

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week – 11
Lecture – 56
Punctuation (Continued...)

Hello friends. So, continuing from where we started. So, this is going to be last lecture for week 11 and your grammar. After that we will be starting with our revision that is our week 12. So, revision in week 12 a couple of new items may crop up now and then, but you not worry too much about that, next week we are going to just go through couple of things that we have been doing so far.

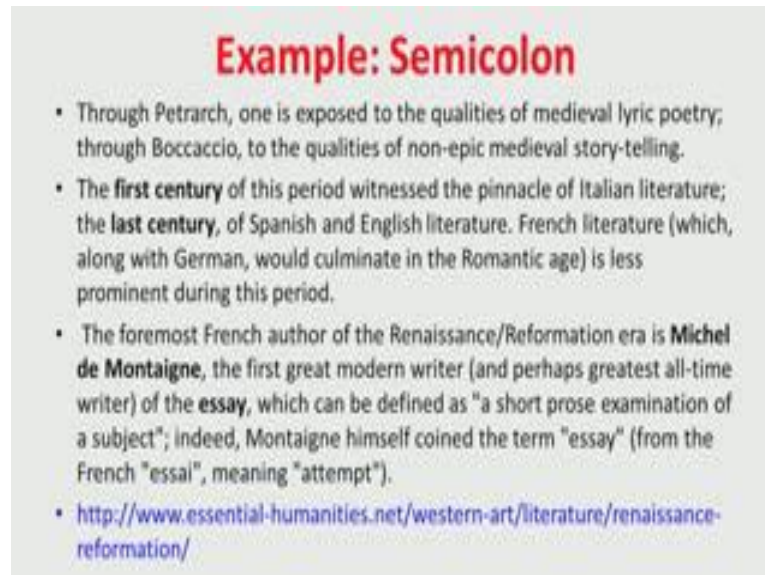
So, this is punctuation continued where we stopped last time. I am going to do semicolon as you might recall we have already done colons. So, semicolon look a dot and a comma capital letters. So, just do not think this is A or A is any symbol for capital. I am just giving you as an example like that A as in capital like capital letters ellipses parenthesis and brackets. So, this is going to be the items for today's discussion. So, when do we use semicolons? We use semicolons between independent clauses, you do remember your clauses independent clauses are those clauses that make sense by themselves, they are not dependent on the main clause. Two clauses each having distinct identities, so independent clauses, and when a coordinating conjunction is omitted and, or, but, therefore, these are removed instead we use a semicolon mark. Most commonly the semicolon is used between 2 independent, clauses that stand alone as separate sentences.

And what do we omit? Let us revise for and nor, but or yet. So, these are omitted, technically the semicolon could be replaced with a full stop. Since each independent clauses is a complete sentence here the semicolon; however, emphasizes the connection between the 2 clauses. We can use conjunction, we can use a full stop, but the semicolon is used to emphasize the connection between the 2 clauses that is the relevance. We also use a semicolon between independent clauses linked by a transitional expression.

The semicolon is also used between 2 independent clauses; remember I repeat linked by a transitional expression, for example, accordingly, consequently, for example, nevertheless, so thus. For example, heavy rainfall continues to fall, semicolon

consequently. All roads have been blocked. So, consequently is a transitional expression we are linking we are using semicolon to link the 2 clauses.

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Example: Semicolon

- Through Petrarch, one is exposed to the qualities of medieval lyric poetry; through Boccaccio, to the qualities of non-epic medieval story-telling.
- The **first century** of this period witnessed the pinnacle of Italian literature; the **last century**, of Spanish and English literature. French literature (which, along with German, would culminate in the Romantic age) is less prominent during this period.
- The foremost French author of the Renaissance/Reformation era is **Michel de Montaigne**, the first great modern writer (and perhaps greatest all-time writer) of the **essay**, which can be defined as "a short prose examination of a subject"; indeed, Montaigne himself coined the term "essay" (from the French "essai", meaning "attempt").
- <http://www.essential-humanities.net/western-art/literature/renaissance-reformation/>

Look at this slide and look at the examples of a semicolon in different situations. Through Petrarch one is exposed to the qualities of medieval lyric poetry, semicolon through Boccaccio to the qualities of non-epic medieval story telling. See these are the kinds of sentences that may appear for correction also we have done plenty of correct the following sentence of similar nature. See how semicolon is used how subject verb agreement takes, place how parallelism is achieved through Petrarch through Boccaccio and see how comma is used. Sometimes the paper setters may just remove a comma and give you multiple choices which one is the best choice you have to be attentive to that.

