2. DEFINITION AND TYPE OF PART OF SPEECH

2.1 Definition of Part of Speech

Part of speech, in traditional English grammar, any one of about eight major classes of words, based on the parts of speech of ancient Greek and Latin. The parts of speech are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, interjection, preposition, conjunction, and pronoun. Some grammarians add articles, quantifiers, and numerals. These word classes have traditional definitions in grammar books, i.e., "a noun is the name of a person, place, or thing" without reference to grammatical function. By this strict definition the word toy would be a noun in the sentence "The toy is under the tree" and in the sentence "It is a toy dog." However, an alternate method of defining parts of speech is in terms of the structural features and distribution patterns within a sentence. Thus toy would constitute a different part of speech in each of the above sentences since the word functions in different environments in each sentence, i.e., as a subject and as a modifier. Some English parts of speech (nouns, verbs, etc.) are productive classes allowing new members; others, with functional rather than lexical meaning (prepositions, articles, conjunctions) are nonproductive, having a limited number of members.

Any of the classes of words of a given language to which a word can be assigned: different kinds of grammar have different criteria for classifying words, as form, function or meaning, or combinations of these: in traditional English grammar, patterned after Latin grammar, the parts of speech are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. (Biber, 2002:156).
2.2 Type of Part of Speech

1. Verbs

A verb is a word which implies action or the doing of something, or it may be defined as a word which affirms, commands or asks a question. The simple form of the verb without inflection is called the root of the verb.

*For examples:* love is the root of the verb “To Love”.

2. Nouns

Nouns are things we can touch, see, feel, hear or taste.

*For examples:* football, birds, ice-cream, baby, brooch, etc.

3. Adjectives

Adjectives are descriptive words. An adjective is a word which qualifies a noun, that is, shows or points out some distinguishing mark or feature of the noun.

*For examples:*

A black dog

An angry man

A round theatre
4. Adverbs

An adverb is a word that adds information to a verb, an adjective or an adverb. The commonest way to form an adverb is to add the letters 'ly' to the adjective.

*For examples:* brightly, very, quickly, beautifully, quietly, very soon, etc.

5. Conjunctions

A conjunction joins words, clauses and sentences; as "John and James." "My father and mother have come, but I have not seen them." A conjunction is used to link words, phrases, and clauses. Conjunctions are so called because they are generally placed before the words whose connection or relation with other words they point out. Examples of common English Conjunctions: and, also; either, or; neither, nor; but, however.

6. Interjections

An interjection is a word used to express some sudden emotion of the mind. Examples: "Ah! there he comes" and "Alas! what shall I do?". The word 'ah' expresses surprise, and the word 'alas' expresses distress. Nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs become interjections when they are uttered as exclamations. Examples of interjections: nonsense! strange! hail! away! etc.

7. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of an noun. She, Herself, It, And, this are examples of pronouns there are three kinds of pronouns- Personal, Relative and Adjective pronouns.
8. Preposition

A preposition connects words, clauses, and sentences together and shows the relation between them. "My hand is on the table" shows relation between hand and table. Prepositions are so called because they are generally placed before the words whose connection or relation with other words they point out. Examples of common English Prepositions: above, after, behind, during, from, toward and until.