Parts of Speech- शब्दांच्या जाती

Group of words are used together in a specific manner to write or speak a sentence. Every single word in a sentence is given a name i.e. Noun, Pronoun, Verb etc. To understand the sequence of words so that the sentence delivers the correct message, these words are categorized in 8 categories, which are called the "Parts of Speech".

कोणतेही वाक्य बोलण्यासाठी लिहीण्यासाठी शब्द समूहाचा उपयोग केला जातो. वाक्यांमध्ये उपयोग केलेल्या या शब्दांना कोणते ना कोणते नाव दिले जाते. उदाहरणार्थ: नाम, सर्वनाम, क्रियापद इ.

शब्दांचा योग्य प्रयोग किंवा उपयोग समजण्यासाठी, यांना आठ वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारांमध्ये विभागणी केलेली आहे हे त्यालाच शब्दांच्या जाती असे म्हटले जाते.

(1)NOUN नाम

(2)PRONOUN सर्वनाम:

(3)ADJECTIVE विषेशण:

(4)VERB क्रियापद:

(5)Adverb क्रियाविशेषण

(6)Preposition शब्दयोगी अव्यय

(7)Conjunction उभयान्वयी अव्यय

(8)Interjection केवलप्रयोगी अव्यय

NOUN (नाम)

Definition: Noun is the name of a person, place or thing. कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला,पाण्याला, ठिकाणाला किंवा वस्तूला दिलेल्या नावाला नाम असे म्हणतात.

Examples: Ravi, Meena, Tommy, Mumbai, Pune, Mobile, Pen etc.

Types of Noun (नामाचे प्रकार)

(1)Proper Noun विशेष नाम: Name of a person, creature, place or thing.

एखाद्या व्यक्तीला, ठीकानाला दिलेले विशीष्ट नाव म्ह्जे Proper Noun होय.

    Examples: 1.Ravi, Meena : (Name of a Person)
                2. Tommy   : (Name of an Animal/
                                            creature)
                3. Mumbai, Pune : (Name of a Place)
                4. Samsung   : (Name of a Thing)
                5. Lexi   : (Name of a Thing)

 2. Common Noun सामान्य नाम: **Class of Person, Creature, Place or Thing.** (एकाच प्रकारच्या सर्व व्यक्तींना प्राण्यांना, वस्तूंना, ठिकाणे किंवा पदार्थ यांना सर्वसामन्यपणे जे नाव असते किंवा त्यांच्यासाठी जो शब्द वापरतात त्यास सामान्य नाम असे म्हणतात.

Examples: boy, girl, man, woman, village, city, town, river, fort, mountain, state, nation

3. Collective Noun समुदायवाचक नाम: Group of Creatures, Places or Things.

Examples: 1. People: (Group of persons),
            2. Crowed: (Group of persons),
            3. Batch: (Group of students),
            4. Team: (Group of players),
            5. Army: (Group of soldiers),
            6. Class: (Group of students),

4. Material Noun: पदार्थवाचक नाम:

Material Noun denotes the name a material.

ज्या मूळ पदार्थापासून किंवा द्रव्यापासून इतर विविध वस्तू / पदार्थ बनविल्या जातात व सामान्यतः जे पदार्थ संख्येच्या स्वरूपात मोजता येत नाहीत अशा मूळ पदार्थांच्या किंवा द्रव्यांच्या नावास पदार्थवाचक नाम असे म्हणतात .

Examples: Gold   Copper   Silver   Glass Wood
            Stone   Oil   Gas

5. Abstract Noun: भाववाचक नाम a noun that refers to a thing that does not exist as a material object.

An abstract noun: We can't see, hear, touch, smell or touch these nouns.

जिला आपण पाहू शकत नाही किंवा स्पर्श करू शकत नाही,परंतु केवळ मनाने कल्पना करू शकतो, विचार करू शकतो किंवा जाणू शकतो अशा स्थितीच्या, वृत्तीच्या, गुणाच्या, भावनेच्या, कल्पनेच्या,क्रियेच्या किंवा विचार पद्धतीच्या नावास भाववाचक नाम असे म्हणतात .

