

## THE GUIDES FOR TEACHING PARTS OF THE SPEECH

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### **Abstract:**

Undoubtedly, it is important for each learner to master and differentiate parts of speech correctly. The parts of the speech are the fundamental categories of words based on their grammatical function including with meaning within a sentence. Understanding and being able to teach parts of speech correctly are essential for comprehending sentence structure. Teachers ought to know how to teach them since without knowing the parts of speech properly, students will not be able to make sentences correctly. This article will provide the most effective strategies for teaching parts of speech to students of various ages and abilities.

**Key words:** speech, parts, sentences and strategies.

### **Introduction:**

First of all, it is important to know the different parts of speech. Parts of speech are the basic types of words that English has. There are eight parts of speech: *nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections and articles*. It is highly recommended to begin lesson by explaining that words in a sentence by playing different roles, just like players on a football team. For example, teachers start comparing nouns to people or objects, verbs to actions, and adjectives to descriptions.

Secondly, explaining the parts of speech with providing examples. For each type of speech, teachers should connect objects to the parts.

1. Nouns: Teachers should provide words that name people, places, things, or ideas (e.g., cat, house, happiness). Teaching the distinctions between proper nouns (specific names) and common nouns (general names).
2. Pronouns: Lecturer ought to provide words that replace nouns to avoid repetition (e.g., he, she, it, they, we). Teachers have to explain various types of pronouns like (personal, possessive, demonstrative, etc.).
3. Verbs: Adding words that express actions or states of being (e.g., run, jump, is, are). It is suggested to introduce verb tenses (present, past, future) and verb conjugations.
4. Adjectives: Teachers have to explain words that describe nouns (e.g., small, red, happy). By explaining comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.
5. Adverbs: Teachers have to explain words that describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs (e.g., quickly, slowly, very, extremely).

Showing how adverbs modify other words.

6. Prepositions: Additionally, it is suggested to provide words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence (e.g., on, in, at, above, below).
7. Conjunctions: Explaining words, phrases, or clauses (e.g., and, but, or, so, because). Importantly, it is vital to explain the differences between coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
8. Interjections: Teaching words that express strong emotions (e.g., Oh!, Wow!, Ouch!).

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the ability to identify and usage parts of speech correctly is vital to grammatical understanding and effective communication. Because a strong grasp of parts of speech is essential for making well-formed sentences, effective teaching methods are important. This article has provided educators with effective methods to successfully teach these fundamental aspects to learners.

**Reference:**

1. English    Language    Centre / Study    Zone / Level    330    —    Lower  
Intermediate / Grammar Topics / Parts of Speech