Practical English: Learning and Teaching Prof. Bhaskar Dasgupta Department Of Mechanical Engineering Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

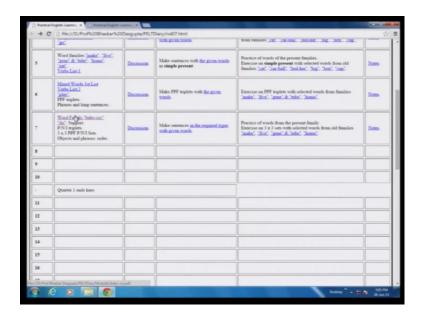
Lecture - 07

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Okay. Good morning, we are back to the course with the second session.

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In this we will introduce one word family joint word family, baby carry.

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Karthik, can you read the first two lines of this.

Student: Any baby body carry costly curry.

Costly, t will be silent;

Student: Costly, curry.

Uh curry.

Student: Curry. Cozy crazy crunchy dirty dusty fatty empty.

Okay. And do not stretch it so much, dirty dusty; dirty dusty crunchy. Yes.

Student: Entry envy filthy folly fully funny fury.

Fury.

Student: Fury glory granny hazy hurry ivy.

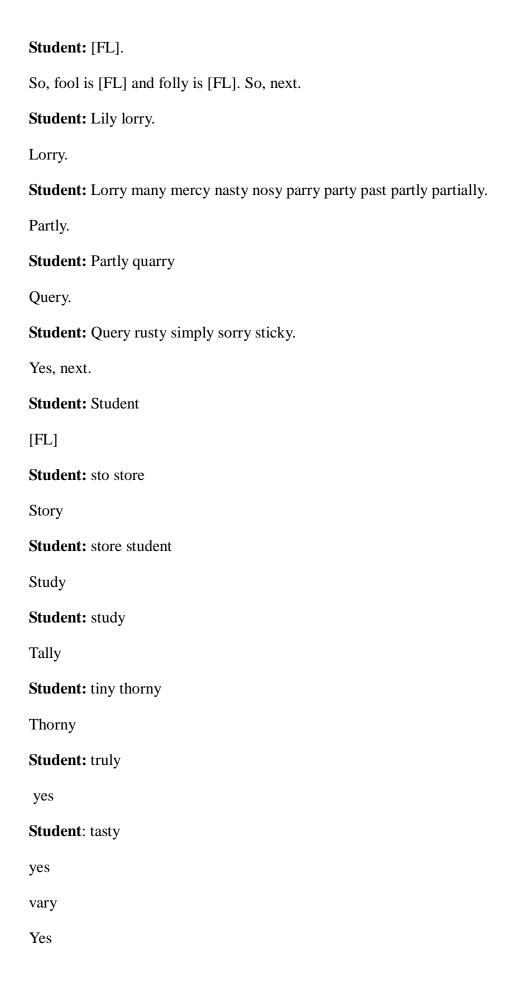
Ivy.

Student: Ivy jolly justly lady.

Yes. This is not folly, this is folly.

Student: Means?

Means, anybody know some meaning of folly? Anybody know some meaning of fool?



Student: very happy

Wavy

Student: Wavy

Ok

Student: worry

Worry

Student: Worry

Worry very wavy worry

Student: by cry dry fry my ply pry shy sly sty try why deny defy

Deny

Student: deny

Defy

Student: defy apply imply reply supply

Ok good.

You have seen that there are two sound patterns of why. One is this here, why is pronounced as e and minor some pattern here why is going to as I. Right? So, these are typical sound patterns of why. Any words you want to quickly pick up the meaning

about. Meaning of?

Student: Jolly.

Happy type, who is very friendly kind. Then it was,

Student: deny

Deny, I ask you for something you say no so, you deny or I tell you that this is the fact so, you tell no this is not the fact. So, you deny.

Student: wavy

Wavy, wavy you know? [FL]. Ok, from wave you have the adjective wavy, something which is wavy. So, the water of the pond is wavy.

Student: query,

Query? Q u e r y, this one question.

Student: Sir, try.

Try to make an effort and make a change. For example, there is a bottle which is difficult to open, you try to open with a little effort you open it.

