

1 Word classes e.g. Noun, Pronoun etc.

* Word is an action of speaking

* A word is any sequence of letter or character considered as a "discrete entity"

2. Close word, Open word

* Another name for ^{Open} word class is major word class

* Another name for close word class is minor word class.

COURSE OUTLINE

1st week Grammar

1. Word classes

2. Part of speech → Noun, Pronoun, Adverb and Adjective.

2nd week Verb preposition, interjection, conjunction

3rd week Sentence → Types, Functions, Development of Paragraph.

Open words

* Examples of open word are: Noun, Pronoun, Verb

* While it is called open words ⇒ It's readily admit into the new words.

* They admit words in front of them called prefix
They admit words at back of them called suffix

^{auxiliary}

Under this word class we have words such as Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb.

* Main Verb

Example are: Verb, Adjective.

* Adjective \Rightarrow It modifies a noun e.g this, wide, short long, thin,

CLOSE OR MINOR WORD CLASS

It's a fixed and closed because it doesn't readily admit new words. It doesn't grow when it admits new words. The words are functional words because they can identify them in the function they perform. They perform when they are used in phrases, clauses and sentences.

Example.

Determiner, pronouns, auxiliary verb, conjunction

^{auxiliary}

* Auxiliary verbs e.g be, have, can, should, might

* Determiner e.g this, that, may, some, my..

Different types of words

Diff Btw Open word class & Close word class

Open word class

Close word class

Admit new words

Does not admit new word

It grows

Does not grow

It fixed

Not fixed

Is dynamic

Is a statics

They are flexible

They are fixed

They take suffixes & prefix

They do not take suffixes & prefix

* It changes meaning

They do not change meaning

OPEN WORDS

Noun

COMMON NOUN

This is a name of any object e.g. mosque, church, bag etc.

Proper noun

This is a name of a person or title of a person which always begins with capital letter, e.g. River Niger

Ado-Ekiti, federal university of Oye, Obas of Benin

Abstract Noun

These are the things that cannot be physically touch but feel it. They are also state of feelings e.g. anger, sadness, happiness

* These are qualities of abstract or emotion which they do not have physically or material existence, they can not be heard or be hear feel see e.g beauty, truth, sympathetic, love, courage, reason hate, humility.
Example. The sun is shining, burning glowing.

COLLECTIVE NOUN

These are word often use in singular term, but got used in plural form e.g team. Example A bouquet of flower, Bunch of Banana, A basket of fruits. A forest of tree, An army of soldiers, A bench of magistrate, A company of actors, A class of scholars, A screw of sailors, A flock of sheep, A flock of birds, A brood of chicken, A gang of thieves, A band of musician, A troop of monkey, A troop of dancer, A party of friend, A staff of teachers, A school of fish.

— Although they convey or contain a large number But they are used as a singular sense e.g A troop of dancers is performing at the palace.

A band of musician is on stage.

A party of friends is ^{going} out today.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

These are nouns that show possession or ownership of an object or something. It shows that something belongs to a person.

E.g. The school teacher, The key of the doorman

* Nouns changes → Singular (plural)

Baby - Babies Lady - Ladies

Lorry - Lorries Party - Parties

Gallery - Galleries Worry - Worries

Daddy - Daddies Mummy - Mummies

Adding Of - S

Book - Books Say - Says

Look - Looks Pencile - Penciles

Pen - Pens Shook - Shooks

Table - Tables

Adding 'ren' or 'en'

Child - Children

Brother - Brethren

Ox - Oxen

Adding 'es'

house - houses

glass - glasses

box - boxes

class - classes

grass - grasses

Potato - Potatoes

Changzing to vowel

teeth - tooth Mouse - mice

man - men goose - geese



NO Changzing

Data, information, deer, fish, sheep, sheep,
furniture, staff, equipment,

Changzing from F - N

shelf - shelves thief - thieves

leaf - leaves calf - calves

wife - wives knife - knives

COMPOUND NOUN.

* father in-law, mother in-law Governor-general, field-marshal, men-at-arm, Anthony Generals, Spurn field
By-laws.

General Name for female children.

