SAFALTA CLASS™

An Initiative by **अमर उजाला**

WORD FORMATION

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

DEFENCE SPECIAL

18th JULY 2020 | 11:30 AM – 01:00 PM
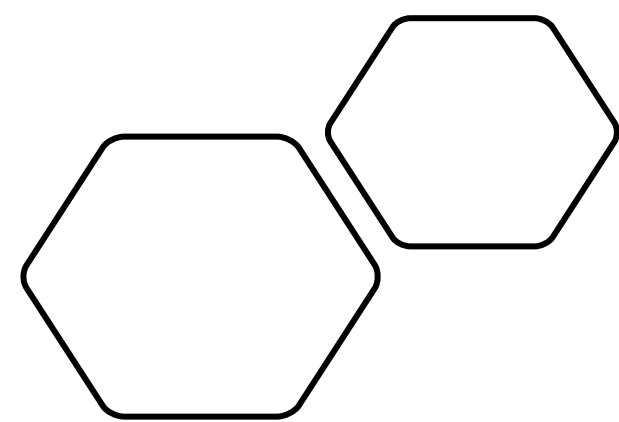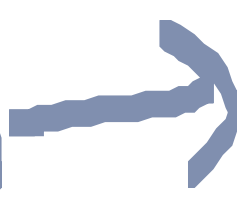
(8) $\boxed{8}$ → based on function

N. —
pro.
Adj.
V
Adv.
prep.
conj
Int.

$+$

तो m

I am game for it.

Are you game ?
Adj.

Different kinds or classes of words are called
Parts of Speech.

1. **NOUN –** Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, idea and quality.

e.g. (i) Akbar(N) was a great king(N).

(ii) The sun(N) shines in the sky(N).

(iii) Truth(N) always wins.

2. **PRONOUN –** A word which is used to replace a noun is called a pronoun.

e.g. (i) Ram(N) is absent, because he(Pro.) is ill.

(ii) I gave you a book(N). It(Pro.) is on population.

3. **ADJECTIVE –** A word which modifies a noun → How is [Noun/Pro.] or pronoun is called an Adjective.

Ans. is adjective

e.g. (i) He is a good(Adj) boy.

(ii) She is beautiful(Adj).

most I mp.

4. VERB – A word that denotes action. eg. eat, read, write etc.

e.g. (i) He plays(V).

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                   Kinds of Verbs
         ┌──────────────────────┴──────────────────────┐
         ↓                                              ↓
       H.V.                                           M.V.
  (Helping Verb)                            (Main Verb/Action Verb)
   (Auxiliary)                                      ($V^1$ – go)
                                                    ($V^2$ – went)
                                                    ($V^3$ – gone)
                                                    (Ving – going)
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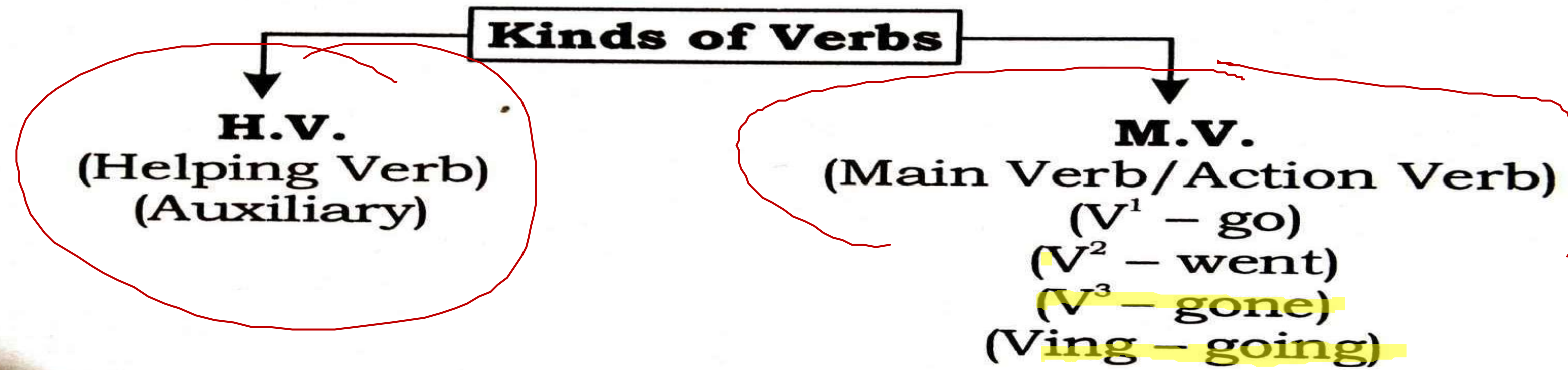
Be   (is/am/are/was/were) + **Ving**

Do   (do/does/did)   + V^1

Have   (has/have/had)   + V^3

Modals (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + V^1

e.g. (i)   They are (H.V.) playing (M. Ving)

(ii)   John has (H.V.) taken (M.V^3) his bag.