Student: nasty

Nasty, bad kind of behavior.

Student: Sir vary.

This one you mean, to change. Anything else?

Student: No.

We go back. Now, we come to syntax. For the word this is much enough for the today. In the syntax today we have a very important lesson which is perhaps the most important lesson of this week.

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First sentence is I do. Okay? On it's own it means very little. I do [FL]. But, in a context it will make some sense. For example, I say many people brush their teeth twice a day then, you say I do. That means, you brush your teeth twice a day. Then, sometimes you ask question that sir do you agree. I say, I do. That means I agree. So, in that kind of a situation, in the context it means something. Similarly, we do [FL]. And here is the most

important point that I do not. Do you agree with me, I do not, [FL] [FL]. Do you brush you teeth twice a day, no I do not; [FL] question [FL]. Avrithi, what is this?

Student: you do not kill, [FL].

Fine, we do not beat [FL]

Student: [FL]

[FL]

Student: [FL]

Good.

Student: You do know them,[FL]

Good. Divyansh,

Student: you do know, [FL]

[FL]

Student: yes

What is wrong in this?

Student: (Refer Time: 06:52)

I could have said you know.

Student: Yeah

[FL]. You do know [FL]?

Student: [FL].

[FL]. So, do is called emphasis. So, you do know is equivalent to you know suddenly. I

am putting an emphasis on that. Next.

Student: you do not sing, [FL]

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[FL]. Do you read books?
Student: [FL]
Right. [FL]. Shashank,
Student: Mary does.
What is the meaning of this?
Student: marry [FL]
[FL]
Student: [FL]
[FL]. Do you read books?
Student: yes, I read.
[FL] [FL] Mary does. [FL]
Student: Mary [FL]
Mary [FL]. Next,
Student: Mary and bill do [FL]
Good, good. Akshath, next
Student: the child does not [FL]
[FL], next
Student: the dog does not, [FL]
[FL]
Student: they do not find fun in books, [FL]
[FL]. Karthi,
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Student: does it bark [FL]

[FL], does it bark? [FL]

Student: does she live dog?

Dogs, does she love dogs?

Student: [FL]

[Fl]. Next, Avrithi.

Student: do they play together [FL]

good [FL]

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Jou do not sing. —

Do you read books? —

Mary does. Mary and Bill do.

The child does not. They do not find

The dog does not. fun in books.

Does it bark? Do they play

Does she love dogs? together?

Do you peopledance?

I do not dance.

My brother does. His friends do.

Do you not dance?

No, I do not.

Avrithi

Student: do you people dance? [FL]

[FL], Divyash [FL]

Student: I do not dance, [FL]

[FL]

Student: my brother does, [FL]

Good

Student: his friends do.

his friends do.

Student: his friends do [FL]

Good, next.

Student: do you not dance, [FL]

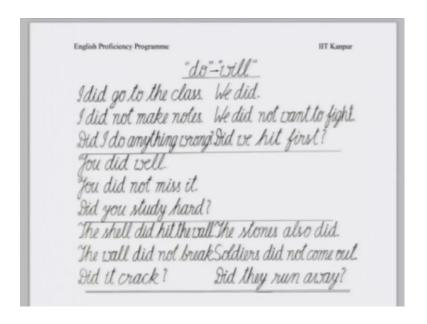
So, do you dance or do you not dance. What is the difference between the two?

Student: [FL]

[FL]. So, there is a [FL]. But, when you ask do you dance, it is a playing position. You are just making it query to find out something. On the other hand, do you not dance? In that expectation is, I think you dance; no. So, that is idea. note do you not dance [FL] you know I do not [FL] question [FL] make note how what is happening here Mary reads books. So, when you make Mary does then the way leads come similarly does comes want because Mary's alone the child leads [FL] verb do helps main framing negative sentences and interrogative sentences and make note when that the think happen then you say they do not find fun in books he finds fun in books he does not find fun in books do by making the negative you will put a dog and whatever change in the form of the verb is needed that will be taken by doo and the original verb comes free by example child does not the child reads the child does not read, read is back in original form a to the not come as reads in the negative sentence. So, that is one point to remember it bark the dog bark does it bark. So, that barks in a come in a barks in are come dies it bark. So, there barks will not come bark will come and the job of changing according to the situation will be taking by the help in verb do. So, the do comes in a change for does and in that case the original verb comes in the original form main word helps in the original form. So, does it bark does it barks [FL] does it barks [FL] does she love dogs love is in original form not loves she loves dogs [FL] love [FL] do [FL] does [FL] loves [FL] original [FL] remember these many people make mistake here make note that the her do

