Parts of Speech (← That’s a Noun!)

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What Are “Parts of Speech?”

Every word in the English language can be put into a category based on the function of the word in a sentence. The categories that words are put into are “parts of speech” or “word classes.” Knowing the parts of speech and their purpose helps us to understand sentences and create sentences that make sense.

What Are the Different Parts of Speech?

There are eight main parts of speech. They are represented in the following example: “Uh-oh! Sara pulled the jammed switch forcefully and it broke off in her hand!”

• Noun – A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing. Nouns can be proper nouns or common nouns. A proper noun refers to a specific person, place, or thing and is always capitalized. A common noun refers to a general person, place, or thing. “Sara,” “switch,” and “hand” are the nouns in our example sentence. “Sara” is a proper noun because it refers to a specific person. Other examples of nouns include David (proper noun), sister, Vermont (another proper noun), store, truck, and pen.

• Pronoun – A pronoun takes the place of a noun. Pronouns typically refer back to nouns that are mentioned earlier. In our example sentence, “it” takes the place of “switch,” while “her” refers to “Sara.” Other examples of pronouns include me, him, our, I, you, and they.

• Verb – A verb is the action of a sentence. The two verbs in our example sentence are “pulled” and “broke.” Other examples of verbs include jump, am, feel, do, sleep, and eat.

• Adjective – An adjective is a describing word that tells us more about a noun. “Jammed” is the adjective in our example sentence that tells us what the switch was like. Other examples of adjectives include blue, round, polka-dotted, cold, hard, and bumpy.
• **Adverb** – An *adverb* tells us more about a verb. Specifically, an adverb tells us when, where, why, or how a verb is done. In our example sentence, “forcefully” is the adverb that tells us how Sara pulled the switch. Other examples of adverbs include *quickly, yesterday, often, patiently, later,* and *nervously.*

• **Preposition** – A *preposition* connects nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in the sentence. Prepositions often tell us about a noun’s location. In our example sentence, “in” is the preposition that tells us where the switch is in relation to Sara’s hand. Other examples of prepositions include *through, under, after, with, across,* and *down.*

• **Conjunction** – A *conjunction* connects words, phrases, or sentences together. A conjunction joins two or more thoughts. The conjunction in our example sentence is “and.” Other examples of conjunctions include *or, but, because, yet, nor,* and *so.*

• **Interjection** – An *interjection* is a word or short phrase used to show surprise or emotion. “Uh-oh!” is the interjection in our example sentence. Other examples of interjections include *ah, oh no, ouch, goodness, whoops,* and *wow.*

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