(iii)   I have (V) a car.

5. ADVERB – A word that modifies a verb, an adjective and an adverb is called an adverb.

रहने को नाम

Adv ← Adj
Adv.

Kinds of Adverbs

I. **Adverb of Manner** – [(how / in what manner (कैसे)]

e.g. clearly, quickly, soundly, bravely etc.

II. **Adverb of Place** – where (कहाँ)

e.g. here, there, everywhere, out, away, backward, somewhere, nowhere etc.

III. **Adverb of Time** – which shows 'when' (कब)

e.g. now, lately, daily, already, late, yesterday, today, tomorrow, in the morning etc.

IV. **Adverb of Frequency** – How often (कितनी बार)

e.g. twice, often, seldom, once, again, always, frequently, never, hardly etc.

V. **Adverb of Degree or Quantity** – How much (कितना) / To what extent (कितना)

e.g. too, almost, very, enough, so etc.

7. CONJUNCTION – A conjunction is a word which is used to join words or sentences.

Some important conjunctions are –

and, but, or, nor, also, if, that, (unless-यदि नहीं), (hardly/scarcely/no sooner/as soon as – जैसे ही), (as-जैसे), (than-की अपेक्षा), (then – तब), (since- चूँकि / जबसे), (so that-ताकि), (lest - कहीं ऐसा न हो कि), (whether – कि क्या), (otherwise/or/else – वरना/ अन्यथा), (as if/as though-मानो जैसे...), (as far as – जहाँ तक), (as long as – जब तक), (provided – बशर्ते) etc.

PAIRS

(either ... or – या तो ... या तो)
(neither ... nor – ना तो ... ना तो)
(not only ... but also – न केवल ... बल्कि)
(both ... and)
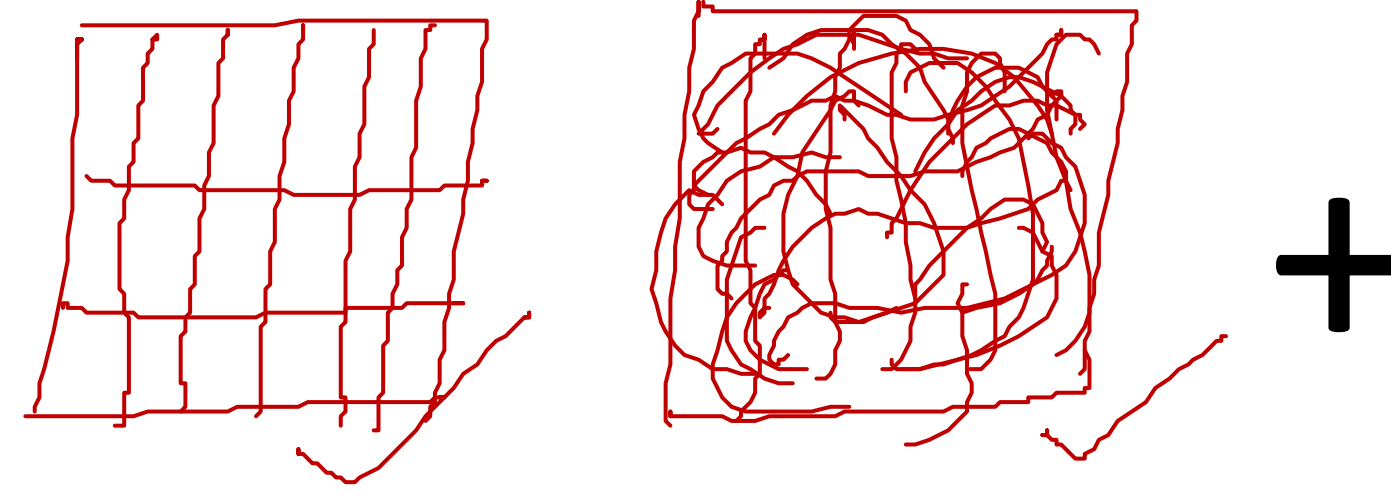(whether ... or)
(so/as ... as)

CAUSE AND EFFECT

(so/therefore/hence/thus – इसलिए)
(since/because/as/for – चूँकि/क्योंकि)

CONTRAST

(but), (still - तो भी), (though/although-यद्यपि), (Yet-तो भी), (while/ whereas -जबकि), (Even then-फिर भी)

[handwritten]: either – – – nor or

8. INTERJECTION – A word which expresses any strong feeling suddenly.

e.g. Hurrah!, Alas!, Oh!, Ah!, Hush!, Hello!, Bravo!