Cattle BULL Cow Calf

Fox FOX Vixen

CHICKEN CHICK Hen CHICK

Horse STALLION Ewe Calf / Filly

chairman MR CHAIRMAN Madam CHAIRMAN

Actor	Actor	Actress	ACTRESS
Duck	Drake	Duck	DUCK
Monk	Monk	Mun	MUN
Lad	Lad	Ladess	LADESS
Priest	Priest	Priestress.	PRIESTRESS

PROMOUN.

* A word used instead of a noun to avoid unnecessary repetition.

Ade took the dustbin and took it outside.

TYPE OF PROMOUN [Give 5 examples of the listed below]

Personal Pronoun Demonstrative pronoun

Relative " Interrogative "

Possessive "

VERB

* They signifies a state of action, they are action words

Types of Verb

* Transitive verb & Intransitive verb

TRANSITIVE => This are does verb that is accompany by a direct object e.g I can stand-

* An action verb not take direct object, is an intransitive verb.

I AM STANDING e.g She is standing

ADJECTIVE

This qualifies a noun.

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* Conjunctions are words that join words together e.g. and, with

* Interjections are sound of exclamation been made when one is hurt or happy e.g. Ooooo, Aaaaa

* Preposition is a word, other than a verb, which is placed before a noun or pronoun e.g. P

Eg The student in the hall are ready for exam.
Example. In, On, Of, Since, through with, in front of,
according to, within, in the light of, via; with,
without,

THE SENTENCE

Are group of words that has a predicate and a verb. A sentence must have a Verb & object. It is used to express a statement, a sentence can be:
Command, a comment, question, Interrogation.

ELEMENT OF SENTENCE

① Subject

② Predicate or Verb

E.g Ada will be here today
Subject Predicate

③ Object

E.g Ada will be here today

\Rightarrow TYPE OF OBJECT

① Direct Object

② Indirect Object

Example of direct object

Ada kicked the ball ~~direct object~~

Example of Indirect Object

The ball was kicked by Ada.

④ Complement

We have : Subject complement

Object Complement.

A complement is that part of a verb made up of a noun phrase or an adjective phrase.

E.g The girl is beautiful.

* Subject Complement refer back

The man out there is my friend.

* Object Complement

We made him our teacher
long ago. common noun

TYPE OF SENTENCES

- ① Simple Sentence
- ② Complex Sentence
- ③ Compound Sentence
- ④ Compound Complex Sentence

Compound Sentence is the combination of at least two simple sentence. You should know that Informing Compound sentence. You also know that compound sentence can actually be broken down into simple sentences.

Example of Simple Sentence

* The man wept

* The girl dance

* The man ^{subj} ^{verb} ^{adjective} is happy

⇒ Subject / Predicate / Object

The student ^{subject} ^{Predicate} protested against ^{object} the school

⇒ Subject / Predicate / adverbial

They are ^{subject} ^{pred} ^{adverbial} in the house

⇒ Subject / Predicate / obj / object

Mr Okacha ^{subject} ^{Predicate} gave his fiance a beautiful ^{object} ring

* The FIFA President ^{subject} ^{Pred} gave the player ^{object} the World Cup ^{object}

03-09-18

Complex sentence are two simple sentence
e.g. They are join together
The man is nice while the girl is wicked,

I can take my bath and still wash my cloth.

They are joined together

e.g.

~~In man taking book in hand~~

main clause

sub clause

I love the weather because it is cool

main clause

sub clause

I will go home when she is around.

* Compound Complex Sentence

Here we have two main clause and one or more than one Sub-clause i.e. two sentence can stand on its own while the other is dependent.

E.g. Shade ate rice

Shade slept on the bed

She was tired

⇒ Shade ate rice, slept on the bed, because she was tired

⇒ I came, I saw and I conquered.

FUNCTION OF SENTENCE

Function of a sentence can be:

Declarative

Exclamatory

Interrogative

Imperative

Examples are:

Declarative: Some ladies are shameless
MOVE OUT OUT OF THE WAY

Declarative is a sentence that makes a statement of fact. The statement may be true or false. It may also be in the affirmative or in the negative.

Interrogative question is a sentence which asks a direct question. The question may be polar (yes/no). You should be aware that an interrogative sentence ends with a question mark.

- * Interrogative: Where are you coming from? ^{now} Have you studied him enough?
- * Exclamatory: This girl is beautiful!

Oh Lord I can't believe this.

