

Parts of Speech

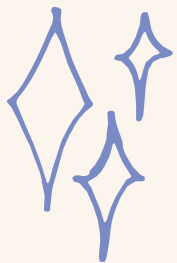


The background features a light beige color with torn paper edges. In the top left, there is a brown textured area with blue line art of leaves. In the top right, there are two blue line art stars. In the center right, there are three blue line art triangles. In the bottom left, there is a blue textured area with blue line art of leaves. In the bottom right, there is a brown textured area with a blue line art curved arrow pointing upwards.



Introduction to Parts of Speech

In this presentation, we will explore the fundamental components of language: parts of speech. We will deconstruct the **building blocks** of sentences and analyze their roles.





Noun: The Foundation of Language

The **noun** serves as the cornerstone of language, representing a **person, place, thing, or idea**. It provides the essential elements for constructing meaningful sentences and conveying information effectively.

Example Sentences

- They live in **Madrid**.
 - This is my **cat**.





Verb: The Action Word

The **verb** is the powerhouse of a sentence, expressing the **action, occurrence, or state of being**. It infuses vitality into language, driving the narrative forward and conveying dynamic meaning.

Example Sentences

- I like apple.
- **Come** in please.

Adjective and Adverb: Enhancing Descriptions

Adjectives and **adverbs** enrich language by providing vivid **descriptions** and adding depth to the narrative. They imbue sentences with color and intensity, capturing the nuances of expression.

An **adjective** is a word that is used to modify a **noun** or a **pronoun**.

- big - That's a **big** table.
- chocolate - I love **chocolate** cake.
- French - Look at my **French** clock.

An **adverb** is a word that is used to modify a **verb**, **adjective**, or **another adverb**. Most (but not all) adverbs end in "ly".

Example Sentences

- My cat eats **quickly**.
 - She spoke **softly**.



More on: Adverbs

Example: The rabbit jumped quickly.

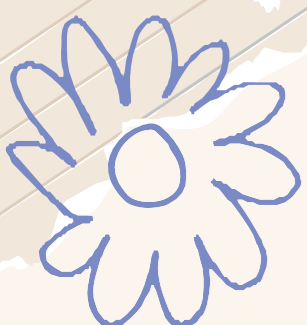
In this example, “quickly” is an adverb because it is used to modify the verb “jumped”.

Example: Albert Einstein was a very smart mathematician.

In this example, “very” is an adverb because it is used to modify the adjective “smart”.

Example: Jonas usually does his homework.

In this example, “usually” is a (frequency) adverb because it is used to modify the verb “does”.



Pronoun: The Versatile Substitute

Pronouns act as versatile **substitutes for nouns**, avoiding redundancy. They enable smooth communication by replacing specific nouns with concise, universal terms.

Example Sentences

- **He** is very clever.
- 12th September is the date **that** I was born.

Personal

Possessive

Reflexive

Relative

Demonstrative

Interrogative

Distributive

Indefinite



Types





Preposition: Positioning in Language

Prepositions establish the **spatial**, **temporal**, and **logical** relationships within sentences. A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between its object and some other word in a sentence.

Example: The birds flew through the air.

In this example, the word “through” is a preposition because it is used to show the relationship between word “flew” and its object “the air”.

The milk is in the fridge.

Before I saw you, I felt you.

More on: Prepositions

A preposition is one of the parts of speech that correlates between two different words or phrases usually about the time or place.

