**<http://www.crazykims.vn/grammar.htm>**

Martin’s 16 basic (elementary) grammar lessons of 297.

1. A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea. A naming word.
2. Count noun, a noun that can form a plural.
3. Possessive nouns are used to indicate ownership.
4. Pronoun takes the place of a noun.
5. 'Be' Verbs. A verb a state of being. [Video with comedy](file:///C:\2023\Webs\CracyKims\Documents\Videos\Lesson05BE-verbsComedy.mp4)
6. Action verbs, also called dynamic verbs, express an action, whether it be physical or mental.
7. Adjectives describe or modify noun.
8. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.
9. Adverbs modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
10. Tense of a verb tells you when the action happens.

A subject does something to the object.  
Một chủ đề làm một cái gì đó cho đối tượng.

1. A verb tells what the subject wants to do.  
   Một động từ cho biết những gì chủ đề muốn làm.
2. An object is what the subject will do something to or with.

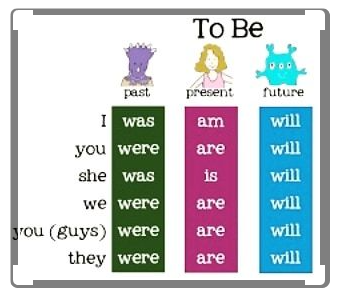
Một đối tượng mà đối tượng sẽ làm một cái gì đó để hoặc với.

Only *transitive* verbs take an object like kick and throw. Kick what?

*Intransitive* verbs do not take an object like agree, appear, arrive, happen, leave, lie, listen, panic, smile, talk, work, and yell,

[Grammar05:](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b3L4pLSUwig) 'Be' Verbs shows a state of being

***Động từ 'Be'. Một động từ cho thấy hành động hoặc một trạng thái.***



## Be verbs is a word that does not show action instead indicates a state of being. (tình trạng)

## In other words, a state-of-being verb identifies who or what a noun is, was, or will be. (Nói cách khác, một động từ trạng thái xác định ai hoặc danh từ là gì, đã hoặc sẽ là gì.)

Home is my place to rest.

I like the smell of my house.

I feel totally relaxed.

Home refreshes me.

At home, I get ready for a new day

"Be" verbs indicate a state of being (tình trạng)  
Verbs must match subjects.

* I am a doctor.
* He is sleepy.
* We are here.

Negative sentences need 'not' after the verb.

* I am not a doctor.
* He is not sleepy.
* We are not there.

The verb comes first in interrogative (thẩm vấn) sentences.

* Am I a doctor?
* Is he sleepy?
* Are we there?

"Are not" (is not) can be shortened to "aren't" (isn't). Used in spoken English.

* He isn't sleepy.
* We aren't there.

Remember the variations of "be" verbs:

**Present** **Negative** **Interrogative**

I am I am not Am I?

You are You are not (aren't) Are you?

He is He is not (isn't) Is he?

She is She is not (isn't) Is she?

It is It is not (isn't) Isn't it?

Avoid "Isn’t" because it sounds too much like "[snot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snot)"(nước mũi)

We are We are not (aren't) Are we?

You are You are not (aren't) Are you?

They are They are not (aren't) Are they?

***Homework:***

Memorize or learn by heart (Ghi nhớ) the personal pronouns:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **First  person** | **Second** person | | | **Third** person | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Neutral** |
| **Singular Subject** Môn học số ít | | I | you | | | he | she | it |
| **Singular Object** Đối tượng số ít | | me | you | | | him | her | it |
| **Singular Reflexive** Phản xạ số ít | | myself | yourself | | | himself | herself | itself |
| **Plural Subject** Chủ ngữ số nhiều | we | | | you | they | | | |
| **Plural Object** Đối tượng số nhiều | us | | | you | them | | | |
| **Plural Reflexive** Phản xạ số nhiều | ourselves | | | yourselves | themselves | | | |

**Back to schedule.**

[VIDEO:](file:///C:\2023\Webs\CracyKims\Documents\Videos\Lesson05-TOBEverb.mp4)