

INFORMATION 1 THIS , THAT, THESE THOSE, THEY

This is used for things nearby. *That* is used for things far away.

Mostly “THIS and THAT” are used for only things and not persons.

For persons ‘HE and SHE’ are used both for near and far.

THIS (singular) - THESE (plural) THAT (Singular) - THOSE (plural)

HE (singular) - THEY (plural) SHE (singular) - THEY (plural)

Eg.

What is this ? This is Karanji lake. What is this? This is my book. What is this? This is his house.

What is that? That is a bird. What is that? That is a Chamundi hill. What is that? That is Tiger, our dog.

Who is he? He is my brother.

Who is he? He is Anna Hazare.

Who is he? He is a social worker.

Who is she? She is Priyanka.

Who is she? She is an actress.

What are those? Those are Emus.

What are Emus ? Emus are [Australian] birds.

What are those? Those are temples.

What are these? These are vadas.

What are they? They are students.

[More correct Who are they?]

What are they? They are farmers.

[More correct Who are they?] (farmer=gÉÊvÀ)

‘IT’ also is used instead of ‘THAT’.

But ‘IT’ has special uses.

‘IT’=THIS

‘IT’=THAT

‘IT’=THIS/THAT’

Eg. What is it? It is my nose (near)

Eg. What is it? It is a tree (far)

IT’=abstract noun (See information noun)

Yoga is a good exercise. It helps all persons. (IT=YOGA)

Walking is a good exercise.

It helps all persons. (IT=WALKING)

Cigarette is bad. It is bad for health

(IT=CIGARETTE)

Smoking cigarettes is bad. It is bad for health.

(IT=SMOKING)

Food is good. It helps the hungry person (IT=FOOD)

Serving food to hungry persons is good. It helps the serving person. (IT=SERVING FOOD ...)

IT will help, if you agree. (IT=agreeing) IT is our duty to vote. (IT=to vote=voting)

Did it rain yesterday? It is raining now. It is very hot, isn’t it?

Here

(‘IT’=SOMETHING not mentioned earlier and not told here)

‘THAT’ also is used in special cases. (used along with ‘WHICH’)

That which measures volts is a voltmeter.

That which is used for typing is a type- writer. Etc....(Here ‘this’, ‘it’... do not come)

‘THAT’ is also a linker. (=connecting word)

Eg,1. He said that he came, he saw, he conquered.

Eg.2.Her name is Jalaja which means ‘lotus’

Here ‘WHICH’ is a connecting word instead of ‘Which’, ‘that’ also can be used

Thus, her name is Jalaja, that means ‘lotus’.

INFORMATION 2 THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

There are 26 letters in English. A...Z Read asJ.....©.....

In writing these letters, there are two kinds of writings. They are;

Big letters/ capital letters Small letters/ lowercase letters.

You have to learn both.

A..B..C..these are big. a,b,c,d,...these are really small.

In small letters also these are 2 kinds.

Letters for handwriting. Letters for printing or typing.

In some newspapers/books, another set of capital letters are used. They have a special style.

Thus these are 4 kinds (in copybooks)

1.capital letters. 2.small letters for printing. 3.small letters for handwriting. 4.stylized capital letters.

(2 & 3) are very similar, so all students should know both. (2) for reading books and printed/typed matter.

(3) for writing or for reading another person's handwriting.

INFORMATION 3 THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

In English there is only one set of letters A to Z.... total 26

In Kannada (and most Indian language) vowels(=swaras) are grouped as C, D,

etc....Consonants(=ಅಂಕುಷಗಳು) are grouped as PÀ,...ÉÀ...,AiÀÄ.. . .

In English only 5 vowels are there, They are a, . . . e. . . . I ,o. . . . ,u. . . . (sometimes y also acts as a vowel) These are not separately given in the alphabet. they are inside the alphabet. All the other (21 or 20) are consonents.

In kannada (and Indian language s) vowel joins are consonant to give ONE sound called vowel consonents this is also given a new symbol and status.

Thus , PÀ . . . PÁ . . . PÉÊ. . . . etc

In English the vowel is written separately (usually next to the consonants) - the vowel can be one as in Indian languages. Sometimes for one sound many vowels may be used thus PÀ=ka bat bet bit aadare [] bate [] two vowels for one sound . Also, beat, boat,
(Sometimes this group of letters is called a syllable - we can learn about it later)

In Kannada (and many Indian languages) noun takes many different forms according to the meaning.

