

Modals,
Homonyms
And
Other Grammar Poems

Grammar Series Part - 2

Feb 2025

M.D.Swapna

Modals, Homonyms
And
Other Grammar Poems

Grammar Series Part - 2

From MO.01 to MO.60

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A5 size – 100 pages

August, 2024 CE feb 2025

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PREFACE TO PART 2

Our earlier booklet. 'Pronouns And Other Grammar Poems' contained about 40 titles. Preface to that booklet is worth reading to get a few well-known and informative poems by famous or unknown authors directly on grammar. The one on parts of speech is in a read-aloud and enjoyable format.

We have dared to treat grammar in a lighter vein. This part 2 of the same type contains 60 more titles. We assume that words such as **modal** , **homonym** will be familiar to the reader. If not please consult a dictionary [not a grammar book]. We have also included a brief note on important terms in this volume.

Only a few so-called poems give direct information. This author writes mainly for easy reading and enjoying. When necessary [such as local words used] notes are given.

Part1 has already been uploaded. See our website given below.

This [part 2] as well as part 3 will be uploaded as soon as we are ready. We hope this booklet will be of help to students learning English as a second or third language. One title 'modals and marriage' was shifted to part 3 since the topic is suitable for elders.

As usual we welcome comments, suggestions. Please send them to emails given on copyright page.

M.D.Swapna [pen-name] August, 2024

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ಭಾಗ 2 ರ ಮುನ್ನಡಿ

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಿರುಪುಸ್ತಕ. 'ಸರ್ವನಾಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಪದ್ಯಗಳು' ನುಮಾರು 40 ಶೀಂಗೆಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಕರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಆ ಕಿರುಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಮುನ್ನಡಿಯನ್ನು ಓದುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾತಿನ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಗಣಿಯಾಗಿ-ಓದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಾದಿಸುವ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಹಗುರವಾದ ಧಾರೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಈ ಭಾಗ 2 ಇನ್ನೂ 60 ಶೀಂಗೆಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮೋಡಲ್, ಹೋಮೋನಿಮ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪದಗಳು ಓದಗರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಿತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಷಂಟನ್ನು ಪರಿಳ್ಳಿಸಿ. [ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಪುಸ್ತಕವಲ್ಲ]. ಈ ಸಂಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪದಗಳ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ಕವಿತೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೇರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಲೇಖಕರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಓದಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಾದಿಸಲು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಗ್ರ್ಯವಿದ್ವಾಗ [ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡುತ್ತದೆ] ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ವೆಬ್ಸೈಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗ 1 ಅನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಷ್ಟೋದ್ದೂ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗ 3 ಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತತ್ವಣ ಅಷ್ಟೋದ್ದೂ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ...

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ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ನಾವು ಕಾಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ್ನು, ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಷ್ಟಗೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ.

PREFACE IN VERSE

Strict and sadistic teachers love it
Dangle it in front of dazed pupils.
My statement is true, they prove it
Scare the already scared; they have no scruples.
It is grammar.

Friendly and favourable teachers loathe it
It is an unavoidable evil, they know
Simplifying by examples, they smooth it.
Let usage and familiarity foster friendship as learners
grow.

It is grammar of any language.
Many have attempted to make it friendly.
I am also tempted to follow
their method, new and trendy.

Many grammar poems can
be seen in books and now in Net.
I am also a student and fan.
I like to read as and when I get.

I have also tried my hand
to be part of the prestigious band;
I may just be an also-ran
But I think I've done what I can

M.D.Swapna [pen-name] August, 2024

Thoughts resonate in time and space .
I found this in the INTERNET

Keith Edward Baucum Sep 2017
Grammar

How important is grammar when writing?
Is it a big deal or is it something that don't really
matter?
Are you a grammar police officer?

As long as I can follow and understand what your
saying then it's all good.
But I do want my poems and prose to be correct.

I want the reader to be able to understand and
follow what I'm saying.
#grammar

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[copied from net for helping readers]

Modal verb -

an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility.

English modal verbs include

must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might.

A modal verb (also called a modal auxiliary verb) is used along with a main verb to express possibility, ability, permission, or necessity. For example, in the statement “you must leave,” “must” is a modal verb indicating that it's necessary for the subject (“you”) to perform the action of the verb (“leave”).

We call them as helping verbs also

Info sheet 1

ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR TERMS

[Professors please excuse. Only simplified concepts are given here- may not be accurate or comprehensive- this is author's attempt to help a beginner who dared to open this booklet] [ex = example, also e.g.]

NOUN- place, person or thing

If it is general it is **COMMON NOUN**

Ex : man, woman . city, time, happiness

If it is specific it is **PROPER NOUN**

Ex: Rama, Sita, Mysore, Africa

VERB says about action, doing

Ex: go, come, eat, read

If it is action ON something it is [v.t.]

If it stands by itself it is [v.i]

Ex: [v.t] eat, read, help, give, get, teach

[v,i] go, come, walk, sit, stand

ADJECTIVE [adj] – describes a noun

Boy → good boy

Sleep → peaceful sleep

Doll → talking doll

ADVERB [adv] - . ‘modifies’ the verb - that is, it tells how the action is done.

Ex : go → go slow

Speak → Speak softly
Do → do your duty well
I am feeling → I am feeling good
Grandma is → Grandma is not well; she is ill.

PRONOUN-substitutes for [comes in place of] a noun

I, you ,he, she , we are all pronouns

My mother's name is Mamtha. She is a doctor

CONJUNCTION new term is LINKER

common example - *and, but*

ARTICLES – *A, an, the* – refer to the noun or nouns.

– *A , AN* for singular- conditions apply.

THE for singular or plural noun

Ex: a book , an apple

The person who goes there

INTERROGATIVE words-

we call them question words

EX: **what, when, where,**

Which, why, how

SPELLING – this is a big scare and a devil in English- it may be due to less number of vowels than the sounds produced in reading and speaking – whatever the reason the learner has to write many times and remember

SPELLING is how to write down on paper.

simple ex – one, two etc, ok

go to 8 [ait or eit no - it is eight]

Companion to spelling is another demon,

PRONUNCIATION- this is how to READ a word

Recall a famous old Hindi song ‘put’ ‘but’ so all ular in English.

This author is not aware of any simple rules or shortcuts to overcome the problem of spelling and pronunciation

MODALS , HOMONYMS see notes in the booklet under the poems

[*Note: ex = example - only for us*]

INFO SHEET 2 - NOUN

In English nouns are of two types 1. PROPER NOUN 2. COMMON NOUN [professors! please excuse . beginners need not know the names of abstract noun or gerund or other kinds, if any.] English alphabet has BIG [CAPITAL] letters and small letters.. [In computer keyboard they are; upper case, lower case] So English can use big letters for the first letter of a proper noun .

Thus Rama always with big R. India with big I – Mysuru with a big M.

Noun along with prepositions become ‘cases’. Ex; you can give or donate TO someone . or can get FROM somebody.

A very important function of the noun is to be the SUBJECT in a sentence. [person doing something] ex; Krishna ate butter. Or just being. ex: I am a student. This is a bus. A sentence begins with the subject. it is called NOMINATIVE CASE. The second case is called OBJECTIVE CASE. It is the thing or object on which the subject acts. In the above sentence ‘ butter’ is the object

Who ate? Krishna – it is the subject or the doer.

Ate what? Butter- this is the object

[do not get confused with mathematics, science etc. that is another meaning of the word ‘subject’]

PROPERTIES OF NOUNS

- 1] NUMBER- SINGULAR OR PLURAL
- 2] GENDER- masculine or feminine only for persons
– all others neutral [pronoun *it*]
- 3] CASE- three very common and necessary cases
Objective case, object noun immediately follows the verb-
Dative case - uses the preposition TO before the noun -
Possessive case- noun's ['s AFTER the noun] or OF before the noun
- 4]. PRONOUNS can substitute for [take the place of] nouns – see note on this
- 5.] For groups, young ones of animals, sounds by animals and birds- English has many specific terms- in English medium schools they teach and give importance to these . We think these are not necessary for a day-to-day functional usage.
- 6]. Nouns like to have ADJECTIVES ex. Boy – not enough- my son is an Intelligent boy.
- 7]. PERSONS - called first, second and third persons – see note on pronouns – luckily only true persons [human beings] are allotted gender – things like water /air are neutral [*it* only] [compare with Hindi and feel happy]

INFO SHEET 3 VERB

VERB - It says about 'action' done by the subject . In *Krishna ate butter* 'ate' is the verb.

