

English language: communication skills, Effective and professional English learning and grammar obstruction among Indian depressed class youth

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Abstract: *The world has become global village most of the people are learning English around the world. Maximum percent of the people who are struggling to learn English language have made little success in their Endeavour to achieve their career goals. Making a sentence on phrase grammatical League is a tough job to a n glamour from the middle class especially the lead or backward classes is difficult because they are belong to first generation of educated family or. They are the first people who are going schools in their family inheritance. In India almost every state has its own language the schools are run by state or Central government or private management they have to follow one mother tongue has first language or primary language the second language must be Hindi in some places or English as a second language or third language in all the states. In general 90% of the studies and learning, knowledge transfer is linked with English as a medium of learning any subject of knowledge. But when a student comes from state language. For example in Telangana it is called Telugu medium in Tamilnadu it is called Tamil medium in Karnataka it is called Kannada medium) those who have studied from this state all Medium School students or not able to cope up in English language they have trouble in making proper sentences as per their idea.*

Key words: *professional English, grammar, Indian depressed class, speaking L2 or L3, Error free speaking*

1. INTRODUCTION: Expression that makes with a sentence

Any language needs sentences to be expressed or communicated with other party. It is believed that English is tougher than any other language known to the world. An expression can be divided into two broad areas warning action expression which has proper construction of a verb (verb represents an action. It is in 5 forms v1, v2, v3, ving and Vs.) And auxiliary verb (for example: is, are, am, was, were, have, has, had, will, shall, do, did, be, being and been),

Proper arrangement of auxiliary verbs and main verbs can make meaningful, structural, time bound sentences. The second type of sentence be form sentences, the form sentences or not required main verbs. Sentences represent non action moments like , name designation time name of the situation (for example: she is my colleague, she was my colleague, she has been my colleague, she is my colleague, she will be my colleague, she had been my colleague.)

2. Communication skills, Effective and professional English learning Being polite in speaking L2 or L3

The difficulty of learning a new language and speaking new language India that is considered as language 2, language 3 is popular among the you struggle most reach their Endeavour because the state owned language is not very much spoken or written the other part of the world. Who have studied state syllabus in India in their vernacular language majority of the times do not you Global scope. In the process of learning a difficult language being polite makes a lot of difference. Speaker has to show brightness with the sentences in their conversations and communication, which is very low in depressed classes in India. In English, we can use longer sentence to show politeness: "would you like to spend some time in the evening?" Instead of this long sentence: "" will you be here in the evening?" Give the same expression but not the politeness. There are many ways to polite with other people: "I am grateful to you" instead of: "thank you". In general life of English speaking minding our own manners, in greetings with titles, and making statements. See difference between "excuse me" instead of "move"-instructing someone "go away or move out of the way". This is not a polite phrase, chance of getting negative response from the receiver. Making a polite phrase can get a positive response from the receiver. "Would you mind" instead of "stop it" if you do not like someone doing something wrong. You want them to stop. Weather shouting on them politely "would you mind" can be used.

3. Advanced English and Error free speaking and writing:

A group of words in combination can make a complete sense represent situation or a time or happened movement is called a sentence that is divided in 4 kinds. A group of words in combination can make a complete sense represent situation or a time or happened movement is called a sentence that is divided in 4 kinds. 1. Assertive or

declarative sentence (can be positive or negative statement) 2 Imperative sentence (a negative or positive command)
 3. Interrogative sentence (it can be a negative or positive question) 4. Exclamatory sentence (it is used for sudden, surprise, wonder, sympathy kinds of feelings). Assertive or declarative sentence is used for all the tenses, be forms and modal verb sentences. In all the 12 tenses, positive and negative statements can be written or spoken. Active and passive voices in single tense and modal verb sentences can have Stephen negative statements. Tense sentences, past, present and future- these three times can be divided into 4 States simple, continuous, perfect simple, perfect continuous.

