# A Beginner's Guide To English Grammar 

 Noncredit ESL Glendale Community College *TEACHER'S EDITION* ARMENIANCreated by: Edwin Fallahi, Rocio Fernandez, Glenda Gartman, Robert Mott, and Deborah Robiglio

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## Information to the student:

This booklet will greatly help you learn English! It is full of rules and examples that your English language teachers have carefully decided are most important to your beginning English success. We have translated them to aid your understanding. But, it is only a beginning tool. And like any tool, it must be used repeatedly to become effective. Also, this booklet will require other tools as your need to build English competency grows. Learning a second language is a complex process and as you advance you will find more details and some exceptions to the rules and guidelines offered in this guide. Even so, enjoy this wonderful booklet and use its contents with confidence that you have some important tools to start you well on your way to your English goals!

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English Alphabet

| Aa | $\mathrm{Bb}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{Cc} \\ \hline 000 \end{array}$ |  | Dd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ee | Ff |  |  | Hh <br> （i） |
| $\underbrace{}_{8}$ | $J j$ | Kk | LI O 0 | Mm |
| Nn | Oo | Pp | $Q q$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rr} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Sरुपु $^{S s}$ |  | $T \dagger$ gey | Un | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vv } \\ & \text { 蒝 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ww <br> 睤 | $\begin{aligned} & X x \\ & x=3 x \end{aligned}$ | $\Leftrightarrow$ | ST | ZZ |

The letters represent more than 40 sounds．
Vowels：a e iou and sometimes $y$ ．
Consonants：bcdfghjkImnpqrstvwxyz

## Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns take the place of a noun．
时 In Armenian，similar forms are used．There are formal and informal forms for the pronoun you．

| English |  | Armenian |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 露路 | Eu |
| You |  | クnı／ケnıp <br>  |
| He | $-\sqrt{9}+$ | Uu <br> （mpmiqui） |
| She |  | Gu （hquiquif） |
| It |  | Uw， $\mathrm{rm}_{\mathrm{m}}$ <br> Ununl4w，4tGinuGh <br> （2tqnp） |
| We |  | U6Gp |

They


Upulip

## Be (am, is, are)

The verb be is used to express identity and place. Please see page 8 for more information. It has three different forms (am, is, are) in the present tense.
时 In Armenian, the equivalent of the verb be is also conjugated.
Positive



Example: I am happy. Gu nıpmiu tư:


They are happy.
Unulip nıpulu tiG:

## Contractions

Use an apostrophe (') to combine the pronoun and be (am, is are).
旳 In Armenian, contractions do not exist.



Examples: I'm happy.
bu nıpupu tư:


They're happy.
unuGp nıpułu tG:

## Negative

Use not after be (am, is, are) to form a negative phrase or sentence.

Po In Armenian, the negation prefix ' $z$ ' (ch as in 'chair') is added to conjugated form of the equivalent of the be verb.

| I am not | $\rightarrow$ Eu 2 tuiu | We are not | $\rightarrow$ U'tip zticip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You are not | $\rightarrow$ Mnı 2 tu | You are not | $\rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \text { श.nıp } 2 \text { tip } \\ & \text { (finqGimh }) \end{aligned}$ |
| He is not | $\rightarrow$ Um25 | They are not $\rightarrow$ Ynulip $2 t \overline{1}$ |  |
| She is not | $\rightarrow$ Ument |  |  |
| It is not | $\rightarrow$ Uur $25,7 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{n}_{25}$ |  |  |



Examples: I am not sad. bu unfunin ztư:


They are not sad.
unulip unfunın ¿tGG:

## Negative Contractions

Combine the pronoun with the verb and add not.
㫬 In Armenian, contractions do not exist.

