

# Fundamentals of English Grammar

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- Clause ↗
- Phrase ↗
- Sentence ↗ — —
- Subject
- Object
- Subject complement
- Object Complement

**I gave a book to her**

Pro

verb

Art

Noun

Prep

Pro

Phrase	Clause	Sentence
No sub verb combination	Sub verb combination	Sub verb combination
No <u>meaning</u> ✓	Meaningful sense/no meaning	Meaningful sense

~~Pre N pro noun~~

- At home, at school
- He said that he would come ✓
- If he will comes, I will go.
- I will meet you at home or at office .

C!

Ph  
Pb  
conj

## PHRASE:-

It is a group of words with no subject-verb combination. It doesn't give a meaningful sense.

Ex:

1. We are sorry for her departure.  
*adj*      *N*
2. He works very slowly.  
*Adv*      *Adv*
3. In the end, we all have to die.  
*Adv*      *N*
4. He is a man of kind nature.  
*Adj*      *N*

## **CLAUSE:-**

It has a subject-verb combination. It may or may not give a meaningful sense.

- (a) Independent clause gives meaningful sense.
- (b) Dependent clause gives no meaningful sense.

**Ex:**

DC      JDC

1. If he comes, I will go.

2. He said that he would come.

IDC      -      S      V  
IDC

DC      PC X

IDC      IDC ↗

DC      IDC ↗

IDC ↗

## SENTENCE:-

It has a subject-verb combination. It always gives meaningful sense.

clause      ph    con ph

Ex 1: I will meet you at office or at home.

Ex 2: As he was ill, he couldn't attend office.

Ex 3: He said that he would come.

Ex 4: Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.

Ex 5: Ram and his friend were busy.

## Parts of Speech:

- 1) Noun
- 2) Pronoun
- 3) Verb
- 4) Adjective
- 5) Adverb
- 6) Preposition
- 7) Conjunction
- 8) Interjection

# FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH

## Identification Of Parts Of Speech

1. **NOUN** → Naming Words ✓ .
2. **PRONOUN** → Used in place of noun HE ?  
**(A) Identification of noun**
  - I. WHO -
  - II. WHOM -
  - III. WHAT -

she  
we  
they  
I & U

Ex:

- (a). ~~N S V~~ ~~✓~~ ~~X~~ ~~Sub Comp~~  
Shakespeare was a dramatist.
- (b). ~~S V~~ ~~WS~~ ~~Obj Adv~~  
Harry broke the window.
- (c) ~~RAM Invited his friends yesterday.~~ ~~a N~~ ✓  
Ram invited his friends yesterday.
- (d) ~~The judge ordered that the irons of the prisoner should be removed.~~  
The judge ordered that the irons of the prisoner should be removed.
- (e) ~~N S~~ ~~V~~ ~~NS Obj Pred~~ ~~N~~ ~~Obj Comp~~  
Gandhiji had proposed the path of non-violence.
- (f) ~~Sub N~~ ~~V~~ ~~Obj~~ ~~N~~  
The painter climbed up the ladder to paint the building.
- (g) ~~N~~ ~~V~~ ~~Adv~~ ~~N~~ ~~N~~  
The boys need some money to buy spectacles.
- S

(B)

A, An, The

Nouns are used with articles / adjectives / prepositions

Ex:

- (a) The children found an egg in the nest.
- (b) The ganga is a sacred river.
- (c) Ram is an honour to the profession.
- (d) He played a great role in her success.
- (e) He has a beautiful house.

of  
or  
in  
on

pos Adj

- (f) The boy switched off the fans.
- (i) He returned after a month.
- (j) He is fond of music.
- (k) The book is on the desk.
- (l) He rode on for several hours.
- (m) The students are sitting in the house.

