

English morphology

1. a) analyse the following sentences in terms of sentence elements and phrases:

P DO OC
Keep | those children | quiet!
VP NP AdjP

A- P- S -P DO -A
What | did | you | open | the door | with?
pP- VP- NP -VP NP -pP

SC- P S -SC
What | was | the lecture | like?
NP- VP NP -NP

b) construct a sentence:

*with a complex nominal phrase functioning as an object complement
I find her an easy person to talk with.

*where you illustrate the usage of »that« in
a determinal function: *That lifestyle is worth living.*
a nominal function: *I like that!*
an adverbial function: *She is not that beautiful!*

*where you illustrate the usage of »neither« in
a determinal function: *Neither answer is correct.*
a adverbial function: *She did not undersand him. Neither have I.*
as a conjunction: *Neither Mary nor her husband have done anything.*

2. What do these words have in common? Provide an explanation!

army, assemby, audience, band, board, class, committee, company, council, clergy, club, crew, crowd, enemy, faculty, family, firm, government, group, jury, labour, panel, party, public, team
collective nouns

They are a word for a group of persons, animals, or objects considered as a single unit. If a collective noun occuring as a subject is regarded as a unit, than it has a singular concept; if the attention is being paid to the individual members of the unit, the concept is plural.

cattle, folk, gentry, militia, kindred, people, police, vermin, youth
nouns of multitude

They are pluralia tantum judging by their patterning. And although they are singular in form they are used with determiners that pattern either with all nouns (the, my, what, all, same...) or with plural nouns only (these, many, several, few...) and always take a plural verb.

aluminus, bacillus, datum, stratum, basis, oasis, thesis...
foreign nouns and their plural

Some foreign nouns have preserved the plural form of source language. Particularly nouns of Latin and Greek origin in technical and scientific language.

3. What are the basic characteristics of ...? Exemplify!

short possessives

1. their function is to specify the nouns in the same way as the definite article does
2. a direct object consisting of a possessive determiner plus a noun often corresponds to two objects (direct and indirect)

long possessives

1. replace a possessive determiner and its headword. (*Fred's idea was good, but not as good as yours.*)
 2. only used in conclusions in letter-writing (*truely yours*) and to denote one's family (*best regards to you and yours*)
- *function as a headword in a simple nominal phrases, may be SC, DO or S(*this umbrella isn't mine, i must have lost mine, mine is yellow*)
function as a postmodifiers (prepositional phrases) in nominal phrases (*he is a friend of mine*)

the post genitive (the double possessive)

it is used to emphasize the person who possesses rather than the headword. when the headword is joined to the following genitival noun (specifying a person) by the preposition of: *an old friend of my sister's*; it is premodified by:

1. the indefinite article: *a habit of john's*
2. an indefinite determiner (any, some, every, each): *every poem of byron's*
3. a demonstrative (this, that, these, those): *this perfume of yours*

the independet genitive

it is used independently, without a headword:

1. when the headword of the noun premodified by the possessive case has already been mentioned or is clear from the context: *This is not my responsibility, it is the manager's.*
2. when the headword is one of the following nouns (business, church, firm, hospital, house, park, school, shop, store): *I met her at my uncle's.*

4. Factual mistakes!

5. The following groups are referred as.... Exemplify!

feminine:

1. the names of countries (sometimes also of towns) when considered as political and not as geographical units
2. the names of vessels and other means of transport (even car when affection is involved on the part of the speaker)
3. the nouns earth, moon, those that can be associated with fertility (Nature) and tenderness (Mercy, Peace)

masculine:

1. names of rivers and nouns denoting stronger phenomena of nature (storm, thunder)
2. the nouns sun, world and those that call up ideas of power and violence (War, Death)

adjectives used only attributively

(as premodifiers in nominal phrases)

1. adjectives derived from material nouns by the derivational morpheme -en: **earthen, flaxen, hempen, oaten, wheaten, wooden, woolen**
2. adjectives derived from nouns by the suffix -ly
-animate nouns + ly: **brotherly, fatherly, motherly, sisterly, wifely**
-nouns denoting period of time + ly: **hourly, daily, monthly, yearly**
3. miscellaneous adjectives: **average, former, inner, upper, utter, joint, lone, live, migratory, very, chief, main, principal, mere, sheer**

adjectives used only predicatively

(as headwords in adjectival phrases (SC))

