

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Need of Grammar in English Language

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Abstract:

Grammar is the ornament of English language. For good and smooth English we should know the correct use of grammar in the sentences either verbal or written. Without knowing the rules of grammar we can't imagine effective and correct English. While English may not be a national language for a country but its importance in our actual life can't be overlooked. It is used as the most communicable language in the highly educated society of a country. Its effectiveness as communicative language is very popular everywhere. Even at the national level. The smaller sentences framed with grammatical tactfulness attract the attention of masses and make it easier to understand for them easily. This paper provides an overview of grammar of School education in India.

Keywords: Sentence, communication, grammar, language

1. Introduction

The word 'communication' has been derived from the Latin word 'communicare' which indicates 'sharing'. Communication is indeed, sharing; sharing of ideas and feelings between two or more persons. It is a bridge of meaning. It involves a systematic and continuous process of telling listening and understanding. Communication can be divided into two parts:

- Written communication – It makes use of the written word.
- Oral communication – It makes use of speech.

2. Elements of communication

The elements of communication are mainly three:

- Sender
- Message
- Receiver

The greatest gifts of civilization to mankind is language, and no communication can be complete without these symbols called language, though we have means other than language too at our disposal.

3. Essentials of Grammar

There are some essentials of grammar given below:

- Vowels and consonants
- Articles
- Phrase
- Clause
- Parts of speech
- Sentence

3.1. Vowels and consonants

There are 26 alphabets in English A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,XX,Y,Z. A,E,I,O,U are vowels and others are consonants.

3.2. Articles

There are three articles named A, An and The. A and An are Indefinite Article and The is Definite Article. A and An have same meaning but if the word of singular number of common noun is A,E,I,O,U then we will use an.

Example – an egg, an orange, an umbrella, acar,a pencil,a toy etc.

When singular countable noun will be indefinite then we will use a/an but if it will definite then we will use the. Example: (a) He is a boy. The boy is gentle.This is an apple. The apple is sweet.

3.3. Phrase

A phrase is a combination of words which makes sense, but is not complete in itself, and therefore, is a part of sentence.

Example: In the corner, on a wall, to my door, of great beauty, how to do, about battle etc.

3.4. Clause

A clause is a sentence which becomes a part of a larger sentence.

Example: (a) If you work hard, you will get good marks.

(b) I have a chain which is made of gold.

(c) He said that the sun sets in the west.

(a) is adjective clause, (b) is adverb clause and (c) is noun clause.

3.5. Parts of speech

The words play several roles in a sentence and are known as parts of speech in the language of grammar according to their functions. There are eight parts of speech that characterize words:

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Verb
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Interjection

My best friend has still not arrived, and lo; a message from him is here.

2 3 1 4 5 5 4 7 8 3 1 6 2 4 5

3.5.1. Noun

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, idea, or quality.

Examples: John, Mary, boy, girl, children; Pasadena, CEC; classrooms, notebooks; freedom, intelligence; hope, anger, joy.

3.5.2. Pronoun

A pronoun is usually a substitute for a noun. The noun is called the "antecedent" (but an indefinite pronoun has no antecedent).

Examples:

- Personal pronouns: I, mine, me; you, yours; he, his, him; she, hers, her; it, its; we, ours, us; they, theirs, them.
- Interrogative pronouns: who, whose, whom, which, what
- Relative pronouns (include): who, who, whose, which, that; whoever, whomever, whichever
- Demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, those
- Indefinite pronouns (include): all, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, many, neither, nobody, no one, none, one, others, some, somebody, someone, such
- Intensive or reflexive pronouns: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

3.5.3. Verb

A verb expresses an action or a condition (a state of being).

Examples: Robert will eat the hamburger. (action) Sara is happy. (condition or state of being)

Robert won't eat the hamburger. Sara isn't happy.

Will Robert eat the hamburger? Is Sara happy?

3.5.4. Adverb

An adverb describes a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs usually tell how (for example: slowly), when (e.g., lately), where (e.g., there), how much (e.g., very), or why (e.g., therefore).

