

Grammar Note

parts of a sentence

(1) Sentence :- A group of words that arrange in such a order that makes a meaningful sence is called sentence.

* Sentences ~~are~~ of 4 types.

(i) Declarative sentence (ବିବୃତିସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ)

ex:- Ram is a boy.

(ii) Interrogative sentence (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ)

ex:- What is it?

(iii) Imperative sentence (ଆଦେଶ ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ)

ex:- open the window.

(iv) Exclamatory sentence (ବିସ୍ମୟ ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ)

ex:- How beautiful the flowers are!

* sentence has two main parts i.e subject & predicate.

ex:- ^{noun} That boy ^{verb} is intelligent.

subject

Predicate

* The head word of the subject is noun.

* The head word of the predicate is verb.

(NOUN)

(2) Noun:- All the nameing words that indeciate the ~~name~~ name of a person, things, object & place are called noun.

* Nouns are of 8 kinds.

(i) Proper noun

(ii) common noun

(iii) collective noun

Sentence:- A group of words that makes a meaningful sense is called a sentence.

* Through sentence we are able to express our feelings, thoughts & emotions.

* A sentence has two parts
one is subject & other is predicate.

Ex:- Rama is a good boy.
Sub Predicate

A B

That boy

is intelligent.

The Chinese

are very industrious.

Dilip Tirkey

is a popular hockey player.

Trees

provide us with oxygen.

The cows

feed on grass.

Note (B) Parts of a sentence

- * If the subject is a single-word, it is either a noun or a pronoun. ✓
- * If the predicate consist of a single-word, it must be a verb. ✓
- * The head-word of the subject is a noun & the head-word of the predicate is a verb.
- * In ~~imperative~~ Activity-7 sentences, the subject 'you' is understood.
- * In ~~enclamatory~~ Activity-7 sentences, the sub(say it) & the verb(say is) are omitted.

NOUN

(2) **NOUN:-** All the nameing words that indeciate the ~~name~~ name of a person, things, object & place are called noun.

* **Nouns are of 8 kinds.**

- (i) Proper noun
- (ii) common noun
- (iii) collective noun

(iv) material noun / concrete noun

(v) Abstract noun / concrete noun.

(vi) compound noun

(vii) countable noun

(viii) uncountable noun.

(ix) singular noun

(x) plural noun

(i) Proper noun:- It refers to the specific person, object / things / place.

Ex:- Mahanadi, Rama, Delhi etc.

(ii) Common noun:- It refers to the non specific person / object / things / place.

ex:- River, Cow, Man, Book etc.

(iii) Collective noun:- It refers to the group of things as a whole.

ex:- a bunch of keys, Fleet, Library etc.

(iv) Material noun:- It refers to such a thing that we can perceive with our five sense organs.
(দ্রব্য)

ex:- paper, Gold, Chalk, wood, ~~etc~~ honey, cotton, food, Perfume etc.

(v) Abstract noun:- It refers to such a thing we cannot perceive with our five sense organs.

ex:- believe, love, goodness etc.

(vi) Compound noun: - Two or more words that makes a single noun is called compound noun.
ex: - Seaweeds, text book etc.

(vii) Countable noun: - ~~Two or more~~ The nouns that can be counted is called countable noun. It can be counted.
ex: - Book, table, chair

(viii) Uncountable noun: - The nouns that cannot be counted is called uncountable noun. It can't be counted.
ex: - salt, milk, water, oil etc.

(ix) Singular noun: - It refers to a single unit.
ex: - A book, A table, Cat, etc.

(x) Plural noun: - It refers to more than one unit.
ex: - People, chairs, cats, books etc.

3/

Pronoun

Pronoun: - The words that are used in place of noun is called pronoun.

Ex: - I, we, He, myself.

Adjective

Adjective: - Adjective are the words that describe about the noun or pronoun.

