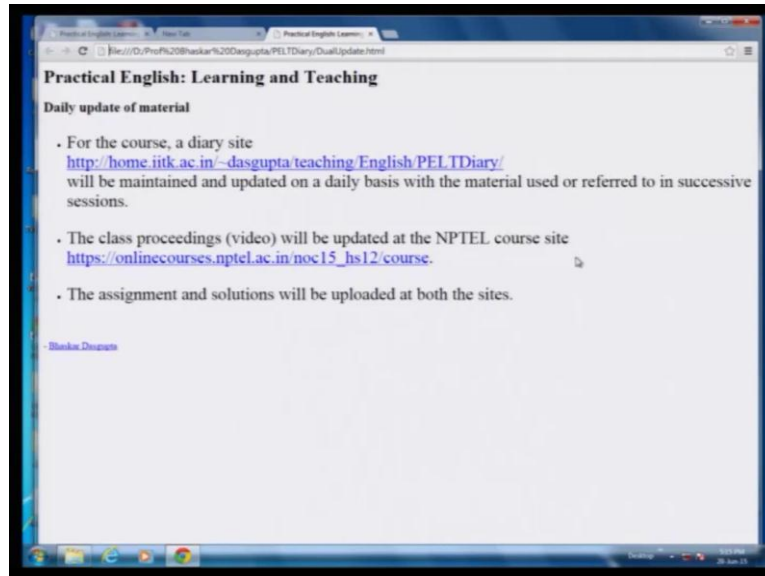


Practical English: Learning and Teaching
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Lecture – 38

(Refer Slide Time: 00:09)



Let us start session 38 of the course, today.

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S.No.	Topic	Discussion	Assignment	Notes
32	A word here and its context: <u>teacher, train as a sub-learner</u> on Sentences	Discussion	From the internet <u>find a fresh story</u> and collect a total of 100 sentences: 25 of each kind.	Identification of sentences as simple, compound, complex, mixed etc. Examples
33	Another word here: Careful about <u>train</u> that we are studying	Discussion	Find out trees of etymologically connected words to <u>the given words</u> and provide distinctions their parts of speech.	Practice on Parsing: Classification. Practice on etymologically connected words.
34	Parsing of Simple Sentences: <u>Train-based parsing</u>	Discussion	Parse (Analyze) 10 simple sentences from your collection.	Guess: A great contributor to 'learning' Rules of a game of 5-letter words.
35	Late vowels for double resolution.	Discussion	Identify words of <u>multiple parts of speech</u> from word families; and streak phrases and clause as a <u>given passage</u> .	Discussion on learning, teaching and examination-related issues.
36	Words as multiple roles: Parsing of Compound Sentences: Classes and Phrases: Interchangeability.	Discussion	Parse (Analyze) 10 compound sentences from your collection.	Exercise on Parsing
37	Suffixes and Prefixes: Parsing of Complex Sentences.	Discussion	Parse (Analyze) 10 complex sentences from your collection.	Test of English as a Functional Language.
38	Phrasal Verbs: Parsing of Mixed Sentences	Discussion	Parse (Analyze) 10 mixed sentences from your collection.	A discussion on Mobile Exam
39				
40				
Sample Solutions				

Actually in the last session, I said initially that we will discuss suffixes and prefixes, but then after conducting a discussion on suffixes I think we over look to prefixes. So, today I will start from there and then, continue in today legend properly. So, suffixes are those little things, which come at the end of a word and change the word from one type to another; noun to adjective, adjective to verb, verb to noun and so on, sometimes noun to noun also, one kind of noun to another kind of noun.

Prefixes typically do not do that, prefixes fundamentally change the meaning of the word and this thing is very grammatically expressed in the terminology of Sanskrit grammar. In Sanskrit, ((Refer Time: 01:23)) expression of grammarians is that with through prefixes the meaning of the root verb is [FL]; that means forcibly taken somewhere else [FL]. So, through prefixes the meaning of the root verb is forcibly taken somewhere else. So, same thing happens in other languages also, English also. So, let us see how.