this typically appearing in order to make negative sentences and inter way sentences to help the make word and fro positive sentences you do not need it you simple say you know, but then when still put it you do know she does now she does sing she does love dogs then you are putting a imposes and speaking who id stress the word. So, and does in that case you do know, but in the writing you do not having any word to stress like that, that word to coming there at all tells that there is an, there is a stress.

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Karthik, what is this I did go to the class ah it is not question added to do the class and the long in the sentence did, what do we honor? I go to the class in past, I went to the class, that do we longer and this had imposes I did go to the class [FL] next I did not make notes [FL] next sentence, did I do anything wrong? [FL] did I do anything wrong by? So, easy the structure I went to the class [FL] I did go to the class, I did not make the notes. The not did between the helping word and the main word in the question did I do anything wrong I did between is did and the main word you see here in this sentence both the main word and the supporting word are do or did this is the past one and this is do itself [FL] make note of one more point that in our c, cl common local language Hindi we [FL] in this kind of questions [FL] in Hindi we put that [FL], but in English that part will not that what will not come in Hindi [FL] in English work does not come, but it is a question that is signified that is indicated by the change of order of a words and did I do anything wrong.

So, in teaching it is with the tone and in writing it is with the question mark that is stress the point that is a question, but even without that here we that tone in speech and even without the question mark it writing the change of order of the worlds any way has that information that is the question now here, Sansath we did [FL] next we did not want to fight [FL] next, did we hit first? [FL] Divyash you did well [FL] you did not miss it [FL] good next did you study hard [FL] good next Avrithi the shall did hit the wall the [other language] the shall did hit the wall [FL] next here the stones also did [FL] the wall did not break [FL] the wall did not break [FL] did it creak [FL] next Divyash soldiers did not come out soldier [FL] [FL] good [FL] shall a sentences [FL] or helping word do [FL] past tense [FL] main word [FL] past [FL] the wall go negative may the wall did not break [FL] past tense [FL] make note of this point [FL] do [FL] past tense [FL] positive may do [FL] the wall [FL] how do you remember theses of course, if your English is good then you do not need to remember it on the other hand if you make frequent mistakes on this that is in main value put that s or main value past then remember it like this. So, it is coming here to help coming word.

So, when you go to the station alone then you all the time if you go with the servant then who will have the servant the servant is guide the suitcase. So, the helping verb guides the suitcase whatever trouble is there the helping verb take the trouble the main verb will go free. So, whenever there is a helping word helping word will take the trouble main verb will go free remember that in future anything is easy.

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I will stay awake. We will do our work.

I will not sleep. We will not slop.

Shall I take lea? Will we get a prize?

You will live here.

You will not go.

Will you?

The dog will bark. They will go back.

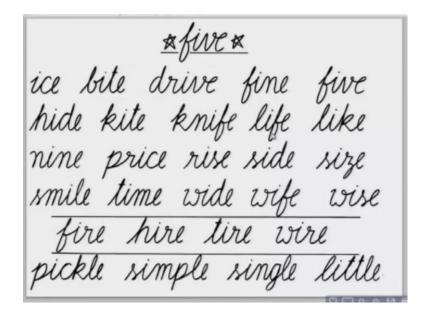
It will not bite. Ram and Seeta will not.

Will he run away? Will people stop her?