Honesty	प्रामाणिकपणा
Love	प्रेम
Theft	चोरी
Hate	द्वेष
Time	वेळ
Feelings	भावना
Mathematical	गणिताची
Expectation	अपेक्षा

there are a few words that can function as nouns in some cases and verb in other cases.

काही शब्द असे असतात, जाणता उपयोग नाम आणि क्रियापद‌समान केला जातो.

Examples:

Love (प्रेम): [as an abstract noun]. Eg. Love is life.

Love (प्रेम करणे): [as verb]. Eg. I love you.

Shop (दुकान): [as an abstract noun]. Eg. Where is your shop?

Shop (खरेदी करणे) [as verb]. Eg. I will shop on Sunday.

Address (पत्ता): [as an abstract noun]. Eg. May I have your address?

Address (उद्देशून बोलणे) [as verb]. Eg. How do I address you?

Identify the type of noun in the following words:

 Life Friend Ravi Audience Society Water   Public Science

Life   [Abstract Noun],
 Friend   [Common Noun],
Ravi   [Proper Noun],
Audience   [Collective Noun],
Society   [Collective Noun],
Water   [Material Noun],
Public   [Collective Noun]
Science   [Abstract Noun],

Explanation:

'He' & 'His' are being used as substitutes of Ravi' in example no.2, which doesn't change the meaning of the sentence. These such words, replacing noun; 'He' & 'His' are called pronouns.

सर्वनामाचे प्रकार Kinds of Pronouns

1) Subjective Pronoun :
2) Objective Pronoun
3) Possessive Pronoun
4) Reflexive / Intensive Pronoun
5) Indefinite Pronoun
6) Demonstrative Pronoun
7) Interrogative Pronoun

(1)Subjective Pronoun:

It acts as a subject in a sentence.

I   : I am a good student.
We   : We are watching a movie.
You   : You help me.
He   : He is a clever boy.

She   : She is good dancer.
It   : It is a story book.
They   : They are good.

(2)Objective Pronoun:

It acts as an object in a sentence.

Me : You give me your notebook.
Us : Teacher give us English Home work.
You : Ravi always helps you.
Him : Teacher advised him to study regularly.
Her : Mother told her to come on time.
It   : Teacher gave it to me .
Them : Coach gave them important instructions.

(3)Possessive Pronoun:

A Possessive Pronoun tells us, who own a particular thing

My   : This is my book.
Mine : This book is mine.
Your : This is your book.
Yours : This book is yours.
Our   : This is our classroom.
Ours   : This classroom is ours.
His   This is his pen.
His   : This pen is his.
Her   : This is her pencil.
Hers : This pencil is hers.
Their : This is their car.
Theirs : This car is theirs.

(4)Reflexive / Intensive Pronoun:

Reflexive: It refers back to the subject of the sentence.
Intensive: It emphasizes its antecedent noun or pronoun.

            Reflexive: Intensive

Myself   : I will do it myself.
               I myself will do it.
Himself   : Ravi will go himself.
               Ravi himself will go.

Herself : Meena will read herself.
Meena herself will read it.
Yourself / : You will go to the Pune yourself.
You yourself will go to the Pune.
Yourselves: You will go to the Pune yourselves.
You yourselves will go to the Pune.
Themselves: They will play themselves.
They themselves will play.

(5)Indefinite Pronoun:

Definition: It refers to an indefinite or general person/thing.

All : All are clever boys.
Both : Both are clever students.
Each : I love each.
Few : Most wealth is held by a select **few**.
- Everyone : Everyone is here already.
Many : There so many students.
None : None of them listened to orders.

(6)Demonstrative Pronoun:

Demonstrative Pronoun points out a noun.
This : This is a English book.
That : That is my friend.
These : These are my books.
Those : Those are friends.

(7)Interrogative Pronoun:

An interrogative pronoun used to ask a question, the answer of which is definitely to be a noun or pronoun.
What   What is your name?
Who   Who are you ?
Which   Which is your book?
Where   Where do you live?
Whom   Whom do you believe?
Whose   Whose birthday is it today?

Grammar

Parts of Speech

Adjective

Definition: Adjectives are the words or the group of words that show the quality of noun/pronoun or provide some additional information about them. In other words, Adjectives describe a noun or pronoun.

