

UNIT 0

PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech, also known as lexical categories, word classes, grammatical categories, grammatical classes, are syntactic categories for elements that are part of the lexicon of a language.

It is important to be able to recognize and identify the different types of words in English, so that you can understand grammar explanations and use the right word form in the right place. Here is a brief explanation of what the parts of speech are:

Noun	A noun is a naming word. It names a person, place, thing, idea, living creature, quality, or action. Examples: <i>cowboy, theatre, box, thought, tree, kindness, arrival</i>
Verb	A verb is a word which describes an action (doing something) or a state (being something). It may also be an auxiliary. Examples: <i>walk, talk, think, believe, live, like, want, will, should, do</i>
Adjective	An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells you something about the noun. Examples: <i>big, yellow, thin, amazing, beautiful, quick, important</i>
Adverb	An adverb is a word which usually describes a verb. It tells you how something is done. It may also tell you when or where something happened. Adverbs can also describe an adjective or another adverb. Examples: <i>slowly, intelligently, well, yesterday, tomorrow, here, everywhere</i>
Pronoun	A pronoun is used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun. Examples: <i>I, you, he, she, it, we, they</i>
Conjunction	A conjunction joins two words, phrases or sentences together. Examples: <i>but, so, and, because, or</i>
Preposition	A preposition usually comes before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. It joins the noun to some other part of the sentence. Examples: <i>on, in, by, with, under, through, at</i>
Interjection	An interjection is an unusual kind of word, because it often stands alone. Interjections

are words which express emotion or surprise, and they are usually followed by exclamation marks.

Examples: *Ouch!, Hello!, Hurray!, Oh no!, Ha!*

Determiner

A determiner is used to introduce a noun. It serves to express the reference of that noun or noun phrase in the context. That is, a determiner may indicate whether the noun is referring to a definite or indefinite element of a class, to a closer or more distant element, to an element belonging to a specified person or thing, to a particular number or quantity, etc. Common kinds of determiners include definite and indefinite articles (the, a, an), demonstratives (this, that, these, those), possessive determiners (my, your, his, her, its, our, their), and quantifiers (many, few, several, etc.).

Examples: *the, a, an, my, your, their, many, few, several, some, any, all*

PRACTICE

- I. Identify the parts of speech of each word in the sentences below.
 1. The dog barked all night.
 2. Janice has a black cat.
 3. Joey is very tall and thin.
 4. Andrew runs very fast.
 5. Ryan speaks fast, but he pronounces badly.
 6. The students are in the small classroom.
 7. The yellow book is on the shelf.
 8. I have a son and a daughter.
 9. Gee! That is an old house.
 10. My friend Shawn is a famous architect.
 11. Live and let live.

12. I need a large car.
13. I am from San Francisco, but my parents are from Washington.
14. Donald is a very patient person.
15. Even though I am a little heavy, I can run pretty fast.
16. She is not a good dancer.
17. My new laptop is broken.
18. William and Brian play soccer every day.
19. The pharmacy is on Lincoln Avenue, on the left side of the street.
20. Stephen can play the saxophone, but he can not sing.
21. Will you marry me?
22. Mary-Anne lost her new cellphone.
23. Ollie bought a huge house in Mexico City.
24. Alicia has a big garden in her country house.
25. Shania got married in New York yesterday.