PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of speech is a language grammatical concept that divides words in a sentence and categorises them to groups like noun, pronoun, verb, etc. It is the first to be considered when looking into the English grammar. Structure follows parts of speech in the English grammar studies.

In English grammar, we can identify about nine parts of speech. They are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, interjection, conjunction, preposition and determiners.

Noun. Noun is a word that is the name of a person, thing, animal, place, behavioural and quality. For example: John, tank, etc.

Pronoun. Pronouns are the words used instead of a noun. When you have already mentioned a noun in a sentence, it is good practice to use an appropriate pronoun instead of the noun. For example, my name is Okon, I am a boy.

Determiner. Determiner is a word used directly before a noun to qualify the noun. For example, the boy. 'The' is a determiner and implies a boy already known.

Verb. Verb is a word that implies an action. For example, stay. One basic way one can know a verb is that when you place 'to' before the verb, it would make sense, or rather if you place the suffix '-ing' after the verb it would yet make sense. For example, to stay or staying.

Adjective. Adjective is a word that qualifies, modifies, describes or tells us more about a noun. For example, John is tall. 'Tall' is an adjective since it tells us something about John's physique.

Adverb. Adverb is a word that tells us when, why or how a verb (i.e. an action) was or is carried out. For instance, we ate late. 'Late' tells us when we ate.

Interjections. Interjections are words used to express surprise. These are words used also to greet in high tones. For examples, Ah! Hi!

Conjunctions. Conjunctions are words used to join words, phrases, or clauses together. Examples are and, because, however, etc. For instance, I and John.

Preposition. Prepositions are words used to imply a position. For example, on; he sat on the table.