The noun – which does the act

The noun- which is an object

The noun – from which action starts

The noun – which is a receiver

The noun – which is an owner

These are called vibhakthigalu («”sÀQÛUÀ¼ÄÄ) etc in Kannada.

Similar changes to the noun as per the meaning and context are called CASES in English.

One to one correspondence cannot be given- approximate equivalence can be done.

Thus Kannada 1 to 8 cases (vibhakthigalu) are listed in grammar books.

English grammar also gives similar cases for nouns. The context of the sentence in which the noun is used is important. Only if you know the context (= meaning) the case will be clear.

Nominative case – noun as subject. [case 1 of Kannada.]

Eg. Balu is a boy. Good students study hard. The sun rises in the east.

Balu, [Good] students, The sun are nouns . they are in the nominative case [= words used as the subject] in the above sentences.

Objective case (or accusative case) [case 2 of Kannada.]

Balu reads a book. Monkeys eat bananas

Here Balu , monkeys are subjects [=one who does] and they are in the the nominative case.

Book, bananas are also nouns. But these nouns are not the subjects [=doers]. They are the objects. Work [=verb action] is done on them. So they are in the **Objective case** (or accusative case) .

An extension of nominative case is called adjunct.

He is Ali. Here *He* is nominative case or the subject, But Ali is **not the object** . The verb here 'is' just says '='. Thus he =Ali So it can also be called nominative but is given a special name adjunct?

Information 5 article- definite and indefinite

5.1 For teachers.

in this series of lessons, the word 'the' is pushed away from a/an are handled together. This author believes that a/an have a different purpose from the use of 'the'. When one recognizes that the object is one of a large number

(Or class) of objects, 'a' or 'an' is used, even in this a/an come with only 'countable' nouns.

Eg a glass (lota). *Bring me a glass of water.* 'a' is used because glass= lota and one item.

Now read. *It is glass, handle carefully.*

Thank god, it is plastic, it did not break.

'a' is not used here because, glass, plastic are materials. not countable items.

5.2 Use of 'is' and 'are' becomes necessary because without one of them the sentence will be incomplete. , *these are books.*

Now try, *these books* the reason for this problem is that 'these' is the second sentence is adjective of 'books'.

Similar problem can be observed in Hindi (and other NIL north Indian languages)

Eg. . . yah kithab hai. . . (ok)

Yah. . . kithab. . . (is incomplete) Reason is 'yah' here is adj. . . of kithab.

Thus, yah kithab achcha hai..(hai here stands for 'is')

5.3 use of a/an

Use of *a/an* seems to be an obsession on the English language. And probably all European (J`Áè AiÄÄEgÉÆÄ! AiÄÄEi} languages including Latin and Greek) with a desire to correctly classify (ie the noun belongs to a group). This is because (a=one) (the=that). So when a is used it should refer to one item of a countable group. Similarly when 'the' is used it should be replaceable by 'that'. ['the' has many more usages. We will learn about them later.

'an' is another obsession with fast reading or pronunciation. (More about it in another piece of information).

5.4

It is well known that the word [called **article**] 'the' refers to a particular (or already introduced] object or person.

That is how 'the' stands for 'that', thus 'the' is called **definite article**.

(in contrast 'a' or 'an' means one of many objects or persons and therefore called **indefinite article**).

5.5 Examples for 15.4 above:

There is a person outside. Call the person in.

There are many players in the team. All the playaers are good.

5.6

There is a special rule for the use of 'the' (this is so special for the English language that even a well educated non-English student makes mistakes)

RULE: One of a kind as we know will get the .

Eg. The sky, the sun, the moon, the universe, , the kaveri, the ganges.

5.7

Funny! Proper nouns will not follow 5.6 ie no 'the'

Thus, he is a professor, He is C.V.Raman.

But

Achilles, the invincible. Simha, the lion etc...here *the* refers to the name given to one of a group. In the sentence *Achilles, the invincible*, *the* is used to tell about [describe, as adjective] the man called Achilles. Such problems of unique usages of English pose problems even to the formally educated .

INFORMATION 6 PLACE AND PEOPLE

Info 6.1 People from a place are called by special words . add 'n' etc.