NOTE–1 : *Determiners* **(a, an, the, this, that, these, those, every, each, some, any, my, his, our, your, one, two etc.)** को adjective मानते हैं।

NOTE–2 : One word can be used as different parts of speech.

eg. (i) He runs **fast** (adv).

(ii) He is a very **fast** (adj) boy.

(iii) I **fast** (v) on Tuesday.

(iv) She **was** on **fast** (n) yesterday.

(v) I drink **water** (n).

(vi) I **water** (v) the Basil plant daily.

(vii) Please **help** (v) me.

(viii) Can I be of any **help** (n) to you?

शाबाश

my father
our father

This ball
That ball
↓
Adjective

Exercise – 1

Find out the parts of speech of every word.

1. You are a cowardly boy.
   Pro. V Adj Adj N

2. I gave him a broken toy in the morning.
   Pro. V Pro adj Adj N Adv.

3. Alas! We have lost the match.
   Int Pro. V V adj N

4. Swimming is necessary for health.
   (Sub) N V Adj Prep. N

5. I saw a sleeping baby.
   Pro. V adj Adj N

6. Hurrah! We qualified for the toughest exam
   Int. Pro. V Prep. Adj Adj N
   and won the bet yesterday.
   Conj V adj N Adv.

Article + (adj) Noun must

bet (V) (N)

change (V) (N)

8 kinds

Lacs +

words

Noun
Adjective
Verb
Adverb

Unlimited

Pronoun
Preposition
conjunction
Interjection

limited

200 Around

+

Affixation

Prefix   Root   suffix

— en —   — ment
— be —   — ism
im —   — ion
il —   — ous
ir   — ty

से Antonym   से Adjective
और verb   Noun/verb/Adv.
बनाते हैं.   बनाते हैं।
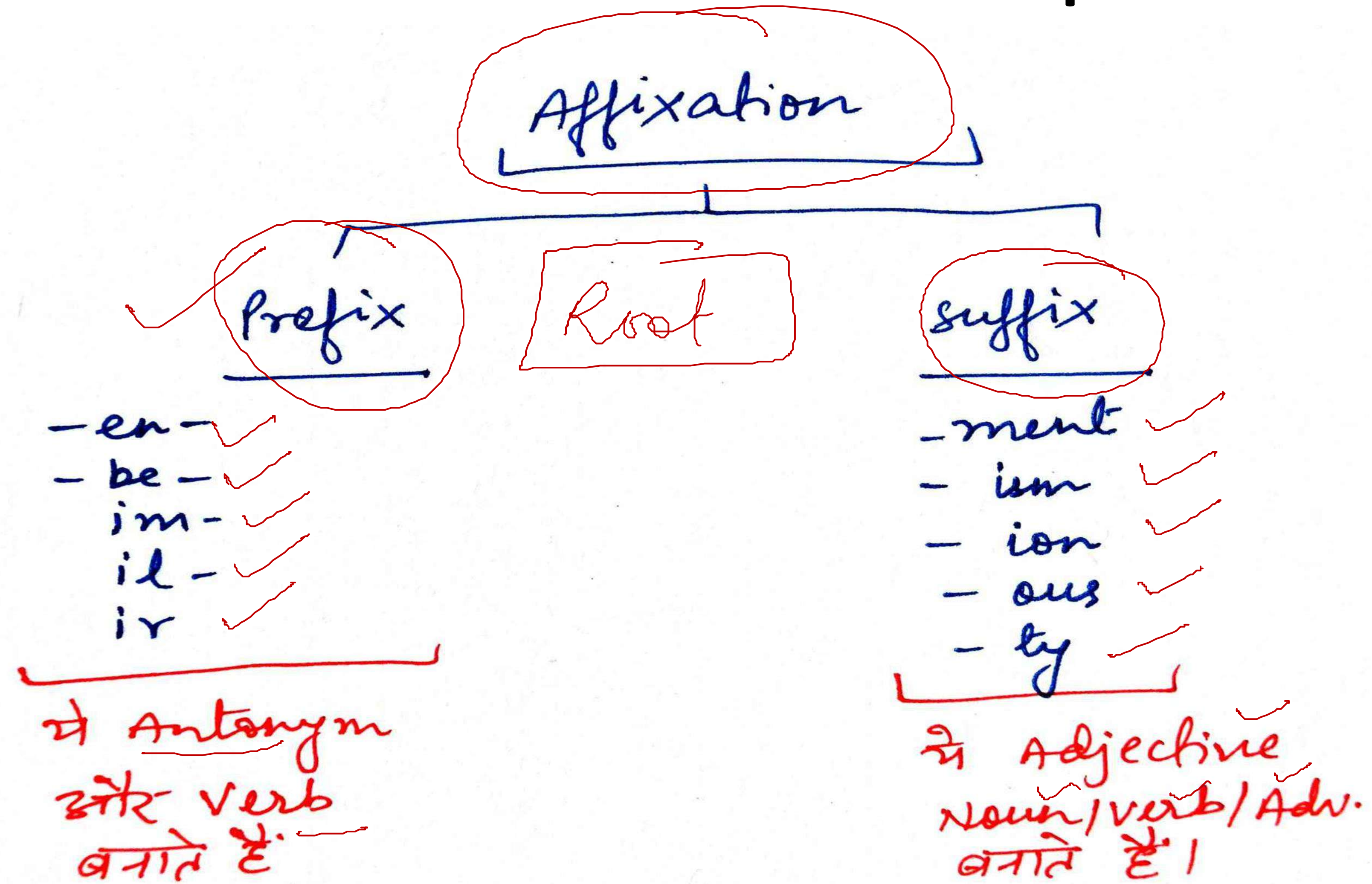
USE PREFIX