Grammar books and teachers talk too much about [v.t] and [v.i]- not great difference- so not necessary to worry about. One has an object on which work is done [v.t]. the other is [v.i]

Related to this is what grammarians call as VOICE. It has nothing to do with music or sound.

Ex If Krishna ate butter , what happened to butter?

Gone, missing – it was eaten.

A very important function of verb is its TIME sense. It is called TENSE. [Remember time sense]

Three tenses: **past, present, future**. The verb BE has many forms -these are important and must be memorized. See a table given separately

Verb follows [matches with] the subject noun.

If the subject noun is plural verb also is plural.

This aspect of grammar is well known to anyone who knows any Indian language. Luckily for learners of English verb is the same for singular and plural ; also for masculine feminine or neuter ; also same for first second or third person. Students have to learn only the forms for the three tenses. The verb 'be' is the exception to this statement

PROPERTIES OF VERBS

1.] TENSE shows time [of action]

2.] NO PERSON, GENDER, NUMBER – no change in verb , unlike Indian languages. This makes English easy for students.

3.] VOICE – active and passive – doing or not doing –
ex. Dennis broke a plate. Dennis the naughty boy did something – breaking- but he comes and says “ “Mom, a plate is broken”

He wants to hide the information on who broke the plate . [*Of course the plate in both the sentences did not do anything – was passive*]

Who did can also be shown in passive sentence

Ex Money was stolen by thieves.

4] Special forms of the verb are PERFECT and CONTINUOUS. The first is work already done. The latter is work still going on.

Ex I have eaten. [perf.]

Grandfather is sleeping [cont.]

The second is easy. Add ‘ing’ to verb.

The first is tricky. One has to memorise.

[eat, ate, eaten] [work, worked, worked]

5]. Verb to noun making is easy and used by all neo learners of English.

Ex1; I know how to drive. This can also be I know driving ex2 I drove a scooter . A boy may say

“I did driving a scooter” Except the word ‘driving’ all the other words -will be in his language. [Parents should not have allowed a boy to drive]

6]. When a verb is made into a noun it is called GERUND or VERBAL NOUN. All new learners use this often

Ex I like swimming/ driving. Teachers also.

Ex. Doing yoga is good for you

Telling lies is bad.

7] Verb in a sentence is given a special name – PREDICATE..In addition to tense, this gives the reader an idea of to be happy or not

Ex. India won, [smilie]

India lost [sad meme]

Another way of showing positive or negative is using ‘NOT’

India did not lose. / win.

8]. Verb helps in forming a question

Is this your pen? Yes, sir

Did you do your homework? Yes sir

9] Thus, all the forms of two verbs are important.
They are 'DO' 'BE'

The verb BE

present tense

I am; You are; We are ; [he/she/it] is ; They are

past tense

I was; You were; We were; [he/she/it] was;

They were

future tense

[any pronoun/ noun] will be

Other forms being, been

The verb DO

Future tense [any pronoun/ noun] will do

Past tense [any pronoun/ noun] did

Present tense [any pronoun/ noun] do

Except [he/she/it] does .[Goes, walks etc],

Other forms doing, done

INFO SHEET 4 ADJ. and ADV

[adj. –adjective adv. – adverb]

1] adj tells about noun. **Good** boy; **clean** city

2] adv tells about verb. Go **slow**. Speak **softly**

3] adj and adv are like siblings [look similar]

Ex. Fast train goes fast. Today it is going slow

First 'fast' is adj. The others are adv.

4] adj helps in forming related noun. It is called ABSTRACT NOUN ,because they are usually feelings. Happy → happiness

Good → goodness

5] verb in continuous tense – 'ing' verb- can be used as adj.

Barking dog. Good-looking girl. Talking doll.

6] 'ish' 'like' are suffixes mainly for adj.

'ly' for adv.

Childish / **childlike** behaviour . adj

Behaves **childishly**. adv

See, he laughs heartily.

He always had a hearty laugh. He lived long.

Heartily laughing people live long.

INFO SHEET 5 PUNCTUATION

1] COMMA [,] and PERIOD [. full-stop] help the reader to pause [briefly stop] or fully stop. Some puritans in Hindi and Sanskrit continue in their old fashioned ways , One universal method thanks to typewriters , modern computer key boards has evolved' other marks :

: given below

‘ -----‘ item is special

“-----“ item is a quotation

2] Add to (1) above , *italics*, **bold**, ALL CAPITAL of the computer

3] One facility in English is not available in Indian languages. After a sentence [.] the new sentence begins with a capital letter.

My computer does this automatically.

New paragraph starts with space.

Writing on a page leaving a margin is taught in schools . This is good. Leave space on the left because filing, binding, comments etc. are done there.

INFO SHEET 6

STYLE OF WRITING

For a beginner how to write poetry, figures of speech and many other grammar information are not necessary. But to understand and enjoy reading, a few items are given here.

1] Abbreviations – short forms- [n.] [v] [adv] and others- separate list is given . We have used;

e.g. = for example – we have used Ex

etc, = etcetera = and so on

Many cities are considered holy e.g. Varanasi, Mecca, Rome etc.

2] RHYME = similar sounding words- often used in poetry.

Twinkle, twinkle little star

How I wonder what you are!

The pair [star, are] rhyming words.

Children are introduced to new words using rhyme cat, rat, bat

3] essay writing – textbooks

Story writing – story books , lessons

Comics- using pictures, also cartoons

Word play- pun, puzzle, riddle

It can be learnt by usage [reading books, speaking, writing simple sentences]

MO 1 LEARN A B C

Learn A B C
both you and me
let's learn to be
close like A B C

1 . Learn A B C
both you and me

MAKE YOUR BASE STRONG
Let the building come along
With a b c
Let me begin
Let us begin
Let us learn and win.

2. Learn A B C
both you and me
abc of music
sa, re, ga, do, re, me
aye, bee, see, it is so easy
let me sing
let us sing
slow..ly, tune.. fully.

3.Learn A B C
both you and me
abc of mathematics
arithmetic, algebra and geometry
let me problems solve
let us problems solve
let solutions evolve

4 Learn A B C
both you and me

abc of sports
be fit, practise, try again
win or lose have fun
let me play, walk or run
let us play, walk or run
work done , had fun, all won

5. Learn A B C
both you and me
abc of language
reading, writing, compose
poetry, grammar, prose
let me write let me speak
let us write let us speak
even if it is Sanskrit or Greek

6 Learn A B C
both you and me
abc of history
present , past, pending mystery
dinosaur, dynasty, democracy
let me dig deep into data
let us dig deep into data
Let us educate through errata

7 Learn A B C
both you and me
abc of science
look for meaning and sense
ask umpteen whats, hows and whys
observe, organize, theorize
let me learn to discuss
let us learn to discuss
Only facts and reason and no less

8 Learn A B C
both you and me
abc of philosophy
isms, ideas, ideals and ideology
imagine beyond what you can see
debate sans hate, agree to disagree
let me focus
let us focus
about you , me and us

9 Learn abc
both you and me
abc of thinking
old, new, fiction, fact
yet keep senses intact
many meditate- on one thing
let me deviate- on everything
let me think of giving
let us think of giving
find a meaning for living

10 Learn abc
both you and me
abc of life and matter
basics of things that matter
let me surmise
let us surmise
and try to summarise

MAN, WOMAN, ANIMAL, PLANT
MICROBES, THE LIVING AND NON-LIVING
ALL RELATIONS ARE SACRO-SANCT
EACH TO EACH AND EVERYTHING.

[Music, Mathematics, Sports, Science, Language
History, Philosophy, Thinking, Life and matter]

MO 2 ABCD SEE

A is awesome ; B is beautiful
C is a colourful ; D is dutiful
All the others are followers

All the 26 we need
To write and read.
A for ant and z for zoo
B for boo and y for you

All the letters of the alphabet
We should never forget
Can you write ABC? Let me see.
Can we write abc? Let us see.

Capital letters in Print form:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small letters in Print form:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Capital letters in writing/script form: (Also known as cursive font)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small letters in writing/script form: (Also known as cursive font)

a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

a b c d e f g

h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x

Mo 3 A to Z for fun (elders)

A is the first; all the rest followers only.

A is the start, whichever the language be.

B is the second in English even it be

either this or the other side of the big sea.

C for cement or cent, charity, chemistry

context, control, 3-in-1 phonetic comedy.

D for demon, devil, delusion you can't see;

displacement, dimension, you got it, did ye?

E for education, economics and enough

element, electron and science stuff.

F for food, friendly feeling of empathy

even to faceless, filthy, forgettable refugee.

G for go and fetch, gym for stretch,

god's gift is good art like use of acid to etch.

H is for health, home, head held high

Heart to help the hapless with empathetic eye.

I for India, Islam, idols of stone or clay

ideal life with gee and joy with a jay.