| I'm not $\rightarrow$ Eu ztư | We're not $\rightarrow$ U'tip 2tGip |
| :---: | :---: |
| You're not $\rightarrow$ Yni ztu | You're not $\rightarrow$ Tnıp 2tip (fnqGimih) |
| He's not $\rightarrow$ Uul 25 | They're not $\rightarrow$ Unulip $2 t / 1$ |
| She's not $\rightarrow$ Yum 25 |  |
| It's not $\rightarrow$ Um $25,9 \mathrm{~m} 25$ |  |



Examples: I'm not sad. bu unfunın ztiư:


They're not sad.
unulip unfunın ztiG:

## Questions

To form questions, place be (am, is, are) at the beginning of the sentence. Add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

Po In Armenian, questions are made by rising intonation. Neither an auxiliary verb nor inversion is necessary for questions. Instead of "?" the mark " $s$ " is used for questions and ": " is the period placed at the end of the sentence.

They are married. They are married. Ters

Are they married?


Are they married?
unuGip múnsuGugmid tia:

Yes, they are married. Usn, GinmGip mưnuGingur ta:



# Uses of the verb be (am, is, are): 

The verb be is used for different purposes.

Long Form
I am from Mexico. bu Utipuhlinh tư: Short Form

I'm from Mexico.
৮u Utipuhlinhg tư:

- Age

Surhp

- Weather bnußuly
- Time
omưuGim
- Description Equinuqnnứ
- Price
4.h6
- Location

Stin, Luusn

- Occupation


He is 25 years old
um 25 numptiquif t:

> It is hot.

It is 6:00 o'clock.
cuuvin 6-G 5:
It's 6:00 o'clock.
+uữ 6-G 5:
It's hot. Anq 5:

## Uui 25 unmptiqua 5:

They are tall.
©

It is $\$ 25.00$.
25 пnпun 5:

We are in class.


You are a teacher.
₹nı quuumunı tu:

We're in class.
U'tGp quuиишuGnư tGip:

25 пnıun 5 :

## Be (am, is, are)

Positive

| I am | $\rightarrow$ | Eu tuv | We are | $\rightarrow$ | U'tiap tGip |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You are | $\rightarrow$ | Tnı tu | You are | $\rightarrow$ | クnıp tip (finqGimh ) |
| He is | $\rightarrow$ | Gum 5 (mpmiqui) | They are | $\rightarrow$ | Unucip tia |
| She is |  | Gum 5 (hquiqua) |  |  |  |
| It is |  | Uut , , \% |  |  |  |

## Negative

| I am not | $\rightarrow$ | bu ztư | We are not | $\rightarrow$ | U'tiap ztuch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You are not | $\rightarrow$ | Ynı 2 tu | You are not | $\rightarrow$ | Fnnıp $2 t \mathrm{p}$ (finqGulh) |
| He is not |  | Uu125 | They are not |  | UnuGip 2 tic |
| She is not | $\rightarrow$ | Uur 25 |  |  |  |
| It is not |  |  |  |  |  |

Questions

| Am I married? |  | Eu mưntuGimguro tư: | Are we married? $\rightarrow$ | U'tGip mưnıuGMgur ${ }^{\circ}$ tGip: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Are you married? | $\longrightarrow$ | そnı mưnıuGinguro tu: | Are you married? $\rightarrow$ | ๆnıp mưnıuGugurid tip: |
| Is he married? | $\longrightarrow$ | Gu mưntuGimgmio 5: | Are they married? $\rightarrow$ | Gpuuip mưntuGimguro tiG: |
| Is she married? | $\rightarrow$ | Gu múntu 5: |  |  |
| Is it a book? | $\rightarrow$ | Uu qhinp 5: Fum qhinp 5: |  |  |

## Articles - a an

The indefinite articles $a$ and $a n$ are used before singular, countable, and non-specific nouns. Use a before a noun that begins with a consonant sound. Use an before a noun that begins with a vowel sound.

时 In Armenian, the equivalent of a and an (un like "me" in English) is used before singular nouns regardless of the beginning sound.

an
an eraser
an apple

a classroom

a pencil

an octopus

a uniform
/y/

an umbrella

a house

an hour
以


## Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns

A singular noun represents one noun. A plural noun represents two or more of the same noun. Add an $s$ to change a singular noun to a /plural noun.