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English Proficiency Programme		
A collection of Prefixes		
Prefix	Effect or Sense	Examples
a--	toward, near etc	aside, accompany, adjust, allocate
	not, without	apolitical, atheist, anarchy, apathy
circum-	around	circumstance, circumvent, circumscribe, circulatory
contra-, counter-	against	contradict, counteract, contravene
com-, con-	fully, well	complete, compel, condense, confirm
de-	from, away, without, reverse	detach, deploy, derange, deflate, degenerate
dia-	through, across	diameter, diagonal, dialogue
dis-, dys-	not, bad, abnormal	disconnect, disproportion, disrespect, dysfunctional

Here in this little sample correction, we have got some prefixes and their typical effect or sense in which the resulting word comes out and then, some examples. A as prefix and then I have given two hyphens here, not one; because sometimes a is accompanied with another letter, quite often a consonant. Example was there in this sentence itself, accompanied, company accompany, so typical meanings of a or typical effects of the prefix a is toward, near; that is one sense, another is not or without.

So, in the sense of toward, near you see aside, accompany, adjust, allocate. Joining with side, company, just and look, a changes the meaning in these manners. In the opposite sense not or without sense, a politically that is something having no political contact, atheist, anarchy, apathy. So, lack of feeling is apathy. Now, another prefix circum; there has typical meaning of around. Circumstance, circumvent, circumscribe, so you have a circumcircle also, circulatory.

Contra and counter, typically have and against meaning; it give something in a position. Contradict, dict is related to say. So, if you say something I say the opposite in order to counter you, then I contradict you and if you do something and then I do something else to stop you, then I counteracting; contravene similarly. Com or con; that is typically expressed typically used to change the word towards fully or well, nicely, complete, compel, condense, confirm; lots of words in this and variety of slight variations of the tinge of meaning.

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circum-	around	circulatory
contra-, counter-	against	contradict, counteract, contravene
com-, con-	fully, well	complete, compel, condense, confirm
de-	from, away, without, reverse	detach, deploy, derange, deflate, degenerate
dia-	through, across	diameter, diagonal, dialogue
dis-, dys-	not, bad, abnormal	disconnect, disproportion, disrespect, dysfunctional
ex-	out of, away from	exhale, exēlusive, exceed, explosion
im-, in-	in, near	import, inscribe, inhabit
im-, in-, il-, ir-	opposite	illegible, irresolute, inaction, impossible
re-	back, again	report, realign, retract, revise, regain

There are many others. Make an additional list. Expand this list itself with more examples.

Shankar Devaram

De, d e t; this typically shows separation from something, away from something or reverse. Detach, deploy; when you deploy something away from yourself you put it in an operation in the field. Derange, deflate it is opposite of inflate; inflate, deflate, degenerate. So, changing, transforming in a bad or you know, unwanted undecidable manner, there is degenerate. Dia gives a sense of through or across; diameter, diagonal, dialogue.

Dis with i or why; that is typically in the abnormal sense not or bad or abnormal; disconnect, disproportion, disrespect, dysfunctional. Only bad functional would be mal functional. This is a little unpredictable and abnormal. Ex, the way de is away from, ex is typically out of; out of away from also comes in the meaning exhale; inhale is to take inside, exhale is to take through outside breathing. Exclusive, exceed going beyond something.

Im or in one meaning is in or near and examples import, inscribe. So, if you have a figure and inside that figure, almost touching the figure at several points if you draw something you inscribe, inhabit. So, you see now here I am not showing the other words, inhabit, inhabitable and so on; the other once you get with suffices as any way and make note.

This is something very funny; habitable and inhabitable mean the same thing. Flammable and inflammable mean the same thing. So, there are some exceptional cases like that, which are a little awkward. So, im and in are not always opposite. So, in, near, well, in that sense also they come and im, in, il, ir depending up on whether the next character that comes; that is the first character of the original word that is m, n, l, or r it is typically opposite that is one meaning of in, im and il and ir also; illegible, irresolute, inaction, impossible.

Re typically gives the sense of back or again report, you go somewhere to do something and come back and give as a report. Realign, earlier there was some alignment you change it. Retract, take back; revise, regain you had something you last it you regain it. There are many others, make an additional list for your exercise. And, or explain this list itself with more examples on this side; more words in navigates you will get lots of words.

So, this is... So, for a prefixes we are concerned, in today's legenda we have one important item, which can be called in the segment of vocabulary as well as in the segment of syntax. This is a confusing area, confusing topic of phrasal verbs.

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English Proficiency Programme		
A collection of Phrasal Verbs		
Root Verb	Derived Phrasal Verb	Meaning(s)
break	break away	leave, escape, secede
	break down	fail, collapse, decompose, analyse
	break in	enter by force/stealth, interrupt
	break up	dissolve
	break out	erupt
bring	bring about	cause
	bring down	reduce
	bring forth	produce
	bring forward	show, highlight
	bring in	introduce
	bring out	reveal, publish

So, there are two ways of mastering this. Actually there is no way to master it really, but there are two ways of enriching oneself on this; one is to consult such list and study them in detail along with examples in sentences and the other is to read a lot of books. So, and this list that we are giving is extremely limited, because it is not possible for us to compile a huge list and put here and that is not useful either, because these lists are there everywhere.

