

Parts of Speech

Noun - Pronoun - Verb - Adjective - Adverb - Preposition - Conjunction - Interjection

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances.

1. NOUN

- A noun is a name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

Researcher....experiment....atom

Nouns are often used with an article (the, a, an), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter ; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by adding 's. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence ; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition.

Example:

The methodological **procedure** to attain scientific **knowledge** is often defined as the scientific **method**.

2. PRONOUN

- A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

She...he...they....it

A pronoun is usually substituted for a specific noun, which is called its antecedent. In the sentence above, the antecedent for the pronoun it is the procedure. Pronouns are further defined by type: personal pronouns refer to specific persons or things ; possessive pronouns indicate ownership ; reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize another nouns or pronouns ; relative pronouns introduce a subordinate clause ; and demonstrative pronouns identify, point to, or refer to nouns.

Example:

Molecule is a group of atoms bonded together, representing the smallest fundamental unit of a chemical compound **that** can take part in a chemical reaction.

3. VERB

- A verb expresses action or being.

Increase - is - react - create

There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. (We can experience chemistry in our everyday life. "Experience" is the main verb, and "can" is the helping verb). The verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural). Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

Example:

The chemist **started** to notice new chemical reactions during the experiment.

4. ADJECTIVE

- **An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.**

Specific - small - hierarchical

The adjective usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many. (Articles [a, an, the] are usually classified as adjectives.)

Example:

The **classical** view of the **scientific** method presents science as a step-by-step procedure.

5. ADVERB

- **An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.**

Extremely - absolutely - perfectly

An adverb never modifies a noun. it usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

Example:

Researchers work **cooperatively** and **competitively** to find solutions to the same problematics.

6. PREPOSITION

- **A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.**

By - until - about - with

A preposition is always a part of a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase almost always functions as an adjective or as an adverb.

Example:

Much of the twentieth century has been characterized **by** the use and abuse of chemistry.

7. CONJUNCTION

- **A conjunction joins words, phrases, and clauses.**

And - if - though - once

The conjunction indicates the relationship between the joined elements. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements: For - and - nor - but - or - yet - so. Subordinating conjunctions connect clauses that are not equal: because - although - since, etc.

Example:

Before the discovery of chemistry, the world suffered from illnesses.

8. INTERJECTION

- **An interjection is a word used to express emotion.**

Oh! - wow! - ouch!

The interjection is often followed by an exclamation point.