10 IMPORTANT PARTS OF SPEECH - PARTES DEL INGLÉS

Parts of speech are like building blocks.
We build sentences using parts of speech.

NOUN

Nouns are people, places, or things.

- woman
- house
- table
- student
- city
- phone
- dog
- book
- apple

Pronouns are words that can take a noun's place.

- I
- we
- he
- you
- they
- it
- her
- him
- us
- mine
- ours
- myself

Nouns and pronouns can be subjects (S) or objects (O) of a sentence. Subjects come **before the verb** (V) and objects come **after the verb**.

Examples:

- **People** like **him**.
  S V O
- The **girl** ate an **apple**.
  S V O
- **She** went to **Hawaii**.
  S V O

PRONOUN

ARTICLE

Articles give information about nouns (how many, general or specific, etc.).

- a
- an
- the

Articles come **before a noun**.

Examples:

- **a** poppy
- **an** orange
- **the** books

ADJECTIVE

Adjectives describe nouns (size, color, feeling, etc.).

- big
- worth
- tall
- soft
- comfortable
- green
- happy
- tired
- exciting

Adjectives come **before a noun** or **after the Be verb**.

Examples:

- I see a **yellow** flower.
- The flower is **yellow**.

VERB

Verbs are actions.

- run
- walk
- sing
- study
- buy
- talk
- swim
- be
- have

Verbs come **after the subject** in a sentence.

Examples:

- My sister **jogs**.
- He **buys** milk once a week.
- Jane **is** a teacher.

ADVERB

Adverbs describe verbs (how, how often, etc.). Most adverbs end in -ly.

- quickly
- usually
- mostly
- always
- sometimes
- loudly
- badly
- often
- never

"How" adverbs come **after the verb**.
"How often" adverbs come **before the verb**.

Examples:

- She runs **quickly**. (How does she run?)
- He speaks **softly**. (How does he speak?)
- They **always** sing. (How often do they sing?)
- My brother **never** watches TV. (How often does he watch TV?)

PREPOSITION

Prepositions give information about nouns (direction, time, place, etc.).

- in
- at
- over
- under
- on
- to
- around
- between

Prepositions come **before a noun**.

Examples:

- In school
- In July
- at home

CONJUCTION

Conjunctions join two sentences or two similar parts of speech.

- for
- and
- nor
- but
- or
- yet
- so

Conjunctions come **between** two nouns, two verbs, two adjectives, two adverbs, or two sentences.

Examples:

- I love **coke and ice cream**.
- You can **call or text** me.
- Our cat is **cute and lazy**.
- The teacher moves **beautifully and gracefully**.
- I **wanted to go** but **I didn't have** the money before lunch.
- **My brother likes Tracy, but he never says a word to her.**

Tip:

Remember common conjunctions with the word "fanboys" (it uses the first letter from each conjunction).

INTERJECTION

short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence

PHRASAL VERB

What are phrasal verbs?
Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions. They are generally used in spoken English and informal texts. Examples of such verbs include: turn down, come across and run into. Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a preposition or an adverb:

What are Phrasal Verbs?

A phrasal verb is a phrase or expression that consists of a verb plus another word or two, like this:

[verb + adverb] *e.g. look up*

[verb + preposition] *e.g. look after*

[verb + adverb + preposition] *e.g. look forward to*

The whole phrase acts as a verb, and has a different meaning to the original verb. For example, **look up**, **look after** and **look forward to** do NOT mean the same as **look**.