Padasalai’s Telegram Groups!

( படாசலையைப் பாதுகாப்து பாதுகாப்புக்காக நமக்கு உயிர் வாழ்வுடன் தீர்வுகள்! )

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  https://t.me/padasalaichannel

- Lesson Plan - Group
  https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw

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  https://t.me/Padasalai_6to8

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  https://t.me/Padasalai_TNPSC
TRB - P.G. ENGLISH UNIT IX

Language and Linguistics

1. The family of Indo-European languages has nine major groups.
3. The oldest literary texts is the Vedas.
4. Vedas were written in Sanskrit.
5. Panini, the grammarian of the fourth century B.C. gave a fixed literary form.
6. He gave the classical Sanskrit.
7. Pali is the language of Buddhism.
8. The great Persian epic is Shahnamah.
9. The Principal language of East Teutonic is Gothic.
10. North Teutonic is found in Scandinavia and Denmark.
11. English belongs to the West Teutonic.
12. West Teutonic is divided as High German and Low German.
13. The Indo-European family fall into two groups: They are centum & Satem.
16. Jacom Grimm, analysed the consonant change from Latin words to Germanic words.
17. The changes of the consonant is called Great consonant shift.
18. This law was named after him (Grimm’s law).
19. Grimm’s law could not explain all the changes.

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20. But Karl Verner, Grimm’s follower continued the research.
21. In Germanic language, the stress was shifted to the first syllable. In Indo-European language the stress was on the middle or final syllable …………… Verner’s law.
22. Old English spoken from 600 A.D. and 1100 A.D.
23. The change which took place in old English is called as gradation and mutation.
24. Gradation is called as ablaut.
25. Mutation is called as Umlaut.
26. The great rowel shift occurred in the middle English period.
27. The change of English long vowels is called as Great vowel shift.
28. English words borrowed directly from English: acrobat, anthology, barometer, chronology, magic, tactics
29. Most of the Greek words have come to English either through Latin or French
30. Scientists and inventors drew words from Greek.
31. English borrowed words from Latin in the fields of commerce, military & religion.
32. Christianity was introduced into England in 597.
33. William Tyndale is the first Bible translator – (1526)
34. The Authorised version of Bible came in 1611.
35. Shakespeare ignored traditional grammar.
36. The Midland dialect became the standard English.
37. Spenser introduced the Onamotopia.
38. Spenserian stanza consists of nine lines: ab ab bc bcc.
39. ‘Spenser writ no languar’ .... Ben Jonson
40. ‘Pandemonium’ is the word contributed by Milton.
41. The modern English followed the dialect of Southern England.
42. Henry Cockeram wrote the English Dictionaries’ (1623).
43. The first book to use the word Dictionary was Thomas Elyot (1538)
44. Natheniel Bailey’s Universal Etymological Dictionary (1721) was the first to list all the words in the language.
45. Dr. Johnson’s ‘A Dictionary of the English Language’ was published in 1755.
47. The Scientific study of language is called as Linguistics.
48. The description of a language at a particular moment of time is known as synchronic study.
49. The study of changes that occur over a period of time is known as the diachronic or historical study of language.

50. Bloomfield called the study of language – a science.

51. Generative Grammar is by Chomsky.

52. Structural Linguistics or structuralism is related to Bloomfield.

53. The book ‘Language’ is written by Bloomfield.

54. The study of characteristics of sounds is Phonetics.

55. Phonology deals with the organisation of sounds into significant units.

56. The minimal sound unit is called Phoneme.

57. The minimal sound of a meaningful word is morpheme.

58. I.C. means Immediate constituents.

59. The arrangement of words is called as syntax.

60. Transformational Generative Grammar is the contribution of Noam Chomsky.

61. The rule of TG grammar is rewrite rule.

62. The phrase structure represents the basic sentence types.

63. Soft palate is called Velum.

64. The Palate forms the roof of the mouth.

65. There are 24 consonantal phonemes.

66. There are 6 plosives: /p, b, t, d, k, g/.

67. There are 2 Affricates: /ts/, /dz/.

68. There are 9 fricatives: /f/, /v/, /θ/, /x/, /s/, /l/, /z/, /sl/, /l/.

69. Nasals are 3 in number: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/.

70. /l/ fall as lateral.

71. Semi-vowels or Approximant are 3 in number /j/, /w/.

72. /r/ is also called as frictionless continuant.

