

An Introduction

We use Parts of Speech in our daily conversations and day-to-day life. Today you will realize that every syllable you utter out of your mouth is a part of speech. Every single word belongs to one of the eight categories of parts of speech, according to their work and uses in the sentence.

Eight Types of Parts of Speech and their Use

Now without any further ado, let's introduce you to these parts of the speech. There are eight categories, and they are as follows:

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Noun

The noun is the name of any person, place, or thing. The noun "thing" includes all the things which have a name and can be seen, tasted, heard, touched, or smelled by you. It also includes anything that we could think of, but our feelings cannot comprehend.

For example:

- Rey is a good girl. Here Rey is the name of a person; hence, it is a noun.
- Switzerland is breathtaking. Here Switzerland is the name of a place. Hence it is a noun.
- My dog's name is Dobby. Here Dog and Dobby are both names of animals; hence it is a noun.
- I love books. Here books are the name of a thing; hence it is a noun.
- The noun is further divided into a common noun, proper noun, countable and uncountable noun. The common noun includes abstract nouns and collective nouns.

- **Proper Noun** - It is the name of a particular person or place. For example, Rey is a good girl. Here Rey is a proper noun.
- **Common Noun** - The name of any generalized group or community, class or kind. The name shared by a common type of person or person is a common noun. For example, Rey is a good girl. Here the girl is a common noun. My dog's name is Dobby. Here the dog is a common noun and Dobby proper noun.
- **Collective Noun** - It describes a collection of people or things. For example, The crowds in the market suffocate me. The crowd is a collective noun.
- **Abstract Noun** - It is the name of quality, action, or state. E.g., honesty is important. Here honesty is an abstract noun.
- **Countable and Uncountable Noun** - It describes if the name of objects or people is countable or not. E.g., doctors are countable, but sugar, milk is uncountable entity.

Pronoun

The Pronoun is the word which we use instead of a noun. For say, if we keep using a person's name in writing or speech, it would be an inappropriate sentence and will take away the essence of the sentence. Hence instead of using the name, we use a pronoun to denote that person or thing. The pronoun's words include I, me, she, he, you, us, their, ours, etc. Following are the examples:

- Roger is in my class. He is intelligent.
- In the above sentence, we have to use He for denoting Roger.
- I love novels, and this is my book.
- In the above sentence, I use I, myself, to denote ourselves instead of using our name.
- The pronoun "it" is used to denote neutral gender or unknown gender or to denote a lifeless thing. E.g.,
- It is a library book. Here the book is denoted by it.

Adjective

It is the word that describes or stresses the quality of the noun or person, place, or a thing. The following example will help you understand better.

- Ben is a clever boy.

- Here adjective Clever describes Ben.
- I do not like that book.
- In the above sentence, if you say which book? "That" points out the book. Hence that is an adjective here.
- The adjective is divided into a descriptive or proper adjective, quantity, number, and demonstrative and interrogative adjectives. Some examples are as follows and darkened word adjectives:
 - Australia is the smallest continent. (descriptive or proper adjective).
 - She ate the whole food alone. (Adjective of quantity).
 - There were five boys. (Adjective of number).
 - Each person has to answer in class. (adjective of number).
 - He is such an honest man. (demonstrative adjective).
 - Which path is correct? (Interrogative adjective).

Verb

A verb is a word that describes the state of a person or thing. A verb tells us what a person or thing does, or what has been done to a person or thing. They are the action words that describe the action done by a person or thing. For example,

- Sia is singing. (So singing is an activity performed by Sia. Hence, it is a verb)
- The dog died. (The word died describes the state of dog)
- A verb is mainly of two types that are transitive and intransitive.
- He kicked the man. (Transitive verb)
- He never kicks. (Intransitive verb)

Adverb

It is a word that adds meaning or adjective to the verb. The word which describes the quality of the verb is an adverb. The following are the examples to make you understand better, and darkened words are adverbs.

- He quickly ran to buy medicines.

- She sang beautifully.
- They loved each other immensely.

Preposition

It is a word that is used with a noun or pronoun to establish a relation between a noun or pronoun concerning something else. Following are the examples:

- The monkeys sat under the tree.
- She lives in a big city.
- They were looking from the window.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word that is used to join sentences or phrases. Read the below examples for better understanding. Here, bold words are conjunctions.

- Cat **and** dog are enemies.
- Her courage **and** determination won.
- It was sunny **but** cold.
- She ran fast **but** missed the bus.

Interjection:

It is the word that expresses an exclamation that is a sudden reaction, feeling, or emotion of happiness, despair or anger, etc. Follow the examples below:

- Hurray! I won.
- Alas! He is no more.
- You are a courageous person. Bravo!

Importance of Parts of Speech for all Students

Parts of Speech indicate how words relate to each other and are important for the construction of proper sentences. To get something meaningful, we use parts of speech. The relevance of reading and writing in the correct manner cannot be ruled out. If a student does not learn the parts of speech, he/ she will never be able to undo years of damage through incorrect sentence constructions. Knowledge of the right parts of speech and their application will also help students in attempting and understanding comprehension passages, chapters, or any other study matter that they will come across.

This topic also forms the basis of all the tenets of the English language and thus, students should always remember these eight basic rules.

How Vedantu Teaches Students Parts of Speech

Vedantu has quite some study material on Parts of Speech that can be referred to by all students. It has Parts of Speech – Eight Types and Uses available on this page.

This page has explained all the eight types of parts of speech. Students can read from this page and then clarify their doubts. Before a test on the same, they will just need to go through this page.