

8 Parts of Speech Definitions and Examples:

1. **Nouns** are words that are used to name people, places, animals, ideas and things. Nouns can be classified into two main categories: Common nouns and Proper nouns. Common nouns are generic like ball, car, stick, etc., and proper nouns are more specific like Charles, The White House, The Sun, etc.

Examples of nouns used in sentences:

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 - She bought a **pair of shoes**. (thing)
 - I have a **pet**. (animal)
 - Is this your **book**? (object)
 - Many people have a **fear of darkness**. (ideas/abstract nouns)
 - He is my **brother**. (person)
 - This is my **school**. (place)

Also, explore Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns.

2. **Pronouns** are words that are used to substitute a noun in a sentence. There are different types of pronouns. Some of them are reflexive pronouns, possessive pronouns, relative pronouns and indefinite pronouns. I, he, she, it, them, his, yours, anyone, nobody, who, etc., are some of the pronouns.

Examples of pronouns used in sentences:

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 - I reached home at six in the evening. (1st person singular pronoun)
 - Did **someone** see a red bag on the counter? (Indefinite pronoun)
 - Is this the boy **who** won the first prize? (Relative pronoun)
 - That is **my** mom. (Possessive pronoun)
 - I hurt **myself** yesterday when we were playing cricket. (Reflexive pronoun)

3. **Verbs** are words that denote an action that is being performed by the noun or the subject in a sentence. They are also called action words. Some examples of verbs are read, sit, run, pick, garnish, come, pitch, etc.

Examples of verbs used in sentences:

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 - She **plays** cricket every day.
 - Darshana and Arul **are going** to the movies.
 - My friends **visited** me last week.
 - **Did** you **have** your breakfast?
 - My name **is** Meenakshi Kishore.

4. **Adverbs** are words that are used to provide more information about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs used in a sentence. There are five main types of adverbs namely, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of time and adverbs of place. Some examples of adverbs are today, quickly, randomly, early, 10 a.m. etc.

Examples of adverbs used in sentences:

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 - Did you come **here** to buy an umbrella? (Adverb of place)
 - I did not go to school **yesterday** as I was sick. (Adverb of time)
 - Savio reads the newspaper **everyday**. (Adverb of frequency)
 - Can you please come **quickly**? (Adverb of manner)
 - Tony was so sleepy that he could **hardly** keep his eyes open during the meeting. (Adverb of degree)

5. **Adjectives** are words that are used to describe or provide more information about the noun or the subject in a sentence. Some examples of adjectives include good, ugly, quick, beautiful, late, etc.

Examples of adjectives used in sentences:

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 - The place we visited yesterday was **serene**.
 - Did you see how **big** that dog was?

- The weather is **pleasant** today.
- The **red** dress you wore on your birthday was lovely.
- My brother had only **one** chapati for breakfast.

6. **Prepositions** are words that are used to link one part of the sentence to another. Prepositions show the position of the object or subject in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are in, out, besides, in front of, below, opposite, etc.

Examples of prepositions used in sentences:

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 - The teacher asked the students to draw lines **on** the paper so that they could write **in** straight lines.
 - The child hid his birthday presents **under** his bed.
 - Mom asked me to go to the store **near** my school.
 - The thieves jumped **over** the wall and escaped before we could reach home.

7. **Conjunctions** are a part of speech that is used to connect two different parts of a sentence, phrases and clauses. Some examples of conjunctions are and, or, for, yet, although, because, not only, etc.

Examples of conjunctions used in sentences:

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 - Meera **and** Jasmine had come to my birthday party.
 - Jane did not go to work **as** she was sick.
 - **Unless** you work hard, you cannot score good marks.
 - I have not finished my project, **yet** I went out with my friends.

8. **Interjections** are words that are used to convey strong emotions or feelings. Some examples of interjections are oh, wow, alas, yippee, etc. It is always followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples of interjections used in sentences:

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 - **Wow!** What a wonderful work of art.

- **Alas!** That is really sad.
- **Yippee!** We won the match.

Sentence Examples for the 8 Parts of Speech

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1. Noun – Tom lives in **New York**.
2. Pronoun – Did **she** find the book she was looking for?
3. Verb – I **reached** home.
4. Adverb – The tea is **too** hot.
5. Adjective – The movie was **amazing**.
6. Preposition – The candle was kept **under** the table.
7. Conjunction – I was at home all day, **but** I am feeling very tired.
8. Interjection – **Oh!** I forgot to turn off the stove.

A Small Exercise to Check Your Understanding of Parts of Speech

Let us find out if you have understood the different parts of speech and their functions. Try identifying which part of speech the highlighted words belong to.

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1. **My** brother came **home late**.
2. I **am** a **good** girl.
3. This is the book **I was looking** for.
4. **Whoa!** This is **amazing**.
5. The **climate in Kodaikanal** is **very** pleasant.
6. Can you please pick up Dan **and** me **on your** way home?

Now, let us see if you got it right. Check your answers.

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1. My – Pronoun, Home – Noun, Late – Adverb
2. Am – Verb, Good – Adjective

3. I – Pronoun, Was looking – Verb
4. Whoa – Interjection, Amazing – Adjective
5. Climate – Noun, In – Preposition, Kodaikanal – Noun, Very – Adverb
6. And – Conjunction, On – Preposition, Your – Pronoun