73. There are 12 pure vowels in English.

74. There are 8 diphthongs.

75. Diphthongs are also called as vowel glides.

76. The intonation in English is rise, fall, faltrise, rise-fall.

77. Stress is of two types: Primary stress and secondary stress.

78. The English pronouncing dictionary is written by Daniel Jones.

79. The English Language is written by C.L. Wren.

80. The study of inflexion is Accidence.

81. Philology is the study of kinds of language.

82. The study of meaning of words is Semantics.
83. R.P. means Received Pronunciation.
84. IPA means International Phonetic Alphabet.
85. The father of modern linguistics is Noam Chomsky.
86. The variety of language used by an individual speaker is Idiolect.
87. The language spoken by a people of particular region is Dialect.
88. There are 8 cardinal vowels.
89. The American linguist C.C. Fries is the founder of structural grammar.
90. The part of the teeth ridge is called alveolar.
91. The back part of the alveolar is called velar.
92. The windpipe is called Trachea.
93. The small openings in the vocal card are called glottis.
94. /h/ is the only one glottal in the English language.
95. The place just behind the alveolar is called palate alveolar.
96. Prescriptive grammar is known as formal or theoretical grammar.
97. Descriptive grammar is known as functional or practical grammar.
98. In English language all the vowels are voiced sounds.
99. CLT means communicative language Teaching.
100. English speech sounds are classified into two categories.
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English is a West Germanic language

It was first spoken in Anglo-Saxon England in the early Middle Ages.

It is spoken in many countries around the world.

Anglophone countries include the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations.

There are about 375 million native speakers (people who use English as their first language)

English has changed and developed over time

The most obvious changes are the many words taken from Latin and French.

English grammar has also become very different from other Germanic languages, without becoming much like Romance languages. Because nearly 60% of the vocabulary comes from Latin, English is sometimes called the most Latin of the Germanic languages, and is often mistaken for being a Romance language.

As its name suggests, the English language began in England. Germanic tribes (Saxons, Angles, and Jutes) came to Britain from around 449 AD.
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- They made their home in the south and east of the island, pushing out the Celtic Britons who were there before them, or making them speak the English language instead of the old Celtic languages.
- Some people still speak Celtic languages today, in Wales (Welsh).
- Gaelic is the Scottish Celtic language, still spoken by some in the Scottish Highlands and Islands.
- "Scots" is a dialect of English (although some call it a separate language).
- Irish Gaelic is spoken by very few people today.
- The Germanic dialects is now called Old English.
- The word "English" comes from the name of the Angles: Englas.
- The closest language to English that is still used today is Frisian, spoken by about 500,000 people living in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark.
- All these languages belong to the same West Germanic family as English.
- For example, around 800 AD, many Danish and Norse pirates, also called Vikings, came to the country, established Danelaw.
- When William the Conqueror took over England in 1066 AD, he brought his nobles, who spoke Norman, a language closely related to French.
- English changed a lot because it was mostly being spoken instead of written for about 300 years, because all official documents were written in Norman French.
- English borrowed many words from Norman at that time, and also began to drop the old word endings.
- English of this time is called Middle English. Geoffrey Chaucer is a well known writer of Middle English. After more sound changes, Middle English became Modern English.
William Shakespeare was a famous English writer of poems and plays. His English is Early Modern English.

Indo-European languages are the world's largest family of languages. Linguists believe they all came from a single language called Proto-Indo-European. This language was originally spoken somewhere in Eurasia. Today they are spoken all over the world.

These are the main Indo-European language groups:

- Albanian
- Anatolian: Luwian; Hittite
- Armenian
- Balto-Slavic
- Baltic (Latvian and Lithuanian)
- Slavic (such as Polish, Russian, and Serbian)
- Celtic (such as Irish and Welsh)
- Germanic (such as English, German, and Swedish)
- Greek (and modern Greek)
- Indo-Iranian
- Indo-Aryan languages (Indic)
- Iranian
- Latin and the Romance languages (such as French, Italian, and Romanian)

Most of the Indo-European languages use the Latin script, but others use the Devanagari, Cyrillic or Arabic scripts.

The part of linguistics that is concerned with the structure of language is divided into a number of subfields:

- Phonetics - the study of speech sounds in their physical aspects
- Phonology - the study of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects
- Morphology - the study of the formation of words
- Syntax - the study of the formation of sentences
- Semantics - the study of meaning
- Pragmatics - the study of language use
Aside from language structure, other perspectives on language are represented in specialized or interdisciplinary branches:

- Historical Linguistics
- Sociolinguistics
- Psycholinguistics
- Ethnolinguistics (or Anthropological Linguistics)
- Dialectology
- Computational Linguistics
- Neurolinguistics

Unit – IX Linguistic

Definitions — The Nature and Scope of Linguistics Speech and Writing.

