

8 Types of Words in the English Language : Parts of Speech

adjective An adjective is a word that gives more descriptive information about a noun. Example: *I got a **good** grade on that **long, terrible final** exam that I took **last** week and that I thought was so **hard**!*

adverb An adverb is a word that gives more information about a verb, adjective or adverb, or about an entire sentence. Example: ***Unfortunately**, Natasha **usually** spoke **so quickly** that it was **almost** impossible to understand her, but **now**, when she speaks **slowly**, I can understand her **pretty well**.*

conjunction A conjunction is a word that links parts of sentences together. It can link one word to another, or larger parts of sentences to other parts. Example: *My cousin **and** I went to a movie **while** he was in town, **but** we didn't like it (**or** the noisy audience), **so** we left **before** it ended.*

interjection An interjection is a word or set phrase that stands alone, outside of any sentence. An interjection usually expresses a strong emotion—"Oh, no!"—or an unthinking reaction—"Huh?...Hmm... Ah, ha!"

noun A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing. Example: *My **sister** likes **running** in the **quiet** of the **park** before she goes to **work** in the **mornings**.*

preposition A preposition is a word that comes before a noun (or a phrase that acts like a noun), and it shows the connection, or relationship, between that noun and the previous word or phrase. Example: *We read **about** her wedding **in** the newspaper **on** Saturday, and we thought she looked **like** a real beauty **in** the photograph.*

pronoun A pronoun is a kind of noun, but its meaning is not specific to one person or thing. Words like "I," "we," "she," "it," "someone," and "what" are pronouns. Example: ***They** went to the store to get **something**, but **they** didn't tell **me** **what** **they** were going to buy or why **they** needed **it**.*

verb A verb is a word that signals an action or state of being. It is also capable of expressing the time frame—non-past or past—of a sentence. Example: *He **seemed** all right, but he **looked** a bit tired, and he **talked** so quietly that I **wondered** if something **was** wrong.*

adjective: _____

adverb: _____

conjunction: _____

interjection: _____

noun: _____

preposition: _____

pronoun: _____

verb: _____

adjective: _____

adverb: _____

conjunction: _____

interjection: _____

noun: _____

preposition: _____

pronoun: _____

verb: _____

adjective: _____

adverb: _____

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