Fo In Armenian, two different endings (inflections tin /er/, Gitn /ner/) are added to change a singular noun to a plural noun.

Singular Nouns


Plural Nouns


## Irregular Plural Nouns

They change their spelling from the singular to plural form.

Singular Nouns

Plural Nouns

| woman | ¢ | women | 系 系 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| man |  | men | ¢ ${ }^{11}$ |
| child | \$ | children | \# |
| person |  | people |  |

## There is/There are

There is and there are are used to talk about existing conditions. Use there is with singular conditions. Use there are with plural conditions
to In Armenian, similar forms exist.


There is

There is a teacher. $\rightarrow$ Uh qumumuns qu:
There is a chalkboard. $\rightarrow$ Uh qnumeupunmly $4 \mathrm{~m}:$

## There are

There are two students. $\rightarrow$ Enlint w2mutinun yu:

There are two computers. $\rightarrow$ Enlin fimun fimuimumatiz vitptilim 4w:

There are desks. $\rightarrow$ 个nuuknukikin 4mG:

## Demonstratives

(This, That, These, Those)
The demonstratives indicate that a noun is singular or plural and near to or far from the speaker. They can be pronouns or adjectives followed by nouns.

狍 In Armenian, similar forms exist.

|  | Near <br> (Ununh4) | Far <br> (2tinnı) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Singular <br> (bquilh ) | this | that |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega}$ | Uu | Yu, , ¢m |
| Plural <br> ( $2 n q G m 4 h$ ) | these | those |
|  | Unmip | UnuGip, , nnuGip |

## Examples

Demonstrative Adjectives

This dog is little. U.ju 2nılan わnnpn 5 :


These dogs are little. U.ju 2 Gtinn hngn tic:


That dog is big. U., 2natin ưto t:


Those dogs are big. u.gn 2Gtnn cito ta:


## Demonstrative Pronouns

This is a little dog.



These are little dogs. UnuGp tnnon 2 Gitan tia:


That is a big dog. Tu úto 2nıは 5 :


Those are big dogs. T-nulip uito ${ }_{2} \mathrm{Gtint} \mathrm{ta}$ :


## Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns are used to talk about possession. Possessive adjectives are followed by nouns. Possessive pronouns are not followed by nouns. Whenever the item of possession is omitted, a possessive pronoun is used instead.

时 In Armenian, similar forms exist.

| Pronouns | Possessive <br> Adjectives | Possessive Pronouns |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | my house |  |
| you | your house | mine |
| he | his house | yours |
| she | her house | his |
| it | its house | hers |
| we | our house | -- |
| they | their house | ours |
|  |  | theirs |

## Possessive Adjectives

## Possessive Pronouns

The new house is mine unn unnlan hưa 5 :

Your pen is blue. $\quad$ En anhzn 4munusen The blue pen is yours. $\underset{5}{ }$ t:

His house is old. Unm unnlGn fiha 5: The old house is his. <hG unnlan Gnuafi 5:


Their dog is noisy.
Unulig 2ntin uqựnun 5:

The noisy dog is theirs.
Unứnnu 2niGn Gnuliga 5 :

Possessive Adjectives in English and Armenian

| my | hus | our | $U \mathrm{~T}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| your | An , 2tn (tqumh -mmzuncimiqua) | your | 2tn (fnqGumh) |
| his | Grim (mpmiqui) | their | UnuFig |
| her |  |  |  |
| its | Unm, 7nm |  |  |

## Possessive Pronouns in English and Armenian

| mine | hự | ours | Utinn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| yours | fnGn , 2tinn <br>  | yours | 2tnn (fnqGimuh) |
| his <br> hers <br> *its | Unukin (mpmizul) <br> Unulin (hquluma) <br> Unwin, n.nulin | theirs | чpmGign |

*Its is not used as a possessive pronoun in English, but it can be used as a possessive pronoun in Armenian.