English: Comes from Latin word “Tongue”.

- Linguistic is the **Scientific study of human language**.
  
(Victoria Frankin) He was first used in 1847.

Some Comments:

- “Linguistic observes language in action” (G. Duffy) Linguistic is concerned with nature of human language. (S. Pitcorder)
- Linguistic involves in an analysis of language **form**, language **meaning**, and language is **context**.
- It mostly deals with Social, Cultural, Historical and Political factors that connect (or) influence language.

The **Perspective of linguistics** are

Anthropological (It deals with the study of language variation in the cultural pattern and beliefs of the human race)
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- Applied linguistics, (application, concept, theories to other field like language teaching stylistic)
- Biological, Clinical (analysis of disorder of spoken, written or signed language)
- Computational (tech in computer), Comparative (Similarity & differences among the language)
- Diachronic (Historical development) Educational teaching and learning of language
- Descriptive (Stabilizes particular languages) Ethno (behaviour Geographical regional dist. of lan and dialects).

Mathematical

- Neuro (role of neurological)
- Philosophical (edn in Phil)
- Socio (interaction between language and functioning of society)
- Synchronic (deals with Particular point of time)
- Statistic (or quantitive properties)
- Theoretical Linguistic (all language Study)
- Philology (Science. Study. development. of language)
- Philologist (historical line, profermon)
- Paradigmatic (different form of words)
- Syntagmatic (arrangement of words in sentences)
- Lexicography (Writing dictionary)
- Lexicology (behavior of words)
- Onomasiology (relationship between individual words)
- Semasiology or semantics study of meaning of words and phrases in language.

Semiotics:
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- Study of signs and sign processes (semiosis) indication communication symbolism, analogy.
- Literary stylistics levels of phridogy, syntax, rhetoric and lexis.
- Dialectology - study of dialects
- Dialect - regional variation of language.

Pidgin: (TRB)

Mixture of two language or more language (non-native) speakers used it.

- Phonology: Study of the speech sounds and its function in language.
- Phonetics: Study of speech sounds and their production, transmission and reception sounds from (acoustic signal)
- Morphology: Study of formation of words and internal structures of words
- Syntax: Arrangement words in sentences.
- Etymology: Origin and history of words
- Graphology: Handwriting
- Graphics: Study of spelling
- Lexis: Meaning
- Lexicology: Study of form, meaning and action.
- Diction: Choice of words in writing and speaking.
- Synchronic semantics: Present meaning of words
- Diachronic semantics: Older meaning of words
- Discourse analysis: Structure of texts
- Pragmatics: Non-linguistic knowledge in transmission of meaning utterances.
- Stylistic: (Rhetoric, Diction, Stress) in discourse.

2. Form and Meanings

3. Words, clause and phrase – concord

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Phonological

Graphology

- Letters and marks combined together

  Grapheme is the smallest unit unstructured.

- A letter of alphabets is called as grapheme phoneme (sound) is compared with grapheme (letters function is also called as “making grammar graphic”).

- Semantic: appropriate meaning by the sentence in question?

4. Phonology

- The word ‘Phonology’ was first used by Krusweski (1870).

- The word Phonetics comes from Greek phonetikos (uttering of sounds). It writing was authorized by IPA (symbols). It can be bracketed by [m], [x] called as Narrow Phonetic Transcription. Broad Phonetic Transcription by // slashes /j/ - yes.

Phonology is the study of speech sounds (Phonemes) function in a language.

It includes phonetic and phonemic systems.

Phoneme:

- It is the smallest phonetic unit in a language that is capable of conveying a distinctive meaning as the /m/ - mat, /b/ - bat

- // - It is called as Broad phonetic Transcription.
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Phonetics:
- It writings is authorized by IPA
- It is study of Speech sound.

Phones:
- It is the sound unit with a particular shape
- It is called Narrow Phonetic Transcription.

Allophones:
The sound variations of the same phoneme are called Allophones.

/P/ - Phoneme
/ph/ - allophones

Branches and division of phonetics
- Articulatory - production of speech sounds.
- Acoustic - travelling of speech sounds in air.
- Auditory - receiving the speech sound through ear.

Received Pronunciation (RP)
- It is the speech of South East England – Daniel Jones explained and gave shape to it.
- It is equated with Queen’s English or kings English or standard English.
- It is spoken in oxford a Cambridge university, taught in public school in London.
- It is standard Indian Pronunciation.

