Parts of Speech

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قال تعالى:

(شَهِدَ اللَّهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا بِالْقِسْطِ ۚ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ)

[آل عمران :- الأية 18]

Dedication

To my professor and my research supervisor, Name Samir.

I dedicate my graduation to those who reap the thorns from my path, to pave the way for knowledge for me, my dear father, to the one who nursed me with love and tenderness and healing balm my beloved mother.

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Abstract

The beginning of my research topic talks about the parts and types of speech, and it is divided into three Chapters. In the first section, we will talk about the parts of speech in general, the grammatical levels, and that the categories of the parts of speech have semantic and structural aspects. The semantic features are derived from the functions of language in communication and perception, while the structural features are based mainly on the combinational potential of the signs in the text. Then we deal with the theory of the parts of speech, which must be There should be a criterion to distinguish parts of speech from other morphologically defined subclasses. Second, there should be a uniform and linguistically correct set of formal grammatical criteria for assessing the universality of parts of speech discrimination. Third, there must be a clear distinction between linguistic features and the particular facts of a language. As for the second chapter, we will talk in detail about the types of parts of speech and touch each of its types. In the third chapter, we will deal with the general problems of the parts of speech, what are the problems faced by the parts of speech, then we will give examples for each type of the parts of speech، and then we will be satisfied with this amount and reach the conclusion of this research.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Ask anyone what they know about grammar and you will likely get an answer related to the parts of speech. Ask a linguist what they know about the parts of speech from the lexical classes are among the most overlooked aspects of linguistic analysis, but at the same time they are among the essential elements of language. Lexical chapters play a major role in most grammatical theories. They are the cornerstones of lexicology and lexical semantics are critical components of morphological analysis, yet precise and strict definitions of these categories have not been successfully formulated.

Lexical categories are often treated as just elementary elements, either in terms of grammatical entries or basic phrase structure determinants, conjugation-type rulers, or as sources of equivalence and subclassification frameworks. Thus, class designations such as "verb" and "noun" are essential dialogues of semantic, grammatical, and morphological structures, but the terms themselves and their formal and functional characteristics are rarely defined. It is possible to conduct a linguistic analysis without a clear definition of the basic units involved (as long as the identity of these units can be agreed upon). The theory persists without a complete understanding of its fundamentals and rests on uncertain foundations.(**David : 2002. 3**)

Both words and vocabulary can be assigned to part-speech categories. For example, (I took the bus) it takes a long time. Likewise, the lexicon is classified as a form of definition, i.e. taking as a verb assessing what is relevant in the English language.
There are reasons to prioritize classifying words with the vocabulary derived from them. Inversion provides at best only a sub-criterion for classification. Conjugative contradictions are only the verbs that constitute the most prominent characteristic. Words that are defined to be sentences lexeme is an abstraction of a group of words. Moreover, many words are not forms of the vocabulary at all, because they do not have the inflectional property of words such as (beautiful, fast, there, in, etc. The vast majority of vocabulary are verbs, nouns or adjectives, preposition categories apply exclusively. To words, while adverbs and definitions categories apply mostly to words: there are only a few adverbs and one or two adverbs defined. (**Rodeny: 1988. 23**).

A young child can be taught to parts of speech without knowing that he is being taught. First, classify English words according to their function in the sentence, then deduce the nature of each word from its function, to first tell you what the word does,