विशेषण : विशेषण हा असा शब्द किंवा शब्दसमूह असतो जो एखाद्या नाम किंवा सर्व नामाबद्दल विशेष माहिती सांगतो नको अधिकची माहिती देतो . आपण असेही म्हणू शकतो की विशेषण नाम किंवा सर्वनामाचे वर्णन करणारा शब्द आहे.

Example:

1) King is brave. (राजा शूर आहे.)
   To be „Brave" is the quality of King. Since King is a noun, hence Brave is an adjective.

2) King is coward. (राजा डरपोक आहे.)
To be „Coward" is the quality of King. hence Coward is an adjective.

3) She was clever. (ती हुशार होती.)To be Clever was the quality of her. Since, She is a pronoun. hence Clever is an adjective

4) I have many/ few pencils. (माझ्याजवळ पुष्कळ/ काही pencils आहेत.)
 'Many' and 'Few' gives additional information about pencils. So 'Many' and 'Few' are adjectives

5) Raj is my brother who plays with you.
    (राज माझा भाऊ आहे जो/ तो तुझ्याबरोबर खेळत आहे.)
    Adjective Clause: who plays with you.

6) He is Ravi who is older than I.
    तो रवी आहे जो माझ्यापेक्षा मोठा आहे.
    When we say "who is older than I", it gives us some additional information about Ravi, who is a noun. Hence, this clause „who is older than I" is an adjective clause.

 3. Degrees of Adjectives :

1) Positive,
2) Comparative (than),
3) Superlative (the).
Use of 'er' / 'est'   : Comarative Degree – er,
Superlative Degree - est
 Tall   Taller Tallest, Short Shorter Shortest.
3 Big   Bigger   Biggest
4. Small   Smaller   Smallest

5. Great   Greater   Greatest
6. Lengthy Lengthier Lengthiest
7. Long   Longer   Longest
8. Wide   Wider   Widest
9. High   Higher   Highest
10. Deep   Deeper   Deepest
11. Black   Blacker   Blackest
12. White   Whiter   Whitest

#Types of Adjectives:

Descriptive Adjectives : गुणविशेषणे

Quantitative Adjectives : परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

Proper Adjectives   : विशेष विशेषणे

Demonstrative Adjectives : दर्शक विशेषणे

Possessive Adjectives   संबंध दर्शक विशेषणे किंवा

           स्वामित्व दर्शक विशेषणे

Interrogative Adjectives : प्रश्नार्थक विशेषणे

- Indefinite Adjectives :
- Articles
- Compound Adjectives

1) Descriptive Adjectives:

A **descriptive adjective** is a word which describes nouns and pronouns. Most of the adjectives belong in this type. These adjectives provide information and attribute to the nouns/pronouns they modify or describe. Descriptive adjectives are also called **qualitative adjectives. Participles** are also included in this type of adjective when they modify a noun.

Examples:

o I have a <u>fast</u> car. (The word 'fast' is describing an attribute of the car)

- I am <u>hungry</u>. (The word 'hungry' is providing information about the subject)
- The <u>hungry</u> cats are crying.
- I saw a <u>flying</u> Eagle.

2) Quantitative Adjectives:

A **quantitative adjective** provides information about the quantity of the nouns/pronouns. This type belongs to the question category of 'how much' and 'how many'.

Examples:
- I have <u>20</u> bucks in my wallet. (How much)
- They have <u>three</u> children. (How many)
- You should have completed the <u>whole</u> task. (How much

3)Proper Adjectives:

Proper adjectives are the adjective form of <u>proper nouns</u>. When proper nouns modify or describe other nouns/pronouns, they become proper adjectives. 'Proper' means 'specific' rather than 'formal' or 'polite.' A proper adjective allows us to summarize a concept in just one word. Instead of writing/saying 'a food cooked in Chinese recipe' you can write/say 'Chinese food'. Proper adjectives are usually capitalized as proper nouns are.