So, 2 clauses of independent equally stretched linked together with a semicolon. There could have been a full stop, but we are trying to emphasize the connection between the 2 clauses therefore, semicolon. Next sentence the first century of this period witnessed the pinnacle of Italian literature semicolon, the last century of Spanish and English literature French literature which along the with German would culminate in the romantic age is less prominent during this period interesting sentence, look at the semicolon first. First century last century. So, look at the parallelism the connection there is a link between the 2 sentences. Full stop would make it very monotonous, but semicolon makes it more elegant. And I also want to draw your attention to the second part of this sentence or this

passage French literature an in parenthesis, which along with German would culminate in the romantic age is less prominent during this period.

Now, even if you say French literature is less prominent during this period, the sentence is perfectly grammatically correct. The information given in parenthesis is just adding something. You can very comfortably remove it that is the function of a parenthesis we are going to discuss that also. So, pay attention to that.

Next one the foremost author of the renaissance slash reformation era now again pay attention to slash, renaissance and a reformation era that is how we use a slash. Now do not overdo slashes do not over do any punctuation mark. The hallmark of a good writing elegant writing is to use a variety of punctuation marks and a variety of sentences, simple compound complex. Every sentence need not run like this.

Sometimes the beauty of simple sentences also has much to offer a much to appreciate so, but there should be a mix. So, coming back to this, the foremost French author of the renaissance slash reformation era is Michel de Montaigne the great modern writer and perhaps greatest all time writer. So, this may be the writer's opinion and therefore, the information in parenthesis of the easy, which can be defined as a short prose examination of a subject semicolon, indeed is the is a transitional expression, Montaigne himself coined the term essay from the French *essai* meaning attempt.

Now, the information written given in parenthesis can be eliminated, but adds so much value. But do not over do this it needs or it requires a higher order writer to use parenthesis so, effectively. I am just drawing your attention to how these things are done. And also look at the way inverted commas are used throughout this last passage, so short prose examination of a subject, when do we use this inverted comma. We are going to do that also. I have not written here, but I am going to do inverted commas also with you. So, this is when we define something when we quote something and coin the term essay, if you remove essay I mean if you remove the inverted commas from essay here then it would look very odd and confusing, what is the writer trying to tell you, but the term essay.

Therefore, in inverted commas from the word from French word *essai* meaning attempt. So, all these foreign language word given in inverted commas you can also use italics and meaning attempt. So, attempt is also because it is a meaning given. Meaning attempt

means if you delete the inverted commas, again it will add to your confusion the meaning would not come through it itself inverted commas are so important here. So, quote.

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Example: Semicolon & colon

- Throughout history, it has repeatedly found itself in the right place at the right time: English-speaking Britain was the leading colonial nation in the 17th and 18th Century, as well as the leader of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th Century; in the late 19th and 20th Century, English-speaking America was the leading economic power, and was also at the forefront of the electronic and digital revolution of the late 20th Century.
- <http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/>

Look at this example now, look at the slide here example of a mix of semicolon and colon in the same sentence, look at the way these things are done. Throughout the history comma it has repeatedly found it itself in the right place at the right time and see the colon, English speaking Britain was the leading colonial nation in the 17th and 18th century as well as the leader of the industrial revolution in the 19th century, so inverted semicolon.

In the late 19th and 20th century English speaking America was the leading economic power and was also the forefront of the electronic and digital revolution of the late 20th century. So, we are talking about the English, it here refers to English speaking Britain was the most important. So, it is an example why English so important, how come English come to dominate the global scene. So, it has given some elaboration, therefore, the use of colon, but if you look at semicolon, why? So, semicolon is here it is used to express 2 independent clauses.

