

LECTURE # 03:

30-11-2020

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH:

(08:00 - 09:30)

33 students

(by Professor Anmol Borecha)

### 8. Gender noun:

It tells us about the gender of the noun. They can be classified as:

#### 1. masculine:

It refers to the male or objects classified as male:

eg: man, husband, father,

#### 2. feminine:

It is defined as the female gender or the objects classified as females:

eg: daughter, mother, aunt.

#### 3. common:

It is formed by the historical merging of masculine or feminine gender. They are unspecified.

eg: students, children, faculty.

#### 4. neuter:

It refers to non-living things. Their gender is not specified.

eg: table, chair, bed.

### 9. material Noun:

They refer to a material or substance from which things are made.

eg: steel, wood, iron.

### PRONOUNS:

It is a word that can be used as a noun or at a place of noun is called a pronoun.

eg: he, she, it, they.

noun ← Anna is sitting

pronoun ← She is sitting

### 1. subject pronoun: (he)

It is used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence

eg: he, she, it, they.

He did a job

### 2. object pronoun: (him)

includes me, him, herself, us, them, themselves.

Jane saw us.

### 3. possessive pronoun: (his)

refers to the ownership

yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs, whose.

its mine.

'its' only possess an apostrophe when it is the contraction with the verb.

'it is' or 'it has' — it's

### • main types of pronouns:

#### 1. Reflexive pronoun:

When a subject performs an action on itself then the sentences use a reflexive pronoun after a verb.

they end with 'selves, self'

they include myself, himself, themselves.

#### 2. Personal pronoun:

They replace the name of the person or thing and can be singular or plural.

e.g: I, we, me, us etc.