J is no joke, but justice for juvenile to play

Jogging, Jumping, joy, no disease or decay.

K for Krishna, karma, knowledge, will

kiss, don't kill, kith and kin, be kind as well.

L is for love of everything, everyone all the time

and no love lost on lowly lies, loot all of them.

M for masters of the mind, monks, not for men

who are after money, dinar or dollar or euro or yen.

N is for new, nice, never later but now

No negative, no nil, not even say no.

O says only once one gets opportunity

to make one's own and other's lives happy.

P for peon, peasant, postman or any profession to pursue

professor, preacher, pool or drama player with proper cue.

Q is for curious questioners, as in seminar
or in a quiz asking queries
or those in a queue irrespective of what they are.

R for the 4 R's to root out ecological mess
To religions of rancor and hate say no, respect for all, say yes.

S is for science, sense, seeking spirituality
solving sudoku, sports shoes at six or sixty.

T for teaching, learning, training transformation in view
tiny tots too have something to tell you.

U for universal understanding and unity
uplift the underdog and rid him of unnecessary envy.

V for victory and vanity vengeance only for a few
one hand can't clap; peace needs two of U.

W is for what, where and why, way to make a quest
words leading to facts, science, wisdom, life's apex.

X is for the unknown in science; others are shy,
Bold movies are X-rated, I don't know why.

Y is for yo-yo of life, yesterday's problems you faced
Look yonder; by the peace you get will be amazed.

Z for zero or nothing; also for zillion for quite many.
Zeal for grammar is good; as learning for any.

[AUTHOR HAS TRIED Indian anthakshari format - this is one reason for a few odd ending of couplets ---- the last word or syllable becomes the first of the next couplet or stanza]

MO 4 X

X is a strong consonant
Quite clear and resonant.
It cannot be silenced
It has to be pronounced.

Scientists belong to a funny group.
Name a thing X when they are in soup.
x for a variable, X for unknown rays
It helps two groups in different ways.

But X is real, it does exist.
Words with X in the middle, is a long list,
Axe, axis, axle, excess, ox
express, extra, exude, pox.
Ex-as a prefix means old, No more
It may be recent past or long before.

Ex-BF, Ex-GF.
Ex-husband, Ex-Wife
They were earlier in your life

Erase the earlier events from the mind
Equally excellent one you may find.
Let ex's be; the past is lost.
Look at the world, wide and vast.

Don't exhibit excessive ego, or keep inside
Never think of suicide or homicide

If x is in an equation; you find its value

If X is a point, it is definite, nothing new

X by a teacher gives it bad name
A red X in the notebook is the student's shame.
Used for good or bad or the unknown
The letter has a status of its own.

In an alphabet book of ABC
X-mas or Xylophone one can see
Why won't the writer choose
X-ray, Xerox and words in use?.

Extra :
If you let him, he will box
your nose, the Jack in the Box.

While the man fixes a loose nail
The homemaker fixes a nice dinner.

X tra
X axis-Maths-horizontal line.
X chromosome-biology-female.
Xenon Xylene – chemistry.
XL-extra large
Xylem- botany-water from root up
Xerography-Xerox
Xerophyte - botany [sere=dry]
Xenophobia-fear of foreign.
(x,y) (x,y,z) Geometry- co-ordinates.

Mo 5 THE LETTER B IS BEAUTIFUL

The letter A is awesome!
It simply is the best.
As a leader, A is welcome
How about all the rest ?

**The letter B is beautiful
Alas, the spelling is awful
But here come the bat and the ball
Before any bigger words at all**

The English idiom celebrates *having a ball*
Indians will not know the meaning at all
Bowling a ball even a boy will know
In **Bharath**, decades ago or even now.

All in one , big bigger biggest
Very good , better , and the best
B has been , is 'bove all the rest
Nothing to compare; it's the best

BE the verb, becomes *was* [and] *is* , then and now
It will be, *will be* , in future as you know
Be begets *are*, *were* [and] *am* for you and me
Babies we are; who is our mother but *be* ?

And, also attach among words to agree
They are predictable and inclusive
But the word *but* begs to disagree
It is exceptional and exclusive

B tells all of us to be
Brisk and busy like the bee
Bat or bowl, walk or run , bounce or bike
Believe in it and do what you like
But never waste time idly

Do not berate the letter B
Because it can become better , nay the best
Same is the case with the letter C
Since it can be close to the chest, nay the crest

A is awesome, B is beautiful
C is cheerful , D is dutiful
ABCD , all of them, we need
To help us write and read
Can I write ABC ? Let me see .
Can you write ABC ? Let us see .

[Note for non Indians Bharath == India]
[The author admires "THE LETTER A" © 2016 by Darren Sardelli which is the source of inspiration for this poem]

Mo 6 ABCD fun friends

I am A.

me and my friends become A's—ace
like a plane's pilot

You are B,

so you are berated,
How else can B (be) rated?

I am C,

I am seeded
like in matches
such as lawn tennis.

You are D.

you are degraded
How else can D (be) graded?

I am E. me with my friends
can be at ease (E's)
one can be a B.E.
then he has to work,

You are F. so fired,

He is H. so he is hired

The rest of the letters that follow

We let them rest today, see you tomorrow.

[a-ace; b- berate c- seed
d- degrade; e- ease; f- fire ; h- hire]

Mo 7 NOUNS

Do you want a noun?
No, unless the noun is nice

Do you want a dosa?
Yes, with chutney
Do you want a few idlies?
Yes, with sambar.
Go to Iyer Hotel.
Do I have to tell?

Have you been to Chennai?
Yes, I have, with a good guy.
He was my uncle, Mr.Kanjoos. Still
he managed expenses, paid the bill.

[*kanjoos – miser, spendthrift*]

[*Note find the words which show person, place, thing. A beginner can find nouns of places, persons called PROPER NOUNS a first letter as CAPITAL LETTER.[9] and many COMMON NOUNS (9)]*

Mo 8 PLURALS

These are some of my
favourite terms.

Cat, cake, dog, toy,
I don't mind having many toys.

Brush, box, church, glass
I don't need many glasses.
One glass often filled with
Tea, coffee, juice will do

Hero, mosquito, potato, tomato
I like pizza with lot of tomatoes

Thief leaf loaf knife wife
You cannot have many wives.

Party, city, baby, country
I would like to visit many countries

Some of the words in use
though common as favourite I won't choose
because their plurals are tough
a few given below are enough

Man, woman, ox, child,
Foot, tooth, goose
Mouse, louse (not house)
Each one I should remember

But here below I can name
some which stay the same
deer, fish, sheep.

(Note: plural formation

Rule applies cat-cats, brush-brushes, Hero-Heroes, thief-thieves. party-part

*Rule does not apply man-men woman-women; ox-oxen;
child -children foot-feet; tooth-teeth goose- geese
mouse- mice; louse- lice; house- houses (rule applies)]*

MO 9 FILLER- ‘—er’ noun

A cook is a cook even the best
even if he caters to many a guest
'Cooker' is the title, the proud fellow took
the steely hot -headed whistler, the crook.

Filler

One who bores is a bore;
One who cooks is a cook;
Whoever wants more
Should search and look.

Mo 10 ADJECTIVE Also adverb

Do you want to be smart?
What do you mean? I am already smart.
Do you want to be rich, get a lot of money?.
Who does not want? Show me if there is any.

When you are rich will you be philanthropic?
Sure with money I will be a rich man.
What is meant by the other adjective?
Oh it just says:
You can be a wealthy man;
and be generous

You can be good and also intelligent
You may be poor but you can be happy.
Uneducated boy, but works efficiently
Wealthy person, gives generously
Poor family, but lives happily

Guruji says:

How wishful these statements are!
True in general and in particular rare;
Since adjective is the topic
Are they anyway OXYMORONIC?

*[oxymoron-internal in-consistency]
Adj. and adv. are related, interchangeable]*

Mo 11 VERBS

Do you *want* to *do* something?

No, unless it *is* nice to do.

Do you want to *eat* a cake?

Yes, I do. Let it *come* with icing.



Do you want to *eat* fruits?

Yes, I can *make* a nice salad.



[note:- verbs are action words-here 6]

MO 12 I(ce)- scream

When I scream
I get ice-cream.
When you scream
for ice-cream
You get the same.



When he or she screams
for three ice – creams.
He or she gets only one.
Because our uncle is good;
No favours in snacks or food.

If we all scream
We will get ice – cream.
If they all scream
They will get ice – cream
But only one each
For, our uncle does teach
How in life to be fair
We all should equally share.

Mo 13 . TENSE? PERFECT

Continuous says the action is still on.

Perfect tense means the job is already done.

