PARTS OF SPEECH

There are some parts of the different words, which generally occur in a sentence. The term parts of speech refers to the different constituents or words, which are arranged and are put together in a sentence. The different words are important to make the meaning of the sentences more natural. Besides, if someone learns English, one will usually have to be able to identify these differences so that one can use the sentences correctly.

For example, in one sentence, there is usually a noun. This noun is usually put in the beginning of the sentence or sometimes called as a subject. Here is the example, MY FATHER IS A WORKER. MY FATHER is a subject or a NOUN. A WORKER can also be called as a noun but poses as an object.

Secondly, there is also a PRONOUN. A pronoun is usually used to replace the subject or object. For example, when someone tells about subject repeatedly, it will be more redundant so he or she will use pronoun instead of the same subject or object. Here is the example, MY FATHER IS A WORKER. MY FATHER WORKS IN AN OFFICE. This sentence looks unnatural because the word MY FATHER repeatedly occurs so the word MY FATHER is replaced with HE. Here is the example, MY FATHER IS A WORKER. HE WORKS IN AN OFFICE. This sounds more natural!

Thirdly, there is also a VERB. VERB is the word which refers to the state or the condition or the action or the experience of the subject. Therefore, a VERB is usually the word, which stays the closest to the subject or NOUN. MY FATHER IS A WORKER. The word IS is considered as a VERB. HE WORKS IN AN OFFICE. WORKS is also a verb. Commonly, the VERB is divided into two parts, firstly as an action verb and secondly, stative verb. Action verb belongs to physical verb, or the verb, which indicates activities or experience of the doer. On the other hand, STATIVE VERB only shows the condition or the state of the subject. For instance, HE IS ANGRY. IS connotes the condition of HE or someone.

Fourthly, there is an ADJECTIVE. AN ADJECTIVE is a description of a subject. It specifically refers to the condition of the subject. If the A STATIVE VERB only shows the condition, but AN ADJECTIVE SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBE IT. Here is an example, HE IS ANGRY. Angry is an adjective so it shows that the man is not happy. In English, the word ADJECTIVE AND STATIVE VERB or sometimes called as TOBE should be put adjacent or next to each other.

Fifthly, the word ADVERB comes the next. The role of ADVERB is to describe the use of VERB. For example, MY FATHER IS A WORKER. HE WORKS IN AN OFFICE. HE WORKS HARD. HARD is an adverb. It explains the intensity of the word WORK. If you work you just show that you do an activity. But when you work hard, you show to people that you do more than usual work.

ARTICLE is the sixth. ARTICLE only shows the number of the noun. For example, A WORKER WORKS HARD. A shows that the worker is only one. The book refers to only specific book not to all books. For example, when you say the book you show me. It only refers to the book that someone shows me, but not all the book.

PREPOSITION is the seventh. PREPOSITION IS PLACED BEFORE THE NOUN OR OBJECT. The common example is he goes to the office. TO is considered as a preposition. PRE IS BEFORE and POSITION IS CONDITION OR LOCATION. SO PREPOSITION is always located before the location/position.

CONJUNCTION is the eighth. The word is used to connect the sentences. Here is the example, I WORK IN THE BANK AND I WORK AS A MANAGER. The word AND is called as a CONJUNCTION.