

Parts of Speech

1. Noun

A noun is a word that shows a **person, place, concept, or thing**. Simply, anything that is present in this universe (visible or invisible) is called a noun.

For example: Cricket Ground, Mexico, or Sunlight.

There are two major categories of noun: common nouns and proper nouns. When we talk about general names of things it is called **Common nouns**, like **game** and **town**.

When we talk about specific names for individual things it is called **Proper nouns**, like **Manchester** and **Baseball**.

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2. Pronoun

Pronouns are the words we use in place of noun. When a pronoun is used for specific noun the reader or listener understands which specific noun you're pointing out.

For example “**Siama** should be here at six.” Now look it “**She is always late; next time I'll tell her to be here an-hour earlier.**”

Instead of saying **Siama's** name three times in a sentence, you replaced it with **she** and **her** and in this way your sentence remained grammatically correct.

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3. Adjective

Adjectives are the words that explain and describe nouns.

Just think about your favorite drama. How would you tell to your friend who has never seen it?

You will say the movie was **funny, interesting, well-directed, or full of action**. When the movie is described with these words, you're using **adjectives**.

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4. Adverb

Generally **verbs** indicate any action in a sentence. These verbs are called **action verbs**. There are many examples of verbs such as eat, take, run etc.

Gupta **runs** very fast.

Verbs also show some action or states of being. For example **to love** and **to be**. These verbs are called **non action verbs**.

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5. Adverb

When a word describes an adjective, a verb, or another adverb it is called **adverb**. We will explain it by examples:

Musa entered the room **quietly**.

Here **quietly** is describing how Musa entered the room.

Cheetah is always faster than every animal.

In this example, **Always** is showing how frequently a cheetah is faster (**adjective**) than any other animal on the earth.

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6. Preposition

When we want to show any relationship between the other words in a sentence **prepositions** are used.

For example:

Clark left his car leaning against the garage.

In this sentence, against is the preposition in this sentence because it tells us where Clark left his car.

We will explain it by another example:

Siara put the bread in the oven.

If we don't use the preposition **in**, we don't even know where the bread is.

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7. Conjunction

When we want to express multiple ideas to build a complex sentences, we use **conjunctions**.

For example:

Stark likes pizza.

He likes burger.

Every sentence gives clear idea and grammatically it's not wrong but these sentences can be expressed in most efficient way. Look at the example below:

Stark likes pizza and burger but he don't like potato chips.

In above sentence **and**, **but** are the conjunctions.

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8. Interjection

They are used to show emotion, reaction or excitement.

For Example:

Hurray! we won the match

Oops! I dialed the wrong number

Alas! I am lost in wilderness

Yum! The tea tastes fantastic

Wow! You did an amazing job

Oh no! Plane is about to crash

To express your any kind of feeling, you need some words and those words are called Interjections.