Doing, seeing and singing

To the verb add the suffix '**ing**'

The suffix 'ing' to the verb add on

Get continuous the action going on.

It is not so easy to get

the tense that is perfect

Memorise : done, seen and sung.

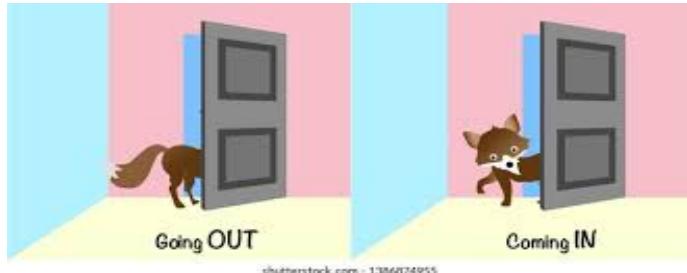
Tenses must be at the tip of the tongue.

(Notes : do – doing, done;

see – seeing, seen ;

sing – singing, sung ;

play – playing, played)



Mo 14 -ed verbs

Do not ask me
Ask those who made A to zee.
Uncle said, “I can’t write one page
With correct grammar and usage”

You ask me why ‘pay’
Does not become ‘payed’
I ‘m happy ‘say’ is not like ‘slay’
When irregular comes I’m at bay.

Workers said, “You should pay
At least fair wages per day”
“Thankfully take what you are paid
Or, don’t come tomorrow” the boss said.

What did the hen lay?
One egg per day, the hen laid.
What did Guruji say?
“Be good, honest” he said.

Sonu says:
Say becomes said
Pay becomes paid
But not play, or pray.

‘Layed’ comes from a bird brain
‘Sayed’ looks like a person’s name.

What did Dyan Chand play?
He played hockey extremely well.
What did you do on the lockdown day?
I prayed for COVID patients, to become well.

Sonu said: 'plaid' may sound
Like what mother does to my hair
'Praid' is very near to
go and search terrorists' lair.

These are some odd verbs
Even among regular 'ed' ones.
For each even, there is one odd
A rule for number, applies to word.

{ notes:

Regular –ed verb in the above pray, prayes, prayed
Others:

Pay. Paid, paid

Say, said, said [reading different]

Lay, laid, laid [similar lie, lay, lain]

Slay, slew, slain }

Mo 15 QUESTION WORDS IN ENGLISH

The most common **question words** in English are the following:

WHO

WHO is only used when referring to people. (= I want to know the person)

- Who is the best football player in the world?
- Who are your best friends?
- Who is that strange guy over there?

WHERE

WHERE is used when referring to a place or location. (= I want to know the place)

- Where is the library?
- Where do you live?
- Where are my shoes?

WHEN

WHEN is used to refer to a time or an occasion. (= I want to know the time)

- When do the shops open?
- When is his birthday?
- When are we going to finish?

WHY

WHY is used to obtain an explanation or a reason. (= I want to know the reason)

- Why do we need a nanny?
- Why are they always late?
- Why does he complain all the time?

Normally the response begins with "Because..."

WHAT

WHAT is used to refer to specific information. (= I want to know the thing)

- What is your name?
- What is her favourite colour?
- What is the time?

WHICH

WHICH is used when a choice needs to be made. (= I want to know the thing between alternatives)

- Which dish did you order – the pizza or the pasta?
- Which day do you prefer for a meeting – today or tomorrow?
- Which is better - this one or that one?

HOW

HOW is used to describe the manner that something is done. (= I want to know the way)

- How do you cook lasagna?
- How does he know the answer?
- How can I learn English quickly?

With **HOW** there are a number of other expressions that are used in questions:

How much – refers to a quantity or a price
(uncountable nouns)

- How much time do you have to finish the test?
- How much is the jacket on display in the window?
- How much money will I need?

How many – refers to a quantity (countable nouns)

- How many days are there in April?
- How many people live in this city?
- How many brothers and sisters do you have?

How often – refers to frequency

- How often do you visit your grandmother?
- How often does she study?
- How often are you sick?

How far – refers to distance

- How far is the university from your house?
- How far is the bus stop from here?
- Ever as suffix

This suffix added to all the interrogative [= question] words makes the answer very general meaning anyone who etc.

Whatever – anything

Whoever- anyone

Wherever – anywhere

Whenevers – anytime

Whichever – anything chosen

Whyever rarely used by beginners

EXCEPTION to this rule

However - but , nevertheless

Poem- SIX SERVANTS

By Rudyard Kipling

I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.

[this author adds a seventh - **which**]

MO 16 IT IS A QUESTION – IS IT A QUESTION ?

Shift the verb to the beginning
It will be the real beginning
of your speaking English well
No question about it, I can tell.

The answer is “Yes” or “No”
There is no need to show
That only this much you know .
Was it easy? What was done?

A statement was made into a question
It is no great feat or art.
Just shift the verb to the start.
Hope you can benefit from this lesson.

*Is he a doctor? Yes, he is.
Will you marry me? Oh, oh, oh yes.*

*Below is a joke :
Are you the CM? Yes, I are the CM*

Mo 17 SPLIT (1)

We did manage in times past
We do manage in these days now
We will manage in the times to come
Even a street dog does manage to survive.

We did live honestly then
We do live truly now when
truth is yet valued as good
We will live if this is understood.

Did we manage to live honestly ?
Do we manage to live truly ?
Yes, if Truth still does stand
as good, Did you understand ?

The purpose of this poem
do I have to mention ?
Split the verb into two
to ask a simple question..

SPLIT (2)

Who did this ? I don't know.
Did you do it ? No, I did NOT.
Sure, somebody did it.

I know who it is.

Who is it ?
It is Mr. Nobody.

Does Mr. Nobody exist ?
Yes, he does. He is in
all of us, dishonest men.

*(Note : negative formation :
did – did not,
know – do not know,
likes – does not like)*

MO 18 . PHRASAL VERBS

Noun with a new meaning is a case
What about a verb ? Does it keep pace
in the linguistic race ?
Yes it does; it uses the same tools.
This is not taught in all schools.

We can easily learn; Put
a preposition after the verb. But
this is called a phrasal verb.
Let not even your friend curb
you from learning it;
Try, refer, you will get.
Take a look means you just see
Look it up in a dictionary

Now you are learning on your own
Then you can never look down
on others; since you were like them
a minute ago; Now you know some
phrasal verbs with 'LOOK'
See a little more in the book
'Look after' your baby brother
for a while when away is your mother

(Note : refer – look up; look down; look after)

Mo 19 V. int

I can sit; just anywhere;
Or sit straight on a chair.
But I can't sit a chair
Just 'sit' has no object (=aim)

You can go; home or to hell
Go anywhere to buy or sell
Just 'go' has no object (=purpose)
Except to leave me
Alone, peacefully.

[Grammar note:

Transitive and intransitive verbs.

Go somewhere to do something.

Go somewhere for doing something]

TRANSITIVE VERB

I ate an ice-cream.

He closed the door.

Jay writes poetry.

I need medicine.

INTRANSITIVE VERB

The dog barks.

I was sleeping.

The girl sang.

The child smiled.

Molly



Subject

bought



transitive verb

a car.



Direct object

MO 20 SOME (V.T)'s ARE TRICKY

Raman sat. He sat on a stool.

Waman went. He went to Wynad.

(v.i.)'s are fine, friendly.

Kamala ate. (not enough)

She ate idli. [ok]

She ate hot idli. [ok]

She ate idli with chutney. (Now it is full).

The students studied. (*Grammar fine, meaning incomplete*)

They studied for their examination. (OK)

Raman gave. (not enough)

He gave a saree. (yet incomplete)

He gave a saree to Kamala (good)

He gave Kamala a saree on her birthday. (*fine*)

So friends beware of transitive verbs

Without the object they may be no good
even if grammarians don't object.

[note:

v.i -verb intransitive

v.t -verb transitive]

MO 21 WILL-SHALL

Today's word is a simple WILL
Not the one to read after one is gone
But a word when you are still
alive and kicking, hoping for a bright dawn.

To 'be', the root word, is to exist anyhow
Was' and 'were' show things of the past
'Is' and 'are' for the present and now
For all, 'I', 'We', 'you' and the third at last.

My grandfathers used to say it is a special
rule to choose 'will' or 'shall'
They put '**shall**' for **I**, the egoist shell.
I say 'will' will serve as well

My grandfather said
I or We, **shall** do;
I say, for both, 'will do' will do.
Law books say 'shall' is a 'must'
They have to be legal and just.