## (C) Function of a noun:

Nouns

1. Subject / Subject complement
2. Object / Object complement



Ex:

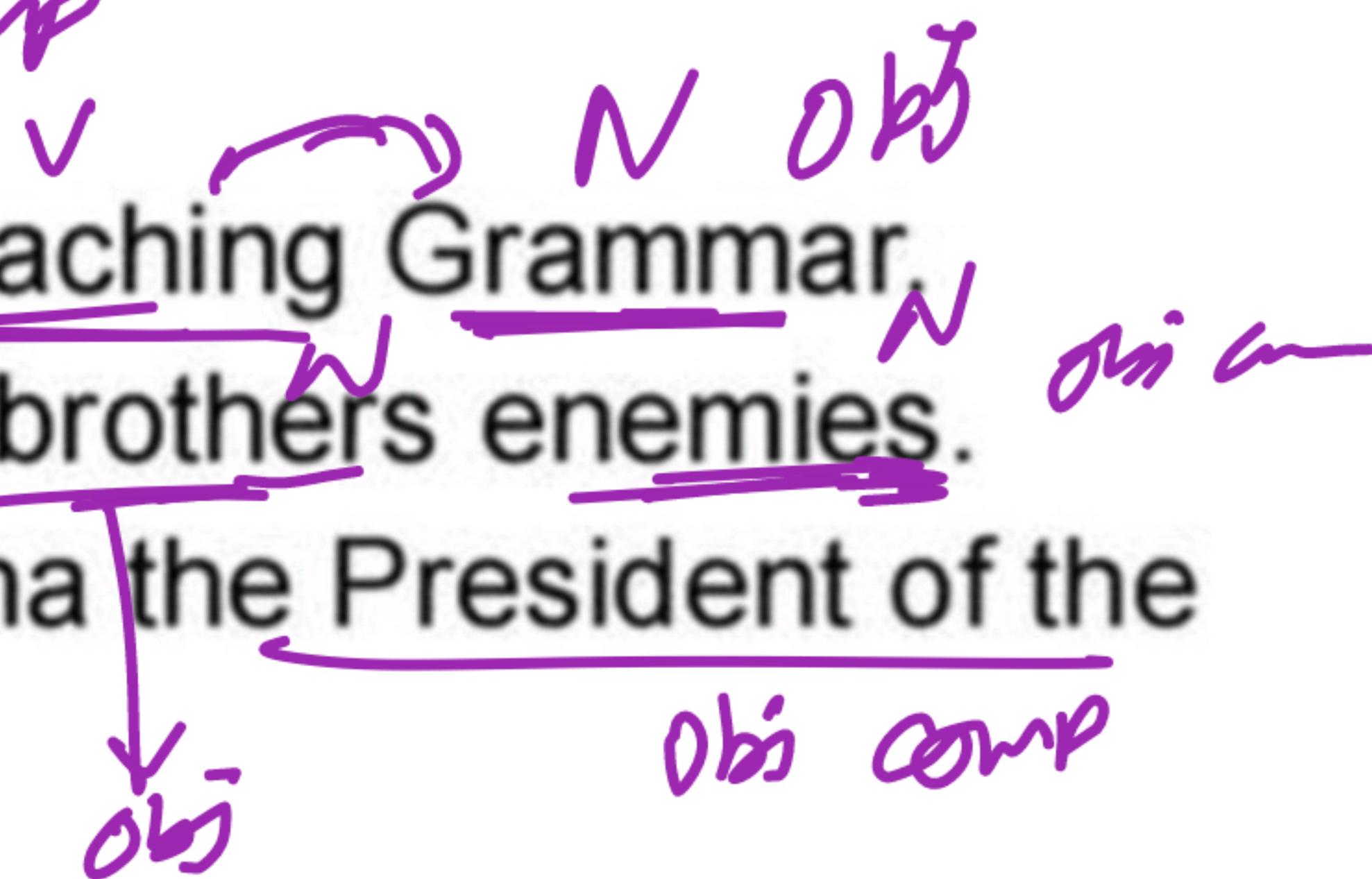
(a) The peon rang the bell.

(b) Ram became a writer.

(c) I, as a teacher of English am teaching Grammar.

(d) Circumstances have made the brothers enemies.

(e) The committee elected Mr. Sinha the President of the college.



ness, ity, ion, ence, ance, ment, ise

kindness - N

city - N

station - N

preference - N

assurance - N

experiment - N

reminist - N



### 3. VERB ↗

(a) Changes according to the tense.