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Exercise: Insert a semicolon

- Although he became one of the most famous figures in English history, Oliver Cromwell began life as an ordinary country gentleman when the English Civil War broke out in 1642, he was a middle-aged father of five children with no military training.
- Cromwell began his Irish offensive with a massacre of the combined forces of the Catholic Confederates and the Protestant Royalists at Drogheda (September 1649) the following month the town of Wexford, base of the Irish navy, met a similar fate.
- <http://www.history.com/topics/british-history/oliver-cromwell>

Now, look at this slide and read the exercise. Your exercise is to insert a semicolon. Look at it I will read it for you. Although he became one of the most famous figures in English history comma, Oliver Cromwell began life as an ordinary country gentleman when the English civil war broke out in 1642, he was a middle aged father of 5 children with no military training. And second one Cromwell began his Irish offensive with a massacre of the combined forces of the catholic confederates and the protestant royalists at Drogheda September 1649 look at the way dates are done only month and year, so no comma and in bracket for extra information and parenthesis. The following month the town of Wexford base of the Irish navy met a similar fate. So, semicolon go through it.

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Answer

- Although he became one of the most famous figures in English history, Oliver Cromwell began life as an ordinary country gentleman; when the English Civil War broke out in 1642, he was a middle-aged father of five children with no military training.
- Cromwell began his Irish offensive with a massacre of the combined forces of the Catholic Confederates and the Protestant Royalists at Drogheda (September 1649); the following month the town of Wexford, base of the Irish navy, met a similar fate.

And here is the answer, semicolon after gentlemen. Although he became one of the most important famous figures in Oliver Cromwell began life as an ordinary English country gentleman; so, this is one sentence by it itself when the English civil war broke out in this he was a middle aged father of, So, look at the appropriacy of the semicolon. And the next one Cromwell began his Irish offensive with a massacre of this and the protestant and this at the end of this September 1649 semicolon, a clear indication that 2 independent sentences. The following month the town of Wexford base of the Irish navy met a similar fate.

Now, from here we move on to do parenthesis. Parenthesis always used in pairs. You allow to provide additional information as we have just seen in a couple of sentences here. The parenthetical material might be a single word. It can be a fragment or multiple complete sentence. Yeah it should not be remember. Now you have to be an extremely competent writer of the English language to use parenthesis. And Secondly, you should always remember that the material given in the parenthesis is not grammatically integral to the surrounding sentence, look at the example here.

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- Correct: The minister (and his family) was accused of corruption.
- Incorrect: The minister (and his family) were accused of corruption.

Look at the slide. The minister and his family was accused of corruption. So, see what does the verb agree with, who or which subject does the verb agree with. The minister therefore, singular you are not saying minister and his family or the minister and his family were accused. Second sentence the minister bracket or parenthesis and his family were accused of corruption.

Grammatically the material given in parenthesis is not counted, is not integral. The verb must always agree with the main material not the parenthetical material. Also remember when a parenthetical sentence stands on his own the closing punctuation mark for the sentence is placed inside the closing parenthesis. If a complete sentence, is given in parenthesis, the closing punctuation mark for that sentence is placed inside the closing parenthesis look at the example here.

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Example: Paratheses

- King was born Michael Luther King in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929 — one of the three children of Martin Luther King Sr., pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, and Alberta (Williams) King, a former schoolteacher. (He was renamed "Martin" when he was about 6 years old.)

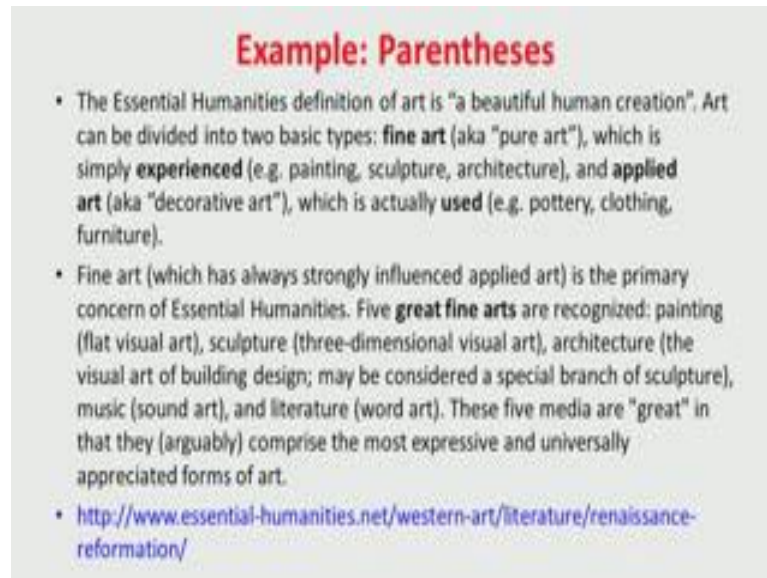
King was born is, we have done this sentence the other day, but I am now I am going to do it in another context. So, look at the way parenthesis has been done. And punctuation mark has been done within parenthesis. King was born Michael Luther King in Atlanta on January 15 1929. Look at the way comma is done; dash one of the 3 children of the Martin Luther King senior pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church and Alberta and in bracket Williams King. So, that is the mothers name maiden name perhaps, but not very important, therefore, in parenthesis.