*[Note: this author prefers '**will**' for all.
I/We 'will' instead of 'shall']*

*[**should** anywhere is like the legal **shall**
It says doing is compulsory]*

Mo 22 INCLUSIVE ‘WE’

1. All things big and small
on this earth or beyond
who created them all?
Of this topic, my guru is fond.
2. Before you become a bakra
and made to listen to his discourse,
resort to some excuse or nakra;
come and be my guest, of course.
[*bakra*-victim. *Nakra*-excuse (*Hindi*)]
3. Do not feel like the fish
which jumped from the frying pan to the fire.
To listen to me is your wish,
you are not, I am sure, a listener for hire.
4. You agree as well as I do
Guruji will be glad to endorse.
It is his or Nature’, not voodoo
creation of all things in this universe.
5. Let us leave spiritual chatter
to Guruji, and get to our lesson,
Living or inanimate, all matter
Come under the general name-noun.

6.Repeated reading or writing
of Ram's name may add
to your credit here or there
in this world or the other;
but certainly it is bad
to make it a cause for fighting.

7.Ram is fine, since it is short, and holy.
How about A,B,C,D. Narasimha Sastry?
Long nouns repeated get burdensome and boring.
Short forms come up which are enduring.

8. To the speakers of any dialect.
This problem of the noun is well known.
With a will to be brief but correct
they invented an item; THE PRONOUN

9.The noun first; then
the pronoun takes over;
the same, I , You, We, often
the place of the noun, cover.

10. English is easy since
'you' to be learnt only once.
It is the same for all second person;
One size suits all, no question.

11. In Bharath, in Hindi
there is a word for 'thee';
another for the young or low;
the third and common one,
for a friendly fellow.
[thee – aap you- chap – tu you buddy- tum]

12. We are Hindus,
You are Muslims,
They are Christians,
Yet ALL of us, 'WE' are all Indians.

13. WE are girls, you are boys.
You play cricket and a match
We just sit outside and watch.
together could 'WE' all
play bat and ball?.

[Note ; recognize inclusive WE and exclusive WE]

14. 'We' just for us
Not including you
may appear callous
yet sometimes, we need to do.

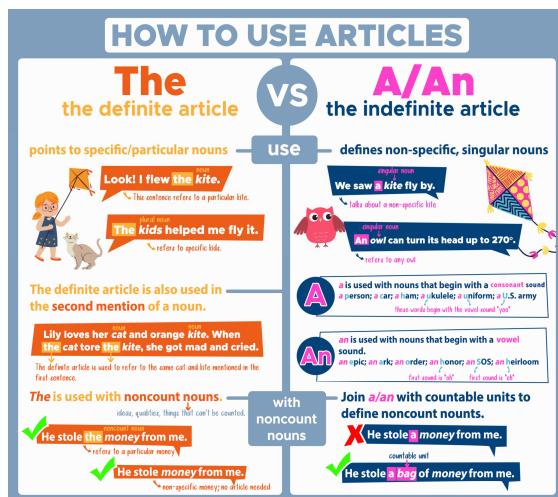
15. 'We' including all the rest
was the culture of the past
An attitude so far the best
for any friendship to last.

MO 23 THE, THAT or NONE

‘THE’ means ‘that’, that is special
already seen, told, referred
Rule looks clear, but it is superficial
since between the two ‘the’ is preferred.

Cow gives milk; I can drink
Cat is feline; statement is fine.
Not for a grammarian.
That cow gives milk; no, no; all give.
That cat is feline; what about others ?

So, The cow gives milk
The cat is feline.
Grammarian approves the sentence.
He is the final authority; no pretence.



Mo 24 OPEN (2)

1. Today's word is 'open'
open, not closed
a word that is often
a must, not chosen.
2. "Open!" is a command
Brief and clear
It is imperative, to demand
hidden things to appear.
3. "Open door" says it is honest
"Open house" welcomes any guest
"Open book" is a life sans secrets
"Open mind" accepts, rid of regrets.
4. "Open wound" is a feast for germs
"Open heart" etc. are medical terms.
'Open sesame!' is a fairy tale order
Using open as a verb is harder.
[note 'open' above are all adjectives]
5. 'Open door' is different
From 'open the door' as you see
The former is. bare up front
The other was earlier shut to me.
6. 'The door is open' is ALWAYS.
'The door is opened' is JUST NOW
The word works both ways
'The' usage shows us how.

7. Someone opened the Pandora's box
World's first Pandemic was seen
Open world's one scientific *fau*
pau led to pandemic COVID NINETEEN.

8. We go out cautiously with mask on
Open air, or inviting is no more;
We avoid any public task on
with social distance of feet four.

"Open" is used in the present tense to describe something that is not closed, while "opened" is used in the past tense to describe an action that has been completed.

Open is typically used as an adjective or a verb that conveys the state of being accessible or not closed. On the other hand, opened is the past tense and past participle form of the verb 'open,' used to describe an action that has been completed in the past.

'Admission opens' usually means 'will open'



MO 25 LIVE, LIVE

Match is broadcast **live**
on TV channel five.

On channel four
they show much more.

In forest fire
animals burn and die.
But in arsonists' hate and ire
Innocents are burnt **alive**.

If lives are lost, it is news.
Then channel five cannot choose.
God makes men die or **live**.
Freedom to kill, who did give?
to these arsonists and assassins
Haramis who continue to commit sins'
[*harami- Urdu word for sinner*]

Do all of them believe
that, this life, when they leave
their special god has a special place
for them, to welcome and embrace?

[*Grammar Note:-*
broadcast live, alive-pronounced like five, life
Die or live = as in give]

MO 26 HOMONYM BEAR

Word is only one, spoken or spelling
meaning is different, clear and telling
depending upon used where
it takes meanings, the word ‘bear’

Bear is to suffer, to endure,
that which you cannot cure.
Bear the pain; if not
get a pain-killer shot.

Bearing a burden is duty done
taken by you or thrust on by someone
If the onus is on us, grin and bear it, not get bored
like Apollo holding forever happily the load.

Mothers bear children and rear
All the pain and anguish they bear,
One day the sweet speech, to hear
“She is the best! My mom dear”.

Bears also bear cubs and rear.
Have you seen a grizzly feeding her cub busily.
Honey from mugs stolen from pubs?
Santa claus’s beard, is by children cheered
Buccaneers’ beard, the sailors feared

The past tense of bear is not beard,
Which the sailors feared
‘grammar is a ‘bore’, haven’t you heard?.

MO 27 BEAR / BEER

A weary bear went to a bar
and asked for a mug of beer
Hard of hearing bar-maid said
“Repeat what you said.

The bear restated what he wanted
The bar-maid laughed loud and taunted
. “I know bears freely drinking honey.
Not a bear ask for beer, spending money.

“Honey is food; beer is for cheer;
Even bears get weary, do you hear.”

“Sure I will serve, why am I here
Pay first, you may drink and run, I fear”
Said the bar-maid to the bear.

The bear said,
“I have no money
Take this hive of honey”

As the bear opened his huge pouch
The bar maid fell down, crying ‘ouch’
Customers cleared out of the bar
Leaving all the beer to the bear.

MO 28 BARE

Let facts be laid bare; do not withhold;
A bare body shivers in the cold.
Bare truth without comment or any frill
will always turn out to be good, not evil.

Bare body is adjective
it is descriptive
'Bare' the verb is regular
while 'bear' is very irregular

[*note bear, bore, born*
Bare bared bared]

The noun bear is
nothing to do with beer.
It is an animal black,
brown or white if polar

[*Beginners! Look for or ask the correct way of reading
i.e. pronunciation:*

*Beer - drink in the bar – not for children – rhyme with
fear, dear -- not ee as in feel . deal*

Bare, bear – esame sound – like care, share]

Mo 29 GR WERE, WEAR

If Ali were a girl
He would be Alisha
Alisha would wear a burqua
Her burqua will be a cotton wear
Which could stand wear and tear
Alisha's kitchenware will all be steel.

Alisha is imaginary, not real.
But Ali is here.
Ali, do you hear?
Where is Ali now?

[He is looking for a dictionary to sort out the meanings of
Were, wear, tear, ware, and where]

[notes: it is believed that cotton withstands many washes ,
'steel' in India is the word for 'stainless steel']



Mo 30 BORE

Your mother bore you
and so you were born
Maths teacher. bores you
now that you are grown.

Parents believe their wards
would get wisdom
Yes the students get wise,
learn to bear boredom.

Mo 31 MODALS SIMPLE

I want to learn English.
I must learn English.
I can learn English.
I will learn English.

[*learn is the main verb.
, must, can, will – modals , helping verbs*]

[*NOTE* ;
want is the main verb in the first sentence.
In the others ‘learn’ is the main verb
‘must, can, will’ modify the meaning of ‘learn’
They are the MODALS = AUXILIARY OR HELPING VERBS

MO 32 MODALS

Among words, there is a helpful faction
which augments and modifies the action
'Modals' the new name grammarians say
Auxiliaries I already know, 'can', 'will' and 'may'.

