

4.5. GRAMMAR: ARTICLES; PRONOUNS-POSSESSIVE&RELATIVE PRONOUNS;

ARTICLES

An article is an adjective, articles modify nouns

1. INDEFINITE ARTICLES - A, AN
2. DEFINITE ARTICLE - THE

INDEFINITE ARTICLES USES OF «A»

- Even before vowel letters which don't have vowel sound.

(E.g.) a European, a unit, a union.

- Some words start with a vowel letter but begin with consonant sound, so we use a before these words too.

Example:

- a university
- a uniform
- a one-rupee note
- Before a singular noun beginning
(Eg) a book, a school, a dog.
- Before beginning with a consonant sound.

(Eg) a boy, a bird 'A' is used

1. Yuropean
2. Yunit
3. Yunion
4. Yuniversity
5. Won rupee

INDEFINITE ARTICLES USES OF «AN»

➤ “An” is used Before a word beginning with a Vowel.

(Eg) an idiot, an axe before a word beginning with ' h', but not sounded (Ex) an honour,

an hour, an honest man. honour, our, honest.

- We use 'an' before words that begin with a vowel sound.

a, e, i, o, u are vowels

an orange

an umbrella

an eye

- When a consonant is pronounced like vowel, 'an' is used

Ex:

- An M.A
- An M.L.A
- An S.P

DEFINITE ARTICLES USES OF «THE»

'The' is used

1. Before unique objects (Eg) the sun, the sky, the moon.

2. Before the names of mountains, rivers, oceans, deserts etc. (Eg) the Ganges, the Sahara, the Pacific.

3. Before the names of books (Eg) the Bible, the Ramayana, the Quran

4. Before the superlative degree (Eg) the best, the tallest

5. Before musical instruments (Eg) the flute, the violin

6. Before an adjective to denote a whole class (Eg) the old, the rich, the poor

7. Before the names of the provinces, areas and countries when the names suggest that they are made up of smaller units

- The Punjab,
- The U.K

8. Before Common noun

- The sky
- The world
- The star

9. Before ordinal numbers

- The first
- The sixth

10. Before the names of Newspaper, ships and trains

- The Hindu
- The Titanic
- The Pandian Express

OMISSION OF ARTICLES

1. Before the names of relations (father, uncle, sister).

2. Before the names of material (gold, silver, diamond).

3. Before proper noun

(Lotus, Chennai, Priya).

4. Before abstract noun (honesty, wisdom, truth).

5. Before language

(Tamil, Hindi, English).

6. Before certain phrases (at noon, by train, on foot).

Exercises

Type-I

1 pen you gave me writes well.

2 cow gives us milk.

3 Bhagavath Geetha is a holy book.

4. He ate --- mango

5. She ate ----- apple

TYPE-II

1. Electricity is ----- indispensable form of energy----- government should anticipate to take steps to overcome -----shortage by providing subsidy to renewable energy producers.

PRONOUNS- POSSESSIVE& RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

DEFINITION

"Pronoun" is a word used instead of noun.

CATEGORIES OF PRONOUNS

Pronouns have the same functions as nouns do; morphologically, pronouns are used to avoid repetition, and to set/clarify nouns' categories of number, person, and gender.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns to refer to a specific person/people or thing/things belonging to a person/people (and sometimes belonging to an animal/animals or thing/things). You will never find a possessive pronoun near a noun, despite the fact it is the genitive of personal pronoun.

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

number: singular (mine) or plural (ours)

person: 1st person (mine),

2nd person (yours) or

3rd person (his) gender: male (his), female (hers)

Examples:

- This book is mine.
- I like your flowers.
- John found his passport but Mary couldn't find hers.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that it modifies.
- There are five relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that.
- Who (subject) and whom (object) are generally only for people.
- Relative pronouns can refer to singular or plural, and there is no difference between male and female.

Examples:

- The person who phoned me last night is my teacher.
- The car which hit me was yellow.
- The person whom I phoned last night is my teacher.
- The car, whose driver jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed

EXERCISE:

1. Mother gave us (we, us) more mangoes than she gave to Antony and Rosy.
2. We are going to the park.
3. Sit her between Rosy and me (I, me).
4. I have five flowers; They are all pink
5. They sent for you and her (she, her)
6. Tell them (they, them) to go away.
7. That book is hers; this is mine (my, mine).
8. Are these books yours? (your, yours)
9. who was that speaking to you?
10. With whom are you living.
11. The house in which we live is very old.
12. These mangoes are not ripe.
13. I taught David that sum.
14. What is this chair made of?
15. Where is my cricket-bat?
16. When will the train start?