A former school teacher and then some additional information, he was renamed Martin and Martin in inverted commas, he was renamed Martin without inverted commas confusion with Martin you know he was renamed what Martin when he was about 6 years old. And it is a complete independent sentence more information in parenthesis, full stop within the closing parenthesis.

So, remember the rule now when a complete sentence occurs in parenthesis, in the middle of a larger sentence. It should neither be capitalized nor end with a full stop. Though a question mark or exclamation point is acceptable you should also remember the distinction between brackets and parenthesis. Parenthesis are round and brackets are square. You need know more about these then there is lots of material available in books which are only on punctuations. You can also consult certain websites, but please go to very standard websites. Whatever you use squares or round brackets be consistent. Do

not use one at one place and the other at another place unless and until you are very confident about the distinction between the 2. The same rule as I stated yesterday or the other day about using abbreviations, whether you put M.A masters of arts with a m dot or a m full stop, a full stop or MA without it. Does not matter as long as you are consistent throughout.

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Example: Parentheses

- The Essential Humanities definition of art is "a beautiful human creation". Art can be divided into two basic types: **fine art** (aka "pure art"), which is simply **experienced** (e.g. painting, sculpture, architecture), and **applied art** (aka "decorative art"), which is actually **used** (e.g. pottery, clothing, furniture).
- Fine art (which has always strongly influenced applied art) is the primary concern of Essential Humanities. Five **great fine arts** are recognized: painting (flat visual art), sculpture (three-dimensional visual art), architecture (the visual art of building design; may be considered a special branch of sculpture), music (sound art), and literature (word art). These five media are "great" in that they (arguably) comprise the most expressive and universally appreciated forms of art.
- <http://www.essential-humanities.net/western-art/literature/renaissance-reformation/>

Look at an example of parenthesis again. The essential humanities definition of art is a beautiful human creation inverted commas. Art can be divided into 2 basic types fine arts also known as this is an abbreviation pure art, which is simply experienced example painting sculpture architecture and applied art also known as decorative art which is actually used example pottery clothing furniture. So, in bracket, experienced and used and applied. So, look at the way the inverted commas are used and examples are used and abbreviations as well as parenthetical material.

Fine art, which are always strongly influence applied art. Now see fine art and the subject agrees with fine art is the primary concern of essential humanities, 5 great fine arts are recognized look at the way colon is used now painting sculpture. So, it is a list paintings sculpture architecture visual art of building design and look at the parenthetical material. Now painting flat visual arts sculpture 3 dimensional visual art architecture the visual art of building design may be and then look at the semi colon again. So, joining together of coordinate clause.

If you remove the semicolon you can say and may be considered a special branch of sculpture music and literature, but instead of that we use a semicolon it gives more variety and these 5 media are great, quote unquote in that they are arguably now this is a very higher order writing arguably. Now what is the writer saying when they say arguably I may this may be my position, but perhaps you do not agree with me. So, therefore, arguably, you may want to argue with me on this. So, there, so I agree, but this is my opinion. Comprise the most expressive, the most expressive and universally appreciated forms of art. Go through this passage and see how punctuations are used with such variety, with great variety.

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Exercise: Insert parentheses

- Although many different styles are encompassed by the term, there are certain underlying principles that define modernist art: A rejection of history and conservative values such as realistic depiction of subjects; innovation and experimentation with form the shapes, colours and lines that make up the work with a tendency to abstraction; and an emphasis on materials, techniques and processes.
- <http://www.tate.org.uk/learn/online-resources/glossary/m/modernism>

Now, here is your exercise. I want you to insert parenthesis, wherever you think appropriate. Although, many different styles are encompassed by the term, there are certain underlying principles that define modernist art, colon. A rejection of history and conservative values such as realistic depiction of subjects, semicolon. Innovation and experimentation with form the shapes which form the shapes color with form the shapes and lines that make up the work with a tendency to abstraction, semicolon. And an emphasis on materials techniques and processes which information do you think should go in parenthesis.