(Action verb tenses)

1. Past simple

Active

1. Doer+v2+(rec)+(add)
2. (a).doer+did+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
2. (b).doer+didn't+v1+(rec)+(add)
3. (w)+did+doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
4. (a).(w)+did+doer+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
4. (b).(w)+didn't+doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
5. w+v2+(rec)+(add)
6. (a). w+did+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
6. (b). w+didn't+v1+(rec)+(add)

Passive

- rec+was/were+v3+(add)
- rec+was/were+not+v3+(add)
- rec+wasn't/weren't+v3+(add)
- (w)+was/were+rec+v3+(add)
- (w)+was/were+rec+not+v3+(add)
- (w)+wasn't/weren't+rec+v3+(add)
- w+was/were+v3+(add)
- w+was/were+not+v3+(add)
- w+wasn't/weren't+v3+(add)

I ----- was YOU ----- were
 SINGULAR ----- was PLURAL ----- were

This structure represents Assertive or declarative sentences, interrogative sentences and sentences with the "w"(where, why, when, how, wherever, whenever) forms can make in a cumulative structure. example she waited for 2 hours yesterday(positive statement), she did not wait for 2 hour yesterday(negative statement), did she wait for 2 hours yesterday(interrogative positive question), did she not waited for 2 hours yesterday(interrogative negative question), who waited yesterday for 2 hours(without subject or object positive question), who did not wait for 2 hours yesterday(without subject negative question). These all sentences in a single cumulative form can make native student who does not have English as language 1 can learn English and communicate English very easily. (**Doer is a subject, Receiver "rec" is an object**) .

2. Present simple

Active

1. Doer+v1/vs+ (rec) + (add)
2. (a).doer+do/does+not+v1+(rec) +(add)
2. (b).doer+don't/doesn't+v1+(rec)+(add)
3. (w)+do/does+doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
4. (a). (w)+do/does+doer+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
4. (b). (w)+don't/doesn't+doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
5. w+v1/vs+(rec)+(add)
6. (a). w+do/does+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
6. (b). w+don't/doesn't+v1+(rec)+(add)

Passive

- rec+is/are/am+v3+ (add)
- rec+is/are/am+not+v3+(add)
- rec+isn't/aren't/ain't+v3+(add)
- (w)+is/are/am+rec+v3+(add)
- (w)+is/are/am+rec+not+v3+(add)
- (w)+isn't/aren't/ain't+rec+v3+(add)
- w+is/are/am+v3+(add)
- w+is/are/am+not+v3+(add)
- w+isn't/aren't/ain't+v3+(add)

I	V1	----	do	----	don't	----	am	----	ain't
YOU	V1	----	do	----	don't	----	are	----	aren't
SINGULAR	Vs	----	does	----	doesn't	----	is	----	isn't
PLURAL	V1	----	do	----	don't	----	are	----	aren't

3. Future simple

Active

1. Doer+will+v1+(rec)+(add)
2. (a).doer+will+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
2. (b).doer+won't+v1+(rec)+(add)
3. (w)+will+doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
4. (a).(w)+will+doer+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
4. (b).(w)+won't+doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
5. w+will+v1+(rec)+(add)
6. (a). w+will+not+v1+(rec)+(add)
6. (b). w+won't+v1+(rec)+(add)

passive

- rec+will+be+v3+(add)
- rec+will+not+be+v3+(add)
- rec+won't+be+v3+(add)
- (w)+will+rec+be+v3+(add)
- (w)+will+rec+not+be+v3+(add)
- (w)+won't+rec+be+v3+(add)
- w+will+be+v3+(add)
- w+will+not+be+v3+(add)
- w+won't+be+v3+(add)

Following the structure can make easy to build sentences. Learning this touches to make sentences one can learn error free English. She will learn English next year(positive statement), she will not learn English next year(negative statement), will She learn English(positive question), will she not learn English next year (negative question), who will learn English next year(positive question without subject), who will not learn English next year (negative question without subject). This process can make any normal level can make once English very easy.

4. Past continuous

Active	passive
1. Doer+was/were+ving+(rec)+(add)	rec+was/were+being+v3+(add)
2. (a).doer+was/were+not+ving+(rec)+(add)	rec+was/were+not+being+v3+(add)
2. (b).doer+wasn't/weren't+ving+(rec)+(add)	rec+wasn't/weren't+being+v3+(add)
3. (w)+was/were+doer+ving+(rec)+(add)	(w)+was/were+rec+being+v3+(add)
4. (a).(w)+was/were+doer+not+ving+(rec)+(add)	(w)+was/were+rec+not+being+v3+(add)
4. (b).(w)+wasn't/weren't+doer+ving+(rec)+(add)	(w)+wasn't/weren't+rec+being+v3+(add)
5. w+was/were+ving+(rec)+(add)	w+was/were+being+v3+(add)
6. (a). w+was/were+not+ving+(rec)+(add)	w+was/were+not+being+v3+(add)
6. (b). w+wasn't/weren't+ving+(rec)+(add)	w+wasn't/weren't+being+v3+(add)