- * Imperative: It ~~wants~~ ^{gives instruction or give command} let you. e.g. Please sit down. The subject is usually you but it is often deleted because it is understood. e.g. Keep quiet. ② Give us this day our daily bread.

Punctuation Mark.

Punctuation takes place on intonation and in speech.

- * Full Stop: (.) It is used at the end of a sentence except Interrogation or exclamatory

- * Comma (,): Is used to separate words. It also separates clause and phrases.

e.g. Shade, tomi, mary and chris are in class 6B.
Funke was not there, so I went home alone.

Comma are also used to separate the items of a list except the last two items. Such as Phrases: therefore, however, of course. In addition, In anyway, at any point, whereas.

- * The Colon(:) is used to show a distinction on a particular word. It is used for introducing a speech, a say an example, a quotation etc.

Eg Try to be honest at all times: nothing is so important in business life.

Semicolon (;) It's useful punctuation mark we use to balance two main clause in the same sentence

Eg A man usually makes a scene if he finds his wife looking at another man; if he doesn't he usually have a reasons of his own for keeping quiet.

* Inverted comma(') e.g

'Would you like a drink?', asked his host?
'I am coming home', she said.

* Question mark - ?

* Exclamation mark (!)

Paragraph are sentence that link a continuous line of sentence.

Feature of Paragraph.

It has related sentences with a central theme which is logical

* It is cohesive: They link together

* It is also brief

* It is also consistent and also connected.

HOW TO DEVELOP A PARAGRAPH

- ⇒ It must have a topic
- ⇒ Cohesion [establish link within a sentence]
- ⇒ Thematic Unity
- ⇒ Cohesion [grammatical function]
- ⇒ Sentence connection Such as repetitions, Synonyms, antonyms and homonyms.

Things In Making An Essay

- ⇒ Co-ordinators e.g but, and.
- ⇒ Conjunction: It link word together. It is split into two enumerative and re-enforce
- ⇒ Substitution e.g She instead of shade, as in ~~know~~ instead of you know. Omission of word.
- ⇒ Structural parallelism can be found in two form.

10 - 09 - 2018

writing

WRITING

⇒ Writing can be very intimidating.

Writing is a skill, one of the 4 language skills [listening, speaking, reading and writing] however, it is the most advance

In four of the language skill writing is the most aduice becos it involves a simultaneous application of both cognitive and physical processes.

Thus a writer is passive, a speaker is very active writing can be done in many areas, including academics, literally and creative writing, technical writing.

Types of writing.

- 1) Descriptive writing
- 2) Persuasive writing
- 3) Expository writing
- 4) Narrative writing

1) A descriptive writing is mainly concerned with description. In descriptive writing a writer tends to give a vivid account and representation. A writer try to ~~make~~ ^{create} a mental picture. Description come across all the writing type, In other words every type of writing involves a form of description.

descriptive writing can be sub-categories

- 1) Technical description
- 2) Directive description
- 3) Sensory description

Technical description usually apply a scientist research or other related field.

⇒ A Sensory, Involves the sense organ. Example A temperature of something, the taste of a particular food.

* Directive Involve places and persons

Principles of Descriptive Writing

1) Subjective or Objective

It ~~objectivity~~ ^{subjective} when details are presented without the writer interference. In Objective description facts, figures and feature are presented the way they are without bias or sentiment. Objective description can be empirically verified.

Objectivity description involves the opinion of the writer. It may not represent the same thing in different reader and observer.

Strategies of Descriptive writing

The following are strategies in descriptive writing:

- ① Detailed
- ② Setting
- ③ Language
- ④ Tropes

Descriptive writing

- 1) Detailed: A descriptive writing involves a vivid representation
- 2) Setting involves place and time
- 3) Tropes are figures of speech.

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Persuasive writing

Persuasive writing is sometimes known as argumentative writing. This means that some scholars can't differentiate between persuasive writing and argumentative writing. However when we treat persuasive writing as the main form of writing under which argumentative writing is under it. There are other forms of argumentative writing:

- 1) Advert ② Religion Sermon or tracts
- ③ Political Speeches

In persuasion or in persuasive writing it is usually the underlined belief of the writer that audience might be disinterested, oppose^{+to} the view Apathetic to a topic for which the writer is trying to tell him or her. All persuasion targets the emotion of

the audience.