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Answer

- Although many different styles are encompassed by the term, there are certain underlying principles that define modernist art: A rejection of history and conservative values (such as realistic depiction of subjects); innovation and experimentation with form (the shapes, colours and lines that make up the work) with a tendency to abstraction; and an emphasis on materials, techniques and processes.

And here is your answer although many different styles are encompassed by the term there are certain underlying principles that define modernist art. A list is given now. A rejection of therefore, the colon please pay attention, a rejection of history and conservative values, such as realistic depiction of subjects' semicolon innovation and so, look at parenthesis such as examples are given therefore, parenthesis innovation and experimentation with form and what aspects of form the shapes colors and lines that make up the work with a tendency to abstraction semicolon, and an emphasis on materials techniques and processes. Now see there are so, many commas and parenthesis semicolon make sense here. Why in order to make the sentence more readable.

Please note it is an entire sentence running because there is no full stop anywhere. So, you cannot just use a comma all over the place. So, therefore, semicolon makes it more readable and grammatically more structured and acceptable.

From there we move on to capital letters. And remember I am just revising, but you look at your Ren and Martin grammar book. Capital letters are used for the first letter of people's names there may be exceptions when people do not want to their names to be used in capital letters for example, the great poet E E Cummings. He always used lower caps or bell hooks who uses lower caps to denote the name, but not all not everybody does that. For the first letters of people's names capitals, their second names capital, proper nouns, countries, names of countries, continents, states, cities, paintings, books,

monuments, important events, newspapers, magazines, journals, wars, films, awards, abbreviations, beginning of a new sentence, all demand capital letters now look at this sentence.

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Example: Capital letters

- Any number of historic moments in the civil-rights struggle have been used to identify Martin Luther King, Jr. — prime mover of the Montgomery bus boycott, keynote speaker at the March on Washington, youngest Nobel Peace Prize laureate. King was born Michael Luther King in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929 — one of the three children of Martin Luther King Sr., pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, and Alberta (Williams) King, a former schoolteacher.

Look at this passage. And you observe the capitalization any number of historic moments in the civil rights struggle have been used to identify Martin Luther King comma junior. So, see even junior is used in capitals, Jr. Mixed capitals prime mover of the Montgomery bus boycott. It is an event keynote speaker at the march on Washington event, youngest Nobel Peace Prize laureate, award. King was born Michael Luther King in Atlanta one of the 3 children of the Martin Luther King senior pastor of Ebenezer. So, place name of a church, Baptist Church and Alberta Williams King. So, school teacher may not be in capital letters. It is a common noun, but names phrases and events in all in capital letters at the beginning of every new sentence capital letters.

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Examples: Capital letters

- King's *It* is all about slow dread — specifically the slow, lingering nightmares that frighten children.
- Walk in the footsteps of your Neolithic ancestors at Stonehenge – one of the wonders of the world and the best-known prehistoric monument in Europe.
- Picasso actively created works of Cubist art for around ten years. Within this time span, his Cubist style subtly evolved from Analytical Cubism (1907-1912) to Synthetic Cubism (1913-191

Now, look at this again. Another King Steven King, King's look at the use of apostrophe because I am going to do apostrophe also with you Kings it. So, it is in italics because it is a title of a novel when you say *Gone with the Wind*, *Cast Away*, *Forest Gump* or all these are names, proper nouns. So, you have to use them in italics while writing you cannot use italics, I mean, while writing in hand. So, you use inverted commas. So, Kings it is all about slow dread. And look at dash here specifically the slow lingering nightmares that frighten children, so proper noun and title of a novel second.

Sentence walk in the footsteps of your Neolithic ancestors, Neolithic certain age in history therefore, so, renaissance reformation Neolithic the all the Paleolithic. So, these are denoting something an important event in history capital letters at Stonehenge place one of the wonders of world and the best known prehistoric monument in Europe. The next one Picasso actively created works of cubist. So, name of a style of painting art for around 10 years. Within this a time span his cubist style subtly evolved from analytical cubism to synthetic cubism. So, names of certain styles, therefore, in capitals.

