



Basic Concept of Parts of Speech

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Abstract-Parts of speech are important to understand.After understanding we can differentiate very well.Only reading the concept is not sufficient.Understanding of concept is the main thing.There are eight parts of speech.And article also a part of speech .Eight parts of, speech, are noun ,pronoun ,verb ,adverb, adjective ,conjunction ,interjection, preposition. Words get divided into different parts of speech as per their performance in the line or group of words.Noun is for specific identity,pronoun is reference to the particular noun,verb is an action,state,adverb is an additional information of adverb itself ,adjective,verb.Adjective refers to description of a noun or pronoun, conjunction is a joiner, preposition tells position,direction,interjection is surprising,exciting word.

Keywords- Noun — Naming; Pronoun — Replacing or referring; Verb — Action or state; Adverb — Modifying a verb, adjective, or another adverb; Adjective — Describing or identifying; Conjunction — Joining; Preposition — Relationship, position, or direction; Interjection — Emotion or reaction.

I. Introduction-

Identifying parts of speech are important.It is useful in using language,examinations.If one does not think about parts of speech,it could be confusing definitely.Parts of speech are important and interesting part of any language.Parts of speech gives us idea about particular word.Identifying parts of speech is complex thing if we do not understand the proper concept.We learn in parts of speech,how different words are there and actually what part of speech.It could be one of eight parts of speech or ninth part of speech that is an article.

II. Objectives-

- To know different parts of speech.
- To identify exact part of speech.
- To understand importance of parts of speech.
- To understand the concept properly.
- To know different word has different part of speech.

Questions-

- What is parts of speech?
- How many parts of speech?
- Which parts of speech are there?
- How to identify part of speech of any word?
- What are the examples?
- What are the mistakes to identify parts of speech?
- How classify the words into different parts of speech?



III. Methodology –

Qualitative method is used.

Making analysis is helped.

IV. Discussion –

There are eight parts of speech mainly, but another fact is we can consider one more part of speech and that is an article. Identification of parts of speech is important in examinations. All of sudden identification of parts of speech does not sound much smooth. Some direct understanding is important. Noun is naming, identification, pronoun is one word which we use instead of noun, verb is an action, state, adverb is a description of an adverb itself, description of an adjective, additional information of verb, conjunction is joiner, preposition is place, direction, manner, direction and time, interjection is sudden use of a word. Each part of speech is different from one another. After understanding it, we don't get confused. Particular part of speech has particular mark of recognizing. Parts of speech are the specific group of words. Generally, we count nine parts of speech including articles. Noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, interjection, preposition, and these are the nine parts of speech. If we don't understand in a step by step we can be confused.

Some Examples-

Noun-

Girl, Boy, Tree, World, Person

She is a girl.

Here, girl is one identification is given.

He is a boy.

Here, boy is one identification is given.

There is a tree.

Here, tree is one identification is given.

This is the world.

Here, world is one identification is given.

I am a person.

Here, person is one identification is given.

Types of noun and examples

Common noun- General identity.

e.g. Girl, Boy, School, village etc.

Proper noun – Specific identity.

e.g. Puja, Amit, Pune, Dighanchi etc.

Concrete noun – With the help of senses we feel it.

e.g. Road, Air, Song, Fan etc.

Abstract noun – With the help of sense we don't feel it.



e.g.Honesty,Bravery,Love,Affection,Freedom etc.

Collective noun – In the particular word we understand more than one quantity.

e.g.Family,Team,Group,Flock,Jury etc.

Pronoun-

He,She,It,They,We,I,You

Amit is a sweet boy.He is honest.

Here,He is used instead of noun-Amit.

Puja is a sweet girl.She is happy.

Here,She is used instead of noun-Puja.

This fan is nice.It is magic.

Here,It is used instead of noun-fan.

Those people are happy.They are hardworker.

Here,They is used instead of noun-people.

Anvit,Amit and Puja are friends.They are happy.

Here,We is used instead of nouns- Anvit,Amit and Puja.

My name is Amit,I am writing.

Here,I is used instead of noun Amit.

Listen Amit,you are a nice person.

Here,You is used instead of noun Amit.

Types of pronoun and examples

Personal pronoun-Denotes person,place,thing.

He,She,It,They,We,I,You,etc.

Possessive pronoun-Shows possession.

Mine,His,Hers,Theirs,Ours,Yours,Its,etc.

Demonstrative pronouns-Points out things.

This,That,These,Those,etc.

Reflexive pronoun-Its works to reflect on oneself.Generally comes at the place of object.

Myself,Yourself,Yourselves,Himself,Herself,Themselves,Ourselves,etc.

Interrogative pronouns-Shows interrogation.

Who,Whom,Whose,Which,etc.

Emphatic pronoun-Shows emphasis.Generally works as addition to object.



Myself, Yourself, Yourselves, Himself, Herself, Themselves, Ourselves, etc.

Distributive pronoun-Shows distribution.

Each, Either, Neither, etc.

Indefinite pronoun-Does not show definite pronoun.

Someone, Everyone, No one, Everybody, Nobody, etc.