India (country) Indian – person from this country.

America – American. Russia – Russian. Australia – Australian. Africa – African.

Asia – Asian. California – Californian.

(Teachers! Later when we come to formation of adjectives, we'll have the same rule)

Info .6.2 Some other letters are also used after the noun. Eg 'ese', 'ian'

China – Chinese. Japan – Japanese. Portugal – Portugese. Belarus – Belarusian. Norway – Norwegian.

Belgium – Belgian.

Info .6.3 , Various regions of India may have to be identified. Hence this information sheet.

INDIAN STATES AND PERSONS FROM THESE.

1.Kashmir – Kashmiri 2.Haryana – Haryanvi 3.Punjab – Punjabi

4.Assam – Assamese 5.Mizoram – Mizoramites 6.Manipur – Manipuris

7.Andhra – Andhrites 8. Andhra Pradesh – Andrapradeshis

9.Maharashtra – Maharastrian 10.Rajasthan – Rajasthani 11.Gujarat – Gujarathi

12.Goa – Goan 13.Bombay –Bombayite Mumbai – Mumbaikar.

14.Kannada – Canarese, Kannadiga 15.Tamilnadu – Tamilian 16.Kerala – Keralite

INFORMATION 7 forms of the verb 'be'

Info 7.1 'is', 'are' are forms of the verb 'be'

I, you, he are called first person, second person, third person respectively,
We, you, they ,are plurals of the same.

TENSE				
	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	
1 st person singular	am	was	Will be	I
2 nd person singular	are	were	Will be	You
3 rd person singular	is	was	Will be	He/ she/ it
1 st person plural	are	were	Will be	We
2 nd person plural	are	Were	Will be	You/(all)
3 rd person plural	are	were	Will be	they

Info 7.2 Singular.

I am a boy / girl .

A= boy / girl

I was a baby.

B= baby.

I will be a teacher / doctor.

C= a teacher / doctor

You are a A

You were a B

You will be a C

He is a boy.

He is a .B.

He will be .C

She is a girl.

She was .B

She will be .C

It is a plant.

It was a seed.

It will be a tree.

(Plant – sasi -,À¹, seed- beeja-©Ãd, Tree – Mara-ªÄÄgÄ)

Info 7.3 PLURAL.

We are boys/girls. D

We were babies. E

We will be teachers. F

You are .D

You were .E

We will be .F

They are D They are students.

They were .E

They will be .F

They /these are plants.

They/these were seeds.

They/these will be trees.

Info 7.4 special forms of be

Perfect tense of 'be' is 'been' I have been cheated.

Continuous tense of 'be' is 'being'. work is being done

Be is [v.i.] therefore no passive voice . so 'is been' is not used

Be and being can be used . but rare usage. My boss is nasty . is ok . my boss is being nasty . is also ok but not common.

INFORMATION 8. SIMPLE TENSES MADE EASY.

info 8.1 'be' is a special verb. Learn the forms of 'be' separately... see info 7.

Info 8.2 verb 'do' do=ಇದಿಗಿಲ್ಲ(ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ)
 I did, you did, he did, she did, it did.
 I do. you do, he does, she does, it does.
 I will do, you will do, he will do, she will do It will do

Students! See that there are 2 groups

He / she /it does (present tense)
 I, you, ... do (.)

All the 5 pronouns **did** (past tense)

All the 5 pronouns **will do** (future tense)

Notice only **one exception** (= difference)

he/she/it in the present tense.

Now see the plurals.

We did . you (all) did. They did.

We do, you(All) do, they do.

We will do, you will do, they will do.

So, only one form of the verb 'do' for one tense there is a special rule.

Tense = ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

Present = ಇದಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

Past = ಇದಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

Future = ಇದಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

Info 8.3

Rule for the verb 'do'

All the pronouns (except he/she/it/ will be 'do' in the present tense)

With third person singular pronouns 'do' will become 'does' for present tense.

'do' becomes 'did' for all the pronouns in the past tense.

Info 8.5 RULE 'do' becomes 'will do' for all the pronouns in the future tense

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Info 8.6

present		past	future
all	3 rd person		
Do	Does	Did	Will do
Have	Has	Had	Will have
Go	Goes	Went	Will go
Eat	Eats	Ate	Will eat
Walk	Walks	Walked	Will walk

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INFORMATION 9 CASES OF NOUNS.