I may come, I can come, I will come
show the mood, grades of wilful action
Verbs may be 'come', 'go', 'do' or 'die'.
In modifying the verb, modal's ability lies.

I know a good school named 'I can'.
I like the name and also their action plan.
'I can, so, I will' shows life's progress.
'It may, and it will' about destiny is stress.

Learn modals; add to your diction.
Grammar or not, usage is our friend.
I'll read prose, poetry, science or fiction
. Clarity is my desired end.

Mo33 MODALS (2)

The modal 'can'
can modify the verb
since it has the knack.

The modal 'could'
could have modified
in time way back.

The modal 'may'
may modify the verb

but one can't be certain
may is like the rain.

The modal 'might' may perhaps not
we might have given the nod
but' might' is a free bird.

The modal 'will'
will modify the verb
since it has the gift of grit
it is not the one, on the wall, to sit
but not quite at this juncture
it waits for an apt time in the future.

The modal 'shall'
' will surely modify the verb
since it is the pet of makers of law;
It says, you better do surely sans a flaw.

The modal 'must'
must modify quite a bit
since the grammarian is strict
that the order be obeyed with effect
he 'can't suffer any neglect.

'Ought' with a 'to'
is the same as 'must'
and modal is the name
I/you/he ought to do a thing
is command or compulsion.
I/You/he ought not to have done
They must rue or make a confession.

Mo 34 THE MODAL 'Let' (1)

When 'let' it used you know
that it helps to keep status quo.
'Let him go'- A suspect's sweet song*
. 'Let us go'- often heard friends, among.

'Let it go',
. Loser's wounded ego,
'Let's start again'
egging oneself to newly begin.

Let not penury prevent you;
Let not destiny destroy you;
Tightly hold, don't let go,
your wits together, though
there are many ups and downs.
Ignore all the life's let-downs.

'To let' is usage special;
it shows something for rent;
Modals must help a main verb.
Here it seems to be absent.

'Let there be light'
when a bed-ridden patient says
A nurse or helper might
make darkness disappear from the place.

THE MODAL 'let' (2)'LET IT BE'

When there is around me
so much cruelty and evil.
how come I fail to see
the deeds of the Devil.?

Even if I see, I say, 'let it be'
When I would say.
"Let someone manage,
it will be the day
I know I'm overcome by old age.
Earlier it was impotent rage.
When I witnessed any outrage;
At least then the mind
 was there, though not action.
It is an excuse I find
 not to care; a crude satisfaction.

When I stop helping others
and my mind never feels or bothers.
That is when I need action
or at least a little introspection.

Tolerance is an attitude of an excuse
of cowards to cover up their apathy.
As long as injustice is limited to the news
I can freely extend arm-chair sympathy.

['LET IT BE' is a wish for status quo , do not disturb] It ia also
a phrase for a pause or change of topic]

Mo 35 MOOD

Mood of a verb can be one of three.

‘**Indicative**’ that something is or may be
‘**imperative**’ that you better do or obey
‘**Subjunctive**’ that something I say
is subject to the condition ‘if’,
Sullen grammar is dull and stiff.

We can live without the word ‘mood’
But’ use of modals is a must;
Too much jargon is no good
Learn to use the language first

[notes on modal etc - see last page]

MO 36 DON’T SAY WON’T

Don’t ever say ‘I won’t’
If you do, others would say.
It is his wont to say so
‘Won’t’ is a denial, a ‘no’.

Do you smoke ? I don’t
Do you eat meat ? I don’t
Do you use drugs ? I don’t
Do you tell lies ? Sometimes
‘I don’t’ means
I willingly abstain
from something not necessary
and from some with disdain.

. ‘Don’t’ by a Guruji, is advice
to help sorting out virtue from vice.

‘Don’t do it again’
if calmly said, is fine.
If the same comes out
of a boss’s foul mouth,
is truly a daunt
Yet some men flaunt
their administrative power
to show you’re in rank, lower.

Don’t’ tells there is a missing ‘O’
‘Won’t’ does not expand so.
It is short of ‘will not’. How come ?

Perhaps don’t was already at home
and ‘willn’t’ would sound queasy
I guess rhyming with don’t was easy.

[*Don’t = do not ; Won’t= Will not; Wont = habit]*

Mo 37 . SCREEN

The curtain is a screen
It hides someone, from being seen;
Plants and climbers dense and green
Grown high make a natural screen.

For showing a movie, the screen,
though called silver one should not have sheen.
The censors cut off some scenes
which better not be shown or seen.

Real image is one
which can be shown on a screen
Virtual image has no form
It can only, by visual sense, be seen.

See children, one screen shows pictures
Used in cinema or in professors' lectures.
Another screen called curtain stops light
prevents heat and unwanted sight.

Screens shown below
Window curtain
Mosquito screen
Hospital bedside curtain
Drama stage curtain
Cinema screen



Mo 38 LIE

1. Our uncle cannot lie
surely, since he is honest,
East or west our uncle is the best.
2. Our uncle cannot lie;
If he says biscuits he will buy
until he buys, he will not rest
always tells the truth, you can test.
3. Our uncle cannot lie
not because he is not honest
of course he is honest;
For keeping promise, he is the best.
4. Our uncle cannot lie-
Lie down on the bed
or relax and rest his head;
because, we children, like a pest
won't let him rest
Until he gets toffee
at least for Sonu and me.

[note

lie (n) untruth lie (v) telling lie [lie, lied. Lied]

Lie (v) take rest whole body touching the ground [lie. lay; lain]

Lay (v} put (something) down [lay, laid, laid]]

Mo 39 DIE-DYE

1. Some dyers spread the cloth and colour them with natural dyes some fold, bundle and dip into the dye 'tie and dye' or *kalankari*, the art of Bharath.
2. A Delhi dame used to dye, her hair daily with alley dyes The risk of chemicals causing cancer is high. The doc. said "stop dying or else she dies".

[verb *die-died-dead-dying* noun : *death*
dye-dyed-dyed-dy(e)ing *dye*]



How to do Tie Dye: A Beginner's Step-by-Step Guideline

MO 40 DUE (S) (1)(2), (3)

1. Searched for two
entries for the word, 'due'
Both under (n.) noun
Dic.s did not let me down.
2. What is legally due to me
is neither due or dues or noun
Yet due or paid, dues to someone
is what I owe him as a fee.
3. Anything due
can only be paid off
Since due is not a verb
to 'undue' is not heard of.
4. Club dues are paid in the office.
On tennis court, dues is a score
Like 'LOVE' is a start for more
to come as points in the game
'DUES' is when the scores are the same.
5. No two views
about the word 'dues'
I will never use
in my prose, because
A chance to amuse
for the readers I won't provide.
Any good writer will hide
his ignorance and avoid
the usage he hadn't read.

[*dic.* = *dictionary* , *author's abbr*]

DUE (2)

1.DUE(S)

Due date is a limit, a deadline
beyond which you pay a fine.
A payment not done earlier
is 'dues', remains as arrears.

2. DULY

What duly and legally belongs to you
Don't allow to be dwindle by a dude,
a goon. Go to court; if needed, sue
Kin or friend, a cheat cannot be good.

3.DEW

Dew is a tiny drop dozing on
blades of grass at early dawn.
Rising reddish sun shines on the lawn
Dew is missing; where has it gone?

4. DUO

A human and an insect
met, buzzed, got buddy.
The duo hugged and said
“Let us make a musical melody”.

The man wrote the song
Bumble went humming along.
The duo made a good pair
Became a rage everywhere.

Soon came the jealous critic
He wrote; “it is all a gimmick
Human and bug duo is swinging
‘Humbug’ it is, they call it singing.

DUE (s) (3)

Respect the librarian he will remember
Pay before due date or, cease to be a member.
Whether you have read or no
return or renew the book you had brought
If late and if any fine is due
pay first, then ‘sorry’ will do.

Due is an adj/adv.
Says “Just be ready”
Dues is a singular noun
Says, “Better pay up buddy”.
Due is something to do yet
Dues remains if you forget.

Info

HOMONYM - same spelling , same pronunciation
Different meaning
Pron. – sound, reading spel. – writing, letters

HOMOPHONE – same pron., different spelling,
Different meaning

HOMOGRAPH - same spel. – different pron.
Different meaning

Mo 41 RAIN FOR FUN

WELCOME

Rain, rain, come today
Little Rani wants to play,
And get drenched and wet,
All the girls are ready and set.
Rain, rain, come today.

GOODBYE

Thanks, thanks, thanks rain!
Please, please, do come again.

