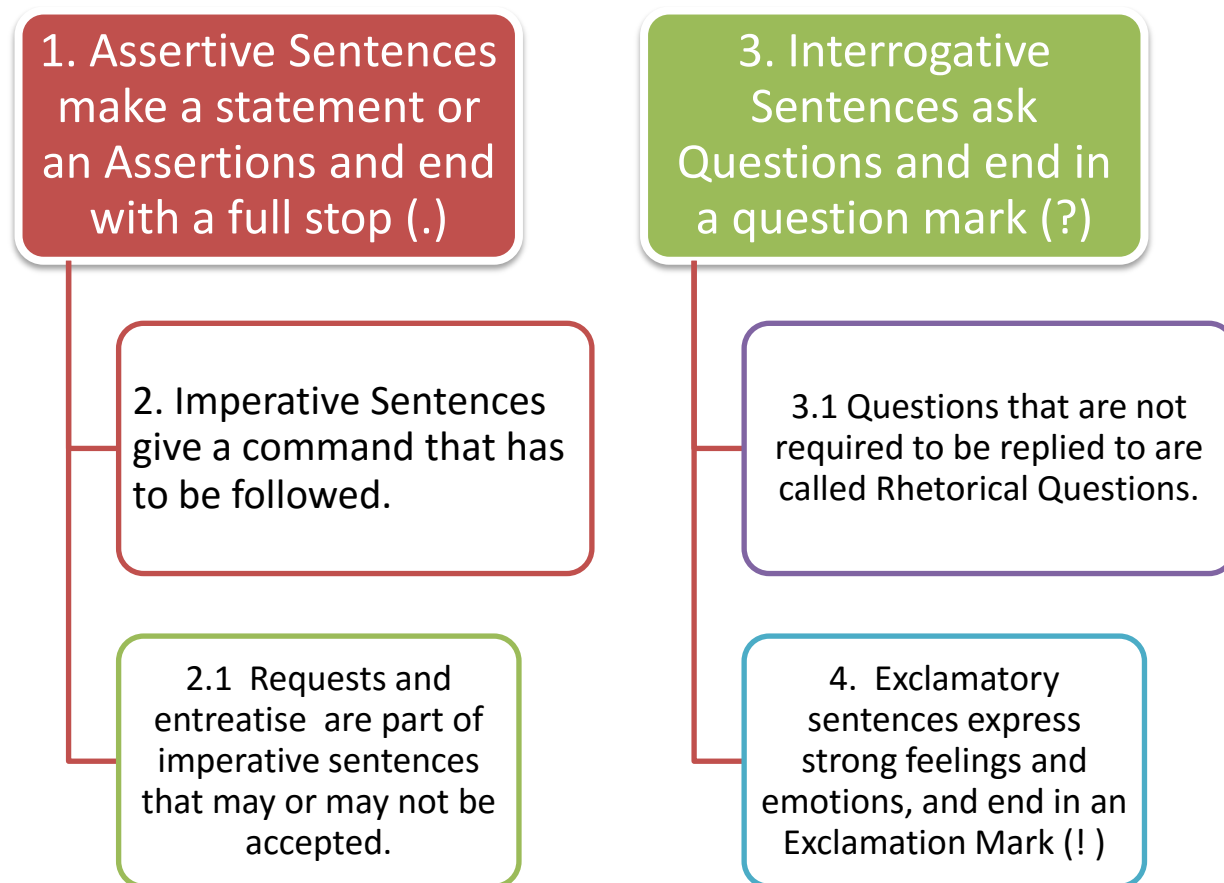


2. SENTENCES AND NOUNS

GRAMMAR DAY 2

1. On basis of Verb, Sentence can be grouped as a 'Simple Sentence', a 'Compound Sentence' or a 'Complex Sentence'. Broadly speaking a Simple Sentence has One verb; a 'Compound Sentence' has at least two verbs, and a 'Complex Sentence' has three or more verbs. For example, 'Birds fly' is a simple sentence in which birds is the noun or the doer of the action of 'flying'. The action word 'fly' is the Verb. The role of the word 'bird' here is that of a noun and it is part of the Subject. The verb is part of the Predicate. A simple sentence is a wall build with one brick of NOUN (the doer of action) and one brick of a VERB (the action). 'Birds', 'I', and 'home' are the Nouns / Pronoun and 'fly', 'run' and 'come' are showing the action happening in the sentences.
2. SUBJECT AND PREDICATE: The noun part of the sentence is called 'the Subject'. The Verb part is called 'the Predicate'. The Predicate part includes the Verb and the Object of the action indicated by the verb. A Sentence = SUBJECT PART (Noun) + PREDICATE PART (Verb) . Example 'Sweet / are the uses of adversity.' "Stone walls / do not a prison make." "All matter / is indestructible." 'Nature / is the best physician.' 'No man can serve two masters.' In an Imperative sentence the subject part is left out or is said to be understood. 'Sit down'. 'Thank him.'

3. FOUR KINDS OF SENTENCES include :



4. PHRASES: A group of words such as ‘around the corner’ does not make complete sense, and therefore, it cannot be a sentence. Such groups are called Phrases. Phrases are part of a sentence. ‘ The Sun rises in the East’, includes the phrase ‘in the East.’

5. CLAUSES : a group of words that contains its own subject and predicate , and is a part of a sentence is called a Clause. For example, ‘of gold’ is a Phrase, but ‘which is made of gold’

becomes a Clause because it has a Subject in the pronoun 'which' and a Predicate 'is made of gold.'

6. Kinds of NOUNS:

1. **COMMON NOUNS** are names shared by all and begin with small alphabetic form.
Eg. boy, girl, man, woman, countries

2. **PROPER NOUNS** are names of individuals and are written with first letter in Capital form. Sometimes, famous Proper nouns are used to connote common qualities for which the individual is famous. eg. Kalidas is called the Shakespeare of India.

