



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 bổ)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS
(Đại từ bất định)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Đại từ nhân xưng)



Substitute for subject or object we are talking to

Subject	Object
I	me
we	us
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
they	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	Possessive Pronoun
I	mine
we	ours
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	its (rare)
they	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	Possessive Pronoun
I	myself
we	ourselves
you	yourself/yourselves
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
they	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

All are correct.

Most

means "the majority of"

People here are friendly. Most are farmers.

Each

refer to the individual things or persons in a group of two or more

There were four rooms. Each has a wonderful view of the garden.

Both

refer to **two** things or people **together**

Applicants for this course must speak French or German. Both are better.

Either

means the **one** or **the other of the two**

There are two kinds of meat. You can take either.

Neither

not the one nor the other **of two people or things.**

"Which one would you choose?" "Neither. They're both terrible."



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

DEFINITION



VERB

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



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

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

DEFINITION



ADJECTIVE

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

FORMING ADJECTIVE FROM VERB



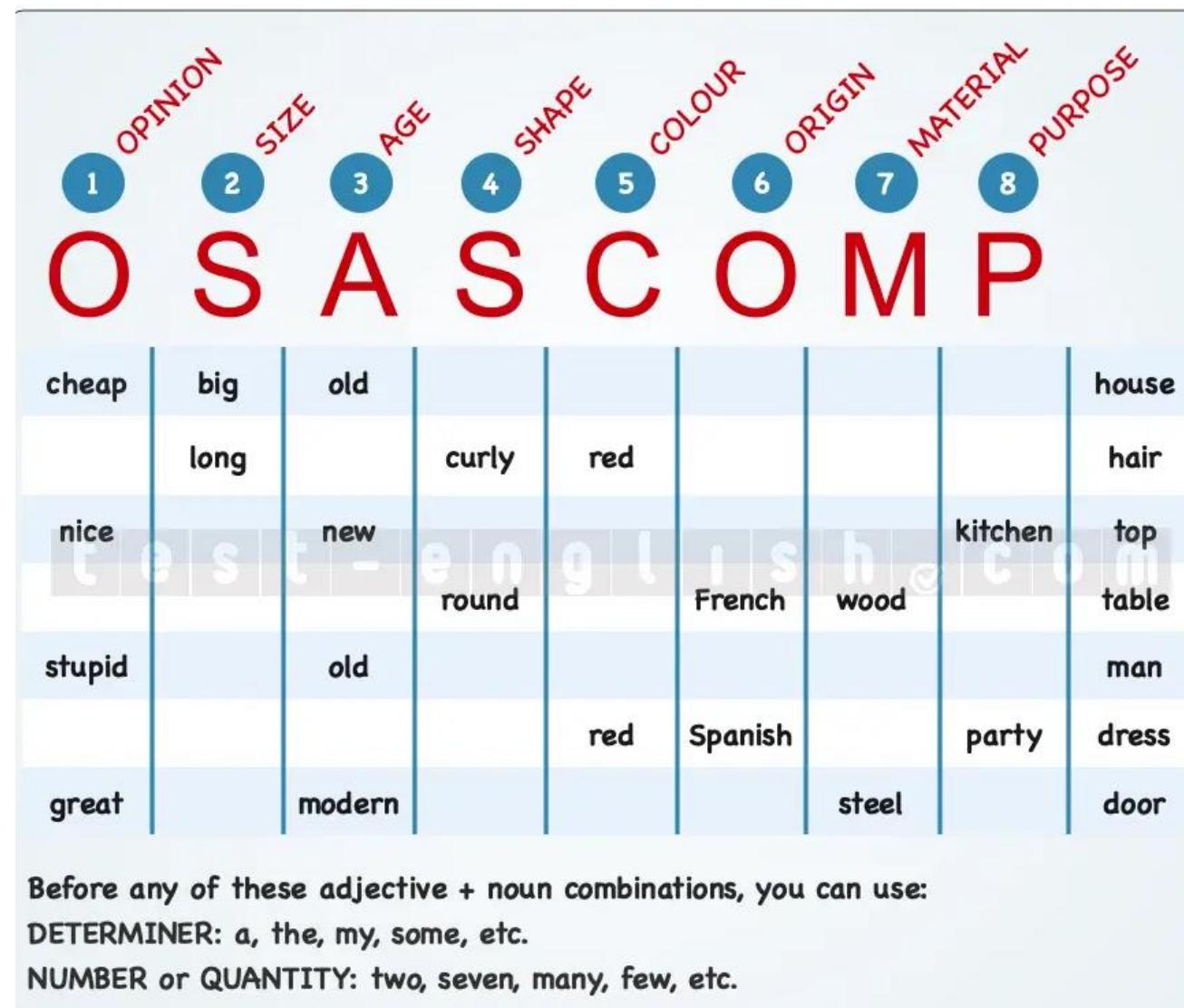
-ed: how people feel

- 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



ADJECTIVE POSITIONS

POSITIONS

- **ARTICLES + ADJ + N**
A picturesque landscape
- **TO BE + 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>

THANK YOU!