So, here I am showing you just a sample in order to emphasize that these are important, these are word studying. So, with the root verb we put something after that, typically a relation marker relation verb away, down, in, up and meanings suddenly and drastically change. Quite often there is no rhyme and reason, why they are changing; break away. Sometimes, there is a faint firmly logic and sometimes not even that. So, break away; that is leave, escape or secede. In the secede sense you can say that, towards the end of the previous century large number of republics broke away from the erstwhile USSR.

So, they broke away, they secede it break down; break down fail, collapse, decompose or analyze. So, what we are these days doing with sentences is something like that, we are breaking that down and analyzing. Break in, break in is typically enter by force or by some other means also; unauthorized. Enter by in, in an unauthorized manner that is break in or interrupt, you may break in a dialogue. Break up, this is dissolve.

So, the corporation was broken up, because of huge loses. Break out, you know of what our epidemics breaking out; that is erupt. After bring, you can put many other things many prepositions, relation markers about bring about, cause. Bring down reduce, bring forth produce, bring forward is like showing or highlighting arguments, bring forward an issue, being forward an argument, bring in is to introduce.

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bring	bring about	cause
	bring down	reduce
	bring forth	produce
	bring forward	show, highlight
	bring in	introduce
	bring out	reveal, publish
	bring round	restore (to sense), convince, persuade
	bring under	subdue
fall	fall away	leave/desert
	fall back	retreat
	fall back upon	seek recourse to
	fall behind	lag
	fall down	collapse
	fall in	take correct position, agree

Bring out is reveal, the facts were brought out through the investigation or publish. ((Refer Time: 11:54)) has recently brought out an interesting book on this topic. Bring round, if somebody has painted when you restore him to sense to consciousness that is to bring round or sometimes, you also bring round or bring around somebody who otherwise was not accepting something, you convince him or personate him, that is also bringing round or bringing around. Bring under is subdue. We have to bring the revels under our control. Fall, with fall there are lots of them, in fact in each of them with each of this there are more, we made only a selection in each case.

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fall	fall away	leave/desert
	fall back	retreat
	fall back upon	seek recourse to
	fall behind	lag
	fall down	collapse
	fall in ₂	take correct position, agree
	fall off	diminish
	fall out	quarrel
	fall through	fail
	fall upon	assail
look	look after	take care of
	look at	behold
	look down on/upon	disdain/despise
	look for	search

Fall, fall away leave or divide; that is some people were earlier part of the group, now they have fall in away. They are not coming anymore to the group meanings and participating in the discussions or activities. Fall back, retreat; come back, fall back, fall back upon. So, whatever little bank balance we have, if we lose jobs then we have to fall back on that or fall back up on that, both. Fall behind is lag, fall down collapse.

Fall in, when the boss gives the order then all the other people will fall in line. Take the correct position or agree. Fall off that is diminish, the sales are fall enough. Now, here we are talking about phrasal verbs, idiomatic use of verb and that is why we are not counting that kind of usage, where you have, he fell off the ship; that is literal that is not phrasal, there is nothing phrasal about it. So, fall off in the phrasal sense in the idiomatic sense is to diminish.

Fall out quarrel; see this is fall out to different words. Fall out together is a noun which means result. So, fall out we fell out with that other group. Fall through is fail. Fall upon, you fall upon your enemies and ((Refer Time: 14:18)) which them, assail.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:22)

look	look after	take care of
	look at	behold
	look down on/upon	disdain/despise
	look for	search
	look forward to	expect eagerly
	look into	investigate
	look on	regard, spectate
	look out	watch
	look over	examine
	look up	refer (to find)
	look up to	respect
take	take aback (used in third form)	astonish
	take after	resemble

Look, look after that is take care of. See, phrasal verbs are so prevalent, that in order to tell the meaning of one phrasal verbs look after I have to take recursive to another phrasal verbs which is take care of which will come later. Look at, there is a different between see and look at. In 180 degree span whatever is visible we see that, but then some important document comes we look at that, behold. Look down on or look down up on disdain, despise.

Look for that is search that many of you say I am searching for this guy. You are not searching for this guy, you either looking for this guy or you are searching him. So, search means look for. Look forward to, there is expect eagerly. I am looking forward to our meeting. Look into investigate. Now, you see look at is one level of you know emphasize, look into is much more intense. Look on, look on has one meaning which is regard and another is to watch some event. Just see expected silently without any part in it.