I 9.1 in Kannada (and many Indian languages) the noun takes different forms according to its position and meaning [= part played by the noun] in the sentence. They can be called status. Or variations or different forms «ಸಾಧಾರಣತೆ».(kannada). In English CASES!

Info 9.2 KANNADA & ENGLISH 'CASES' vibhaktihigalu

Kannada		Add	English	name
Prathama	1 st	U(G)	Noun(subject)	Nominative case
D	2 nd	Annu-ÇĒÄÄß	Noun(object)	Accusative case
T	3 rd	Inda-EAzÀ	From	Instrumental case
Ch	4 th	Ge-UÉ	To	Dative case
P	5 th	Inda-EAzÀ	From	Ablative case
Sha	6 th	A-C	's, of	Possessive case
Sap	7 th	Alli-C°è	In	Locative case
sambo	8 th	Ē-K	hey	Vocative case

Info 9.3 Very often words used with the noun-- 'from', 'to', 'of', 'in' and sometimes 'at', 'into'.

1. Give this to David. _____
2. Cow gives milk _____
3. Get money from ATM _____
4. Draw water from the well. _____
5. My school is 1 kilometer from here _____
6. This train goes from Mysore to Bangalore _____
7. Hi, Ravi ! how are you?
8. Hey friends, listen to me.
9. This is his book.
10. We are all citizens of India.
11. My father's name is _____
12. Deposit this money into my account
13. My pen is in my packet.
14. She is Lata, Lata is a good singer.

Info 9.4 Find the nouns with modified meaning .

Eg Cow gives milk _____ cow=noun=subject Milk=noun (but object) (see kannada -ÇÁ®ĒÄÄß)

To David	David, ATM, well, I [me] , he [his]
From ATM	These are all nouns
From the well	They change to give special meaning
To me	They are called vibaktis in kannada , cases in
his	English

[for teachers: I(the author) have gone beating around the bush in order to avoid use of grammatical terms. Here declining (or declension of nouns) the only technical (= grammar) term used is 'case' which is equivalent to vibhakti in Kannada]

Info 9.5

The accusative case in English is of 2 types. Those having direct object [DO] and the others having indirect object (IO. 'Do' [direct object] is ÇéwÄAiÄÄ «"sAQÛ(ssecond).) Indirect object in kannada and other Indian languages) belongs to another '«"sAQÛ' ID is ZÄvÄÄxÄð «"sAQÛ(fourth)

Give Sita this book, Here Sita =IO

Info 9.6 SUMMARY.

A) just like Indian languages, , noun in English also get changed into different forms.

b) «"sAQÛ(PÄĒÄßqÄ) = case(English) [grammar term declension of noun]

c) Modifying words called **prepositions** are used before the nouns to make suitable cases.

d) Some useful prepositions: **to, in, into, from, of, 's,**

Information 10 'WHAT' & 'WHICH'

Info 10.1 'what' & 'which' are equal but 'what' does not indicate (refer to, point to) ny thing special ie the answer is unknown.

'which' shows things already know and out of those things select one. So 'which' shows things already known and out of those things select one. So 'which' indicates (refers to, points to) one of two or many.

Info 10.2

'What is your name?' this question can have any answer.

'which' is your name? This question is not complete. You should also say 'Govinda or Gopala' OR 'In this list?' this is the general meaning of which (ie, choose)

Info 10.3

1. Which country is the richest in the world?

2. Which course is good for me?

Here 'Which country' 'which course' cannot be used, if you use 'what'

What is the richest country in the world.

What is a good course for me?

This is a special use of 'which'.

Info 10.4 For definitions (correctly saying the meaning) (that which) is used.

That which computes is a computer

That which points is a pointer

That which indicates is an indicator

(For persons 'he who' or 'the person who' is used), (see information sheet on special use of 'who')

Info 10.5 compare Info 10.4 with:

A computer computes

A pointer points

An indicator indicates.

Now, (all) computers compute,

(All) pointers point

(All) indicators indicate.

All are true, But Info 10.4 clearly says the information. Now ask:

What is a computer?

What is a pointer?

What is an indicator?