Example:
- <u>American</u> cars are very strong.
- <u>Chinese</u> people are hard workers.
- I love <u>KFC</u> burgers.
- <u>Marxist</u> philosophers despise capitalism

4) Demonstrative Adjectives:

A **demonstrative adjective** directly refers to something or someone. Demonstrative adjectives include the words: *this, that, these, those*.
A <u>demonstrative pronoun</u> works alone and does not precede a noun, but a demonstrative adjective always comes before the word it modifies.
Examples:

- That building is so gorgeously decorated. ('That' refers to a singular noun far from the speaker)
- This car is mine. ('This' refers to a singular noun close to the speaker)
- These cats are cute. ('These' refers to a plural noun close to the speaker)
- Those flowers are heavenly. ('Those' refers to a plural noun far from the speaker)

5) Possessive Adjectives:

A **possessive adjective** indicates possession or ownership. It suggests the belongingness of something to someone/something.
Some of the most used possessive adjectives are *my, his, her, our, their, your*. All these adjectives always come before a noun. Unlike possessive pronouns, these words demand a noun after them.
Examples:
- My car is parked outside.
- His cat is very cute.
- Our job is almost done.
- Her books are interesting.

6) Interrogative Adjectives:

An **interrogative adjective** asks a question. An interrogative adjective must be followed by a noun or a pronoun. The interrogative adjectives are: *which, what, whose*. These words will not be considered as adjectives if a noun does not follow right after them. '*Whose*' also belongs to the possessive adjective type.
Examples:
- Which phone do you use?
- What game do you want to play?
- Whose car is this?

7) Indefinite Adjectives:

An **indefinite adjective** describes or modifies a noun unpacifically. They provide indefinite/unspecific information about the noun. The common indefinite adjectives are *few, many, much, most, all, any, each, every, either, nobody, several, some,* etc.
Examples:

- o I gave <u>some</u> candy to her.
- o I want <u>a few</u> moments alone.
- o <u>Several</u> writers wrote about the recent incidents.
- o <u>Each</u> student will have to submit homework tomorrow.

8) <u>Articles:</u>

Articles also modify the nouns. So, articles are also adjectives. Articles determine the specification of nouns. 'A' and 'an' are used to refer to an unspecific noun, and 'the' is used to refer to a specific noun.

Examples:
- o <u>A</u> cat is always afraid of water. (Here, the noun 'cat' refers to any cat, not specific.)
- o <u>The</u> cat is afraid of me. (This cat is a specific cat.)
- o <u>An</u> electronic product should always be handled with care.

9) <u>Compound Adjectives:</u>

When compound nouns/combined words modify other nouns, they become a compound adjective. This type of adjective usually combines more than one word into a single lexical unit and modifies a noun. They are often separated by a hyphen or joined together by a quotation mark.

<u>Example:</u>

- o I have a <u>broken-down</u> sofa.
- o I saw a <u>six-foot-long</u> snake.
- o He gave me an <u>"I'm gonna kill you now"</u> look.

<u>The Degree of Adjectives:</u>

There are three degrees of adjectives: *Positive, comparative, superlative.*

These degrees are applicable only for the descriptive adjectives.

<u>Examples:</u>

Positive degree: He is a <u>good</u> boy.
Comparative degree: He is <u>better</u> than any other boy.
Superlative: He is the <u>best</u> boy.

Sentence (<u>Imagine</u>):

(1) All news channels are lock downed for 15 days.
(2) All types of social media are banned for 15 days.
(3) What will happen?
(4) Will you scared or feel relaxed?
(5) Wow, what a surprising situation will be!
(6) There will be no fearful situations.
(7) Stay at home and relaxed yourself.
(8) Think about yourself only.
(9) Is it possible?
(10) Yes.

Yes, these are the examples of the sentence.

A **sentence** is the largest unit of any language. In English, it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full-stop, or a question mark, or an exclamation mark. The **sentence** is generally defined as a word or a group of words that expresses a thorough idea by giving a statement/order, or asking a question, or exclaiming.

वाक्य हें सहसा एक शब्द किंवा शब्दांचा समूह असतो. जे विधान / आदेश देऊन, किंवा प्रश्न विचारून किंवा उद्गार देऊन संपूर्ण कल्पना व्यक्त करते.