Just you will put a will here before the main work Karthi. I will stay awake [FL] [FL] I will not sleep [FL] next shall I take tea [FL] next Sasang we will do our work [FL] we will not stop [FL] stop we will not stop [FL] will we get a prize [FL] Sason you will live here live here [FL] you will live here [FL] next you will not go [FL] question [FL] you will not go [FL] you will not go [FL] will you [FL] next question the dog will bark they will go back uh the dog will bark [FL] it will not bite [FL] next will he run away [FL] good, Avrithi they will be go back [FL] ram and Seeta, will not ram and Seeta [FL] will people stop her [FL] will people stop her [FL] do people stop her [FL] did people stop here [FL] [FL] will people stop her [FL] now earlier we studied something like a triplet present past future now you have got other idea triplets positive negative intermediate I like books I do not like books you are like books you play football you do not play football I like do you like football I like Sasang [FL] I play hockey, I do not play hockey, will I do, do I play hockey, fine I play hockey I do not play hockey. Why play hockey? Akshanth [FL] I played hockey good, I did not played hockey, I did not play, I did not play hockey suitcase [FL] I did not play hockey, did I play hockey? Did I play hockey? Karthi future [FL] I will played hockey I will play I will play hockey negative [FL] I will do not play hockey I will not I will not played hockey [FL] will I play hockey will I play hockey.

Avrithi another triplet I know go to the party I will go to the party beautiful I will not going to the party I will not go to the party will I go to do I go to will I go to the will I go to the party [FL] did I go to the party [FL] I went to the party I [FL] I do I will not I did not I did not when to the I did not go I did not go to the party did I go to the party good. Sasung present [FL] present I am in party I go to the party I go to the party I do not go to the party do I go to the party I go to the party do I go to the party good, no you can talk of a p, p, f present, past, future tribe that ands the positive negative interactive trick that if you organize one triplet like this and the tribe that below that other tribe that below that. Then will find that particular you will get one triplet like this and the triplet like this if you organize present, past, future then you will see positive negative interrogative. So, you can make a block of three by three nine times at some such let us make some

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Take a word wise [FL] wise is not a like Akshanth which like make a triplet I like ball I like I like eat banana I like to eat banana I do not like to eat banana I do not like eat banana I do not like eat bananas [FL] I like to eat bananas I do not like eat bananas do I eat to like bananas good a [FL] Sasang [FL] he like to eat bananas he does not like to eat bananas does he like to eat bananas [FL] past [FL] he like bananas he likes he likes bananas [FL] he likes bananas he like [FL] he like he like bananas he did not like bananas does he like did he did he like bananas positive like [FL] negative [FL] like [FL] right [FL] will he like bananas will not [FL] he will like bananas he will not like bananas will he like bananas beautiful.

So, today we are not calling you to the board because did not have the time in hand you have less time. So, we run some practice with recent words also mercy you know the meaning of mercy [FL] make a sentence in mercy is you. So, mercy on the [FL] should be. So, mercy on the poor should be. So, mercy on the poor [FL] should be. So, mercy on the poor [FL] should be not. So, mercy to the poor [FL] it will make a sensible meaning. So, [FL] positive [FL] negative [FL] do not like to play football [FL] [FL] do you not like to play football [FL] you like and I want to come from do you not like the answer that I expecting is I like. So, that is answer I am expecting. So, in that case make the note where the not should wait her many people make mistake people to the not somewhere of this do you not like do subject not main verb do subject not main verb. So, negative question [FL] subject [FL] main verb [FL] sir I ask whether you could labor at on the

using do not and do that way we oh yes just take the reference come here the child does not whatever the child does not.

So, it is right is right is speech in writing typically it is not difficult for it why do write you guy the child does not when you speed you can say the child does not they do not find fun in books by speaking you can say they do not find fun in books in two situations you will find do not in printed books in printed matter one it is part of the dialogue when it will be inverted comma that is somebody say it is. So, you are reporting the speech directly. So, in direct narration within the dialogue when you find that then it will be do not because that is part of the speech the second situation per you will find do not written in print is where the author is trying to you. So, the author is trying to tell a story or a which is she is telling in a very you know goes trivial tone she is telling you [FL]. So, in that tone is some piece is return. So, there you will find do not, but in formal witting it should be do not of course, there is a third way you can find that is author does not know this rule and write forever he think. So, that was but that is not the correct way to do thing, but now a days people are anything return liberal anything else we stop here.

Thank you. .

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