Reciprocal pronoun-Shows reciprocation.

Each other, one another, etc.

Verb-

Read, Write, Listen, Speak, Think

Puja reads a book.

Here, read is an action so it is a verb.

We write a story.

Here, write is an action so it is a verb.

I listen a song.

Here, listen is an action so it is a verb.

I speak.

Here, speak is an action so it is a verb.

I think things happen for reasons.

Here, think is a state so it is a verb.

Types of verbs and examples-

Action verb-Shows action.

Read, Write, Dance, Sing, Speak, etc.

State verb-Shows state.

Want, Become, Think, Feel, Seem, etc.

Linking verb-Shows state with complement.

Am, Is, Are, Was, Were, feel, look, etc.

Helping verb-

Am, Is, Are, Was, Were, Have, Has, Had, etc.

Adverb-

Carefully, Silently, Fast, Keenly, Suddenly, etc.



We read carefully.

Carefully-Additional information of verb.

They listen silently.

Silently-Additional information of verb.

I run very fast.

Very-Additional information of another adverb.

We keenly observed.

Keenly-Additional information of verb.

Suddenly, we heard something.

Suddenly-Additional information of verb.

She is a very beautiful girl.

Very-Additional information of an adjective.

Types of adverbs and examples -

Time – Shows time

Now, Then, Later, Soon, Today, Yesterday, Tomorrow, etc.

Place-Shows place

Inside, Outside, east, west,

Manner-Shows manner

Keenly, carefully, successfully, silently, loudly

Degree-Shows degree

So, too, very.

Frequency-Shows frequency

Often, rarely, frequently, usually, always, etc

Adjective-

Good, Honest, Brilliant, Neat, Humble

I saw very good painting.

Good-Description of noun painting

I met honest person.

Honest-Description of noun person

My friend is brilliant.

Brilliant-Description of noun friend

I saw neat room.



Neat-Description of noun room

He is humble.

Humble-Description of pronoun he.

Types of adjective and examples -

Quality-Shows quality.

Good,Bad,Nice,Healthy,Honest,etc.

Quantity-Shows quantity.

Some,Few,Little,Maximum,Minimum,Large,Small,etc.

Number-Shows number.

One,Two,Three,Four,Five,etc.

Demonstrative-Demonstrates.

This book,That book,These books,Those books,etc.

Possessive-Shows possession.

My book,His books,Their book,Our book,Her book,etc.

Preposition-

In,At,On,below,above,under

We are in the class.

In-Shows place which is enclosed area.

I stood at the bus stop.

At-Shows small particular place

A book is on the table.

On-Shows place

Solve the questions given below.

Below-Shows direction

The cat is under the table.

Under-Shows place.

Types of preposition and examples

Time-Shows time.

In June,On Monday, At 11.00 o' clock,After eating,Before eating,etc.

Place-Shows place.



Under the table,Below the clouds,Near the temple,On the table,In the class,etc.

Direction -Shows direction.

Toward the temple,From the temple,To the road,I entered into the class etc.

Conjunction-

And,Or,But,Because,When

Puja is listening and Amit is reading.

And-Joins two sentences

I will write or we will read.

Or-Joins two sentences

I have headache but I am all right.

But-Joins two sentences.

We are happy because there is reason

Because-Joins two sentences.

I speak when I feel.

When-Joins two sentences.

Types of conjunction and examples-

Co-ordinate conjunction-Keeps separate two sentences.

For,Nor,And,But,Or,Yet,So,etc.

Sub-ordinate conjunction

After,Before,Because,If,While,As soon as,,Whenever,Wherever,When,Who,Which,etc.

Co-relative conjunction-Neither....nor,Either...or,No sooner....than,Not only....but also,etc.

Interjection-

Oh,Hurrah,Ouch,Wow,Oops

Oh! that's the thing.

Oh-Shows surprising reaction.

Hurrah!we won the match.

Hurrah-Shows winning expression.

Ouch!I stumbled.



Ouch-Shows sudden mishappening.

Wow!amazing sun rise.

Wow-Shows surprise

Oops!I tried but spec dropped down.

Opps-Shows mishappening reaction.

Types of interjection and examples-

Sorrow-Shows sorrow

Alas,Ouch,etc.

Surprise-Shows surprise

Oh,What,etc.

Greeting-Shows greerings

Hey,Hi,etc.

Joy-Shows joy

Hurrah,Yay,etc.

Article- A,An,The

He is a student.

A- Shows singular quantity consonant sound of 's'

I ate an apple.

An-Shows singular quantity vowel sound of 'a'.

He is the man,whom I met last year.

The-Shows second time reference of particular man.

Types of articles and examples- Definite-Specific,repeated things.

The

Indefinite-Not specific

A,An-Vowel sound starting,singular quantity,etc.

Zero article-General No

article/No use of article

Water is essential thing.

V. Conclusion-

In this way,only reading does not help much to understand any part of speech.After understanding concept anyone can identify parts of speech without making any mistake.Part of speech is just one sorting in particular type.Discussed things definitely helpful for strong underatanding.



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