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Example: Capital letters

- A watershed moment for the development of Cubism was the posthumous retrospective of Paul Cézanne's work at the Salon d'Automne in 1907. Cézanne's use of generic forms to simplify nature was incredibly influential to both Picasso and Braque. In the previous year, Picasso was also introduced to non-Western art: seeing Iberian art in Spain, and African-influenced art by Matisse, and at the Trocadero anthropological museum. What drew Picasso to these artistic traditions was their use of an abstract or simplified representation of the human body rather than the naturalistic forms of the European Renaissance tradition.

Again look at this. A watershed moment for the development of cubism was the posthumous retrospective of Paul Cezanne work at the Salon d'Automne in 1907, Cezanne use of generic forms to simplify nature was incredibly influential to both Picasso and Braque. In the previous year comma Picasso was also introduced to nonwestern art seeing Iberian art in Spain and African influenced art by Matisse and at the Trocadero anthropological museum. So, these are the lists that Picasso was introduced to and therefore, influences on Picasso art. Picasso by the way is a great modern art artist you know great artist painter of modernist period. He was from Spain what drew Picasso to these artistic traditions was their use of an abstract or simplified representation of the human body, rather than the naturalistic forms of the and look at the capital again European Renaissance tradition. So, a tradition a style, therefore in capital, Europe always in capital.

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Example: Capital letters

- **REFERENCES:**
- Museum of Modern Art(2014). *Cubism*.
- Miami Dade College (2014). *Cubism: A New Vision*.
- Rewald, S. (2000). *Cubism*.

Look at this slide example of capital letters references under references. So, when you are quoting citing and referring to books or any. So, museum of modern art Cubism a book Miami Dade College. Cubism a new vision is a book and a book by someone called Rewald S, so S Rewald, so cubism. So, title of the book and proper nouns, names of people, names of museums in capital, names of college in capitals.

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Exercise: Capital letters

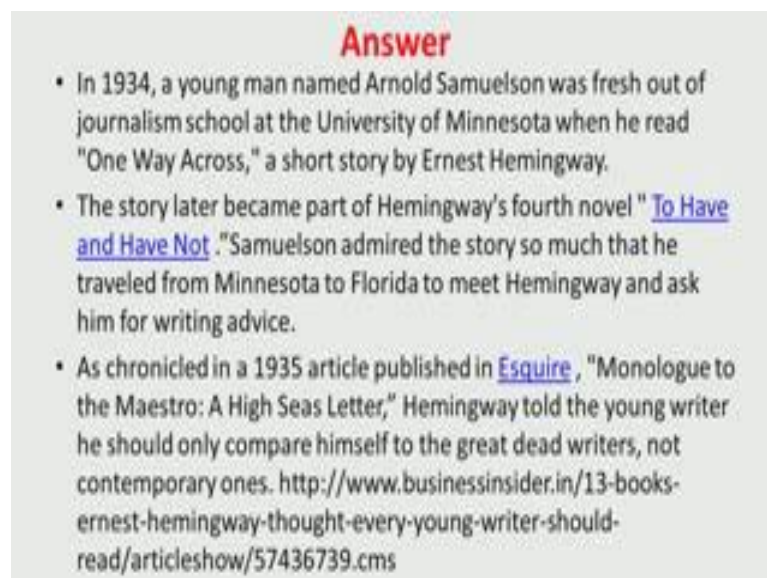
- In 1934, a young man named Arnold Samuelson was fresh out of journalism school at the university of minnesota when he read "one way across," a short story by Ernest Hemingway.
- The story later became part of Hemingway's fourth novel "[to have and Have not](#)." Samuelson admired the story so much that he traveled from minnesota to florida to meet Hemingway and ask him for writing advice.
- As chronicled in a 1935 article published in [esquire](#) , "monologue to the maestro: a high seas letter, Hemingway told the young writer he should only compare himself to the great dead writers, not contemporary ones.

Look at this slide now this is your exercise. I want you to insert capital letters wherever necessary. Go through the passage in 1934 a man named Arnold Samuelson was fresh

out of journalism school at the University of Minnesota, when he read “one way across,” a short story by Ernest Hemingway. The story later became a part of Hemingway’s fourth novel” to have and have not.” the quotation should be on towards to facing towards t not novels l. Samuelsson admired the story so much that he travelled from Minnesota to Florida to meet Hemingway and ask him for writing advice.

