

Distinct words used in a sentence perform different functions. In English Grammar, Words are divided into eight different classes according to their use. Under this classification of words according to the work they do in a sentence, they are called Parts of Speech. There are total eight parts of speech in English Grammar.

Part of Speech	Definition	Some Examples	
<b>Nouns</b>	people, places, things (and animals)	dog, cat, garden, work, music, town, Manila, teacher, Bob	The <u>sun</u> shines. <u>Anna</u> goes to <u>school</u> .
<b>Pronouns</b>	replace nouns	he, I, its, me, my, she, that, this, those, us, who, whom, you,	<u>John</u> is hungry. <u>He</u> wants to eat.
<b>Verbs</b>	show action or being	run, go, have, invite, laughed, listen, playing, singing, walk	The dog and cat <u>are running</u> .
<b>Adjectives</b>	describe nouns	angry, brave, healthy, little, old, red, smart, two, some, good, big, interesting	<u>Brown</u> dog, <u>Fat</u> cat, <u>Big</u> garden
<b>Adverbs</b>	describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs	badly, fully, hardly, nearly, never, quickly, silently, well, very, really, almost	Runs <u>quickly</u> , Eats <u>very</u> slowly
<b>Articles</b>	signal that a noun is going to follow	the, a, an	<u>The</u> dog, <u>The</u> cat
<b>Prepositions</b>	show relationship between words in a sentence	above, before, except, from, in, near, of, since, between, upon, with, to, at, after, on	I am going <u>to</u> my garden (Prep) (Object of the P)
<b>Conjunctions</b>	connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences	and, or, but, so, after, before, unless, either, neither, because, since,	I was tired <u>so</u> I went to sleep.
<b>Interjections</b>	exclamations that express strong feelings	aha!, gosh!, great!, hey!, hi!, hooray!, oh!, oops!, phew!, oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	<u>Oops!</u> I spilled the milk.

## Part of Speech: The Noun

A noun is a word used for the name of a person, or thing, quality, state or an action. For example;

Ashoka was a great king.

Here the noun is 'Ashoka' which refers to a particular king, hence, it is known as proper noun. While 'king' is also known as noun referring to any king in general, hence called as common noun.

Other types of nouns are – Collective, Abstract, Countable, Uncountable noun.



Other examples,

- Jaipur is known as pink city.
- The sun shines bright.

## Parts of Speech: Adjective

An adjective is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of a noun. it adds quality to a noun, or a pronoun. For instance;

- She is a **brave** girl
- The dog is **lazy**.
- Kabir gave me **five** apples.
- **Some** cats like cold water.
- **This** car is faster than others.
- **Which** way shall we go?

There are different types of adjectives.

- Descriptive adjectives
- Numerical adjectives
- Quantitative adjectives
- Demonstrative adjectives
- Interrogative adjectives
- Emphasizing adjectives
- Exclamatory adjectives

## Part of Speech: Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or phrase in order to avoid its repetition. For instance,

- The oranges is where you left **them**.
- I then hurt **myself**.
- **These** shirts are mine.
- The climate of Delhi is like **that of** Jaipur.
- Do good to **others**.
- **Any** fool can do that.
- They respected **one another**.
- **What** is it all about?
- I asked **who** was farting?

## Parts of Speech: The Verb

A verb is a word that is used to express a state or an action. Hence, it is also considered a doing word. For instance;

- Delhi **is** a big city.
- Gold and silver are **useful** metals.
- He **spoke** the truth.
- He **enjoys** good health.
- He **burnt** with shame.

## Parts of Speech: An Adverb

A pronoun is a word that adds something to the meaning of a verb, adjective, or even another adverb and other parts of speech, except nouns and pronoun. For instance;

- She worked the problem **quickly**.
- A dark little boy sat **under** a bridge.
- Govinda reads **quite** clearly.
- She was **agreeable** disappointed.

## Part of Speech: Preposition

A preposition is word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship to some other words in a sentence. For instance;

- The boy is fond **of** music.
- There is a fox **in** the jungle.
- **What** are you looking at?
- The cat jumped **off** the chair.

## Part of Speech: Conjunction

A conjunction is used to join words, clauses or sentences. For instance;

- Billa **and** Ranga are cousins.
- Shila is fat **but** she is beautiful.
- Balu looks **as if** he was waery.
- Take this **and** give that.
- I read the magazine **because** it interests me.

## Parts of Speech: Interjection

An interjection is a word that shows a sudden feeling or sentiment or emotion. For instance;

- Alas! She is wounded.
- Hurrah! We have won the prestigious match.
- Well done! I am proud of you.