They are 5 types of Adjective. i.e

- (i) Adjective of quality.
- (ii) Adjective of quantity.
- (iii) demonstrative Adjective.
- (iv) possessive Adjective. (সম্বন্ধীয়)
- (v) Interrogative Adjective.

(i) Adjective of quality:- It describe about the quality of a person or a thing.

Ex:- foolish, big, small, clever.

(ii) Adjective of quantity:- It describe about the quantity of the things or object.

Ex:- much, a little, many, a few.

(iii) Demonstrative Adjective:- Demonstrative Adjective point out the things or object.

Ex:- This, That, There.

(iv) Possessive Adjective:- It shows about the position or ownership of the object or things.

Ex:- My, yours, his

(v) Interrogative Adjective:- These are the question words that act as a adjective.

What, Which, Who, How, Why, Whom, whose.

5)

VERB

VERB:- It is the word that describe about what a subject is doing in a sentence.

There are mainly three types of verb.

(i) Action verb (ii) dynamic verb (iii) Stative verb (iv) linking verb.

(i) Action verb:- It is further classified into two types.

(a) Transitive verb:- It comes with a direct object.
Ex:- He wrote a letter.

(b) Intransitive verb:- It is used without a direct object. Ex:- He is sleeping.

(i) Dynamic Verb ~~Adjective~~ :- It states about action.
Ex: see, hear, read.

(ii) Stative Verb ~~Adjective~~ :- It states about condition.
Ex: Believe, enjoy, remember.

(iii) Linking Verb ~~Adjective~~ :- It works as a connection between the subject & further information about the subject.
Ex: I is, am, are, was, were, can.

Adverb

⑥ Adverb describes a verb, or an adjective or another adverb.
(He sings well.) (very tall).
⑦ It is mainly 4 types.

- (i) Adverb of manner: ex → (carefully, bravely, cheerfully)
- (ii) Adverb of time: ex → (quickly, fast, early, ever, never)
- (iii) Adverb of frequency: ex → (frequently, hardly, always, constantly)
- (iv) Adverb of place: ex → (above, along, beside, behind).

Preposition

⑦ A preposition is a word that is used before a noun or pronoun & established a positional relationship with the other words in a sentence.
ex: at, in, on, to, for, after, during, about etc.

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction:- A conjunction is a word that is used for joining other words, phrase or sentence.

ex:- or, and, but etc.

INTERJECTION

Interjection:- A interjection is a word that is used to express sudden feelings or emotion.

* Normally Interjections is used in exclamatory sentence.

It is mainly three types.

- (i) Volitive Interjection
- (ii) Emotive Interjection
- (iii) Cognitive Interjection

Volitive Interjection:- It is used to express order or directions.

Ex:- ~~Alas!~~ ~~Ah!~~ ~~Fie~~
STOP, HUSH.

Emotive Interjection:- It is used to express emotions.

Ex:- Alas!, Ah!, Fie (e)

Cognitive Interjection:- It is used to express the thought process of the speaker & often related to confusion or comprehension.



Verbs

(Chapter-2)

verb can be classified into two types i.e

Auxiliary verbs - It shows tense & voice of a sentence.

Ex! - shall, should, may, might, used to etc.