## Simple Present

A verb tense that is used for regular actions and general truths.
解 In Armenian, verb conjugations change with each pronoun.



Example: He eats a sandwich. um nunnư $t$ uman-uhz:


They eat a sandwich.
Unulip nunnư tiG umGinuhz:

## Negative

Do or does is needed as a helping verb in the simple present to form negative statements. Add not after do or does.

时 In Armenian, the conjugated form of '2tui' /chem/ precedes the verb.

| I do not eat. $\rightarrow$ bu ztữ numnư: | We do not eat. $\rightarrow$ U'tGip 2tip nunnư: |
| :---: | :---: |
| You do not eat. $\rightarrow$ T.nı ztuu nıunnư: | You do not eat. $\rightarrow$ n.nıp 2tip nunnıư: |
|  | They do not eat. $\rightarrow$ 'Tnulip zticinennư: |



Examples: He does not eat apples. ulu fuGảnn zh nıunnıư:

They do not eat apples.
unup fuGảnn zţG nıunnuu:

## Questions

Do or does is needed as a helping verb in the simple present to form questions. Place do or does at the beginning of the sentence. Add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

珄 In Armenian, questions are made by rising intonation. Neither an auxiliary verb nor inversion is necessary for questions. Instead of "?" the mark " " " is used for questions and ": " is the period placed at the end of the sentence.

He eats a sandwich. $\qquad$ he eat a sandwich? Does he eat a sandwich? Does


Does he eat a sandwich? Gu uminulhz 5 nunni $\hat{u}$ :

| Do I eat? $\rightarrow$ Eu nınnı ${ }^{\text {ci }}$ tư: | Do we eat? $\rightarrow \underset{\substack{\text { UGGip nunni } \\ \text { tGip: }}}{\text { tic }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do you eat? $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { nnı nıunnı } i=\} \\ \text { tu: }\end{gathered}$ | Do you eat? $\rightarrow$ Tnip nunnıi ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tip: |
| Does he eat? $\rightarrow$ Uul nunniof $5:$ <br> Does she eat? $\rightarrow$ Gu nunnisi $5:$ <br> Does it eat? $\rightarrow$ Uunnunnı ${ }^{\circ}$ t $5:$ <br> Tu nunnı ${ }^{\circ}$ © 5 : | Do they eat? $\rightarrow \underset{\text { Unci: }}{\text { Epip nunnı }{ }^{\circ} U}$ |

## Simple Present

## Positive

| I eat. | $\longrightarrow$ | Eu nıunnıư tữ: | We eat. | $\longrightarrow$ | UKGp nunnıư tGip: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| You eat. | $\longrightarrow$ | Ynı nıunnıu tu: | You eat. | $\rightarrow$ | そnıp nunnư tip: |
| He eats. |  | Uum nıunnư 5: | They eat. | $\longrightarrow$ | Unualip nunnư tic: |
| She eats. |  | Gum nıunnứ 5: |  |  |  |
| It eats. | - | Uu nıunnıư 5: |  |  |  |
|  |  | Tou nıunnư 5: |  |  |  |

## Negative



## Questions

| Do I eat? | $\rightarrow$ | Bu nıunnı ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tư: | Do we eat? |  | U'tip nunnt ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tGip: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do you eat? |  | Tnı nıunnıfi tue: | Do you eat? |  | Tnıp nıunı ${ }^{\text {® }}$ ¢ tip: |
| Does he eat? |  | Uul nıunı ${ }^{\text {ci } 5: ~}$ | Do they eat? |  | Upulip nıunnı ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{U} G \mathrm{C}$ : |
| Does she eat? | $\rightarrow$ | Uum nıunnı ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S} 5$ : |  |  |  |
| Does it eat? | $\longrightarrow$ | Uu nıunnı ${ }^{\circ}$ U 5 : ๆu nıunnı ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E} 5$ : |  |  |  |

## Present Continuous

A verb tense that shows action is happening now. The verb be (am, is, are) is needed as a helping verb to form statements and questions.
to In Armenian, there is no distinction between the simple present and the present continuous unless the present continuous time expression is used.