As chronicled in a 1935 article published in esquire, “monologue to the maestro: a high seas letter, Hemingway told, and there should be a close inverted comma after letter. Hemingway told the young writer he should only compare himself to the great dead writers, not contemporary ones. Insert capitals wherever necessary take a moment, here is your answer.

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Answer

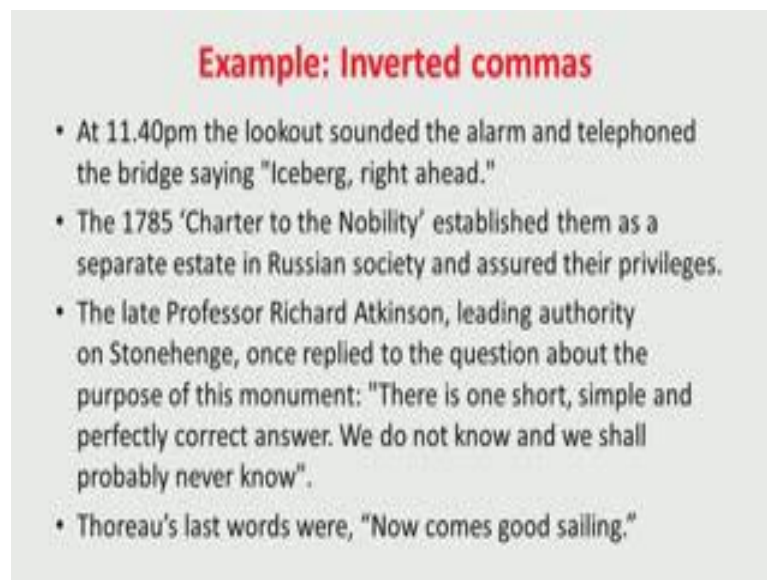
- In 1934, a young man named Arnold Samuelson was fresh out of journalism school at the University of Minnesota when he read "One Way Across," a short story by Ernest Hemingway.
- The story later became part of Hemingway's fourth novel "[To Have and Have Not](#)." Samuelson admired the story so much that he traveled from Minnesota to Florida to meet Hemingway and ask him for writing advice.
- As chronicled in a 1935 article published in [Esquire](#), "Monologue to the Maestro: A High Seas Letter," Hemingway told the young writer he should only compare himself to the great dead writers, not contemporary ones. <http://www.businessinsider.in/13-books-ernest-hemingway-thought-every-young-writer-should-read/articleshow/57436739.cms>

In 1934 a man named Arnold Samuelsson was fresh out of journalism school. Now look at university of Minnesota it should be in capital letters when read and then title of a story one way across. So, all first letters of each word capital letters. The story later became a part of Hemingway’s fourth novel to have and have not. This can also be in capital sorry in italics. Here it is in inverted commas you can be use either way. Samuelsson admired the story. So, much that he travelled from Minnesota to Florida, capitals cities, to meet Hemingway as chronicled in a 1935 article published in esquire, a very respected magazine and the title of the article. Look at the slide please monologue to the maestro a high seas letter. All capitals first words Hemingway told the young

writer he should not should only compare himself to the great dead writers not contemporary ones.

Now, from here we move on to inverted commas, I have been talking a lot about inverted commas today and you have already seen what they look like, to have and have not monologue to the maestro, so inverted commas. Used to mark off words spoken in a passage of a direct speech, to show that the words enclosed are a quotation. They are also used in order to mark off certain expressions and phrases. Quote unquote, they can be single or double do not worry too much about that, but again as usual be consistent. Look at this slide now and see how inverted commas are used.

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Example: Inverted commas

- At 11.40pm the lookout sounded the alarm and telephoned the bridge saying "Iceberg, right ahead."
- The 1785 'Charter to the Nobility' established them as a separate estate in Russian society and assured their privileges.
- The late Professor Richard Atkinson, leading authority on Stonehenge, once replied to the question about the purpose of this monument: "There is one short, simple and perfectly correct answer. We do not know and we shall probably never know".
- Thoreau's last words were, "Now comes good sailing."