Main verb - It such action in a sentence

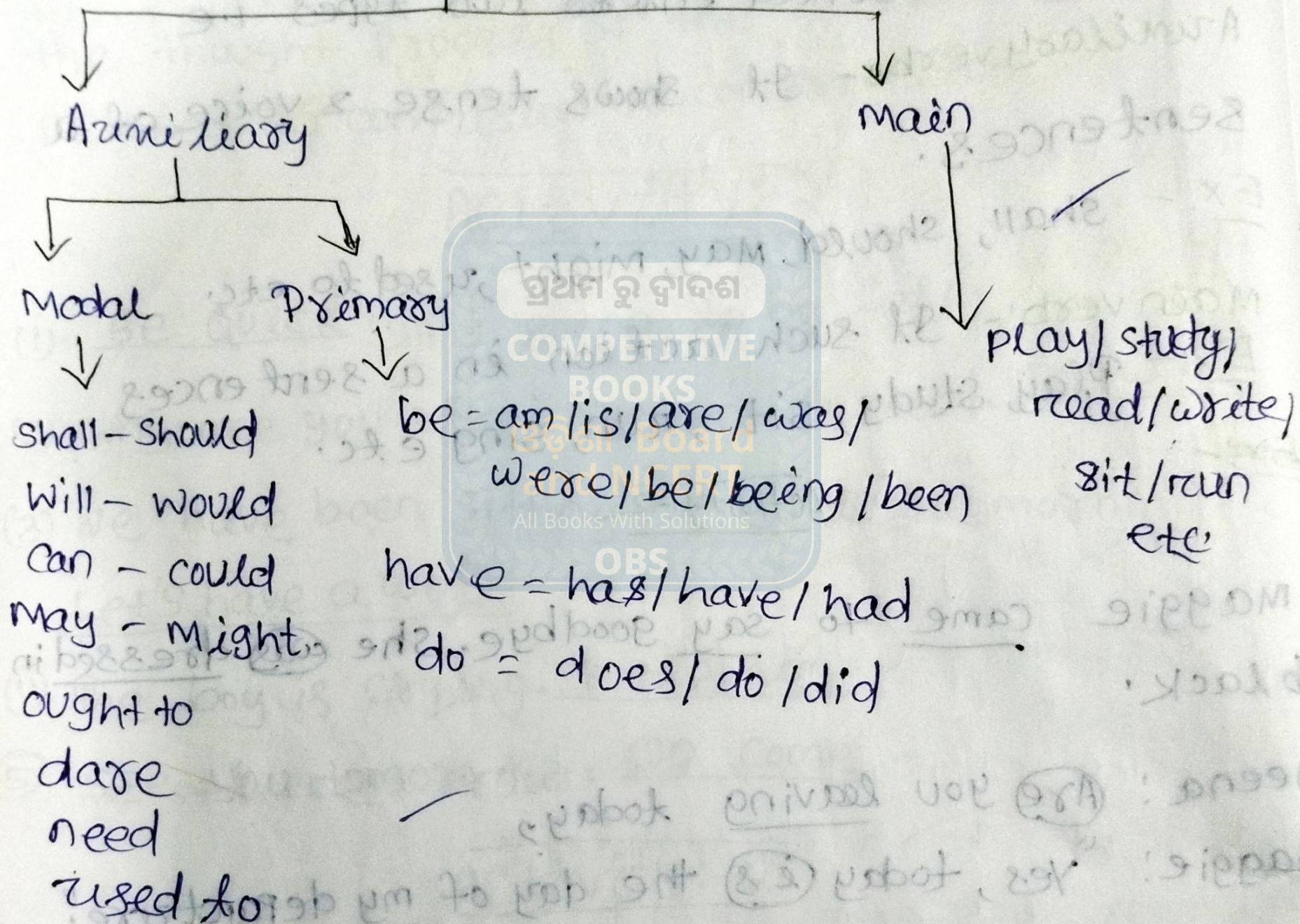
Ex! - Play, study, sit, run, sing etc.

COMPETITIVE
BOOKS

CBSE Board
and NCERT

All Books With Solutions

VERB



Non-Progressive verbs:

There are some verbs that tell us about our feelings, emotions, opinions, relations or about a permanent state. These verbs are called Stative verbs or verbs of state. We usually do not use them in Present Progressive except in some special cases. But we use them in the Present Simple form.

ex:- The man weighs 95 kg.

ex:- My father owns a car.

verbs of possession:- have, own, possess, belong to, contain, consist

All Books With Solutions

liking/disliking:- like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, admire (अप्रीति), want.

sense perception:- see, hear, smell, taste, feel

Mental activity:- hope, forget, remember

Thinking:- think, believe, know, mind, understand

appearance:- appear, seem, look (like), resemble

Others:- depend, weigh, cost, measure, sound.