Past continuous at past moment continuous action in active and passive

5. Present continuous

Active	passive
1. Doer+is/are/am+ving+(rec)+(add)	rec+is/are/am+being+v3+(add)
2. (a).doer+is/are/am+not+ving+(rec)+(add)	rec+is/are/am+not+being+v3+(add)
2. (b).doer+isn't/aren't/ain't+ving+(rec)+(add)	rec+isn't/aren't/ain't+being+v3+(add)
3. (w)+is/are/am+doer+ving+(rec)+(add)	(w)+is/are/am+rec+being+v3+(add)
4. (a).(w)+is/are/am+doer+not+ving+(rec)+(add)	(w)+is/are/am+rec+not+being+v3+(add)
4. (b).(w)+isn't/aren't/ain't+doer+ving+(rec)+(add)	(w)+isn't/aren't/ain't+rec+being+v3+(add)
5. w+is/are+ving+(rec)+(add)	w+is/are+being+v3+(add)
6. (a).w+is/are+not+ving+(rec)+(add)	w+is/are+not+being+v3+(add)
6. (b).w+isn't/aren't+ving+(rec)+(add)	w+isn't/aren't+being+v3+(add)

Present continuous at present moment continuous action in active and passive

6. Future continuous

Active	passive
1. Doer+will+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
2. (a).doer+will+not+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
2. (b).doer+won't+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	not used
3. (w)+will+doer+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
4. (a).(w)+will+doer+not+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
4. (b).(w)+won't+doer+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
5. w+will+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
6. (a). w+will+not+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	
6. (b). w+won't+be+ving+(rec)+(add)	

Future continuous this tense represents continuous action which are going to happen in future

7. Past perfect simple

Active	passive
1. Doer+had+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+had+been+v3+(add)
2. (a) Doer+had+not+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+had+not+been+v3+(add)
2. (b). Doer+hadn't+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+hadn't+been+v3+(add)
3. (w)+had+doer+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+had+rec+been+v3+(add)
4(a). (w)+had+doer+not+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+had+rec+not+been+v3+(add)
4(b). (w)+hadn't+doer+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+hadn't+rec+been+v3+(add)
5. w+had+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+had+been+v3+(add)
6. (a) w+had+not+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+had+not+been+v3+(add)
6. (b). w+hadn't+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+hadn't+been+v3+(add)

Past perfect simple is a complicated, does not individually; it is always associated with past simple. Example "Train had left before I reached railway stat the sentence says past action for another past action.

8. Present perfect simple

Active	passive
1. Doer+have/has+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+have/has+been+v3+(add)
2. (a) Doer+have/has+not+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+have/has+not+been+v3+(add)
2. (b). Doer+haven't/hasn't+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+haven't/hasn't+been+v3+(add)
3. (w)+have/has+doer+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+have/has+rec+been+v3+(add)
4(a). (w)+have/has+doer+not+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+have/has+rec+not+been+v3+(add)
4(b). (w)+havent't/hasn't+doer+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+havent't/hasn't+rec+been+v3+(add)
5. w+have/has+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+have/has+been+v3+(add)
6. (a) w+have/has+not+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+have/has+not+been+v3+(add)
6. (b). w+havent't/hasn't+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+havent't/hasn't+been+v3+(add)

Present perfect simple, has a special quality the actions have completed till the present time that you don't have particular time to represent. Sometimes repeated actions can be expressed in present perfect simple.

9. Future perfect simple

Active	passive
1. Doer+will+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+will+have+been+v3+(add)
2. (a) Doer+will+not+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+will+not+have+been+v3+(add)
2. (b) Doer+won't+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	rec+won't+have+been+v3+(add)
(w)+will+doer+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+will+rec+have+been+v3+(add)
(w)+will+doer+not+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+will+rec+not+have+been+v3+(add)
4(b). (w)+won't+doer+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	(w)+won't+rec+have+been+v3+(add)
5. w+will+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+will+have+been+v3+(add)
6. (a) w+will+not+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+will+not+have+been+v3+(add)
6. (b) w+won't+have+v3+(rec)+(add)	w+won't+have+been+v3+(add)

Future perfect simple is represented with present simple. It does not give Proper meaning in both the cases without linking with present simple tense.