Principle of Persuasion

The following are the principle of persuasion writing:

- ① Thesis statement: The writer of the persuasive writing should state the position from the onset (beginning). This position is captured the thesis statement. These helps to keep the writing in focus, all other part of the writing from the introduction down to conclusion is ~~prepart~~ geared toward establishing the logic of the thesis statement.
- ② Pre-argumentative: The writer of the persuasive essay should employ the basic principle of argumentation such as concension, and subsequent and demolition of any contrary view.
- ③ Select Strong Point: An persuasive writing the writer should select strong point that can ~~counter~~ or destroy the view of their opponent.

④ Avoid Fallacies: Fallacies occur as a result of contradiction between a statement.

⑤

③ Expository Writing: It tends to be more formal and objective than all forms of writing. It is a writing that explain the concept of how and why of a system.

APPROACHES TO A SUCCESSFUL EXPOSITION

- Expository should be clear to anyone reading it.
- There should not be ambiguity or vague sentence.
- Objectivity
- The writer should avoid sentiment and bias and be objective as possible.

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Forms and Formats of Expository Writing

1) Introduction: Every writing like long essay e.g Project, it is the first part in which the writer create a first impression and also make it interesting. It can include rhetorical question e.g what is evolution. The major part is the Thesis statement.

2) Body: It is where the ^{writer} develops his or her opinion or view. The body is divided into

Paragraph ~~is~~ ~~is~~ fraction imagination of the writer.

Paragraph ~~is~~ ~~is~~ and the Paragraph ~~is~~ ~~is~~ sub topic or thesis.

3) Conclusion: Is like a summary, it is use to tie up all the sub-thesis. The conclusion should be succinct [Some ^{thing} as capture or give a clear view]

4)

Narrative Writing

A narrative writing is a writing that tells a story. It is writing that capture an experience of individual or person technically it is called FICTORIAL. This means that it can be offshot or creation of its author. Narrative can also involves historical event In other words Narrative can be used to capture what has already happen!

Rules of A Narrative Writing .

- 1) A narrative writing tells a story which can be real or imagine
- 2) It follows a sequetial order from one point of time reference to another, ~~in the~~
- 3) It should ^{have} a definite begining, middle and end
- 4) A narrative essay should have a moral or message. what they call theme in literature
- 5) It's ~~skeleto~~ fact + fiction = fiction.

- 4) It must reflect temporal^{time} and spatial feature, [Space/Place] otherwise known as setting.
- 5) It must involve person or personality
- 6) A narrative writing must have point of view or perspective. A point of view is what exist between a story teller and a story. This means a story teller is a participant or an observer in the story.
⇒ 3rd person point of view: In this writing the writer uses a word like it, she, who which mean that the writer is an observer and not a participant.
Point of view could be 3rd or 1st person.

Quality Of A Good Narrative Writing :

- ⇒ A good narrative writing should have suspense [is a situation where suspend the interest of reader/audience]
- 2) A good narrative involves the reader [the reader should be able to ^{be} empathize the character]
A good narrative should capture reality or what possible or probable.
- ⇒ A good narrative should have a focus. this should include personality and event.
- ⇒ A good narrative should involve a change or reversal of fortune. [known as dramatic Paragraph].

Planning And Organization Narrative Writing.

- ① Identify a particular Incident, each Incident should have a significant effect on you.
- ② Designate or form of a center personality,
- ③ State an antagonist or enemy of a principal character.
- ④ Bring up dramatic event and conflict, which will be a challenge to the character.
- ⑤ You must have a central message or moral [know as theme]

Concord

In grammar, Concord means the agreement between parts of sentences. for you to make a sentence that is meaningful and correct, its constituent part must be in perfect agreement.

Registers

Register is used in language study to refer to a form a language is used for a particular purpose in a particular situation. It distinguishes between variation in language according to use. That is context situation such as formal/informal

Setting or writing / speech situation. Registers are words used in particular fields of study to describe things people and activities.

TYPES OF REGISTER.

There are different type of register. for example, the type of English used in Court and legal documents (Legal English)

Register of Communication and the media

1) of Law

1) of Politics and Government

1) of Medicine

1) of Religion

1) of Science, Biology and Geography

1) of Agriculture

Sports .