Auxiliaries

- (i) Auxiliary indicates the tense form of a main verb in the sentences.
- (ii) It also indicate the ability, intention, possibility.

* Auxiliary is two types.

Primary

Auxiliary

Modal

Auxiliary

i) Modal auxiliaries do not act as main verb or do not change with subject.

ex:- (i) He can run. (ii) They can run.

ii) Primary auxiliaries some time act as main verb & change with subject.

ex:- He is a boy. * They are boys.
is said to be main verb.

(iii) Two primary auxiliary can exist in a sentences.

ex:- The food is being processed in the factory.

(iv) Two modals cannot together in a sentences.

ex:- I can run.

(v) Modals are generally used to express advice, Permission, Possibility, necessity.

Shall/Will

(i) In Plan future shall is used with I & We & will is used with second & third person.

(ii) To show an emphasis the use of shall & will be interchanged.

* I/we + will * second/third person - shall

ex:- I will help you as far as I can.

(iii) Will is used with the first persons I & we to mean certainty or promise.

Activity - 2

(i) Should / ought to : - (i) The "should" is used to ^{show} ~~place~~ advice & obligation. (বাধ্যতা).

ought to! - I ~~is~~ is used in place of should for stronger expression.

ex:- I ought to get more exercise.

(ii) would / used to : - 'would' is usually used to express request, invitation, probability, or Past habit.

ex:- He would be at home now. (probability sense)

used to! - (i) The "used to" is used to express a Past habit which is not equivalent for ^{the} ~~used to~~ Present habit.
~~with an expression for a~~

(ii) We can not use 'used to' with an expression for a definite period of time. [নির্দিষ্ট সময়] (or) [fixed time or used to বসবাস করত]

ex:- I used to ^{→ Past habit} go to school in my village. When

I was a child. But I went to school in my

village for five years → ~~for~~ [definite period of time.]

ସଂକଳିତ ପୁସ୍ତକ

COMPETITIVE BOOKS

ଓଡ଼ିଶା Board and NCERT

All Books With Solutions

OBS

(can/could)

can:- It is generally use to express one's ability to do something.

(ii) It is also use in the sense of something is possible & to ask Permission.

ex:- He can run like deer. (present ability)

Could:- (i) It is used to express past ability.

(ii) It is also used with Perception verb like taste, smell, touch, hear etc. (ଗାଳୁଣେଇ ବନ୍ଧୁ) → (ହିନ୍ଦି/ଇ verb)

ex:- I could save the monkey.

May/Might

May:- It is used in case of higher degree of probability
(ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ଭାବନା)

ex:- May God bless you.

Might:- It is used in case of lower degree of probability.

ex:- Mother might be in the kitchen.

ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ

COMPETITIVE
BOOKS

ଓଡ଼ିଶା Board
and NCERT

All Books With Solutions

OBS

Need/dare!- ^{১(প্রয়োজন)} Both are used only in negative & interrogative sentences.

ex!- Need you leave the party so soon?

ex!- How dare you to challenge him?

* Sometimes need & dare used as Main Verbs in a sentences.

ex!- You don't need to come on Sunday.

ex!- I didn't dare to go near the snake.

Must!- It express a strong obligation, necessity, ^(জোরাজুরি) compulsion, or a logical conclusion. so It is used ^(অতি প্রয়োজনীয়তা) for recommendation, Persuasion, Prohibition or ^(প্ররোচনা) (সম্মতি/স্বীকৃতি)

Inference.
(অনুমান)

* For change into negative we use mustn't/needn't in place of must.

* Mustn't means!- Negative compulsion.

* Needn't means!- absence of compulsion.

The Noun Phrase

It is a word or group of words that function as subject, object, or complement in a sentence.
ex! - The black dog is sick.

N.P
Noun means: - any naming words. (and) Phrase means a group of words that doesn't express a complete sense.

