

Greetings

Introduce Yourself to Peer /Introduce Someone

Definition of Greetings:

A greeting is a way of communicating where people intentionally acknowledge each other's presence to show awareness and suggest the kind of relationship or social standing (formal or informal) between individuals or groups. It helps indicate how people relate to one another when they come into contact, reflecting social roles and cultural practices.

Types of Greetings:

There are several types of greetings, which can vary depending on cultural norms, context, and personal preferences.

1. Verbal Greetings: These include spoken words like "hello," "hi," "good morning," or "how are you?" They are the most common form of greeting.

2. Non-Verbal Greetings: These involve gestures such as a wave, nod, smile, or bow. They often complement or replace verbal greetings.

3. Physical Greetings: These involve physical contact, such as handshakes, hugs, kisses on the cheek (common in some cultures), or high-fives.

4. Formal Greetings: These are used in more serious or professional settings, like "Good evening, Sir/Madam" or a formal handshake.

Example:

Rosy: "Good morning, Mr. Smith. How are you today?"

Mr. Smith: "Good morning, Rosy. I'm doing well, thank you. And you?"

Rosy: "I'm well, thank you."

5. Informal Greetings: These are casual, used among friends or peers, like "Hey," "What's up?" or fist bumps.

Example:

John: "Hey, Mike! What's up?"

Mike: "Hey, John! Not much, just chilling. How about you?"

John: "Same here!"

Each type of greeting reflects the relationship between the people involved and the social or cultural context.

Introduce Yourself /Someone

Greetings are generally followed by introductions where you either introduce yourself or the person/s accompanying you. Choice of appropriate language is important in these situations.

Introduce Yourself**Tips for introducing yourself:**

- ✓ **Be Clear and Concise:** Mention your name, major, and year.
- ✓ **Adapt to the Situation:** Use formal language for academic or professional settings, and casual language for peers.
- ✓ **Include Personal Interests:** Share a hobby or interest to make your introduction more relatable.
- ✓ **Show Confidence:** Smile, maintain eye contact, and speak clearly.

Examples of formal introductions:

- Good morning, my name is [Your Name], and I'm a [grade/year] student. I'm excited to be part of this class.
- Hello, I'm [Your Name]. I'm studying [subject] and look forward to learning more this semester.
- Hi, I'm [Your Name]. I'm in [grade/year] and have a strong interest in [subject or hobby].

Examples of informal introductions:

- Hey, I'm [Your Name]. I'm in [grade/year], and I really enjoy [favorite hobby or subject].
- Hi everyone, I'm [Your Name], and I love [hobby/interest] when I'm not studying.
- Hi, I'm [Your Name]. I'm excited to be here, and I'm passionate about [a personal interest or goal].

Introduce someone

Tips for Introducing Someone:

- ✓ **Mention the relationship:** How do you know the person? Are they a classmate, a project partner, or a friend?
- ✓ **Include something interesting or relevant:** This can be a shared interest, their major, or something unique about them.
- ✓ **Keep it simple and clear:** Whether formal or informal, introductions should be brief but informative.

Examples of formal introductions:

- I'd like to introduce my classmate, [Name]. We're both studying [Subject], and [Name] has a great interest in [specific area].
- This is [Name], a fellow first-year student in the [Department Name]. We've been working on a project together.
- Please meet [Name], a third-year student majoring in [Subject]. They're really passionate about [specific topic], and I think you'd have a lot to discuss.

Example of informal introductions:

- Hey, this is my friend [Name]. We're both in the same [class/course], and we like to study together.

- This is [Name], my roommate. We're both huge fans of [hobby or interest], and we've been friends since the first week of university.
- Meet [Name]. We're in the same study group for [class], and they're super good at [skill or subject].

Wh-Questions with to be

- **Rule:** We use Wh- questions (What, Where, Who, When, Why, How) with to be (am / is / are) to ask for specific information.
- **Structure:** Wh-word + to be + subject + complement?
- **Examples:** What is your field of study? → It's Economics.

What is inflation? → It is the increase in prices.

Why are prices rising? → Because demand is high.

Yes/No Questions with to be

- **Rule:** To make a yes/no question, we invert the verb to be and the subject.
- **Structure:** To be + subject + complement?
- **Examples:** Are you an economics student? → Yes, I am.

Is your teacher from the UK? → No, she isn't.

Are your books expensive? → Yes, they are.

Possessive Adjectives and Subject Pronouns

- **Rule:** Use subject pronouns as the subject of a sentence, and possessive adjectives to show ownership or belonging.

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Example
I	my	My name is Lina.
You	your	Your book is new.
She	her	Her major is Economics.
He	his	His class is at 9 a.m.
It	its	The company increased its profit.
We	our	Our university is modern.
They	their	Their presentation is interesting