**Parts of Speech Table**

This is a summary of the 8 parts of speech\*.

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| **Part of speech** | **Function or "job"** | **Example words** | **Example sentences** |
| Verb | Action or state | (To) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must | EnglishClub.com **is** a web site. I **like** EnglishClub.com. |
| 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**. |
| Adjective | Describes a noun | a/an, the, 69, some, good, big, red, well, 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 Indian. **She** is beautiful. |
| Preposition | Links a noun to another word | to, at, after, on, but | We went **to** school **on** Monday. |
| Conjunction | Joins clauses or sentences or words | and, but, when | I like dogs **and** I like cats. I like cats **and** dogs. I like dogs **but** I don't like cats. |
| Interjection | Short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence | Oh!, ouch!, hi!, well | **Ouch**! That hurts! **Hi**! How are you? **Well**, I don't know. |

\* Some grammar sources categorize English into **9** or **10** parts of speech. At EnglishClub.com, we use the traditional categorization of **8** parts of speech. Examples of other categorizations are:

* Verbs may be treated as two different parts of speech:
  + **Lexical Verbs** (*work, like, run*)
  + **Auxiliary Verbs** (*be, have, must*)
* **Determiners** may be treated as a separate part of speech, instead of being categorized under Adjectives

**Words with More than One Job**

Many words in English can have more than one job, or be more than one part of speech. For example, "work" can be a verb and a noun; "but" can be a conjunction and a preposition; "well" can be an adjective, an adverb and an interjection. In addition, many nouns can act as adjectives.

To analyze the part of speech, ask yourself: "What **job** is this word doing in this sentence?"

In the table below you can see a few examples. Of course, there are more, even for some of the words in the table. In fact, if you look in a good dictionary you will see that the word "**but**" has six jobs to do:

-Verb, noun, adverb, pronoun, preposition and conjunction!

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| **Word** | **Part of speech** | **Example** |
| Work | * Noun * Verb | -My **work** is easy.  - I **work** in London. |
| But | * Conjunction * Preposition | * John came **but** Mary didn't come * Everyone came **but** Mary. |
| Well | * Adjective * Adverb * Interjection | * Are you **well**? * She speaks **well**. * **Well**! That's expensive! |
| Afternoon | * Noun * Noun acting as adjective | * We ate in the **afternoon**. * We had **afternoon** tea. |