



# Lecture: The 8 Parts of Speech

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## Lesson Objective

By the end of this lesson, the student will be able to:

- Identify and understand the 8 parts of speech.
  - Use each part of speech correctly in sentences.
  - Improve both spoken and written English by using proper grammar.
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## Introduction: What are Parts of Speech?

When we speak or write, we use **words** — and every word has a **job** or **function** in a sentence. These different jobs are called **parts of speech**. There are **8 main parts of speech** in English.

Let's explore them one by one! ✨

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## 1. NOUN

### Definition:

A **noun** is a **word that names** a person, place, thing, or idea.

### Examples:

- Person: **teacher, doctor, Anna**
- Place: **school, park, Philippines**

- Thing: **book, pencil, chair**
- Idea: **love, happiness, freedom**

#### Sample Sentences:

- The **teacher** writes on the **board**.
- **Anna** loves **ice cream**.
- **Happiness** is important.

#### Quick Activity:

👉 Say or write 3 nouns you can see around you right now.

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## 2. PRONOUN

#### Definition:

A **pronoun** is a word that **takes the place of a noun** — so we don't repeat names again and again.

#### Examples:

- I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them

#### Sample Sentences:

- **Anna** is kind. → **She** is kind.
- **The students** are studying. → **They** are studying.
- **John and I** are friends. → **We** are friends.

#### Quick Tip:

Always make sure the pronoun **matches** the noun it replaces.

Example: "Maria is my friend. *He* is kind." ❌ (wrong)  
"Maria is my friend. *She* is kind." ✅ (correct)

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## 3. VERB

### Definition:

A **verb** is a **word that shows action or state of being**.

### Types of Verbs:

1. **Action Verbs** – show what someone or something does
  - Examples: run, eat, write, sing
  - Sentence: She **writes** a letter.
2. **Linking Verbs** – show a state or condition (no action)
  - Examples: am, is, are, was, were, seem
  - Sentence: He **is** happy.
3. **Helping Verbs** – help the main verb
  - Examples: can, will, have, should, must
  - Sentence: She **can sing** very well.

### Quick Activity:

👉 Do an action and say it in a sentence.  
(Example: "I jump." "I sit." "I smile.")

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## 4. ADJECTIVE

### Definition:

An **adjective** describes or gives more information about a **noun** or **pronoun**.

### Examples:

- big, small, happy, sad, blue, tall, delicious

### Sample Sentences:

- She has a **beautiful** voice.
- The **red** bag is mine.
- It's a **cold** day.

### Quick Tip:

Adjectives answer the questions:

- 👉 *What kind?* (pretty, tall, old)
- 👉 *How many?* (three, some, few)
- 👉 *Which one?* (this, that, these)

### Mini Task:

- 👉 Describe your favorite food using 3 adjectives.
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## 5. ADVERB

### Definition:

An **adverb** describes a **verb**, **adjective**, or **another adverb**.

It tells *how*, *when*, *where*, or *to what extent* something happens.

### Examples:

- How? – quickly, slowly, loudly
- When? – now, yesterday, tomorrow
- Where? – here, there, everywhere
- To what extent? – very, too, quite

### Sample Sentences:

- She runs **quickly**. (how)

- He arrived **yesterday**. (when)
- The boy is **very** tall. (to what extent)

**Quick Activity:**

👉 Add an adverb to this sentence:

“She sings \_\_\_\_.” (Possible answers: beautifully, loudly, softly)

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## 6. PREPOSITION

**Definition:**

A **preposition** shows the **relationship** between a noun (or pronoun) and another word in a sentence.

It often shows **place**, **time**, or **direction**.

**Examples:**

- Place: in, on, at, under, beside, between
- Time: before, after, during
- Direction: to, from, into

**Sample Sentences:**

- The cat is **on** the table.
- She will go **to** school.
- He was born **in** March.

**Quick Activity:**

👉 Look around you. Say one sentence using a preposition.

Example: “The phone is on the table.”

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## 7. CONJUNCTION

### Definition:

A **conjunction** is a word that **joins words, phrases, or sentences**.

### Types & Examples:

#### 1. **Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS):**

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

- Example: I like apples **and** bananas.
- She is tired, **but** happy.

#### 2. **Subordinating Conjunctions:**

because, although, when, if, since, unless

- Example: I stayed home **because** it was raining.

### Quick Tip:

👉 Conjunctions help make your sentences longer and smoother!

### Mini Task:

Join these sentences using a conjunction:

“I am hungry. I will eat.” → “I am hungry, **so** I will eat.”

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## 8. INTERJECTION

### Definition:

An **interjection** is a **word or short phrase that shows emotion** or sudden feeling.

### Examples:

- Wow! Oh no! Ouch! Yay! Hey! Bravo!

### Sample Sentences:

- **Wow!** That's amazing!
- **Ouch!** That hurts!
- **Hooray!** We won the game!

**Quick Activity:**

👉 Say an interjection you would use if you were surprised or happy!

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## Summary Table

Part of Speech	Function	Examples
Noun	Names a person, place, thing, or idea	dog, city, teacher
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	he, she, it, they
Verb	Shows action or state of being	run, is, write
Adjective	Describes a noun or pronoun	tall, pretty, old
Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective, or adverb	quickly, very, now
Preposition	Shows relationship (place, time, direction)	in, on, under, to
Conjunction	Joins words or sentences	and, but, because
Interjection	Expresses strong emotion	wow, oh, hey

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## Wrap-Up Discussion

### Ask your student:

- Can you make one sentence using all 8 parts of speech?  
(Example: “Wow! The little boy quickly ran to the park and played happily.”)

### Homework Suggestion:

- Write 5 sentences using at least **4 different parts of speech** in each.
- Practice saying them aloud for pronunciation and fluency.