Examples: She is working right now. um fithg finuiu wzhumennư 5 :


They are working right now. unup fitig finciu uzhumunnư tic:

## Negative

Use the verb be (am, is, are) followed by not to form negative statements.

To In Armenian, the conjugated form of 2 tư /chem/ precedes the verb.

| I am not working. $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Eu fhuiu ztuí } \\ \text { wzhumunnứ: }\end{gathered}$ | $\text { We are not working. } \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \text { UthGp fiviu zttip } \\ & \text { wifumunnư: } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { You are not working. } \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \text { nint khium ztuu } \\ & \text { maluuunnut: } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { You are not working. } \rightarrow \begin{gathered} \text { nnup fihuiw ztip } \\ \text { wifumunnư: } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\text { They are not working. } \rightarrow \begin{gathered} \text { Unumip finuiu 2tGG } \\ \text { wzfumunnư: } \end{gathered}$ |



Examples: She is not working right now. Gum fitigg hhuim zh małumunnư:


They are not working right now.
unup fitig finuiu ztif mzhumunnu:

## Questions

To form questions, place be (am, is, are) at the beginning of the sentence. Add a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

阿 In Armenian, questions are made by the rising intonation. Neither an auxiliary verb nor inversion is necessary for questions. Instead of "?" the mark " $s$ " is used for questions and ": " is the period placed at the end of the sentence.



No, she is not. $\mathrm{n}_{2}$, Gum fitag fhuim zh məfumunnu:

| Am I working? |  | Eu hhưu <br>  | Are we working? | $\rightarrow \frac{l}{u}$ | U'tap fhưu mzłumunnı ${ }^{\circ}$ it tip: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Are you working? | $\rightarrow$ | Tnı finưu mafumunnt $^{\circ} i$ tu: | Are you working? |  | Tnıp fhứu məłumunntio tip: |
| Is he working? |  | 乇um ĥuím <br>  | Are they working? | $\rightarrow$ UpmGip hivíu małuminnt 0 it tic: |  |
| Is she working? |  | Uu fipứw <br>  |  |  |  |
| Is it working? |  | Uu finứm matumunnt $^{\circ}$ © 5 : |  |  |  |

## Present Continuous

| Positive |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| I am working. $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Eu hinuiu } \\ \text { uzhuwunnư tư: }\end{gathered}$ | We are working. $\rightarrow$U'GGip finciu <br> wzhumunnư tGip: |
|  | You are working. $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { nnıp finium } \\ \text { wizfumunnui tip: }\end{gathered}$ |
|  | They are working. $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Unulip finiui } \\ \text { uzhuuunnư tat }:\end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |
| It is working. $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Uminfiuiu } \\ \text { urfucuunnư } 5: ~\end{gathered}$ |  |
| গou finưu metuminnư t: |  |
| Negative |  |
|  | $\text { We are not working. } \rightarrow \begin{gathered} \text { UthGp hhưw ztGip } \\ \text { wifumunnư: } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | You are not working. $\rightarrow$ ఇnıp fiuviu 2tip шгچทumennữ: |
| He is not working. $\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Qum finciu th } \\ \text { w2humunnu: }\end{gathered}$ | $\text { They are not working. } \rightarrow \begin{gathered} \text { Unulip hhuim } \\ \text { wiflumunnuí: } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\text { She is not working. } \rightarrow$ <br> Uum fhưim zh <br>  |  |
|  |  |
| Questions |  |
| $\text { Am I working? } \quad \rightarrow \begin{gathered} \text { Gu fhiरiu } \\ \text { wzhuwinnisi tuv: } \end{gathered}$ | Are we working? $\rightarrow$UtGqp fhiviu <br> uzhumuntio tip: |
|  |  |
|  | Are they working? $\qquad$ Unulip hnưu wحłumunt ${ }^{\circ}$ it ti : |
| Is she working? $\qquad$ צum fhưu mzhumunntio 5 : |  |
|  |  |

## Prepositions

Prepositions are usually used to show where something is located or when something happens. Prepositions link nouns and pronouns to another element in the sentence.