So, when something dangerous takes place you look on, you do not get in to it. Look out watch, look over is examine. Look over the accounts. Look up, do you look up the dictionary for difficult words to refer, to find something. Look up to that is respect. So, you look up to your teachers or parents. Take, it is another which takes a lot of such relation markers later to give rise to a lot of phrasal verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:27)

take	take aback (used in third form)	astonish
	take after	resemble
	take away	remove
	take back	retract (word or promise)
	take down	write down
	take in	admit, deceive
	take for	assume, consider/regard
	take off	remove (item of clothing), move forward/upward suddenly with high speed
	take on	hire, undertake, confront
	take over	acquire control of
	take up	occupy, start, accept

There are many others. Make an additional list.

For this list itself, try adding more phrasal verbs for the root verbs and completing the study by

Take aback, this has a very peculiar origin. Look up the origin sometime in the references. So, aback means from behind, take aback it means to astonish. But, I have never seen it is use unless in the third form, only in the third form I have found it is use. We were take an aback by his sudden appearance. So, other than third form in no other form as you see it is used. Take after, we resemble, take away we remove.

Take back literal meaning is also there, I give you a book and then one day I take it back; that is literal meaning. But, take back typically is used in the sense of retracting your word or promises. Take down is very simple quickly write down, take in admit or deceive, take for assume or consider. Do you take me for a fool? No, no sir. So, do you consider me or do you assume me to be a fool; that is the idea.

Take off, so for us coat or shoe is concerned it is removed, on the other hand for aero plane take off means to move forward or upward suddenly with high speed. For aero plane it is forward and upward at the same time, for police search team it will be forward only. Take on, take on has several meaning; one is to higher, other is to undertake and confront also. Take over, we will take over the entire operation; acquire, control of.

Take up occupy, this activity takes up a lot of many time or start. Next, we will take up assignment 38 and accept also, we took up the responsibility and forward it. There are many, many, many, others; huge number of them. So, for an exercise make an addition of

list. First make the list from whatever you know and remember and then consult some good references and then, revive your compilation till now and add some more.

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	take away	remove
	take back	retract (word or promise)
	take down	write down
	take in	admit, deceive
	take for	assume, consider/regard
	take off	remove (item of clothing), move forward/upward suddenly with high speed
	take on	hire, undertake, confront
	take over	acquire control of
	take up	occupy, start, accept

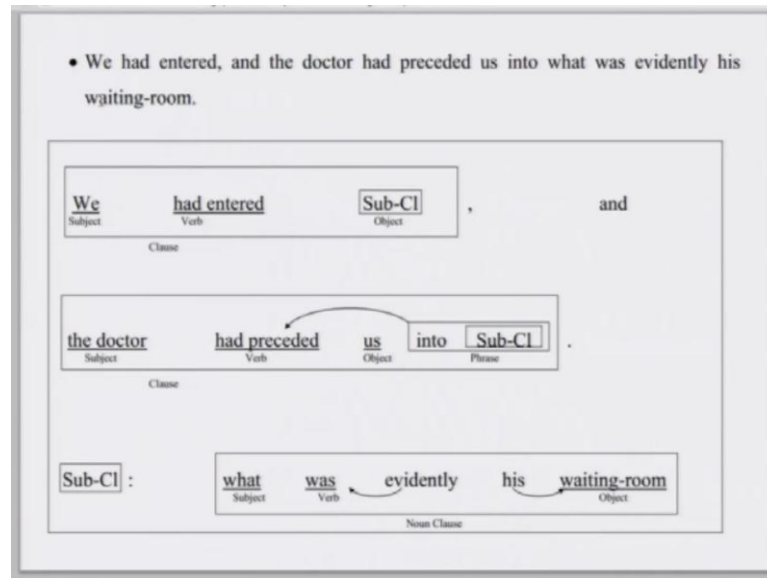
There are many others. Make an additional list.

For this list itself, try adding more phrasal verbs for the root verbs and completing the study by constructing illustrative sentences.

Blackboard Diagrams

And for this list itself, try adding more phrasal verbs for the same root word. In the root word we have not exhausted the phrasal verbs, put some more things and get some more and you should complete this study by constructing some illustrative examples in sentences, illustrative sentences which will use them in the appropriate context. So, we go to our segment on sentence, which is extremely important. We have done a lot of parsing of simple, compound and complex sentences, now we come to the most difficult one, mixed sentences.