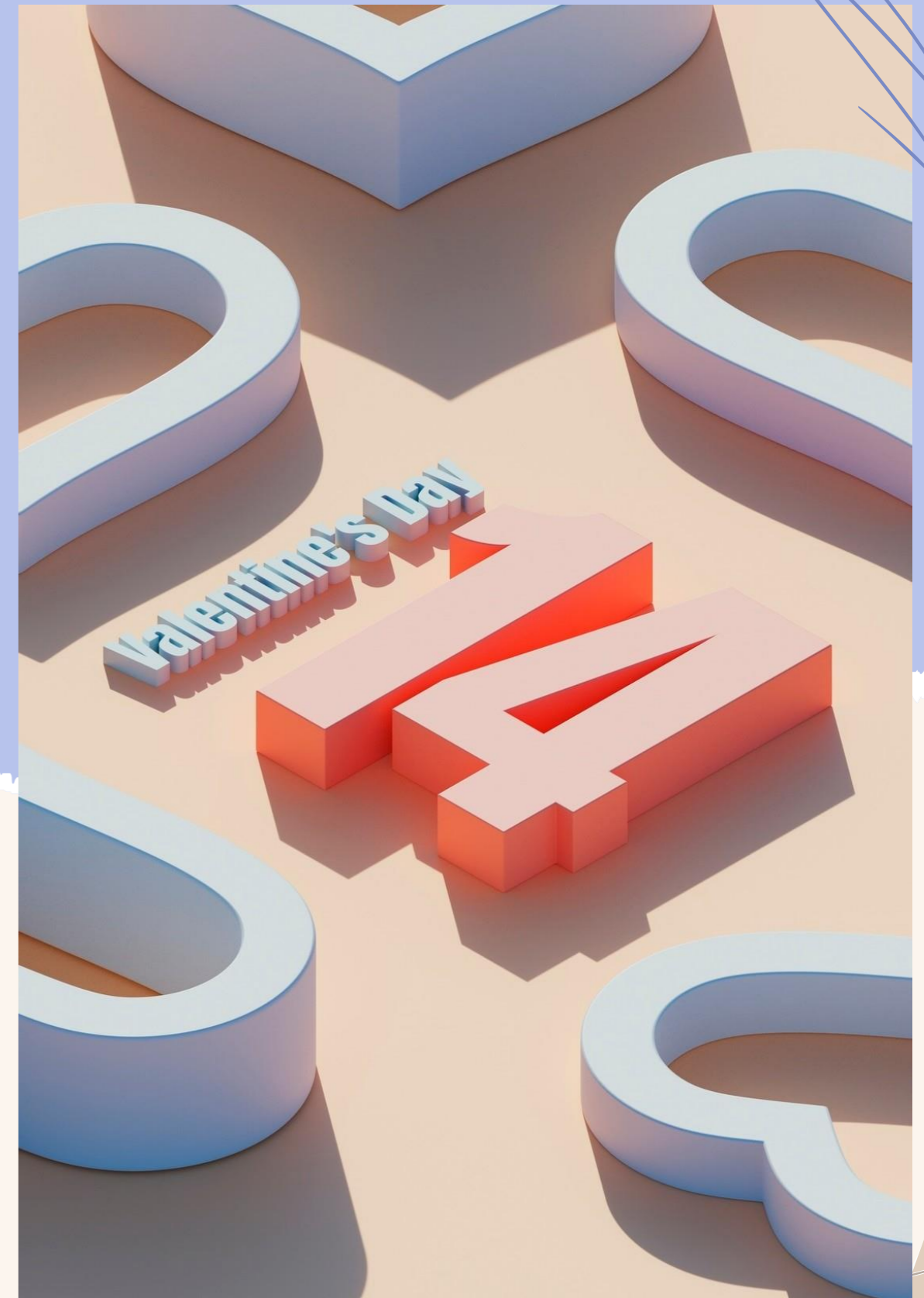
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Conjunction: Linking Ideas

Conjunctions serve as the connective tissue of language, **linking words, phrases, and clauses** to form coherent and cohesive expressions. They facilitate the seamless integration of ideas.

Example Sentences

- I am very hungry, **but** the fridge is empty.
 - I was watching tv **when** she came in.



More on: Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunction

*For, And, Nor,
But, Or, Yet, So*

1. I chose that car as a birthday gift for my son.
2. Rambo and Charlie are good soldiers.
3. Angela is good at singing but poor at dancing.
4. The theme of tonight's party is yet to decide.

Subordinating Conjunction

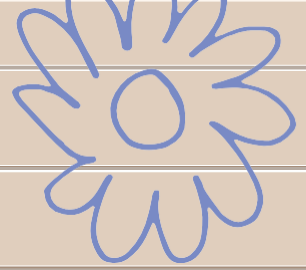
*As, after, before,
even, than, that*

1. Because of the nonstop rain, we had to cancel our trip.
2. The stadium was looking like garbage after the match had finished.
3. I feared lest he said something inside?
4. The lawyer has provided the essential documents in the courtroom.

Correlative Conjunction

*Not only - but also,
either-or, not - but,*

1. She became a topper not only in the district but also in the state.
2. They can have either whiskey or wine at a party.
3. Both my brother and I are gamers.
4. Neither the shopkeeper nor my friend has this game set.