10. Past perfect continuous

Active

1. Doer+had+been+ving
- 2.(a). Doer+had+not+been+ving
- 2.(b) Doer+hadn't+been+ving
3. (w)+had+doer+been+ving
- 4.(a) (w)+had+doer+not+been+ving
- 4.(b) (w)+hadn't+doer+been+ving
5. w+had+been+ving
- 6.(a). w+had+not+been+ving
- 6.(b) w+hadn't+been+ving

Passive- Not used

11. Present perfect continuous

Active

1. Doer+have/has+been+ving
- 2.(a). Doer+have/has+not+been+ving
- 2.(b) Doer+haven't/hasn't+been+ving
3. (w)+have/has+doer+been+ving
- 4.(a)(w)+have/has+doer+not+been+ving
- 4.(b)(w)+havent't/hasn't+doer+been+ving
5. w+have/has+been+ving+(rec)+(add)
- 6.(a). w+have/has+not+been+ving
- 6.(b) w+havent't/hasn't+been+ving

Passive- Not used

Past perfect continuous, same as same as past perfect simple but in continuous form.

12. Future perfect continuous**Active**

1. Doer+will+have+been+ving
- 2.(a) Doer+will+not+have+been+ving
- 2.(b) Doer+won't+have+been+ving
3. (w)+will+doer+have+been+ving
- 4.(a) (w)+will+doer+not+have+been+ving
- 4.(b) (w)+won't+doer+have+been+ving
5. w+will+have+been+ving
- 6.(a) w+will+not+have+been+ving
- 6.(b) w+won't+have+been+ving

Passive- Not used

Future perfect continuous is same as future perfect simple but it has to go on working.

13 Present Going to tense**Active**

doer + is/are/am + going+ to+v1+(rec)+(add)

14. Past Going to tense**Active**

doer + was/were + going+ to+v1+(rec)+(add)

15. Commanding or asking tense (CAT)(Imperative)**Active**

v1+(rec)+(add)
don't+v1+(rec)+(add)

passive

be+v3+(add)
don't+be+v3+(add)
(Be verb tenses)

16. past simple (be form)

- 1.subject+was/were+complement
- 2(a). sub+was/were+not+complement
- 2(b) sub+wasn't/weren't+ complement
- 3 .(w)+was/were+sub+ complement
- 4(a) (w)+was/were+sub+not+ complement 4(b) (w)+wasn't/weren't+sub+ complement
- 5 w+was/were+ complement +(add)
- 6(a) w+was/were+not+ complement
- 6(b) w+wasn't/weren't+ complement
- 7 w+was/were+sub+(add)
- 8(a) w+was/were+sub+not+(add)
- 8(b) w+wasn't/weren't+sub+(add)

Command and asking tense: making orders, instructing and commanding other people to do something.
Example:" comes here, go there, and wait for 2 minutes.

Without verb sentences are called be forms: she is a doctor: hear the doctor as a noun is called complement so that sentence it shows the name of his designation. In case of adding preposition after auxiliary verb:" he has been to college" this sentences the person has a round trip from home to college and from college to home. The entire round trip.

Advanced English has various kinds of grammatical rules like if conditions, subject verb agreement, parallelism and etc. in conditional real conditions and Unreal conditions. Real condition probably can take place but Unreal condition cannot. If the book is interesting I try to read, in this condition in main clause and sub clause in present simple tense. If the book is interesting I will read it tomorrow, in this condition main clause in present simple, the subclass is in future simple on future continuous. Unreal conditions are represented with a fixed structural format," past unreal" if + past perfect simple + would/could/might+ perfect simple/perfect continuous. If he had helped as you would have gone there: "he did not help, you did not go there", present and Future unreal conditions: "if +past simple + would/could/might+simple/continuous" note "was" auxiliary verb is less / not used, instead of "Was", "Were" is

used. "I'm not the prime minister of India Minister of India, I will not help you"- this sentence is represented in Unreal condition as:" if I were the Prime Minister of India, I would help you/ I could help you/ I might help you".

4. CONCLUSION:

With proper understanding of the grammar and making up the sentences could lead to error free speaking and long conversations. Practicing structural sentences would help state owned syllabus studying students can easily get perfect communication skills, learning Advanced English will make a normal student to become a professional speaker, when it comes to L2, L3 as English, students not able to cope with English. The basic skeleton of the sentence along with the Tense attend Model and be form could make a student can learn easily then the regular method of learning language to and language 3.

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