Thank you, now, we go away.
You too go, come, another day.
Or continue to cool the fields
In the month of May
But be mild when you come to play.

When you come for us
Be as gentle as today
Let storm or torrents be less
With no sound and light display.

Thunder and lightning
are truly frightening
Come again
Be gentle and mild
Like another child.

Mo 42 WISH AND WILL

How I wish I had done
other than what I did
in the past; It was neither fun
nor profit in the long run.

How I wish I could do
other than what I am doing
at present; I just get thro'
the current job before another is due.

How I wish I can be sure
of what I could and would
do in the future; It'd be pure
delight; and for the past ills a cure.

How I wish I'll fashion my future.
I don't know if I have the will;
Grammar says if I want to be sure
Even if you don't have the will
You'd use the word 'will' still.

Mo 43 TOO

1. You used the word 'too';
Do you know what did you do?
You dug your own grave;
You thought you were brave
to speak English; but oh!
You used 'too' instead of 'so'

2. Your partner did
something great, nice.

‘Very good’ ‘fine’ would suffice.
Instead you said, ‘too good to be true’
Perhaps you wanted to say,
“I can’t believe it! It is so good”.
[*too--- to - implies a negative meaning*
e.g *It is too hot / cold to go out*]

Mo 44 WRITE, RIGHT

- 1 I Write, you write, we write,
He writes, she writes, they write
By writing, thoughts are brought to light.
most of which may be wrong, some right.
2. It is my legal right to write
and publish if someone will.
It is like, to vote is my right
Published or not, I can write still.
3. Neither lean to the left or right
Historians should write without bias
And do their writing as a religious rite.
Keep cool even in the middle of chaos
4. Righting the wrong can be done
Not only by the teacher, with a red pen.
If the two warring factions say as one
Like a chorus “I am sorry; never again”

[Author’s motto is: *Every party or individual must say
“we are sorry” “I am sorry” or just “sorry”
whether one is right or ridiculously wrong . If the person who is on
the incorrect side is aware , then he/ she would not have entered
the argument in the first place. Each is correct in his own mind.]*

Mo 45 WEIGHT, HEIGHT

[as spoken by a child].

1. WEIGHT is very simple to write.

It says something is heavy or light

Add 'w' to eight, you get weight, right.

True, so easy, read it as wait ,bait,

2. A heartfelt gift is highly valuable

It is worth its weight in gold

On a holiday, at Udupi hotel, to get table
we had to wait for an hour, and got bored.

3. Doctor and nurse came to our school

a tape and a weighing machine were the tools;
with which they measure

our height, weight and chest

No class that day, such a pleasure.

Health check-up is the best.

4. Weight to write is easy, height is not so

Eat like a pig , sleep like a log, become a fat-so

Height as read, rhymes with white and light

Becoming taller, if all, can only be slight.

5. Given by God is my height;

also my colour, dark or brown,

My mom can control my weight

Me too by work-out on my own.

Mo 46 GOOD, BAD

1. Word is a word.

It is not good or bad.

But the good word ‘good’

Joins its opposite ‘bad’

gang up to spoil your ‘mood’

And leave the learner raving mad.

2. True. The adverb for good

cannot be good or goodly.

It has to be ‘well’

This well-known grammar

Has to be learnt well.

But better use “not well”

This may look bad but it is true.

Grammar is impartially bad against the two.

3. She sings well; her singing is good.

She sings bad or badly, perhaps.

Grammar says, she does not sing well

A person who was bad

may get reformed; be good.

But one has to be previously ill

to get cured and become well.

4. “Well done!” is a cheer
uttered by a team leader.
Bad job” is not polite,
Often used is not right.

‘Could be better’ is fine
if friendship is to remain.

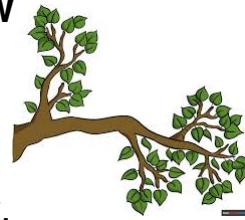
5. My teachers tried
as well as they could
to teach me the use
of ‘well’ and ‘good’
I doubt if I ever understood.

6. Good grammar cannot be taught.
To learn it, one has to read a lot.
Follow what my life skill Guru says.
Read voraciously good books, stories, essays.

7. Mathematics has cogent rules;
Even that is a devil.
Unruly grammar makes us all fools.
since English is pure evil.

Mo 47 BOW

1. The five-letter word 'bough'
Rhymes with the word 'go'
Bough is a branch of a tree
'spreading to be part of canopy.'



2. The three-letter word 'bow'
Also rhymes with 'go' and 'bough'
It was powerful in Rama's hand
His arrow knew where it should land.



3. Bowing down is bending low
perhaps mimicking the shape of a bow
Literally in respect
Figuratively in defeat.
If you don't know how to bow
Any Japanese friend can show.

4. Bowing down or low
is tactically fine.
When fighting or daring.
It will just be in vain.



5. Give a child a toy-bow
and a quiver of blunt arrow
Watch his watchful eyes and brow
as his aiming, targeting skills grow.

[Bough [n] - part of a tree

Bow [n] - a hunter's tool

Bow [v] - bend down]

Large branches are known as boughs and small branches are known as twigs.

Mo 48 WHEN/ WHILE

1. While the cat is away,
the mice are at play. *(the-optional) (while=when)*
2. Nero was playing the fiddle
(when/while) Rome was burning.
3. While the poor were starving,
the queen said they can eat cake.
4. Make hay while the sun shines.
5. When the sun rises, the dew disappears-
(4&5 not changeable)
6. When → whenever, ok
While → whilever. No
*[Because when is a point , a junction in time.
while is a duration, interval in time]*
- 7 I came to your house when you were away
(when/while) both ok
- 8 When is your birthday?
When did you come?
Tell me when we can meet [when ok; while no]
- 9 Read a while Play a while
until it is the time to retire.
While activated charcoal cleans
white charcoal (ash) pollutes.
[while ok ; when no]

Mo 49 WATER FALLS

“Water falls” is a sentence;
Like ‘I scream’ as heard
is a statement of confession.
But ‘ice-cream’ as written is a noun,
one word. ‘water-falls’ or ‘waterfalls’
is a noun plural of ‘waterfall’.

One white sheet-like scene
of water falling from a height
Only from a distance to be seen
To go near needs skill and mental might.

Children! I’ll see from here.
You too do not go near.
If you can, take a tele photo;
To go anywhere near is a ‘no, no,,

Water fall, can make us also fall
It has the power to drag us all,
Along with its fast flow
to unknown lands below.

Capture the picture of water
and put it in your camera jail;
But don’t let real water’

into your photographic tool or mobile.
Such a distance you kids have come and seen
Tell your friends where you had been
Next year it will be their turn
To copy-cat you and safely return.
Water falls from a height
Waterfall is a great sight.



Mo 50 FLOOR , flour & flower

1. Floor is inside my house.
I have to walk on it
Chase away roach or mouse
Cross-legged, on it, I sit.



2. I sleep on a cot
since, one, I've got.
Fatima sleeps on the floor
since she is poor.

3. Fatima uses wheat flour

She calls it aata
makes poori, paratha and more
stuff to eat, a lot of.



4. Some read 'flour' as floor

Others read the same as flower
Dic. says it is the latter
the powder used for any batter.

[dic = dictionary]

5. Open the door
come in, sit on the floor.
Did you bring besan flour?
It will fly, tightly cover.



Parijatha flowers daily bloom
Pick up and put in pooja room

[notes roach-cockroach. aata-(Hindi) wheat flour.
poori, paratha-dishes, snacks dic -dictionary.
Besan-powder of greengram. Parijatha-flower used for
pooja. Pooja-prayer(to idol)]

extra lines

. Flower is sitting pretty.
It does not flow like water
Jasmine, rose, aroma, beauty.
Water it when the weather gets hotter

Mo 51 UNDER WAY

Under way is
Neither a tunnel
Nor subway
Nor an underground road

Is the job done ? under way, sir.
Is tunnel design done? Under way sir
Under way means 'going on, being done'
It means the work is in progress
But not over yet.
If you are a boss be happy
It was at least started.
But then if you hear
the phrase UNDERWAY
day after working day
put other jobs for later
identify the procrastinator
let him be on his way
to a place far away



MO 52 LAST [1]

Avatars of Vishnu are ten
Fish was his first one.