Example: He always chews his gum loudly.

3.5.5. Adjective

An adjective describes or limits a noun.

Examples: tall, young, pretty, light, blue, new, white (The tall, young, pretty girl is wearing a light blue dress with her new white shoes.) (NOT: ...a light dress blue with her new shoes white.)

Adjectives and adverbs have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, superlative. Examples:

Mary has a smart child. Sara has a smarter child. Nancy has the smartest child.

Robert is an intelligent student. William is more intelligent than Robert. Kim is the most intelligent student.

The red car is expensive. The white car is less expensive. The blue car is the least expensive.
I'm a good painter. She's a better painter. He's the best painter.
I'm a bad singer. She's a worse singer. He's the worst singer.

3.5.6. Preposition

A preposition usually shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another part of a sentence. There are many prepositions, including: about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, as, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, beside, besides, by, down, during, except, from, for, in, inside, into, like, near, next, of, off, on, out, out of, outside, over, past, round, since, than, through, till, to, toward, towards, under, underneath, unless, until, upon, up, with, within, without.

Examples: My pencil is under my desk by my foot. Martha drove from LA to NY.

3.5.7. Conjunction

A conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses. Coordinate conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses of equal value: and, or, nor, but (and sometimes for). e.g., The dog and the cat are hungry.

Correlative conjunctions occur in pairs: both-and, either-or, neither-nor, not only-but also. e.g., Both the fish and the snake are thirsty.

Subordinate conjunctions connect unequal clauses (dependent clauses with independent clauses). They include: after, although, as, because, before, if, since, than, though, unless, until, when, where, while. e.g., After they ate, they had dessert.

3.5.8. Interjection

An interjection is a word that expresses feeling or emotion; usually it is followed by an exclamation mark. Examples: Oh! Ah! Wow! Dam! Gosh! Golly! Gee! Ow! Ouch! Yikes! Holy moly! Yippee! Hooray! Boo! Whew!

3.6 Sentence

A sentence is a meaningful combination of words, complete in itself. A sentence can be divided into two main parts:

Subject

Predicate

The person or the thing about which something is being said is the subject of the sentence. And whatever is done by the subject, or whatever is said about it, is called predicate.

Subject	Predicate
Meena	Is my sister.
You	Can go by train.
Mohan's mother	Is sick.
Children	Are playing football.
We	Are very happy.

Table 1

Types of sentences – There can be four kinds of sentences.

(a) Assertive sentence (Statement): Statements are the sentences that express facts, tell about things or happenings and describe anything.

Example:

- Birds fly in the sky.
- Meena is my sister.
- He could not read yesterday.

(i) and (ii) are positive sentences but (iii) is negative sentence.

(b) Interrogative sentences: Questions are the sentences that express enquiries. A question-mark (?) must be placed at the end of a question. Example: (i) Have you done your work? (ii) Do birds fly in the sky? (iii) Where are you going now? (iv) What was happened?

(c) Imperative Sentences: Imperative are those that express commands, requests, advice etc. In these sentences the subject 'you' remains understood. A suggestion or advice etc. can sometimes begin with 'Let'. In that case the subject either in the first person or in the third person is expressed.

Example:

- Open the door.
- sit down.
- don't eat too much.
- let us start the work.

Negative sentences are as given below:

- He is not my friend.
- Don't go away.
- He does not like me.
- Ask him not to stay.

Why can't you do this work?

(d) Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamations are the sentences that convey feelings of joy, sorrow, surprise, pity etc. An exclamation-mark (!) is placed at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

Example:

- How hot the day is!
- How beautiful is the rainbow!
- What a rash act he did!
- How nice of you!
- What a stroke!

4. Conclusion

The enrichment and effectiveness of an expression through English Language can well be established when it gets the shape of live expression in the minds of the masses. The tactful use of grammatical expressions has a vital role to play. The systematic use of grammar is the only instrument to provide an objective shape to the English language.

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