Answers for these should be Info 10.4

Info 10.6 See also 'does nouns' 'he who'

Information 11 **Six servants**

Info 11.1 (One poet has written) a poem on question words. The poet (Poem=padhya, PÀ«vÉ, poet=PÀ«(K) calls these as his servants. Read the poem by **Rudyard Kipling**

"I Keep Six Honest Serving Men ..."

I KEEP six honest serving-men
 (They taught me all I knew);
 Their names are What and Why and When
 And How and Where and Who.
 I send them over land and sea,
 I send them east and west;
 But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.

I let them rest from nine till five,
 For I am busy then,
 As well as breakfast, lunch, and tea,
 For they are hungry men.
 But different folk have different views;
 I know a person small—
 She keeps ten million serving-men,
 Who get no rest at all!

She sends'em abroad on her own affairs,
 From the second she opens her eyes—
 One million Hows, two million Wheres,
 And seven million Whys!
The Elephant's Child

info 11.2

These servants bring knowledge to the poet ie, ask questions answers give information ask why & how, you get knowledge

(1.ದೇವತೆಗಳು, ಪೆಂ, ಅನುಗ್ರಹಗಳು 2.ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, «ಆರೋಗ್ಯ» 3.ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, «ಮನಸ್ಸು», w®ಆರೋಗ್ಯ½ಪೆ)

Information sheet 12

Info 12.1 Kannada –English pronouns

ಒಳಗಿನ	I	ಒಳಗಿನ	We
ನೀವು	You	ನೀವು	You
ಅವರು	He	ಅವರು	They

She	She	They
It, That	It, That	They, Those
You	You	You
He	He	They, These
It, This	It, This	They, These

Info 12.2 in the table above see that one word 'you' in English means any of the four words in Kannada :

Neenu, thavu, neevu, thaavugalu. Correct meaning will be taken according to the context [place where the word is used]

Info 12.3

Cases («sÀQÛ) of nouns are made 'using' 'preposition' in front of the noun..

From Ali or any name.

To Ali or any name.

To Ali's house, or any name.

In my house – or any noun.

No change in noun in English. Changing the noun is not necessary. Only put the preposition before the noun.

Info 12.4

Rule in I 12.3 is different for **PRONOUNS**.

I (noun)-subject-nominative case.

A) Give I your pen-----wrong

Give **me** your pen-----right

B) Get from I-----wrong

Get from **me**-----right

c) Come to i-----wrong

Come to **me**-----right

D)From I's house-----wrong

From **my** house-----right

thus ,,,, 'I' becomes 'me' 'my' etc...

Similarly all other pronouns

Info 12.5 Use of pronouns---Table of forms

I	Me	My	Mine	not myne
You	You	Your	Yours	not your's
He	Him	His	His	
She	Her	Her	Hers	not her's
It	It	Its	Its	not it's
Us	Us	Our	Ours	not our's
They	Them	Their	Theirs	not their's

Info 12.6 USE the table Information 12.5

1.This pen is mine. I want my pen which you borrowed from me yesterday. It is mine.

2. This pen is yours. Don't you want your pen which I borrowed from you yesterday? It is yours.

3. This pen is his. He wants his pen which you borrowed from him . It is his.

4. This pen is hers. She wants her pen which you borrowed from her. It is hers.

5. This pen is ours. We want our pen, which you borrowed from us . It is ours.

6... This pen is theirs. They want their pen which you borrowed from them. It is theirs...

Info 12.7 CAUTION (=warning)

Father.....Father's name.

Children.....Children's toys.

Tiger.....tiger's cage.
 Tigers.....tigers' cages. These are all correct.
 Ram-Ram's book.
 Gulliver-Gulliver's travels.
 James-James' stories.
 Dumas-Dumas' novels. These are also OK.

Info 12.8 's (top comma, apostrophe)
 Above in I 12.7 are correct. But

your's is	wrong	only	your	correct
Her's is	Wrong	Only	her	Correct
It's is	Wrong	Only	Its	Correct
Our's is	Wrong	only	Our	Correct
Their's is	Wrong		Their	Correct

Info 12.9 special warning
 Many local newspapers nowadays write wrong English. Be careful.
 -Mysore and it's palaces Wrong
 Mysore and its palaces. Right- because It's = it is
 Thus, Go and see Amba Vilas Palace in Mysuru. It's beautiful (OK)