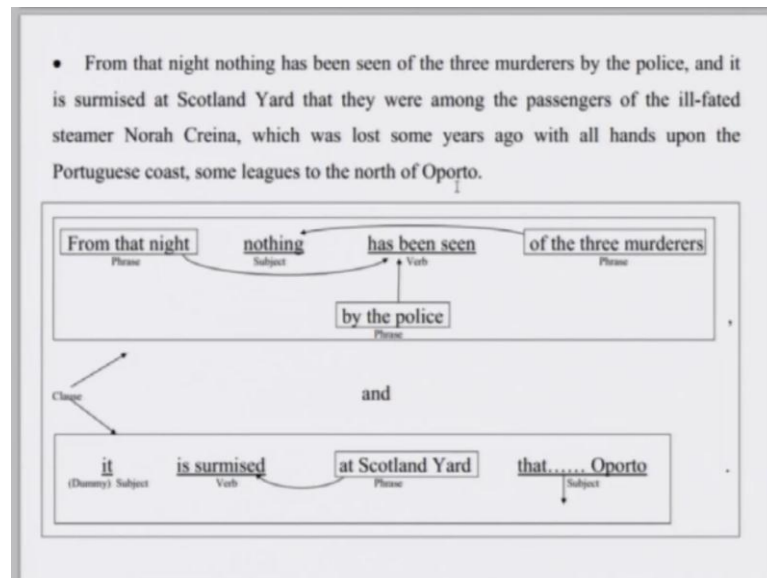
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We had entered and the doctor had preceded us into what was evidently his waiting room. Now, in this the new aspect the funny part of it is that, this subordinate clause what was evidently his waiting room, this is coming in both the other clauses in such a bad manner, that we could not frame it in to the normal style in which we like to frame this parsing examples. So, here we had entered this thing, what was evidently his waiting room and the doctor had preceded us in to the same thing.

So, these are the two coordinating clauses in this, otherwise compound looking sentence we had entered, what was evidently his waiting room and the doctor had preceded us in to it. So, you see for enter you do not need into, so this into is coming only for the second case. So, you enter a place you basically go into it or you come into it. So, here the sub clause is operating like object, had entered the room and here that sub clause with the into together is giving the phrase, which is qualifying preceded and this part is very obvious, subject, verb and object and then things qualifying other things, this part is easy continue.

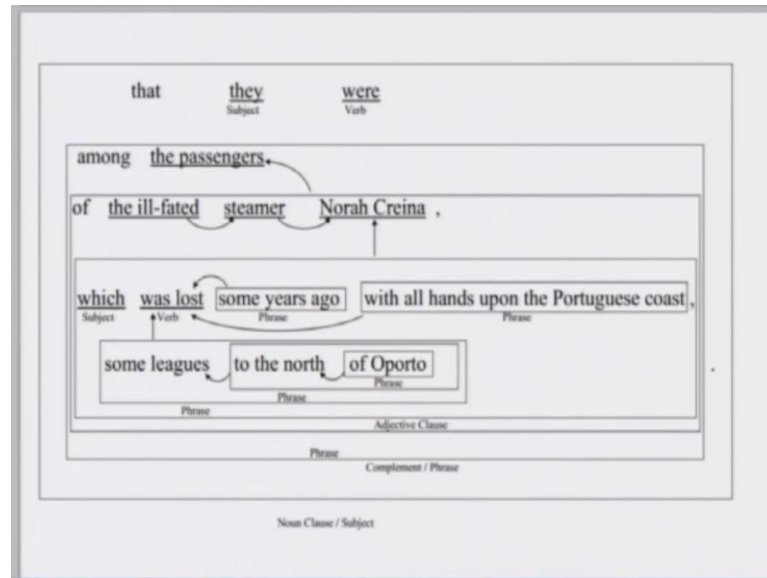
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So, to look at it from outside it looks like a compound sentence. This from to police, then it is surmised onwards till the end another clause connected with this cumulative connected and. So, this is one thing and this is another thing that is being communicated in this sentence. So, let us look at this first, nothing has been seen; this is a skeleton of this part. Nothing qualified by of the three murderers, elaborated it, so this much is the subject, nothing of the three murderers.

Verb is this has been seen and two phrases, two adverb phrases qualify this has been seen, by the police, from that night, simple. And, it is surmised, that etcetera, now you notice what is surmised, not it; it is dummy only. This is surmised, so this huge clause is going to be actually the subject. You could remove that it and put this whole thing here, so that etcetera up to Oporto is surmised. Where at Scotland yard, fine and what is the thing, that has been surmised, the resident.