1. All news channels are lock downed for 15 days.
2. All types of social media are banned for 15 days.
3. What will happen?
4. Will you scared or feel relaxed?
5. Wow, what a surprising situation it will be!
6. There will be no fearful situations.
7. Stay at home and relaxed yourself.
8. Think about yourself only.
9. Is it possible?
10. Yes.
11. Don't travel without permission.

On the basis of their sense & meaning, sentences are classified in following 4 categories –

1. Assertive or Declarative Sentences (विधानार्थी वाक्य):
2. Interrogative Sentences (प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य):
3. Imperative Sentences (आज्ञार्थी वाक्य):
4. Exclamatory Sentences (उद्गार वाचक वाक्य):

(1)Assertive or Declarative Sentences (विधानार्थी वाक्य):

Definition:

All assertive sentence or statement give us some information.

All assertive sentences end with full stop.

All assertive sentence can be affirmative or negative.

All assertive sentence usually follows this pattern:

Subject + Verb + Rest of the sentence.

Example:

*All news channels are lock downed for 15 days.

*All types of social media are banned for 15 days.

*There will be no fearful situations.

*he likes writing on sounds of birds.

*She doesn't like crowd places.

*Her brother copies sounds of animals.

*It was raining.

*Honesty is the best policy.

*The students were attending the class.

*The Sun rises in the East.

*I love you all.

(1)Interrogative Sentences (प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य):

An Interrogative sentence asks for information.

All Interrogative Sentences end in a question mark [?]

Interrogative Sentences are of two types

1. Yes/No type or Verbal Questions:

Examples:

1 What will happen?

2 Will you scared or feel relaxed?

3 Is it possible?

2.Wh – questions:

1. Where do you want to go today?
2. How did it get so late so soon?
3. Are you a good girl or bad girl?
4. Why you want to do that today?
5. Why are you not interested?
6. Where do you stay?

7. What you want to achieve in your life?
8. Whom do you want to talk with me?
9. Why are so scared of me?
10. Why are you so unhappy?

(2)Imperative Sentences (आज्ञार्थी वाक्य):

Sentences, which are used to permit, command or request are known as imperative sentences.

 # Imperative sentences end with a full stop.

 # Imperative sentence always follows the following pattern:

1.[Base/ root verb + rest of the sentence (affirmative)]

   E.g. 1) Stay at home and relax yourself.

2.[don't + base verb + rest of sentence (negative)]

E.g.1. Don't travel without permission.

o Bring me a glass of water.
o Don't ever touch my phone.
o Give me a pen and a pencil.
o Play with intensity and courage.
o Remember me when we are parted.
o Never forget the person who loves you.
o Take a step and don't move.
o Don't be excited about everything without reason.
o Don't rush or you will fall.
o Read a lot to improve your writing skill.

(3)Exclamatory Sentences (उदगार वाचक वाक्य):

Sentences, which are used to express sudden emotions such as joy, grief, shock, fear etc.# All exclamatory sentences end with an exclamation mark (!)

Exclamatory Sentences begin with 'What' or 'How'

Examples:

