

Parts of Speech Table

This is a summary of the 8 parts of speech.

Part of speech	Function or "job"	Example words	Example sentences
Verb	Action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	Garfield is a cat. I like Garfield.
Noun	Thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
Adjectives	Describes a noun	a/an, the, 23, some, good, big, red, interesting	My dog is big . I like big dogs.
Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is my sister; she is beautiful.
Preposition	Links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to the park on Monday.
Conjunction	Joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when, for, nor, or, yet, so, since,	I like dogs and cats. I like cars, but I don't like driving.
Interjection	Short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	Oh! Ouch! Hi! Well.	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

Verbs may be treated as two different parts of speech:

- **Lexical Verbs** (*work, like, run*)
 - I **like** Vampire Diaries.
- **Auxiliary Verbs or Helping Verbs** (*be, have, must*)
 - I **have** watched it.
 - Auxiliary verbs are always followed by another verb. Some auxiliary verbs can become lexical verbs if they are not used with other verbs, such as:
 - I **have** seven pairs of shoes.
- **Determiners** (*a, the, every, this, that*) modify and determine the kind of reference a noun or noun group has.
 - They may be treated as a separate part of speech, instead of being categorized under Adjectives.
 - **These** apples are rotten.