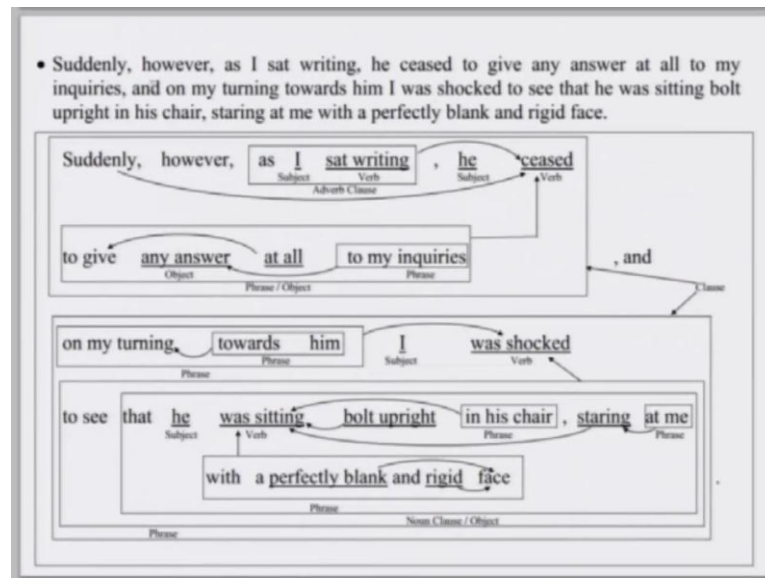
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That huge noun clause is that thing that has been surmised, that they were something compliment and what is that, among the passengers another phrase inside that, so this is a phrase and inside that another phrase of the ill fated steamer Norah Creina. Now, Norah Creina is being you know particularly specified, so that people do not confused to remain the reader, that this is you know that Norah Creina which came in use for such and such reason, which was lost. This is a skeleton part of this adjective clause, which was lost.

Now, lost; when some years ago, in what manner or how, with all hands. Actually this could be broken into two parts with all hands and then, the other one where up on the Portuguese coast and to ever it up on the Portuguese coast, the same thing some leagues to the north of Oporto. Inside this, another phrase another phrase these things come.

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Till this point and the rest, so these are the two main parts of the sentence. So, nominally or externally it is a compound sentence. So, try to understand this, then try to understand and then try to understand this, good enough. So; however, is of course, exterior to the sentence in a way it is connecting it is sense to the previous sentence. The skeleton of the sentence is here. He ceased, act, suddenly and this is one adverb; another adverb is coming from here as I sat writing, this is a clause.

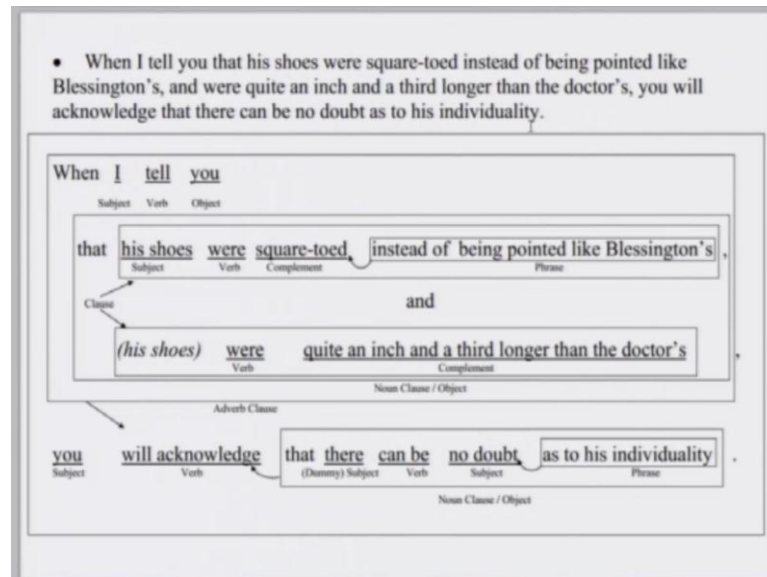
I sat writing could have been any sentence. So, as I sat writing. So, as I this sat writing we have noted this as verb, but you could also say I sat is the actual skeleton and how did I sit, so writing; fifth form qualifying the verb, regular enough. So, one adverb this clause, qualifying ceased; suddenly another and the third one to describe the purpose to give any answer. To give, this give is qualified for that by at all and this answer is qualified for that by to my inquiries.