At 11.40 pm the lookout sounded the alarm and telephoned the bridge saying "Iceberg, right ahead." Now this is an example of an inverted comma. So, quoting someone saying "Iceberg, right ahead." Now this is an inverted comma because it is a quotation, it is a declaration. So, inverted commas established them as a separate estate in Russian society and assured their privileges.

Next one the late Professor Richard Atkinson leading authority on Stonehenge once replied to the question about the purpose of this monument. And inverted comma because we are quoting direct speech, there is one short simple and perfectly correct

answer. We do not know and we shall probably never know. Thoreau's last words were now comes good sailing.

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Example: Inverted commas

Henry David Thoreau was born as "David Henry Thoreau" in 1817. He only began using "Henry" as his first name later in life, although he never legally changed it. His place of birth was Concord, Massachusetts. His family is described as one of "modest means."

Now, again look at this slide. For more information on inverted comma more examples Henry David Thoreau was born as "David Henry Thoreau" in 1817. He only began using "Henry". So, we were looking at essays and Montana and meaning of essay is attempt. So, Henry Martin Luther King started he called him Martin. So, that is why. So, he began use using "Henry", as his first name later in life although he never legally changed. It his place of birth was concord Massachusetts. His family is described you know quoted by someone, as one of "modest means." We do not know poor or middle class or upper middle class, but quoted by someone or described by some people having modest means.

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Exercise: Insert inverted commas

- In some areas, the Vikings became so powerful they built temporary bases. These temporary bases sometimes became permanent. Later, many Vikings stayed in Britain. Many English words used today come from these ancient Vikings. Words like sky, leg, skull, egg, crawl, lift and take are from the old languages of the far northern countries.
- <http://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/where-did-english-come-from/1571948.html>

Now, look at the slide here and I would I want you to insert inverted commas wherever necessary this is your exercise. In some areas the Vikings became. So, powerful they built temporary bases. These temporary bases sometimes became permanent. Later many Vikings stayed in Britain. Many English words used today come from these ancient Vikings. Words like sky, legs, skull, egg, crawl, lift and take are from the old languages of the far northern countries insert inverted commas wherever necessary.

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Answer

- In some areas, the Vikings became so powerful they built temporary bases. These temporary bases sometimes became permanent. Later, many Vikings stayed in Britain. Many English words used today come from these ancient Vikings. Words like "sky," "leg," "skull," "egg," "crawl," "lift" and "take" are from the old languages of the far northern countries.

Here is your answer and look at the words many English words used today come from these ancient Vikings. Words like “sky,” “legs,” “skull,” “egg,” “crawl,” “lift” and “take” are from the old languages of the far northern countries. So, that is the way we use inverted commas.

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From here, from there I will move on to another aspect apostrophe. This is a contracted form most often used in contracted form like do not would not should not cannot, so apostrophe. You want to say it is kept on the table. It is kept on the table contacted. So, it is and it is what is the difference, here it is expanded as it is, this is it is the book and it is contents. So, possessive we do not say the book and it is contents the book and so, it is a possessive way there is no contraction here. The book and it is style the film and it is style, it is not a contracted form, contracted form should have an apostrophe also remember apostrophe plus as, apostrophe plus s not as apostrophe plus s cannot be used as a plural. So, apostrophe is used for prepositions for contraction.

Preposition let us say Sarithas car Lana's lipstick parent's advice Silvia's poetry, but all these are very well known and very well common kinds of expressions, but what happens when you want to say James's car or Jones's house do we say apostrophe like or this. So, there are differing views, my advice both are correct, but be consistent. So, after an s if there is another s or you want to denote position. So, apostrophe you also use an apostrophe to denote time 1990s.

So, it is written as at specific time in history the 70s show, the 80s fashion. And from here we move on to talk about ellipses. These are 3 dots. Ellipses is a set of 3 stops indicating an omission each full stop should have a single space on either side except when adjacent to a quotation mark in which case there should be no space. Ellipses are most useful when we quote material, there is a lengthy material and you use quotation in while quoting speech we also we often say that sometimes it may even denote trailing of thoughts people are not very sure. So, that they leave a sentence incomplete so dot, dot, dot. Ellipses are also used by very higher order writers. So, always be careful as always in every item every bit of punctuation mark, do not over use always be very careful. Read a lot in order to understand how these marks are used.

Thank you very much that brings us to the end of week 11.