**English Parts of Speech**

There are thousands of words in any language. But not all words have the same job. For example, some words express "action". Other words express a "thing". Other words "join" one word to another word. These are the "building blocks" of the language. Think of them like the parts of a house. When we want to build a house, we use concrete to make the foundations or base. We use bricks to make the walls. We use window frames to make the windows, and door frames to make the doorways. And we use cement to join them all together. Each part of the house has its own job. And when we want to build a sentence, we use the different types of word. Each type of word has its own job.

We can categorize English words into 8 basic types or classes. These classes are called "parts of speech".

It's quite important to recognize parts of speech. This helps you to analyze sentences and understand them. It also helps you to construct good sentences

**Parts of Speech Table**

This is a summary of the 8 parts of speech**.**

**part of speech**

**function or "job"**

**example words**

**example sentences**

[Verb](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs.htm)

run, jump, dance, write, kick, etc.

In reality, verbs may also refer to an action done mentally such as:

think, ponder, guess, imagine, wonder, etc.

1. Normal Verbs and Non-Continuous Verbs

The first type of verb used to express physical action is called a Normal Verb, while the second one, which refers to an action you can’t see someone do, is called a Non-Continuous Verb.

(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must

[Noun](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns.htm)

A noun is a word that names a person, a place or a thing.

An abstract noun is a noun that names an idea, not a physical thing.

Sarah, lady, cat, New York, Canada, room, school, football.

pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John, hope, interest, love, peace, ability, success, knowledge, trouble.

1-This is my **dog**.

2- He lives in my **house**.

3-We live in **London**.

4- **People** like to go to the **beach**

5- **Emma** passed the **test**

6- **My parents** are traveling to **Japan** next month.

Concrete Nouns

A concrete noun is a noun that names a physical thing.

Examples:

Boy, table, floor, coffee, beach, king, rain, children, professor.

Common Nouns

A common noun is a noun that names a general thing, not a specific thing.

Examples:

Boy, girl, city, country, company, planet, location, war.

Proper Nouns

A proper noun is a noun that indicates the specific name of a thing. It begins with a capital letter.

Examples:

Robin, Alice, London, Sweden, Google, Earth, Eiffel Tower, Civil War.

(Compare these examples to ones in the "Common nouns" section to see the difference.)

Countable Nouns

A countable noun is a noun that indicates something you could actually count.

For example, you could count pigs: one pig, two pigs, three pigs...

However, you couldn't count water: one water, two water – no, it doesn't work...

A countable noun has both a singular and a plural form, and it can be used with the indefinite articles (a/an).

Examples:

Window, teacher, tree, lion, eye, cloud, pencil, heart, movie.

Uncountable Nouns

An uncountable noun is a noun that indicates something you cannot count.

For example, you could count pigs: one pig, two pigs, three pigs...

However, you couldn't count water: one water, two water – no, it doesn't work...

An uncountable noun has only one form (no plural), and it cannot be used with the indefinite articles (a/an).

Examples:

Furniture, advice, mail, news, equipment, luggage, work, coffee, information.

[Adjective](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/adjectives.htm)

Describes a noun

a/an, the, some, WRE good, big, red, well, interesting

1. My dog is **big**.
2. I like **big** dogs.

[Adverb](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/adverbs.htm)

Describes a verb, adjective or adverb

quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really

1. My dog eats **quickly**.
2. He eats **really** quickly.

[Pronoun](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/pronouns.htm)

Replaces a noun,

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition.

Examples of pronouns: I, you, we, they, he, she, it, me, us, them, him, her, this, those

1. Mary is tired. **She** wants to sleep. **I** want **her** to dance with **me**.
2. Tara is Indian. **She** is beautiful.

[Preposition](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/prepositions.htm)

links a noun to another word

A **preposition** shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word. They can indicate time, place, or relationship.

Examples: at, on, in, from, with, near, between, about, under, to, after, on, but

1. I left my keys **on** the table **for** you.
2. We went **to** school **on** Monday.

[Conjunction](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/conjunctions.htm)

joins clauses or sentences or words

A **conjunction** joins two words, ideas, phrases or clauses together in a sentence and shows how they are connected.

Examples: and, or, but, because, so, yet, unless, since, if.

1. I was hot **and** exhausted **but** I still finished the marathon.
2. I like dogs **and** I like cats.
3. I like cats **and** dogs.
4. I like dogs **but** I don't like cats.

[Interjection](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/interjections.htm)

short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence

oh!, ouch!, hi!, well

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling or emotion. It is a short exclamation.

Examples: Ouch! Wow! Great! Help! Oh! Hey! Hi!

Example sentences: Wow! I passed my English test. Great! – Ouch! That hurt.