So, I am not going in to the detail which is adjective and which is adverb, because if it is qualifying a noun, then it is an adjective and if it is qualifying a verb, then it is adverb and it is not important either as long as we understand the meaning correctly, who is qualifying what. And the second thing, in that I was shocked is the main thing and under what second sentences shocked, was shocked on my turning towards him.

So, this turning is... This original verb turn of this turning is actually getting qualified further towards him. On my turning towards him I was shocked and further. Why did I

get shocked, why was I shocked to see something. There is a object of see, that he was sitting. This much is not something very surprising, but how bolt upright; where in his chair and how another answer staring at me, another answer of how with a perfectly blank and rigid face, very rich sentence has a lot of content.

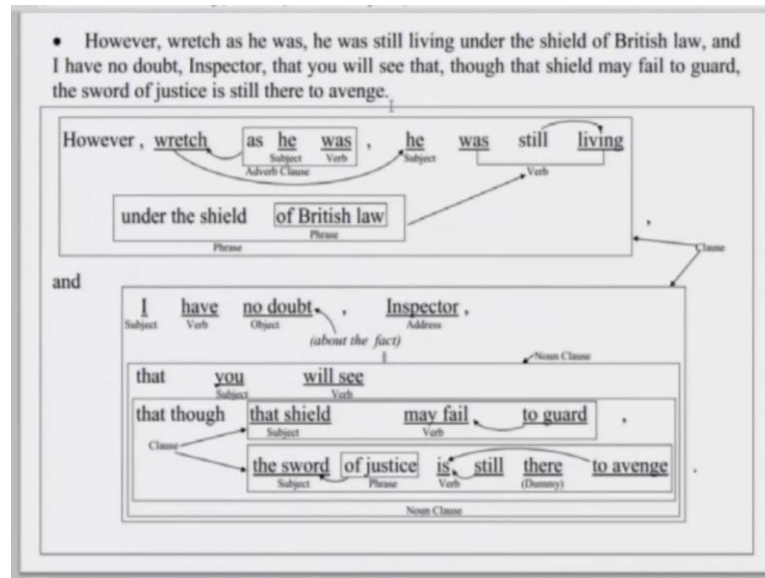
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This sentence is basically you will acknowledge and qualified it a lot of things. You will acknowledge what, that is coming here of course and when that is coming here. So, this is externally a complex sentence with two clauses, one noun clause coming here operating as a object of the verb acknowledge and another giving the time of that or the condition of that. So, this is the bigger one. When I tell you, now this whole thing is the object to tell, when I tell you something that two things.

So, inside this subordinate clause of this subordinate clause you have a compound sentence. So, two things his shoes were square toed with this phrase, qualified with this phrase instead of being pointed like the sentence and his shoes implied in the second part, where quite an inch and a third longer than the doctor's. As you break down, the meaning becomes clear. When I tell you all these things, both of these funny and common things, then you will acknowledge something that there can be no doubt. There dummy subject, no doubt is the actual subject; doubt regarding what as to his individually this fine.

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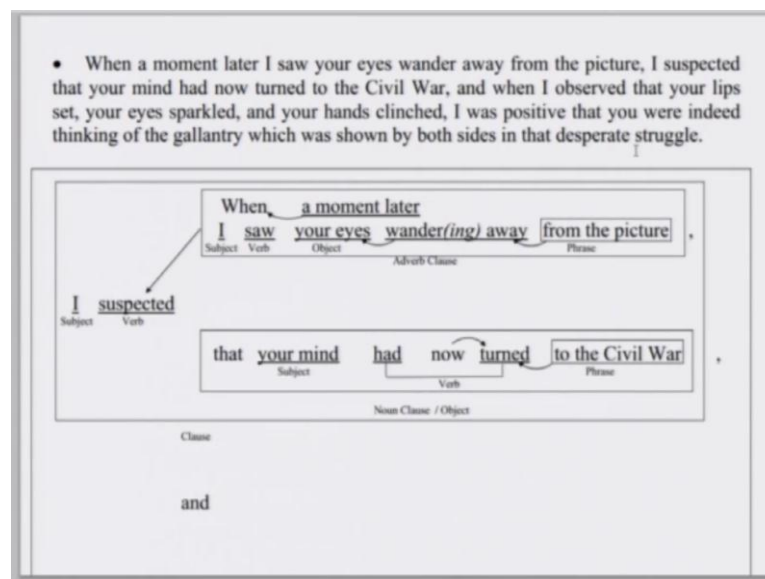
Let us take another example, terrific sentence; let us analyze it. So, there are two clauses joint with a very innocent and. So; however, this however is exterior; however, something and something else and what is the first thing after that; however, whatever is the first thing that is being said in the sentence. He was still living, this is a main part. He, he is being qualified by a quality of that man wretch and wretch, that word is being emphasized by the verb as he was. This is the cost.