The last one they say
Was Krishna
Some others say “ nay
It was Buddha

Sawaal who was listening was aghast
Did you say the Buddha was the last?
Your grammar is wrong , calling
The last WAS; it is appalling .
The last avatar WILL BE Kalki
Consult a book or web's wiki



Mo 53 LAST, LOST(1)

1. In any language, a word
is written, read and heard.
Meaning is given by its use
to inform, praise or abuse.
2. 'LAST' reminds one of the past.
When did you hear this word last?
Where were you this time last year?
This warning is the last, am I clear?
3. 'LOST' for the listener sounds the same
as the 'LAST'; **homophone** is the name.
Do you know the meaning of one? Yes.
The other is nowhere near. Can't even guess.
4. What one has, one may lose.
A thing lost is missing, no matter whose;
Lost in the wood
was Red Riding Hood.
Lost in thought, I had loosened my hold.
Lost in the crowd was my tiny toddler child.

Mo 54 LAST means.... I'm LOST

The word before a noun
is adjective as well known;
But it is not neatly put down
Whether the tense is shown.
A good girl or a bad boy
was, is and will be the same
As per grammar; it is a joy
to use the same word, sans the number game.

Even in Hindi or Urdu
where gender and number count
No need for an adjective new
to take tense and time into account.

Special is the word, ‘last’.
It usually means the past.
Last year or last century is gone.
Lost in time as life moves on.

Last man in line is still standing
so is the last warning by the boss.
Last but not the least is in the ending
Welcome speech or thanks giving clause.

Last may mean the latest
as the last meeting of the staff
It may mean also great or the best.
As in the last chance or the last laugh.

‘Last’ meaning the future is a bugbear of mine
Last date to submit is surely a deadline
‘Your last chance’ Boss’s Warning to me
I wish it will never come to be.

[*Extra grammar points*

It is simple logic to deduce that those words verbs produce as adjective and adverb as understood by all like ‘fallen glory’ or ‘standing tall’ there is a time sense since they indicate tense.

[*Note: stanza 3: good girl-achchhi ladki
Good boy- achchha ladka
Good girls- acchchhi ladkiyas
Good boys- acchche ladke]*

Mo 55 DISPUTE [1][2]

He is a male; he is tough;
For him a lot is not enough;
He surely gets what is his;
Yet, tries to grab from his sis .

She is a female; she is efficient;
For her just enough is sufficient;
She does not know what is hers;
even if snatched by her brothers.

Fate is like 'IT'; it's inert;
In judging persons it is no expert;
Strange are its ways;
It gives to goons always
The girl died before court verdict.

DISPUTE [2']

He is a male
He is strong and tough
His behaviour is rough
For him nothing is enough
Not only will he claim what is his
He would cheat his own sis

She is a female
She is fair and nice
Like sugar and spice
For her come first family ties
She does not know what is hers
Easily yields to the pressure of brothers

Third persons who saw the injustice
Went to a court of justice

The girl became a grand old woman
The brothers became bald-pated men

The verdict came on an August day
When the floods brought dismay

While all the litigants were lifted
and to the morgue shifted
the court gave its verdict
the boys will pay. The payment
will continue until the day of death
of either party whoever is the first.

[at the time of writing, there were floods all over India, and whole families were wiped away.]

Mo 56 AND, BUT

Simple :

He studied and passed. He studied but failed.

MORE on the same theme

IN SPITE OF his working hard he failed

This is the student's bad luck

And can be called fate's quirk.

Because he worked hard, he passed

This is cause and effect

The mini story is perfect

We can say good work brings result

No need to call fate and insult

His life style was bad

Therefore he died young

Gambling, liquor and gluttony

Along with criminal company

Cause and result as expected

Like doctors and priests predicted

He was a simple pious disciplined man

HOWEVER he suffered and died young

Alas I call it God's will or destiny

Rare let it be; cases may not be many.

[notes;So, because of , therefore - linear or positive correlation - aadharinda [kannada] isliye [Hindi] But, however, in spite of - negative or inverse relationship - aadharey noo [Kannada] leykin [Hindi]]

Mo 57 *FILLERS*

We shall overcome. Shall we?
Doubt and invitation
Shall we not? Perhaps.
We will overcome. Won't we? Sure, certain

Mo 58 *FILLER*

Tastes differ said a man
 who was biting on a bitter gourd
Person's preferences can be different said a woman
 who was patting a pig on her lap.

Alternate - one or the other [of two things , usually with a pattern].e.g. A.C – alternating current

Alternative – many choices , one can opt for – such as ' electives' in a syllabus - e.g alternative sources of energy

TO stir is to churn or agitate

An agitator is an object of hate
A stirrer is a tool, one of many
In a chemistry lab or chocolate factory.
To whisk is stirring in a special way.
It can separate butter and whey
A whisk is tool, a whisker is not
It's the hairy part on the face of a cat.

Chair is the new word for a professor
Chairman was its predecessor
Equal status to be fair
Neutral post is CHAIR
which he or she carries everywhere
a title , an honour goes with him or her.

MO 59 . DON'T GO. JUST LEAVE

- 1 Post-mortem does not worry me;
I am only afraid of autopsy.
- .2 Unplanned events I can manage;
Accidents to face I 've no courage.
- 3 I never postpone or procrastinate
I just delay and defer to another date.
- 4 I am not a hypochondriac, as given in this book
All symptoms are there in me, you just look.
- 5 I don't have vertigo I am not afraid of height
Grandpa!
Could you go up the ladder and fix the light?
- 6 I know an oxymoron she used to live next door
said an English teacher
who does not teach any more.
7. No.no, you are wrong, I am never negative.

*[Those who need notes
please see a dictionary/ thesaurus
Refer synonym, oxymoron]*

Mo 60. THE WORD CAN

The three lettered CAN
Just like the rhyming MAN
Will be efficient and able
To do many a function
If used as per occasion

CAN as a noun is simple
It is just a container
of milk, oil or water
doubles up as a carrier

But a can of worms
should never be opened

Can-can is neither a tin of soup
Nor a liquid container
It is a dance done by a group
A great evening entertainer

Can a word of single syllable
as a verb can be quite flexible?
Used with the main verb it is effective
Though by itself it is defective.

Can for the present
Could does represent

A possibility that was
Any event or cause.
Can opener is a cutting tool
Both are nouns, don't be a fool
'Can open' shows your skill
Both are verbs together they will
Impart to the opener, you,
the ability of opening to do

Can is called a **helping verb**
Using which is polite and superb
Can or could needs a verb after
Since they only enable the benefactor

Birds can fly, animals can't
Even if you wish and want
Possible or not nature decides
Word *can* just coincides

Minors cannot drive a car
Drivers cannot over speed
Man's laws hold as far
as citizens pay heed

He has the money and manpower
He CAN help; but he won't
since he is a heartless miser
no use begging him ; don't

‘Can I help?’ is the same
as ‘May I help you?’
The person with a tag and name
offers to help , I thought you knew
Can you help is different
Coming from you it is a request
Begging with a decent front
Learning polite way is the best

I think I have done what I can

Helping, auxiliary, now modal
Jargon of the grammarian clan
Boldly learn and break their citadel



A LIST FOR LOCAL READERS

(n.) - noun ನಾಮ ಪದ (naama pada)

(v.) - verb ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಪದ (kriya pada)

(pron.) - pronoun ಸರ್ವ ನಾಮ (sarva naama)

(adj.) - adjective ನಾಮ ವಿಶೇಷಣ ಪದ
(naama visheshana pada)

(adv.) - adverb ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ವಿಶೇಷಣ ಪದ (kriya visheshana pada)

Case - ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ (vibhakti)

Subject (noun) - ಕರ್ತೃ ಪದ (kartru pada)

Objective case,

Accusative case - 2ನೇ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ (2nd Vibhakti)

Dative case - 4ನೇ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ (4th Vibhakti)

Possessive case - 6ನೇ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ (6th Vibhakti)

Alphabet - ಅಕ್ಷರ ಮಾಲ, ವರ್ಣ ಮಾಲ (Akshara mala, Varna mala)

Word - ಪದ (pada) , **Sentence** - ವಾಕ್ಯ (vaakya),

Prose, writing - ಗದ್ಯ, ಬರಹ (gadya, baraha)

Poem, poetry - ಪದ್ಯ, ಕವನ (padya, kavana)

Tense - ಕಾಲ (kaala)

Present tense - ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕಾಲ (Vartamana kaala)

Past tense - ಭೂತ ಕಾಲ (bhoota kaala)

Future tense - ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಕಾಲ (bhavishya kaala)

Spelling - ಕಾಗುಣಿತ (kaagunita)

Pronunciation - ಉಚ್ಚಾರಣೆ (uchcharane)

Singular - ಏಕವಜನ , **Plural** - ಬಹುವಜನ ,

Gender - ಲಿಂಗ **Masculine** - ಪುರುಷ (purusha) ,

Feminine - ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (sthri) **Neuter** - ನಪುಂಸಕ (napumsaka)

Person - ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ , **Grammar** - ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ (vyakarana)