



SESSION 02 – PRONOUN, VERB, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CONTENT



01.

PRONOUN

02.

VERB

03.

ADJECTIVE

04.

ADVERB





01

PRONOUN



PRONOUN

words (or phrases) you **substitute** for **nouns** when your reader or listener already knows which noun you're referring to.

CLASSIFICATION



PERSONAL PRONOUNS
(Đại từ nhân xưng)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
(Đại từ sở hữu)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
(Đại từ phản thân)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS
(Đại từ nghi vấn)

DISTRBUTIVE PRONOUNS
(Đại từ phân bố)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS
(Đại từ bất định)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Đại từ nhân xưng)



Substitute for **subject** or
object we are talking to

Subject

I

we

you

he

she

it

they

Object

me

us

you

him

her

it

them



POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từ sở hữu)

Refer to things or people that **belong** to someone.

*This is my pen. That one is **yours**. (= your pen)*

Can stand as a subject or object

*My house is on the left. **Hers** is on the right.*

of + **possessive pronoun**

*This is a lovely friend **of mine**.*

Subject

I

we

you

he

she

it

they

Possessive Pronoun

mine

ours

yours

his

hers

its (rare)

theirs



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từ phản thân)

Refer **back** to the subject of a sentence or clause

- **Reflexive pronouns** are used when the object of a sentence or preposition is **the same as the subject**

*Eg: He taught **himself** English.*

- **Intensive pronouns** are used to **emphasize** the subject by **repeating it**.

*Eg: She **herself** saw what happened to the kids.*

*Eg: I talked to the president **himself**.*

Subject

I

we

you

he

she

it

they

Possessive Pronoun

myself

ourselves

yourself/yourselves

himself

herself

itself

themselves

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từ phản thân)



by + reflexive pronoun

(alone, without help)

*He built this house **by himself**.*

on + one's own

*He built this house **on his own**.*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từ nghi vấn)



Introduce **questions** for which a noun is the answer

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Who | used to ask questions about people, both subject and object |
| Whom | used to ask questions about people as object |
| Whose | used to ask about ownership |
| What | used to ask a question where the answer is expected to be an object |
| Which | used to ask questions where there are multiple choices or possibilities |



DISTRBUTIVE PRONOUNS (Đại từ phân bổ)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| All | shows the entire number, quantity, or amount <i>All are correct.</i> |
| Most | means "the majority of" <i>People here are friendly. Most are farmers.</i> |
| Each | refer to the individual things or persons in a group of two or more <i>There were four rooms. Each has a wonderful view of the garden.</i> |
| Both | refer to two things or people together <i>Applicants for this course must speak French or German. Both are better.</i> |
| Either | means the one or the other of the two <i>There are two kinds of meat. You can take either.</i> |
| Neither | not the one nor the other of two people or things. <i>"Which one would you choose?" "Neither. They're both terrible."</i> |

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (Đại từ bất định)



Refer to an **unspecified**
person or thing

***Everyone** in the room is hungry.*

+ **singular V**

Head

some-

any-

every-

no-

Tail

-thing

-one

-where

-body



INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (Đại từ bất định)

Some

- Used in **positive** statement
*I want to go **somewhere** this summer.*
- Used in **order, request, invitation, suggestion...**
*Would you like to go **somewhere** tonight?*
- Used in **question that expect a "yes" answer**
*Go out more. Don't you have **some** friends?*

Any

- Used in **negative** statement
*I don't want to go **anywhere** this summer.*
- Used in **questions** (ask for general information)
*Do you live **anywhere** near him?*



02

VERB



VERB

a word or phrase that describes an
action, condition, or experience

CLASSIFICATION



Transitive

- Use a direct object

*Lila **conveyed** the message.*

Intransitive

- **Do not** use a direct object

*The sun **shines**.*

Some can be **both**

*After he cleaned up, he **left**.*

*He **left** the gift on the table.*

Linking verbs

describe the subject rather than the action, **connects** the subject of a sentence with a subject complement

| | | | |
|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Be | Become | Seem | Appear |
| Remain | Feel | Look | Smell |
| Sound | Taste | Stay | Grow |
| Turn | Prove | Get | Go |

