane

PARTS OF SPEECH

There are nine parts of speech in the English language: **noun, article, 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.

Understanding parts of speech is essential for determining the correct definition of a word when using the dictionary.

ARTICLE

Articles include **a**, **an**, and **the**. They precede nouns and give information whether the noun is specific (the) or non-specific (a/an).

We use **a** before consonant sounds like in “**a girl.**”

We use **an** before vowel sounds like in “**an hour.**”

The is used to specify the noun like in “**the book.**”

Identify the articles in the fragment below.

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

NOUN

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea.

man... Trellus... house... happiness

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.

Read the sentences and identify the nouns.

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

PRONOUN

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

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

A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun, which is called its antecedent. In the sentence above, the antecedent for the pronoun *she* is the girl. Pronouns are further defined by type: personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things; possessive pronouns indicate ownership; reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize another noun or pronoun; relative pronouns introduce a subordinate clause; and demonstrative pronouns identify, point to, or refer to nouns.

Identify the pronouns in the fragment below.

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

VERB

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.

Identify the verbs in the fragment below.

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

ADJECTIVE

An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.

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

An adjective is a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. It usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many.

Identify the verbs in the fragment below.

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

ADVERB

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

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

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

Identify the adverbs in the fragment below.

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

PREPOSITION

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)

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. Therefore a preposition is always part of a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase almost always functions as an adjective or as an adverb.

Identify the preposition in the fragment below.

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

CONJUNCTION

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.

Identify the conjunction in the fragment below.

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.

Identify the interjection in the fragment below.

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

Source

https://www.butte.edu/departments/cas/tipsheets/grammar/parts_of_speech.html