IPA has 44 symbols speech sounds (44)
- Vowels (20)
- consonants (24)
Phonetic symbols
used in the dictionary

**Consonants**  **Vowels and diphthongs**

- Consonants:
  - p /pen/  s /so/  z /zu:/  j /ʃu:/  d /dɪd/  k /kæt/  t /tʃ/  dʒ /dʒæm/  f /fæl/  v /væn/  θ /θɪn/  ð /ðɪs/
  - B - Bilabial
    - Active Articulators
      - 1. Lips
        - Bilabial
      - Passive Articulators
        - Lip Positions (4)

- Vowels and diphthongs:

(r) indicates that British pronunciation will have /r/ only if a vowel sound follows directly; otherwise it is omitted. In American pronunciation, every ‘r’ of the ordinary spelling is retained.

**Speech organ:**

1. Articulatory system  2. Phonatory system  3. The Respiratory system

1. **Lips**
   - Bilabial
   - Active Articulators
   - Passive Articulators
   - Lip Positions (4)
     - 1. Open  2. Open rounded  3. Close rounded

Neutral

2. **Teeth:**
   - Dental - Tip of the tongue front, Blade, Back
   - Labio Dental -, upper lip touch the lower lip
3. Tongue:
   4 parts – tip of the tongue, Front, Blade, Back

4. Palate:
   Palate: It is roof of the mouth It has 3 parts
   1. Alveolar Ridge (or) Teeth Ridge Upper teeth / hard palate.
   2. Hard Palate Still concave
   3. Soft palate muscular / velum back part of the roof of the mouth

5. Nasal cavity:
   Velum - velic closure

6. Pharynx
   nose → mouth to the throat

2. Glottic (or) Larynx (Adam’s Apple)
   Opening between the vocal cards is called the glottis
   Air from lungs comes act
1. Open glottis
2. Closed glottis
3. Narrowed glottis
4. Glottis in vibration

2. Vocal cards

Lip like structures situation at the larynx is called vocal cards.

III. It comprises the lungs windpipe or trachea.

Speech sounds:

Pure (12)
Vowels (20)
Diphthongs (8)

It has no obstruction, they are all Voiced sound.

Daniel Jones formed (8) vowels called as Cardinal vowels.

/æ/ /e/ /i/ /o/ /u/ /ʌ/ /ʊ/ /ɔ/ /ɒ/

Pure (12) vowels are called as Monophongs.

7 short vowels 5 long vowels

In tongue [Front vowels (4), Central (3) Back vowels (5)] position.

In Lip position it has un rounded vowels (3) Neutral vowels (5) Rounded vowels (4).

- In division it has close (2)
- between close and half open (2).
- Between half close and half open (4)
- Between half close and open (3)

⇒ open (1)

Diphthongs (8)

It is known as Gliding vowels, vowel + vowel’s, impure vowels, compound complex and moving vowels.

(e.g) take, buy, boy, fear, care, go, poor, cow.
In Tongue position:

F – 4, C – 1, B - 3.

Centering / closing Diphthongs

1. centering - 3. 2. closing – 5.

Rounded / unrounded:


Division:

1. Between close and half close - 4
2. Between half close and half open - 3
3. Between half open and open - 1.

Consonant (24)

- obstruction of vocal organs

1. State of Glottis (9) + (15)
   Voiceless Voiced

2. Manner of Articulation
   1. Plosive (6)  2. Fricative (9)  3. Affricatives (2)
   (3)

3. Place of Articulation
   1. Bilabical (3)  2. Alveolar (6)
      (upper lip) – lower (lip)  (tip – tongue front teeth)
   3. Palatal - Velum (1)  4. Palato - Alveolar (4)
   5. Dental (2)  6. Labio-Dental (2)
   7. Velaric (3)  8. Lagio-veteric (1)
Accent – Intonation:

Syllable - Unit of word (1 vowel)
Consonant clusters - more than one consonance

Stress - Accent

(e) (.)

Intonation

Semantics is the branch of linguistic and it is the study of meaning of words, phrases and sentences (semasiology) first used by Michel Breal, a French philologist.

It comes from Greek word *sema* – means (signal and sign)

The minimal unit of meaning is called as *seneme*.

Word stress:

1st syllable, 2nd syllable, Penultimate syllable
Cat enjoy quail-fixcation

Sentence – Stress:

Content words (Strong forms)
Grammatical words (Weak forms)

Intonation:

The rise and fall of the voice in meaning is called intonation.

Rhythm:

The regularity of occurrence of the syllables is called rhythm or rhyme.

Pause:

It is the short interval or stop.