3. **COLLECTIVE NOUN** denotes a group or a collection of one kind of things. a Bunch of grapes, or team, flock, army, fleet, family, nation.

4. **ABSTRACT NOUNS** are names of qualities, state, or action, and other invisible or untouchable things. Eg of quality is kindness, goodness, bravery. Eg. of abstract state is childhood, youth, poverty. Eg. of abstract action is movement, laughter, judgment, hatred.

4.1 Abstract nouns CAN BE FORMED from adjectives (honesty from honest); from Verbs (obedience from to obey) and from Common Nouns (childhood from child)

7. Noun Gender: Masculine Gender (Male), Feminine Gender (Female), Common Gender or Neuter Gender. The root of the English word gender is in Latin 'genus'.

8. Objects without life are often personified, meaning, treated like a person. Then the masculine or feminine gender is applicable to them. Masculine gender is generally used for non-life objects that connote strength, power and valour. For example, Sun, Summer, Winter, Time. The Sun sheds its light, on the rich and the poor alike.

The feminine gender is used for objects that stand for beauty, grace, gentle manner, freedom, such as the Moon, the Earth, Spring, Autumn, Nature, Liberty.

9. Nouns – Number : Singular (one only) Plural (more than one).
Most plural forms are created by adding ‘s’ or ‘es’ at the end. If a word ends in ‘y’, y is converted into ‘i’ before adding ‘es’. Girl – Girls, boy – boys, desk- desks , table- tables; class – classes, tax- taxes; hero- heroes; baby- babies, army – armies, story- stories.

9.1 Nouns ending in ‘f’ or ‘fe’, these are converted into ‘v’ before adding ‘es’. Wife – wives, life- lives, leaf- leaves.
Exceptions: Roof – roofs, safe- safes, brief- briefs, gulf – gulfs, belief- beliefs, proof- proofs, grief- grieves, strife- strifes, axis – axes, crisis- crises, basis- bases; analysis- analyses, formula- formulae.

9.2 Other general exceptions include ox – oxen; child- children; man- men, woman-women; tooth- teeth, radius- radii.

9.3 Some nouns have the same form for singular and plural: pair, dozen, score, gross, deer, sheep, trout, salmon , thousand (when used after a number) .