Put Put Put  
- - -  
Putting

Ex:

R:

- (a) He goes to school.
- (b) He went to school.
- (c) He will go ~~the~~ school.  
  
to

▷ Past tense ✓  
▷ ing ✓

## Note:

- Verb tells us about action/state

- Ex: *N V N*      static verb      Action verb  
a. I like English. static liked      liking      Action verb  
b. He goes to school on time. *SV*      Action verb  
c. I have a book. static had      having      static verb  
d. I know him. *Sr*      knew      knowing  
e. He reached the school on time. *PV*      Action verb



Action verb  
static verb

#### 4. ADJECTIVE (describing words) *N/P*

Ex:

- (a) The clever fox defeated the brave lion.
- (b) The doctors say that it is a hopeless case.
- (c) She is smart enough to deal with the situation.
- (d) Some students helped her to do the work.
- (e) The first chapter of the book is very interesting.

## Adjective

ful, ess, ous, ive, able

careful, careless

cautious, positive

capable

ly-Adv-adj.  
ly-day-

## 5. ADVERB → HOW, WHEN, WHERE

Ex:

P              V              S              ADV

(a) He will be leaving tonight.

P              V              ADV              ADV

(b) He walked carefully as he had injured his legs.

V              ADV              ADV              N

(c) Go outside and fetch some water for me.

N              V              ADV              N

(d) The lion fought bravely with the wolf.

P              V              P              ADV

(e) I met him yesterday.

P              V              P              ADV

## **6. PREPOSITION : relating words (used before noun /pronoun)**

of on, in, at, for

**Ex:**

1. The book is on the table.
2. The students are sitting in the room.
3. He ran across the field.
4. He arrived in the morning.
5. He was walking along the road.

## 7. CONJUNCTION: Joining Words

- ❖ It joins words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

Ex:

- N      conj      N
1. Ram and Mohan will complete the work.  
                    ph      conj      ph
  2. I will meet you at office or at home.  
                      =
  3. He said that he was busy.  
      ~~s~~      ~~v~~      ~~t~~      ~~s~~      ~~s~~      ~~v~~      ~~adj~~  
      cl                  ~~conj~~      ~~cl~~      ~~cl~~      ~~v~~      ~~adj~~  
                            cl

**8. INTERJECTION:** used to express sudden feeling of joy,  
surprise, sorrow

**Ex:**

1. Hurrah! We have won the match.
2. Bravo! The players have performed well.
3. Alas! His only son is dead.

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# CONJUNCTION/PREPOSITION

Ex:

1. The dog ran after the cat.  
*s<sub>w</sub> v p<sub>er</sub> n*
2. He came after I had left.  
*n<sub>s</sub> ✓ v<sub>c</sub> v<sub>p<sub>ro</sub></sub> conj*
3. I have not met him since Monday.  
*v<sub>c</sub> s<sub>s</sub> v<sub>c</sub> p<sub>ro</sub> n*
4. I have not met him since he left.  
*s ✓ v<sub>p<sub>ro</sub></sub> n<sub>s</sub> ✓ v<sub>c</sub> conj*
5. He died for his country.  
*s ✓ v<sub>c</sub> p<sub>ro</sub> n<sub>s</sub> ✓ v<sub>c</sub>*
6. He could not come for he was ill.  
*s ✓ v<sub>c</sub> conj s ✓ v*

# PREPOSITION/ADVERB

Ex:

1. The students are sitting in the room.  
*in* prep N
2. He came in and took some rest.  
*in* Adv
3. The boat sailed down the river.  
*down* Adv prep N
4. He sat down and talked to me.  
*down* Adv
5. The plane took off.  
*off* prep
6. He switched off the fans  
*off* Adv

# ADJECTIVE/ADVERB

Ex:

1. He works hard.  
    Adv                  Adj
2. He is a hard worker.  
    N
3. The surface is hard.  
    Adj
4. He lives in the next house.  
    Adj
5. When you see him next, give him the message.  
    Adv
6. He ran fast.  
    Adv

- P      ✓      ✓ Adj
1. He is fast.      ✓
2. He was paid poor/poorly for his job.      ✓ N      ✓ Adv
3. She sang beautifully/beautiful.      ✓  
—      —      ✓  
Adv      —      ✓ Adj

## NOUN/VERB

Ex:

1. The water is dirty.  
*N*
2. I water the plants.  
*V*
3. They fast on Monday.  
*V*
4. They keep a fast on Monday.  
*N*
5. He shows false pride.  
*P*      *V*      ~~adj~~      *N*
6. He prides himself in his health.  
*V*