

13. An Adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as,

He worked the sum quickly.
This flower is very beautiful.
She pronounced the word quite correctly.

14. A Preposition is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else; as,

There is a cow in the garden.
The girl is fond of music.
A fair little girl sat under a tree.

15. A Conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences; as,

Rama and Hari are cousins.
Two and two make four.
I ran fast, but missed the train.

16. An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling; as,
Hurrah! We have won the game. Alas! She is dead.

17. Some modern grammars include determiners among the parts of speech. Determiners are words like a, an, the, this, that, these, those, every, each, some, any, my, his, one, two, etc., which determine or limit the meaning of the nouns that follow. In this book, as in many traditional grammars, all determiners except a, an and the are classed among adjectives.

18. As words are divided into different classes according to the work they do in sentences, it is clear that we cannot say to which part of speech a word belongs unless we see it used in a sentence.

They arrived soon after. (Adverb)
They arrived after us. (Preposition)
They arrived after we had left. (Conjunction)
From the above examples we see that the same word can be used as different parts of speech.

Exercise in Grammar 2

Name the part of speech of each italicized word in the following sentences, giving in each case your reason for the classification:

1. Still waters run deep.
2. He still lives in that house
3. After the storm comes the calm
4. The after effects of the drug are bad.
5. The up train is late.