9.4 Some nouns have only the plural form: scissors, spectacles, tongs, pincers; billiards, drawers, trousers, annals, thanks,

proceeds from a sale, tidings, assets, obsequies, alms, riches, caves, Mathematics, Physics, Politics, news, innings. People, cattle, gentry, poultry.

9.5 Some nouns have two forms for plural, each with a different meaning: Brother (brothers, brethren= members of the same society or community)

Cloth : (cloths = kinds or pieces of cloth; clothes= garments)

Die : (dies = stamps for coining; dice = small cube used in games)

Genius: (geniuses = persons of great talent; genii = spirits)

Index: (Indexes = tables of contents to books; indices = signs used in algebra)

Advice: (counsel; Advices = information)

Air : (atmosphere; Airs = affected manners to convey superiority or pride)

Good : (benefit, well being; goods = merchandise for sale)

Compass: (range, extent; Compasses= an instrument for drawing circles)

Respect: (regard; Respects = compliments)

Iron: (a kind of metal; Irons = fetters or iron chains to tie prisoners)

Force: (strength; Forces = troops of army, navy and air force)

Letter: (letter of alphabet, epistle ; Letters= literature, alphabets, epistles)

Quarter: fourth part; Quarters= lodgings, fourth parts.

Pain : suffering; Pains = care, exertion for someone or to achieve something.

Manner: method. Manners = correct behaviour, methods.

Effect: result. Effects = Property , results .

Custom: habit. Customs = duties levied on imports , habits.

9.6 Some Nouns have two meanings in Singular form but only one in Plural form:

- Light = radiance, a lamp, a match stick, a candle. Lights = lamps
- People = men and women , nation. Peoples = nations.
- Practice = habit, exercise of a profession. Practices = habits'
- Powder = dust, gunpowder, dose of a medicine in fine form. Powders = doses of medicine only.

9.7 Abstract Nouns have no Plural form.

9.8 Names of metals and material are also used as singular only.

Copper, Iron, tin , wood. When used in plural their meaning changes and they are used as Common Nouns . Tins = cans made of tin for storage of processed food and other material; woods = forests; irons = iron chains used in prisons.

9.9 Letters, Number, figures are made plural by adding an apostrophe 's = Add two 5 's and four 2 's ; Dot your i 's and cross your t's. There are more e 's than a 's in this paragraph.

10.NOUN CASE: In a Sentence when a Noun or a Pronoun is used as a Subject , meaning the doer of an action, it is called a NOMINATIVE CASE. It answers the question ‘Who? Or What? For the action in the sentence.

10.1 When, a noun or a pronoun is used as an Object, it is called an OBJECTIVE / ACCUSATIVE Case . It answers the question Whom? Or What?.

10.2 The third form is a POSSESSIVE / GENITIVE Case, indicating the possession of an article by the Noun or authorship of a book, or origin, or kind. A mother’s love, the court’s decree, the Prime Minister’s speech.

10.3 The position of the Noun, before or after the Verb, is an easy way to identify the case. A noun that comes before the verb is a Nominative Case. A noun that comes after a Verb or a preposition is an Accusative Case.

10.4 A Possessive Case is identified by an apostrophe s placed after the Noun. Rama’s umbrella. Men’s club, children’s books. But in words ending in the sound of s or c, the s is not used after the apostrophe. Boys’ school; Girls’ school; horses’ tail; for goodness’ sake; for justice’ sake.

10.5 Also when two nouns are in apposition or referring to the same person, the apostrophe is put only after the latter. That is Tagore the poet’s house. That is the first folio of Shakespeare the dramatist ’s plays.

10.6 Possessive case is also used to denote Time, Weight, Space as in a week’s holiday; in a year’s time; a day’s drive;

10.7 Using the preposition ‘of ’ after the noun also indicates possessive case as in ‘the defeat of the enemy’;

‘the reception of the Prime Minister in Washington = the manner in which the Prime Minister was welcomed . But the Prime Minister’s Reception would mean the banquet held by the Prime Minister in honour of a visiting State dignitary.