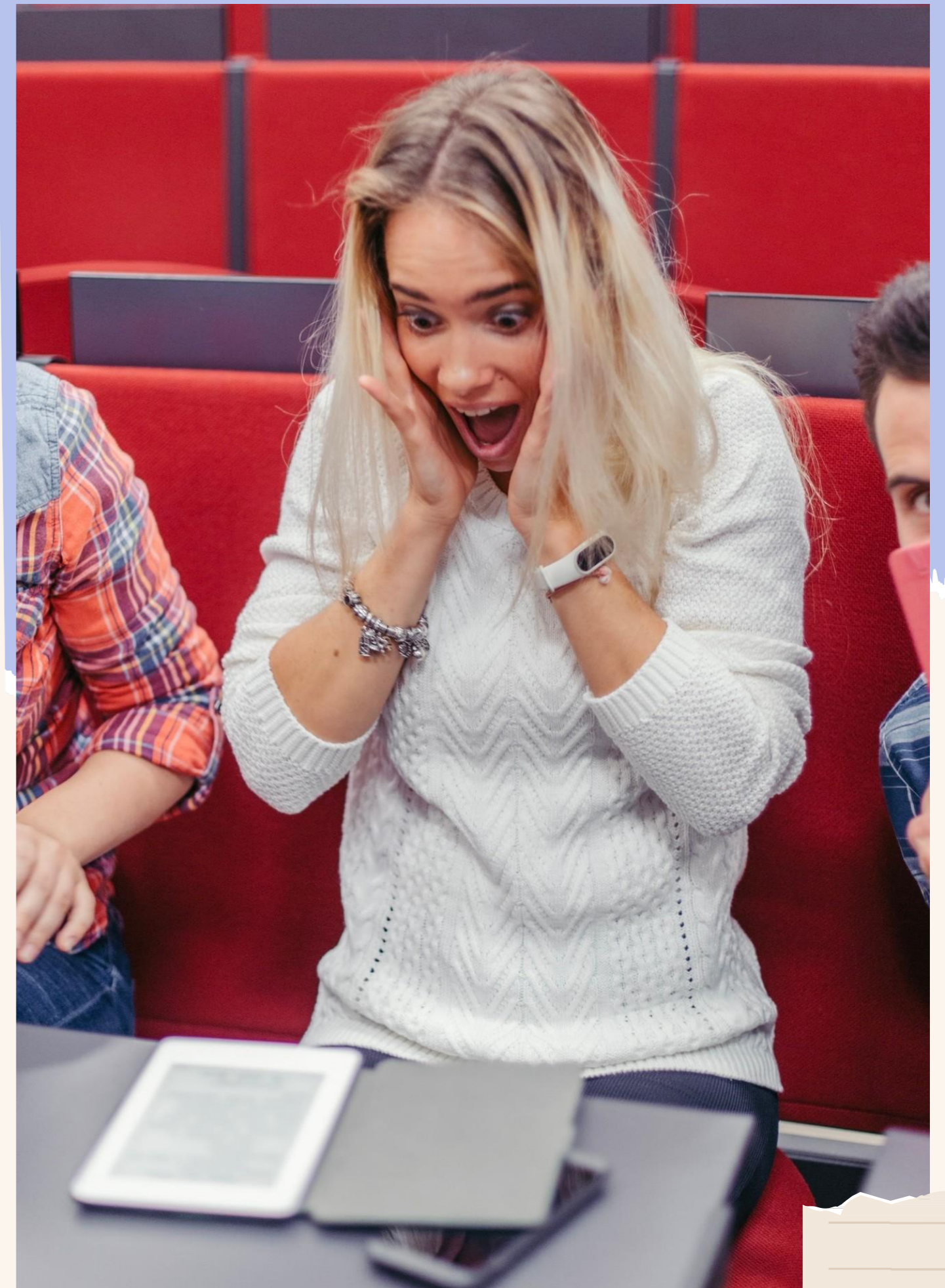


Interjection: Expressing Emotion

Interjections inject emotion and spontaneity into language, conveying feelings and reactions with immediacy. They add a human touch to communication, capturing the essence of raw expression.

Interjections

PAIN <i>Ouch!</i>	REPULSION <i>Ugh!</i>	PLEASURE <i>Yay!</i>	SURPRISE <i>Oh!</i>
ACCLAIM <i>Congratulations!</i>	ADMIRATION <i>Wow!</i>	GREETINGS <i>Hello! Hi! Bye!</i>	



Summary

Parts of Speech

The jobs words do in sentences

PART	MAIN JOB	EXAMPLES
Nouns	Name a person, place, thing, or idea	lady, road, tree, love, dream, pencil, Bob
Pronouns	Take the place of a noun	he, she, it, you, we
Verbs	Express action or a state of being	ran, flew, trips, was, is, showed, jumps
Adjectives	Describe a noun	new, shiny, fat, thorough, funny
Adverbs	Describe or modify a verb, adjective, or another adverb	quickly, repeatedly, precisely (often end in -ly)
Prepositions	Establish a relationship between the noun and the rest of the sentence	over, around, through, during, according to, above, beside
Conjunctions	Connect words, phrases, and clauses	and, but, or, nor, however, moreover
Interjections	Express surprise or other emotions	Ouch! Eek! Ow! Yikes! Hooray! (often have an exclamation point)
Articles	Help define nouns	the, an, a

EXERCISE

EXERCISE

Many words can be more than one part of speech. The part of speech a word belongs to depends on how the word is used in a sentence. Read each sentence, and then decide the part of speech of the italicized word.