Determiner: - It is a word that comes before

a noun or a noun phrase. It is classified into 5 types. (যেহেতু words, noun কে নির্দেশ করে, তাহাৎ determiner কহে।)

- (i) Article - a, an, the
- (ii) Possessive: - my, his, her, our etc. * Possessive are two types.
 - Nominal: ex! Raju's, meera's
 - Pre-nominal: ex! my, your
- (iii) demonstrative: - this, that, these, those
- (iv) Quantifier: - some, many, much, little
- (v) distributive: - Each, either, neither, every.
- (vi) wh-determiners: - which, who etc.

Pre-determiner: - It is a word that comes before determiner.

ex! - All, both, half.

Complement

It is a word / group of words that complete the sentences.

ex! - The difficult subject is History.

The Noun Phrase

It is a word or group of words that function as subject, object, or complement in a sentence.
ex:- The black dog is sick.

N.P
Noun means:- any naming words. (and) Phrase means a group of words that doesn't express a complete sense.

Determiner:- It is a word that comes before

a noun or a noun phrase. It is classified into 5 types. (নোমিনাল words, noun ক্রিয়াবিশেষ্য
বিশেষ্য determiner ক্রিয়া)

- (i) Article - a, an, the
- (ii) Possessive :- My, his, her, our etc. * Possessive are two types.
Nominal ex: Raju's, mine
Pre-nominal ex: my, your
- (iii) demonstrative :- This, that, These, Those
- (iv) Quantifier :- Some, many, much, little
- (v) distributive :- Each, either, neither, every
- (vi) wh-determiners :- which, who etc.

Pre-determiner:- It is a word that comes before determiner.

ex:- All, both, half.

Complement
It is a word / group of words that complete the sentences.

ex:- The difficult subject is History.

* 'of' optional with Nouns

- all (of) the boys.
- both (of) the players.

* 'of' obligatory with Personal Pronouns

- all of them.
- both of us
- half of it.

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶିକ୍ଷା ବୋର୍ଡ
and NCE
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶିକ୍ଷା ବୋର୍ଡ
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଶିକ୍ଷା ବୋର୍ଡ

- Noun phrase
- Adjective - classifier
- Head noun
- Predeterminer - determiner - quantifier

Noun Phrase ରେ (Activity: 1)
headword କୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଦେଇ ଆଉ ଲାଭ୍ୟ ରେ ଡାହାଣ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା determiner

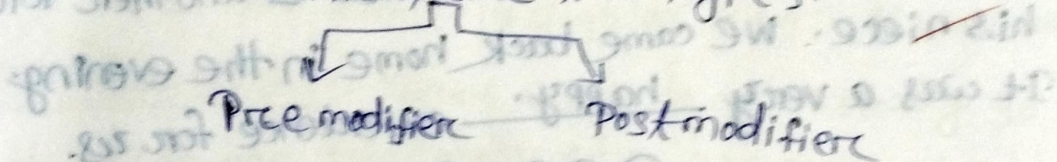
Pre & Post Modifier

Modifier:- The modifier is a word or clause that modifies the meaning of other words in a sentence.

(எனது மலர்) Noun modifier extra information (அந்த மலர்) modifier (அந்த மலர்) (அந்த மலர்) (அந்த மலர்)

* It may be 'adverb' or 'adjective'.

* Modifiers are two types.



Pre modifier:- The word that is used before the head noun in a sentence noun phrase, is called Pre modifier.

Post modifier:- The word that is used after the head noun in a noun phrase is called Post modifier.

ex:- The red flowers in the pot are beautiful.

Noun phrase:- The red flowers in the pot.

Head noun:- flowers.

Pre modifier:- The red.

Post modifier:- in the pot.

* Noun Phrase may have single word or Pronoun or only Pre modifiers or only Post modifiers or both Pre & Post modifiers.

ex:- Flowers in the pot are beautiful.

(only Post modifier)

* only Post modifier example also.