1. Wow, what a surprising situation it will be!

2. What a mess you've made!

3. What a handsome man he is!

4. What an idiot I've been.
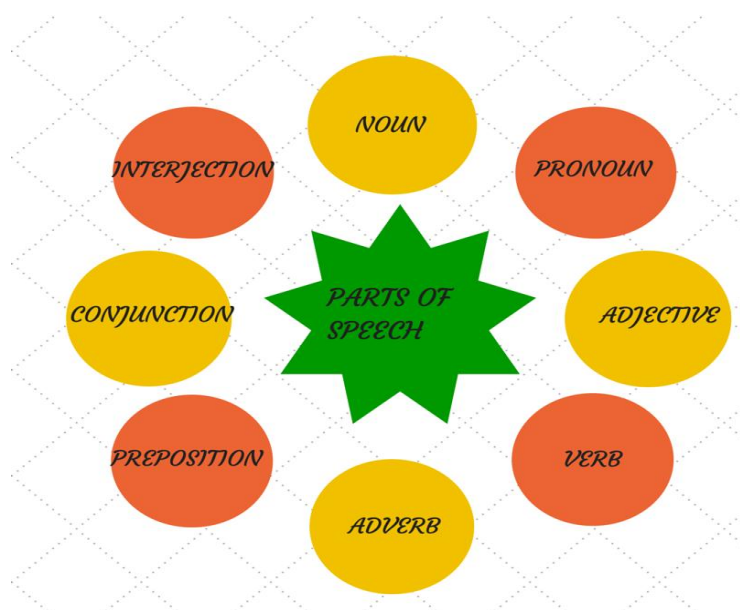
5. How strange it was!

6. How quickly he understand!

Sometimes we may reinforce an exclamative sentence with an **interjection**(उद्गारवाचक शब्द) in front of it (example: God, Oh, Wow). See these examples:

- Hey! What a brilliant idea that is!
- Oh, how I wish I were there now.
- Oh Granny, what big teeth you have!
- Wow! What a cool car you've got!

Verb

\# What we learn in previous video:

Completed: 1) Noun,   2) Pronoun   3) Adjective

4) Verb   : Verb is a main part of the sentence.
    1) Action of the subject
    2) State of the being (subject)
                or
          Situation of the subject

Verb (क्रियापद):

Verb is the one, which describes the action or the state of the subject.

क्रियापद हा असा शब्द असतो, जो वाक्यातील कर्ता त्याची कृती किंवा कार्य काय आहे किंवा त्याची स्थिती काय आहे या विषयी वर्णन करणारा तो शब्द असतो. स्थितीचा सरळ अर्थ असा होतो की – Subject कोणत्या काळामध्ये आहे. वर्तमान काळामध्ये आहे आहे की भूत काळामध्ये हे भविष्य काळामध्ये कोणत्या स्थितीमध्ये आहे, होता की असेल.

Examples: 1) Ravi is writing a story.
2) Ravi is 15 years old boy.
3) Ravi was 15 years old boy.
4) Ravi will be 15 years old.

1. Main Verb (मूळ क्रियापद): Main Verb describes the action of the subject. (क्रियापद हा असा शब्द असतो, जो वाक्यातील कर्ता त्याची कृती किंवा कार्य काय आहे , या विषयी वर्णन करणारा तो शब्द असतो.)

Examples: 1) Boys are dancing.
2) Meena is meditating.
3) We play cricket regularly.
4)Teacher teaches English subject.

2) Helping Verbs/ Auxiliary Verb (सहाय्यकारी क्रियापदे): Helping Verb describes the state of the subject.(Present/Past/Future)

सहाय्यकारी क्रियापदे हे वाक्यातील तील कर्त्याच्या (Subject) स्थितीबद्दल वर्णन करीत असतात. (वर्तमान/ भूत/ भविष्य)

Present Helping Verbs: वर्तमान साह्यकारी क्रियापदे **:** Am, Is, Are, Has, Have, Has been, Have been, Do, Does. Can, Should, Must etc.

Past Helping Verbs भूतकाळी सहाय्यकारी क्रियापदे**:** Was, Were, Did, Had, Had been Could, Could have, Should have,

Must have etc.

Future Helping Verbs : (भविष्यकाळी साहाय्यकारी क्रियापदे) : Will, Will have, Will have to, Shall, shall have, Shall have to. Etc.

Verb:

1) Main Verb, मूळ क्रियापद):

2) Helping Verb. (सहाय्यकारी क्रियापदे):

Examples: 1) Ravi is playing cricket.

        2) We were listing music.

        3) He will become a teacher.

        4) Manish is singing with me.

        5) She is good dancer.

        6) Ganesh is in Mumbai.

What we learnt in this video:

Action of the subject   Verb   State of the subject

Main Verb   Helping Verb

How To Memorise Vocabulary

A group of alphabets makes a word.

A group of words makes a sentence.

A group of sentences makes a paragraph.

A group of paragraphs or stanzas makes a lesson, poem, and story. etc.

A group of lessons or poems or stories makes a book, (textbook, storybook, a book of poetry, novel etc.)

A group of or a bunch of books makes a library, where knowledge is stored. So which factor is important? Alphabet, word, sentence, paragraph, lesson, story, book or library.

I know very well your answer will be definitely alphabets and words are very important …because these are a base of language.