Root

able

Possible

Regular

Friend

Unable

Enable — योग्य बनाना

Ant.

impossible

verb

Irregular

शत्रु बनाना

Unfriend ≠ befriend

USE SUFFIX

Courage _N_

courageous _Adj_

courageously _Adv_

encourage _prefix_ _V_

Necessity _N_

necessary _Adj_

necessarily _Adv_

necessitate _V_

1. **Prefix** (उपसर्ग) – Prefix एक syllable है, जिसे किसी शब्द के पहले लगाकर एक नया शब्द बनाया जाता है। जैसे–

   ir + responsible = irresponsible

   il + legible = illegible

   un + happy = unhappy

   pre + historic = prehistoric

2. **Suffix** (प्रत्यय) – Prefix की तरह suffix भी एक syllable है, जिसे शब्द के अन्त में लगाने से एक नए शब्द का निर्माण होता है। जैसे–

   fear + less = fearless

   hope + less = hopeless
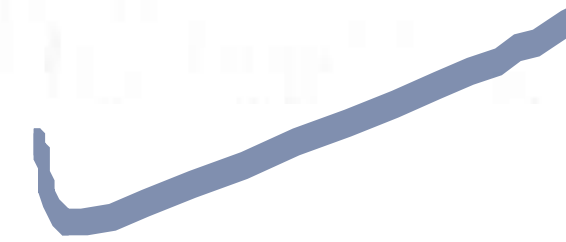
   memory + ize = memorize

   capital + ism = capitalism

3. **Conversion** – Conversion वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें हम prefix तथा suffix को जोड़े बिना शब्द के form/class या Part of speech को बदलते हैं। जैसे–

He <u>walks</u> to office every day. (verb)

He takes a long <u>walk</u> to office every day. (noun)

1. **im** im+ pure = impure, im + possible = impossil
2. **in** in + decent = indecent, in + discipline = indi
3. **ir** ir + religious = irreligious, ir + responsible =
4. **il** il + logical = illogical, il + legible = illegible, i
5. **re** re + build = rebuild, re + write = rewrite, rec
6. **em** em + power = empower, em + bark = embarl
7. **en** en + danger = endanger, en + able = enable
8. **de** de + code = decode, de + value = devalue, del
9. **un** un + happy = unhappy, un + expected = unexpecte
10. **dis** dis + please = displease, dis + honest = dishone
11. **mis** mis + lead = mislead, mis + turst = mistru
12. **pre** pre + fix = prefix, pre + mature = premature
13. **non** non + sense = nonense, non + gazetted = non-g
    non-plus.
14. **mini** mini + car = mini-car, mini + skirt = m
15. **semi** semi + circle = semi-circle, semi + dark
16. **vice** vice + president = vice-president, vice +