1. adjectives with the prefix a-: **afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, awake, aware** and **content, unable**
2. adjectives whose meanings are incomplete by themselves and need a postmodifier: **bound, due, exempt, proof, worth** (The book is worth reading.)
3. the adjectives **glad** and **sorry** in reference to animate nouns, **well** (»healthy«) and **ill** (»sick«)

converted adverbs

1. the adverb has a different meaning from the corresponding adjective (**ill, poorly, well, jolly, only, still**):
-After his long illness he feels well(adj) again. The work is well(adv) done.
2. the adverb has the same form and a similar meaning as the corresponding adjective (**far, fast, long, low, stark, straight**):
-This is a long story. Do not stay long!
3. A) the adverb sometimes has a double form, a simple one which is identical with monosyllabic adjective and one which ends in -ly
(**cheap, fine, loud, quick, right, sharp, slow, wrong**):
-This is a loud machine. Do not talk so loud(ly)!
B) in a few adverbs the -ly form is used in the original sense, while the short form is used in a figurative (clean, clear, direct, just, pretty)
-The sky is clear. Keep clear of the gate. He stated his opinion clearly.
C) the short form of the adverb is used in the original sense, the longer -ly in a figurative one (fair, hard, late):
-I was rather late. Did you arrive home late last night? I haven't been to the cinema lately.

non-countable nouns used as countable

1. material (mass) nouns when they denote:
- different sorts: *This is a very rare cheese.*
- individual quantities: *Two ice-creams, please.*
- objects made of particular material: *I'll have to buy a new iron.*
2. abstract nouns when they denote an object exhibiting the quality expressed by the noun: *Beauty is only skin deep.*

singular non-countable nouns used in plural

1. material (mass) nouns with emphatic or poetic force to denote large quantities: the snows of Kilimanjaro
2. abstract nouns to intensify the meaning expressed by the singular: *the chills of winter*

countable nouns with zero plural

1. some animal names
- deer, sheep, grouse
- fish and nouns denoting some kinds of fish
- animal names when used in hunting context
2. some quantitative (numerical) nouns (hundred, thousand, million, brace, dozen, gross, head, score, yoke) when premodified
3. nouns in -(e)s: alms, barracks, cross-roads, gallows, headquarters, means, series, species

6. Relative Clause

*adjectival relative clause, relative pronoun is

- a) a subject: *The gal who makes me smile is beautiful.*
- b) a direct object: *The lily which i have planted died.*

*nominal relative clause, relative clause is:

- a) a subject: *What you did was wrong.*
- b) a direct object: *He only told her what he knew.*

7. Correct!

double negation; exclamation: How beautiful this music sounds!; continative clause: They got married which...; agreement subject-predicator My favorite food is apples.; plural nouns: advice, information; nouns ending in -(e)s: crossroads; older/elder; little/small; I'm happiest playing the piano.

8. Translate!

XY. Whatever!

Pronouns

1. **personal pronouns**: i, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, you, him, her, it, them
2. **compund personal pronouns**: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself; **reflexive** (the action returns to the doer): + **emphatic** (in apposition to the noun or pronoun)
3. **reciprocal pronouns**: each other, one another
4. **possessive pronouns**: **short possessives**: my, your, his, her, its, our, their + **long possessives**: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
5. **demonstrative pronouns**: this, these, that, those, the one, the ones, such, the same
6. **wh- pronouns**: who(m), whose, what, which; **interrogative + relative**
7. **indefinite pronouns**: **universal**: all, both, each, every(-) + **partitive**: some(-), any(-), either, no(-), none, neither + **quantifying**: much, many, (a) little, (a) few, several, *enumerative quantifiers (cardinal numerals, ordinal numerals)*, other, another

Pronouns in the relative clauses and dependent questions

Adjectival relative clause

Introduced by relative pronouns or adverbs

The man who is waiting outside is my father. (ki)

This is the pool where I learned to swim. (kjer)

Nominal relative clause

Introduced by independent relative pronouns and adverbs

Who said that is a liar. (kdor)

This is what he said. (kar)

This is where I learned to swim. (kjer)

Dependent questions:

Introduced by interrogative pronouns

I do not know who said that. (kdo)

I do not know what he said (kaj)

He wants to know where I learned to swim. (kje)

pronouns	who	what	where	which	whose
relative	ki		kjer	ki	čigar
independent r.	kdor	kar	kjer		
interrogative	kod	kaj	kje	kateri	čigav