Now, then was living still is an adverb and another adverb is where, under the shield of British law. So, this was one statement and then, connected with this author or speaker is telling the inspector, something more. This is what we wanted to tell all along. Inspector is of course, address; main part of the clause here is I have no doubt. Doubt is actually identified or connected with something. Now, here we have inserted this about the fact, because that is the sense.

So, I have no doubt about something and that something is badly coming, this is a typical use. I have no doubt about the fact, what is that fact, that you will see and what the inspector will see, see. The object to that verb see is here, there are two clauses and those two clauses are slightly in opposition that and that opposition is given by this connecting word. This though is connecting these two clauses in opposition to each other, this that is connecting this entire clause to the verb here.

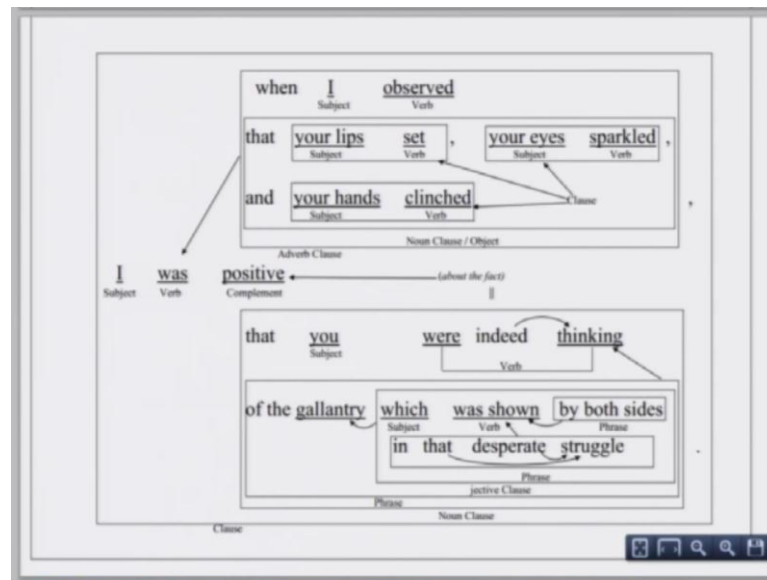
Though that shield may fail to guard subject, verb purpose; the sword of justice is still there to avenge. The sword is a subject, of justice is elaboration, is is a verb that is all actually. This there is actually dummy, whether you call it dummy subject coming later or you call it dummy compliment, because there is nothing to complete, nothing there. Still is an adverb, to avenge is purpose. So, this has quite a bit of complication and one needs to read it a little slowly to appreciate the full import of the sentence.

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The next one which is the last in our examples, so in the first part I suspected is the main thing. I suspected when and what, when a moment later I saw, in this clause this is the main thing. I saw what, your eyes. Eyes in what manner, wander away or wandering away actually, the sense of it, away from the picture. When this happened, then I suspected what that your mind had turned now to the civil war. So, this is one part of communication in this sentence, so one clause and the other part of the communication is here ((Refer Time: 33:44)).

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I suspected and I was positive. I was positive, when; when I observed three things that your lips set your eyes sparkled and your hands clinched. When these many things I observed, then I was positive. Positive about what, about the fact and the fact is coming as this noun comes, that you were indeed thinking. You were thinking, thinking why thinking qualified by indeed. Thinking of what, qualified by this of the gallantry, which gallantry adjective clause, which was shown, shown by both sides in that desperate struggle.

So, meaning in step by step in broken down format becomes clear. Do you know how many clauses are there in this? Do not count phrases just count clauses, I am sure it is more than 10. ((Refer Time: 34:58)) One is this large one and two more here inside, so three here; fourth is this huge one and then five is this big one. Five is this big one, six seven, eight and then ninth is this clause and then ten inside. So, 10 are there, 1, 2, 3 on that side, 4 here, 5, 6, 7, 8 then this 9 and then this 10, so 10 clauses.

There are authors ((Refer Time: 35:48)), who quiet often write 12, 14, 15 they do not have any limits and that comes out as brilliant beautiful composition. You need to appreciate it, you need to praise it, you need to be happy, you need to please with that and that is why you need to break them briefly. Enormously nice things people have written and published, we should read it and appreciate. So, I stop here and we continue tomorrow here with something more on sentences and something more on verbs.