Formation of Words

* **Noun ends with**

-ment	-	judgement, management
-ion	-	situation, completion
-ty	-	beauty, chastity — *purity*
-ry	-	bravery
-cy	-	mercy, delicacy
-ism	-	optimism, pessimism — निराशावादी
-dom	-	kingdom, wisdom
-ness	-	cleanliness, carefulness
-ist	-	chemist
-hood	-	childhood, womanhood
-age	-	bondage, leakage

Handwritten notes:

Ads
V. - #
Adv - 1

ry - Adj nt
al - — —

-age	-	bondage, leakage
-ance	-	appearance, assistance
-or	-	contractor, narrator
-er	-	teacher, cleaner
-ant	-	informant
-al	-	proposal, refusal
-ce	-	presence

NOTE – Ving – (Gerund) *without Helping verb* also works as Noun.

V + ing + ना/ने ना

e.g. (i) **Swimming** is useful.

(ii) He is fond of **reading** magazines.

(iii) She felt happy at my **reaching** on time.

make Nouns

+

Categorize ⟶ Category

Able ⟶ Ability

Good — goodness

Clear ⟶ clarity

Imagine ⟶ imagination

* **Verb ends with**

-ise	-	categorise, chastise
-ify	-	classify, beautify
-ate	-	abate (reduce – कम करना),
		(instigate – भड़काना), activate
-en	-	soften, darken
en (**prefix**)	-	enable, endanger (खतरे में डालना)

ate – Adj も

अरे

+

Visual - *visualise*

N /Adj

Imagination   *imagine*

N

Beauty → *beautify*

N

Management → *manage*

N

Adjective ends with...

-ous - courageous, (stupendous – विशालकाय)

-like - (childlike – भोला), (warlike – युद्ध जैसा)

-ish - (childish – मूर्ख), (feverish – बुखार जैसा)

-less - (reckless/careless – लापरवाह)

-ful - cheerful, (slothful – आलसी)

-ic - archaic – (outdated / old)

-al - national, agricultural

-ate - (fortunate – भाग्यशाली), (affectionate – स्नेहपूर्ण)

-some - troublesome/(burdensome – कठिन)

-ly - (brotherly – भाई जैसा), (cowardly – कायर)

-t - present, confident

$V^3/Ving$ - without H.V.

Also works as an adjective

$V + $ ता है / हुआ वाला

e.g. (i) She is sitting in a **revolving** chair.

(ii) She has got a **torn** page. (फटा हुआ) *Adj*

(iii) She is sitting on a **broken** chair. (टूटा हुआ) *Adj*

(iv) The baby is playing with a **dancing** doll. *Adj*

* **Adverb ends with**

-'ly'   -   quickly, bravely

+

Beauty — Beautiful

Wisdom — wise

Circle → circular

Nation → National

Exercise – 1

Make nouns from these words.

1. Reduce ___Reduction___
2. State ① ___statement___
3. Social ___socialist___
4. Able ___Ability___
5. Rely ___Reliance___
6. Respond ___Response___
7. Recover ___Recovery___
8. Succeed ___success___
9. Advise ___Advice___
10. Prove ___Proof___
11. Pacify (शांत करना) ___Pacification___
12. Anxious (चिंतित) ___Anxiety___

नई ना
statement, statehood

Exercise – 2

Make adjectives from these words.

1. India _Indian_
2. Air _Airy_
3. Circle _Circular_
4. Drama _Drammatic_
5. Fate _Fateful_
6. Judgement _Judgemental_ — make opinion quickly
7. Absence _Absent_
8. Capacity _Capacious_ —
9. Comfort _Comfortable_
10. Enemy _Inimical_
11. Labour _Laborious_
12. Moment _Momentary_

momentous — very imp.

Exercise – 3

Make verbs from these words.

1. Strength _Strengthen_
2. Example _Exemplify_
3. Head _Behead_
4. Wide _widen_
5. Mitigation _mitigate_
6. Authority _Authorise_
7. Fool _Befool_
8. Just _Justify_
9. Little _Belittle_
10. Black _Blacken_

Exercise – 4

Make adverbs from these words.

1. Quick _____Quickly_____
2. Good _____well_____
3. Polite _____Politely_____
4. Blunt (मुँहफट) _____Bluntly_____
5. Friend _____[Friendly]_____ in a friendly way
6. Coward _____[cowardly]_____ in a friendly manner

N

Adj

7. We could not see (A) / the places clear (B) / as the train was (C) / moving very fast. (D) / No Error.(E)

clearly

8. Although the patient (A) / was rudely with the (B) / nurses, he behaved (C) / nicely with the doctor. (D) / No Error. (E)

rude