But memorising new words are very difficult task for students. For that, teacher asked them write it 5 time or 10 times so these types of methods teacher use in the classroom.

What do you think is it easy or interesting method? In don't think so.

Today we are going to learn an easy and interesting technique of memorising vocabulary.

That is Learn new word though phrase or a group of words, but not a single or individual word

PARAGRAPH:

A small incident on a Saturday afternoon left a profound effect on me and unfolded before my eyes a whole new dimension to the wonders of God's creation. It was a few days into the Puja vacation. Just like for any other child, the holidays provided an opportunity for me to become engrossed in various magazines and storybooks published specially for children in the festive season.

New Words:

1. Incident
2. Profound
3. Unfolded
4. Dimension
5. Wonders
6. Creation
7. Opportunity
8. Engrossed

New Words and meanings:

1. Incident : an event that is either unpleasant or unusual: घटना

2. Profound : felt or experienced very strongly or in an extreme way खोल

3. Unfolded : to open or spread out something that has been folded: उलगडले

4. Dimension : a part or quality of a thing or situation that has an effect on the way you think about it: महत्व

5. Wonders : to feel or express great surprise at something: आश्चर्य

6. Creation : the act of creating something, or the thing that is created: निर्मिती

7. Opportunity: an occasion or situation that makes it possible to do something that you want to do or have to do, or the possibility of doing something: संधी

 8. Engrossed   : giving all your attention to something: गुंतलेली

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Memorise New Words through Phrase or a Group of words:

1   A small incident :(a little event): एक छोटीशी घटना किंवा प्रसंग

2. Left a profound effect on me   : माझ्यावर प्रचंड मोठा परिणाम झाला

3. Unfolded before my eye   : माझ्या डोळ्यासमोर उलगडला

4. a whole new dimension   : एक संपूर्ण नवीन घटक

5. the wonders of God's creation : परमेश्वराची आश्चर्यकारक निर्मिती

6 . the holidays provided an opportunity for me:
   सुट्टीमुळे मला एक संधी मिळाली

7 .engrossed in various magazines and storybooks:
   वेगवेगळ्या मॅगझिन्स आणि स्टोरी बुक्स मध्ये मग्न झालो

The first rule- learn phrases not words if you have taken English classes, Chances are you have had plenty of experience memorizing lists of vocabulary words .

Disadvantages of using Traditional way of memorising vocabulary:
1.Vocabulary lists are a waste of time..
2.Trying to remember rides a bunch of random individual Words is not an effective way to learn.

What do you mean by phrases:

Phrases are groups of words that are related, and focus on Idea. Another way to describe Phrases is as "Natural chunks of language." In any language certain words naturally go together in a certain way.

 # Benefits :

1. If you learn a phrase- a group of words. It's easy. You listen to someone Speaking
2. They give you much more information than you get from a single word.
3. As a result phrases are easier to Remember. Because they have deeper meaning.
4. They present you with a kind of picture or story, especially When you get them from something you are listening to reading.

Eg. when you hear, Ravi hates ice cream.
You remember the whole little story.
You remember who John is?
You remember that he had ice cream,
And then you remember he hated it.
He didn't like it, right?
So you have all these extra pieces of information.
This extra information puts the word in context.
It helps you remember the meaning of the phrase as well as the meaning of that word. This Might not seem like much, but in fact this is a huge improvement for memory.

By learning Phrases:

you will learn more vocabulary,
 you will learn it faster and you will remember it longer.
There is also another bonus. When you learn phrases, you are not just learning the individual World you are learning grammar, too. You are learning how to use that word correctly with Other words You don't need to think about the grammar, you don't need to know the rules or worry about word order or verb tenses.Its automatic. You will use the word correctly in a phrase because that's how you remembered it. Without teaching a grammar rule, you will learn it. By learning phrases, you automatically learning both grammar and vocabulary at the same time. When we were children, we learn in phrases we learn in groups of words.

for example:

give it to me walk across the street he fell down
We learn groups of words not just one.
word by word is slow and it doesn't help with grammar.
 But when you learn a whole phrase
you are getting extra information.
Maybe you don't know it but you are .
Eg. Ravi hates ice cream.
Hate is single word which you have to remember.