时 In Armenian, similar forms exist, however, some of them are added to the targeted word as a suffix.
from


## Imperatives

Imperatives are commands. The pronoun you is implied in the command.
to In Armenian, similar forms are used.

| Listen. Lun'r: |  | Point. 'urh'n: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Read. Чшип $\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime}$ : |  | Open your book. <br> 9.pnpn pugh'n: |  |
| Write. 9.nh'n: |  | Repeat. unlah'r: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Soq?: } \\ & \text { 5096 } \end{aligned}$ |
| No talking. U' $\mathbf{h}^{\prime}$ funuhn: |  | Practice with your partner. n.uun thnnäh'n quuumnuGiulhghn fitun: | $0$ |
| Raise your hand. 2 tniph punănugnnı': |  | No cheating. $\mathbf{U}^{\prime} \mathrm{h}^{\prime}$ uninuqnhn: |  |

## Question Words

Question words are used to ask questions.
埆 In Armenian, similar forms exist.

|  | Who refers to a person. <br> Who is he? <br> He is my teacher. | กY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | What refers to a thing. <br> What is it? <br> It is a book. | $\mathrm{h}^{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{C}_{2}$ |
|  | When refers to time. <br> When is your English class? It is at 6:00 p.m. | $6^{\text {n }}$ p |
| $\left\{f^{M}, \\|_{1}\right\}$ | Where refers to location. <br> Where do you live? <br> I live in Glendale. | חnunton $\Lambda_{1}^{\circ} \mathrm{n}$ |
|  | How much refers to non-count nouns. <br> How much rice do you want? <br> I want a bowl of rice. | Пnpura hGqpung |
|  | How many refers to count nouns. <br> How many eggs do you want? <br> I want three eggs. | Пррш"G hGzpu"G humin ${ }^{\text {ºmun }}$ |

## Be (was, were)

Was and were are the simple past form of the verb be. It is used to to give a description in the past.

甠 In Armenian, the simple past form of the verb be exists.


| Simple Past- Yesterday |  | $\frac{\text { Simple Present - Today }}{\text { Was }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Was | $\longleftarrow$ | Am |
| Were | $\longleftarrow$ | Is |
|  |  | Are |

## Examples:

## Simple Past

I was sick yesterday.
bu tintiy hpyman th:
It was hot yesterday. Gptul $2 n q$ tn:
We were in class yesterday.
Gpity qumupulinư thGp:
You were a student last year.
₹nı wGgıuı unuph mzmutipun 5 hn:

## Simple Present

I am sick today. bu u孔uon fhywGin tư:

It is hot today.
usuon 2 na t :
We are in class today.
Uјuop quumpulinıu tifp:
You are a student this year.
?nı wии unuph mzmutinun tu:

## Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are the words that form a sentence. Parts of speech have a grammatical purpose.
mo In Armenian, similar forms exist.


1. Noun ( 9 n, mifuri): thing, or idea.

Examples: People (wGähn) -brother, teacher, man, Susan Places (untin- पumn) - bank, city, classroom, store Things (hn-minunlu-pwi)-book, pencil, shirt, door Ideas (ytnmgulyuG qnımumaitin) - love, health, religion, freedom
2. Pronoun (?hnuGnil): a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Examples: Susan lives in Glendale. She is American.
3. Adjective (Uдmlymi): an adjective is a word that modifies (gives more information about) a noun or a pronoun.

Examples: He is a good teacher.
4. Verb ( $\mathrm{f} \mathrm{m}_{1}$ ): a verb is a word that shows action or links another word to the subject.

Example: I eat lunch. The teacher is hungry.

