ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Language Learning › Telugu › Grammar

Beginner lessons for Grammar

Master Basic Telugu Grammar with Ease!

DEFINITION

> Telugu grammar is the set of rules that govern how words are formed and sentences are structured in the Telugu language. Understanding these basics is essential for effective communication.

KEY CONCEPTS

Nouns

Nouns in Telugu represent people, places, things, or ideas and can be singular or plural.

Verbs

Verbs express actions or states of being and change form based on tense and subject.

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns and can indicate qualities, quantities, or characteristics.

Sentence Structure

The typical sentence structure in Telugu follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order.

Tenses

Tenses in Telugu indicate the time of action and include past, present, and future forms.

EXAMPLES

→ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ (I am reading a book)

→ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ (She is a good singer)

→ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□ (They study well)

MEMORY TIPS

★ Associate nouns with images to reinforce their meanings.

★ Use rhymes to remember verb conjugations.

★ Create simple sentences using new adjectives to practice.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing verb forms in different tenses.

✗ Incorrectly placing adjectives in sentences.

✗ Mixing up singular and plural noun forms.

QUICK RECAP

Understanding Telugu grammar basics is crucial for forming correct sentences. Focus on nouns, verbs, and sentence structure to improve your communication skills. Practice regularly to avoid common mistakes.