MAIN VERB FORMS



Infinitive

Bare-infinitive

- After **modal verbs** *can, could, may, might, will, shall, would, should, must*
- After **let, make and help + O**
 - ✓ *They make me hate them.*
 - ✓ *He doesn't want to let her go.*
- In imperative sentences
 - ✓ *Don't make noise.*

To-infinitive

- to express **purpose**
- after some certain verbs

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| <i>choose</i> | <i>hate</i> | <i>like</i> | <i>prefer</i> |
| <i>decide</i> | <i>hope</i> | <i>love</i> | <i>remember</i> |
| <i>expect</i> | <i>intend</i> | <i>mean</i> | <i>want</i> |
| <i>forget</i> | <i>learn</i> | <i>plan</i> | <i>would</i> |
| | | | <i>like/love</i> |

- as a subject in a clause



USE

- **Subject**
Swimming is my favorite sport.
- **Complement of a verb (bổ nghĩa cho động từ)**
The application of new rules means working over time.
- **After PREPOSITIONS; After: after, before, when, while, since**
I will inform you before shipping the pack to you.
- **After deserve, need, want, require with Passive meaning (nghĩa bị động)**
These flowers need watering.
- **Object of these verbs**
Avoid enjoy keep deny mention dislike suggest miss resist
consider practice finish recommend



03

ADJECTIVE



ADJECTIVE

a word that **modifies** or **describes**
a **noun** or **pronoun**

FORMING ADJECTIVE FROM VERB



-ed: how people feel

- I am disappointed.
- She was amazed to get a reply.

-ing: what makes them feel that way

- My exam result is disappointing.
- The reply was amazing.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|---------|------|--------|-------|--------|---------|----------|---------|-------|
| OPINION | SIZE | AGE | SHAPE | COLOUR | ORIGIN | MATERIAL | PURPOSE | |
| O | S | A | S | C | O | M | P | |
| cheap | big | old | | | | | | house |
| | long | | curly | red | | | | hair |
| nice | | new | | | | | kitchen | top |
| | | | round | | French | wood | | table |
| stupid | | old | | | | | | man |
| | | | | red | Spanish | | party | dress |
| great | | modern | | | | steel | | door |

Before any of these adjective + noun combinations, you can use:
DETERMINER: a, the, my, some, etc.
NUMBER or QUANTITY: two, seven, many, few, etc.

ADJECTIVE POSITIONS



POSITIONS

- **ARTICLES + ADJ + N**
A picturesque landscape
- **TOBE + ADJ**
He is enthusiastic
- **LINKING VERBS + ADJ**
Look, seem, feel, appear, become, get, taste, smell, sound
- **MAKE/ FIND/ KEEP + O + ADJ**
I find it very interesting *You make me angry*
- **AFTER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (ĐẠI TỪ BẤT ĐỊNH)**
Everything, somebody, anything, nothing,...



04

ADVERB



USE

- To modify **VERBS**
*The handball team played **badly** last Saturday.*
- To modify **ADJECTIVES**
*It was an **extremely** bad match.*
- To modify **ADVERBS**
*The handball team played **extremely** badly last Wednesday.*
- To modify **QUANTIFIERS**
*There are **quite** a lot of people here.*
- To modify **SENTENCES**
***Unfortunately**, the flight to Dallas had been cancelled.*

ADVERBS



| | |
|------------------|--|
| time | <i>I never get up early at the weekends.</i> |
| manner | <i>Walk across the road carefully!</i> |
| place | <i>When we got there, the tickets had sold out.</i> |
| degree | <i>It's rather cold, isn't it?</i> |
| frequency | <i>I'm always losing my keys.</i> |