Juncture:

It is a manner in which the sounds of a long are joining together (e.g) I cry

Abutting Consonants:

mem-ber - /membər/

Just as motorist are trained to stop before the Red Signal - Bloomfield
Free variation (change when you said) /key/ /wire/

**Phoneme** has a range (positional variants /t/ /d/)

**R.P. Assimilation:**
1. Progressive (condition – s)
2. Regressive (affected)
3. Reciprocal (New sound) by good (girl / night)

**Elision:**

- Sound features lost (weak / voiceless consonants)
  - about / along
- changed low bout/ long

**Syntax:**

- Higher level than morphology (autonomous)
- Syntactic Relations
- The fish seven unpleasantness.

**Labelling:**

- Phars structure Grammar (PSG)
- (Chomsky) mostly (context free)
- Inadequencies

**5. Morphology**
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- Morphology is the study of the formation of words. (The smallest grammar units of long morphemes).
- It is the study of words.
- It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stem, rootwords, prefixes and suffixes (ment pre, pay, mor – phemes).
- Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units (called as glosseme?)

Sub-divided as

One, Two, Three morphemes
pay repay repayment.

Syntagm is the combination of the grammatical units.

It is marked as { } braces.

Morp (shape) - Greek word

It is the phonological segment with a particular shape.

Allomorphs:

Variations of the same morpheme are called allomorphs as per the phonology.

\{e(s)\} - Morpheme

\{S\}, \{Z\}, \{iz\} - Bloomfield explained it called Allomorphs / Phonetic alternants.

Segmentation:

- Is “act of dividing words into morpheme”.
- Boys – boy – s (2 morphemes)
- Frequently - fre-quent-ly (3 morphemes).

Types of Morpheme:

- Monosyllabic
Disyllabic
Trisyllabic
Tetrasyllabic
Non-Syllabic (No Syllable) \{e(s)\}
Plural \{e(s)\}
Present tense \{e(s)\}
Past Tense \{e(d)\}
Zero morpheme (same – same s’ing / plural) (θ)
Free (Pine) – stand alone
Bound (in, un, dis) which cannot stand alone.
Lexical
Grammatical (or) Functional (grammatic word)
Inflexional (ed) (s) (ing) play
Derivational - honest - honesty
- dishonest

Class maintain
happy (adj) unhappy (adj)

Class changing
(drive) (driver)

Three types of words
Simple - Free morphemes pertained by inflectional
Compound - two (or) more morpheme
Complex - free + derivational

Affixes

Affixes: is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form.
Prefixation (Opening), Suffixation (End), Infixation (Middle)
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Infix and circumfex are not important in European language.

**Infix:** Occures inside a root.

**Circumfix:** on two parts – both outer edges of a root.

**Simalfix:** replaces one or more phonemes Man-men – 100\textsuperscript{th} – Teeth – goose, gease

speak – spoke.

**Derivational:** One word from another connect – disconnect govern – government.

**Inflectional Affixes:** It has a pragmatic function but do not change the class of a word English has eight *inflectional affixes.*

1. 3\textsuperscript{rd} personal singular (-3). 2. Past tense marker (ed) continuous marker (-ing) 4. Past participle (en) plural marker (-s) 6. Possessive marker C – ‘S) Camparative suffix (-er) 8. Superlative suffixes – est

6. **Transformational Generative Grammar**

First it was introduced by Noam Chomsky in this book.

**Syntactic Structures:**

It gives or sets the disciple for framing sentences.

Grammar is a sentence producing machine.

The rules are *descriptive.*

**Performance:**

- It is the utterance of the speaker.
- It is the study of actual sentence and the actual use of sentences in real-life.
- Speaker’s use of the knowledge of the structure of lay.

**Competence:**

- Speaker’s knowledge or intuition.
- The study of actual sentences and the actual use of sentences in real-life situation.

**Concept of Transformation and Generation transformation:**

A/V - P/V

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It emphasis is laid upon the **sentence**.

The grammarians of this school recognize that there are sentences basic to the **language**.

The approach here is characterized by **abstraction**.

The components of **TG Grammar** are **phonological, syntactic** and **semantic**.

Organization of Grammar learning the four stages are

1. Perception
2. Understanding, Absorption, Demonstration

**Communicative Grammar is functional and task – based on**

(Method of Teaching Grammar)

1. Traditional method (Rules and exercises)
2. The Informal method (usages)
3. Inductive – Deductive

To teach by science (in grammar).

Grammar – teaching can be divided into Prescriptive (Formal Grammar) Descriptive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Grammar</th>
<th>Functional Grammar can be divided into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David crystal – Prescriptive</td>
<td>1. Structural Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ICA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Theoretical Grammar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Structural Grammar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. T.G. Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Communicative Grammar</td>
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