Example: Every four years, the public votes in the presidential election.

a. noun

b. verb

Explanation: The answer is **b** because ***votes*** describes an action. It tells what the public does every four years. Therefore, *votes* is a verb.

Whenever the door slams, the lamp *rocks* back and forth.

- ☐ **A)** adjective
- ☐ **B)** noun
- ☒ **C)** verb

The garden wall is made of *rocks*.

- ☐ **A)** adjective
- ☒ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Every evening my grandmother **rocks** in her rocking chair.

- ☐ **A)** adjective
- ☐ **B)** noun
- ☒ **C)** verb

The college's geology department has a large **rock** collection.

- ☒ **A)** adjective
- ☐ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Parents should *limit* the amount of television their children watch.

- ☐ A) adjective
- ☐ B) noun
- ☒ C) verb

Her credit *limit* is \$5,000.

- ☐ A) adjective
- ☒ B) noun
- ☐ C) verb

How much *cloth* will it take to make the curtains?

- ☐ **A)** adjective
- ☒ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

When I travel, I take my *cloth* coat instead of my leather one.

- ☒ **A)** adjective
- ☐ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Feathers are so *light* that they seem to float.

- ☒ **A)** adjective
- ☐ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Please turn on the *light*.

- ☐ **A)** adjective
- ☒ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Pastels are *light* colors.

- ☒ **A)** adjective
- ☐ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Open the window and let in the *light*.

- ☐ **A)** adjective
- ☒ **B)** noun
- ☐ **C)** verb

Please *light* the candles on the birthday cake.

- ☐ A) adjective
- ☐ B) noun
- ☒ C) verb

Her daughter is the *light* of her life.

- ☐ A) adjective
- ☒ B) noun
- ☐ C) verb

The pancakes are delicious and *light*.



A) adjective



B) noun



C) verb

Parts of Speech Identification

Read the following sentences and identify the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, or interjection) of each underlined word.

- **Noun:** The cat is sleeping peacefully on the sofa.
- **Verb:** She runs every morning to stay fit.
- **Adjective:** The beautiful flowers bloomed in the garden.
- **Adverb:** He quickly finished his homework before dinner.
- **Preposition:** The book is on the table.
- **Conjunction:** I want to go to the park, but it's raining outside.
- **Interjection:** Wow, that was an amazing performance!



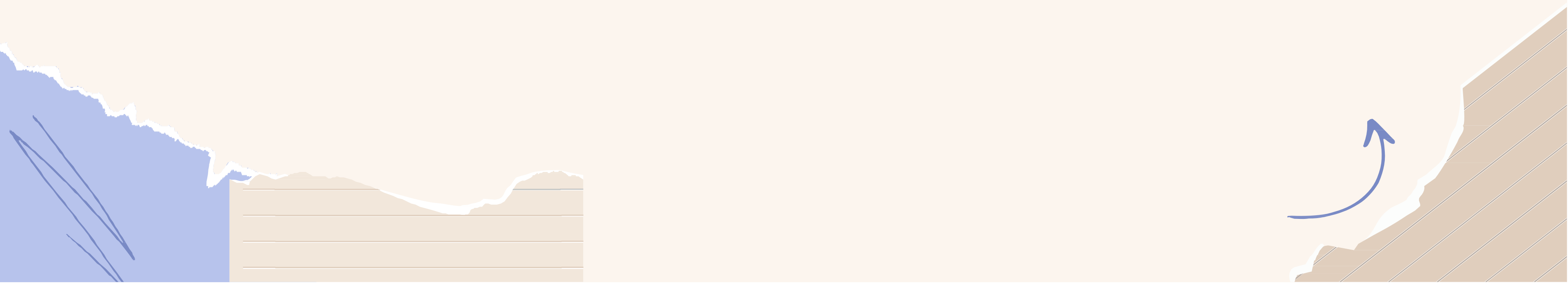
Sources

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Example sentences: <https://englishgrammarhere.com/grammar/the-eight-parts-of-speech-in-english/>

Exercises: http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0073123587/student_view0/chapter6/parts_of_speech_exercise.html
<http://www.englishforeveryone.org/Topics/Parts-of-Speech.htm>; <https://compoundsentences-scsj.blogspot.com/p/parts-of-speech-exercise.html>





Thanks!

Do you have any questions?