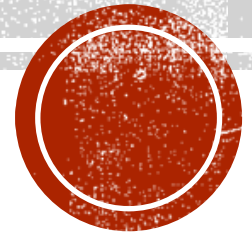


# ENGLISH GRAMMAR-4

PROF. TAYYAB IJAZ



# REVISION

- **POS**
- **S-V-O Structure**
- **Subject VS Predicate**
- **DO and IO**
- **Types of Sentences according to Function**
- **Types of Sentences according to Structure**
- **Phrase VS Clause**



# NOUNS

## REVISION

- Noun: Name of any person, place, thing, idea
- Common VS Proper Nouns
- Abstract VS Concrete Nouns
- Countable VS Uncountable Nouns
- Collective Nouns



# NOUNS-SINGULAR AND PLURAL

- **REGULAR NOUNS**= THEY ARE MADE PLURAL BY **ADDING S/ES** AT THE END
- **IRREGULAR NOUNS**= THEY DO NOT FOLLOW THE RULE OF ADDING **S/ES** AT THE END

**TO MAKE REGULAR NOUNS PLURAL, ADD -S TO THE END.**

<b>CAT</b>	<b>CATS</b>
<b>BOOK</b>	<b>BOOKS</b>
<b>THING</b>	<b>THINGS</b>



# PLURAL NOUNS

- If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, **add -es** to the end to make it plural.

bus – buses

marsh – marshes

lunch – lunches

tax – taxes

blitz – blitzes



**IN SOME CASES, SINGULAR NOUNS ENDING IN -S OR -Z, REQUIRE TO  
DOUBLE THE -S OR -Z BEFORE ADDING THE -ES**

fez – fezzes

gas –gasses



**IF THE NOUN ENDS WITH -F OR -FE, THE F IS OFTEN CHANGED TO -VE BEFORE ADDING THE -S TO FORM THE PLURAL VERSION.**

wife – wives

wolf – wolves

half – halves

### **EXCEPTIONS**

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs



**IF A SINGULAR NOUN ENDS IN -Y AND THE LETTER  
BEFORE THE -Y IS A CONSONANT, CHANGE THE ENDING  
TO -IES TO MAKE THE NOUN PLURAL.**

city – cities

puppy – puppies





**IF THE SINGULAR NOUN ENDS IN -Y AND THE LETTER  
BEFORE THE -Y IS A VOWEL, SIMPLY ADD AN -S TO MAKE  
IT PLURAL.**

ray – rays

boy – boys



# **IF THE SINGULAR NOUN ENDS IN -O, ADD -ES TO MAKE IT PLURAL.**

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

## **Exceptions**

photo – photos

piano – pianos

halo – halos

Volcano

Volcanos

volcanoes



**IF THE SINGULAR NOUN ENDS IN -IS, THE  
PLURAL ENDING IS -ES.**

analysis – analyses

ellipsis – ellipses

thesis – theses



**IF THE SINGULAR NOUN ENDS IN -ON, THE  
PLURAL ENDING IS -A.**

phenomenon – phenomena

criterion – criteria



# **SOME NOUNS DON'T CHANGE AT ALL WHEN THEY'RE PLURALIZED.**

sheep – sheep

series – series

species – species

deer –deer



# IRREGULAR NOUNS—PLURALIZATION

Irregular nouns follow **no specific rules**, so it's best to memorize these or look up the proper pluralization in the dictionary.



# IRREGULAR NOUNS-EXAMPLES

child – children

goose – geese

man – men

woman – women

tooth – teeth

foot – feet

mouse – mice



# EXCEPTIONAL WORDS

SINGULAR	WRONG PLURAL	CORRECT PLURAL
ADVICE	ADVICES	Pieces of advice
MISCHIEF	MISCHIEFS	Acts of mischief
Furniture	Furnitures	Articles of furniture
Poetry	Poetries	Pieces of poetry/poems
Abuse (N)	Abuses	Words of abuse
Trouble (N)	Troubles (Acceptable)	Great deal of trouble
Bread	Breads	Loaves of bread





# ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Some nouns **LOOK TO BE PLURAL**, but they are **USED IN SINGULAR WAY**
- Physics
- Statistics
- Politics
- Summons
- Athletics
- Mumps
- Gallows
- News
- Innings
- News



# EXAMPLES

- The first innings is delayed. (Innings + is)

▪ ~~THE FIRST INNING IS DELAYED.~~

▪ ~~THE FIRST INNINGS ARE DELAYED.~~

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- Statistics is important in research. (Statistics + is)

▪ ~~STATISTIC IS IMPORTANT IN RESEARCH.~~

▪ ~~STATISTICS ARE IMPORTANT IN RESEARCH.~~

--

- He is the captain of the British athletics team. (FOR GAME)

▪ ~~HE IS THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH ATHLETICN TEAM.~~



# WAGES- TWO USES

- Wages-For labour (ALWAYS PLURAL)

- The **wages are** paid daily. (wages + are)

▪ ~~*THE WAGES IS PAID DAILY.*~~

- Wages-For outcome

- The wages of sin is hell. (wages + is)

▪ ~~*THE WAGES OF SIN ARE HELL.*~~



# PAIN VS PAINS

## PHYSICAL PAIN

## SINGULAR USAGE

- He is feeling **pain** in his shoulder.

(PAIN)

▪ ~~HE IS FEELING **PAINS** IN HIS SHOULDER.~~

## PAIN AS EFFORT FOR SOMETHING

## PLURAL USAGE

- He takes pains to do his duty.

(PAINS)

▪ ~~HE TAKES **PAIN** TO DO HIS DUTY.~~



# COLLECTIVE NOUNS—USED AS PLURAL

- Police
- Cattle
- Public
- Gentry
- Poultry
- Offspring
- Alphabet
- Vermin



# EXAMPLES

- My brother came on weekend with **all his offspring**.
- *My brother came on weekend with ~~all his offspring~~.*
  
- There are 26 **alphabet** in English.
- *There are 26 ~~alphabets~~ in English.*
- The English **alphabet are** easy to learn.
- The English ~~alphabet is~~ easy to learn.
  
- The **cattle are** grazing in the meadow.
- The ~~cattle is~~ grazing in the meadow.



# COLLECTIVE NOUNS-EXCEPTION

## COLLECTIVE NOUN, IF REPRESENT AGREEMENT/UNITY

## SINGULAR USAGE

- The **committee has** given the decision unanimously.
- The ~~committee have~~ given the decision unanimously.

## COLLECTIVE NOUN, IF REPRESENT DISAGREEMENT/DISUNITY

## PLURAL USAGE

- The **committee are** divided on the issue of co-education.
- The ~~committee is~~ divided on the issue of co-education.

