

Linguistic levels of structure

Sound



Phoneme

ð i: z b j u: t ə f ŭ l w i m i n s ə d w i: w ɜ: t r u: m ə n

Morpheme

These beauti-ful women said we were true men

Word

These beautiful women said we were true men

Phrase

These beautiful women said: "We were true men."

Clause

C(These beautiful women said: "C(We were true men.)")

Sentence

These beautiful women said: "We were true men."

Meaning

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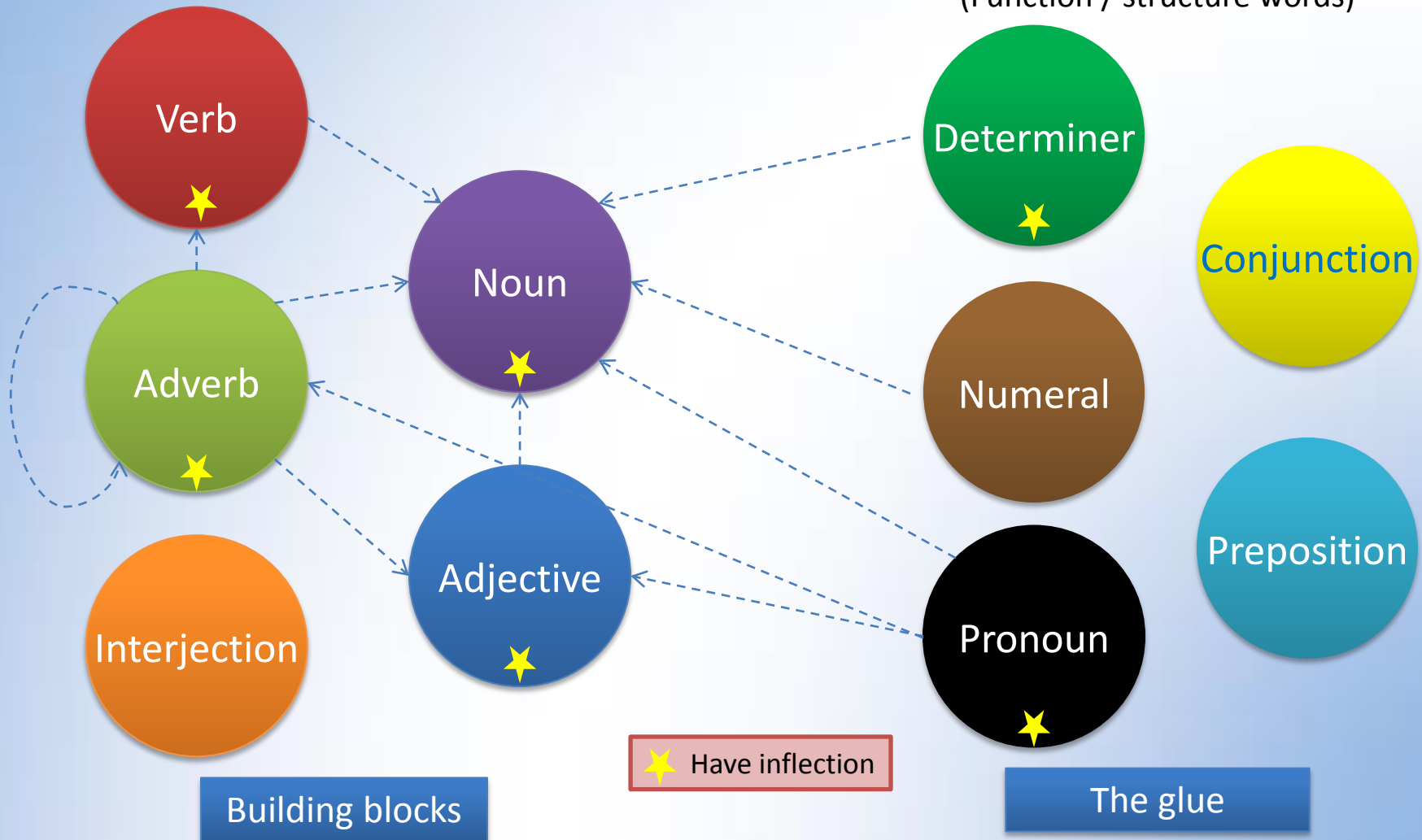
Word classes & inflection

Open class

(content / lexical / autosemantic words)

Closed class

(Function / structure words)



Word classes -> Adverbs

Open class

(content / lexical / autosemantic words)

Verb



Noun



Adverb



Adjective



Interjection

Building blocks

Closed class

(Function / structure words)

Determiner



Numeral


Pronoun

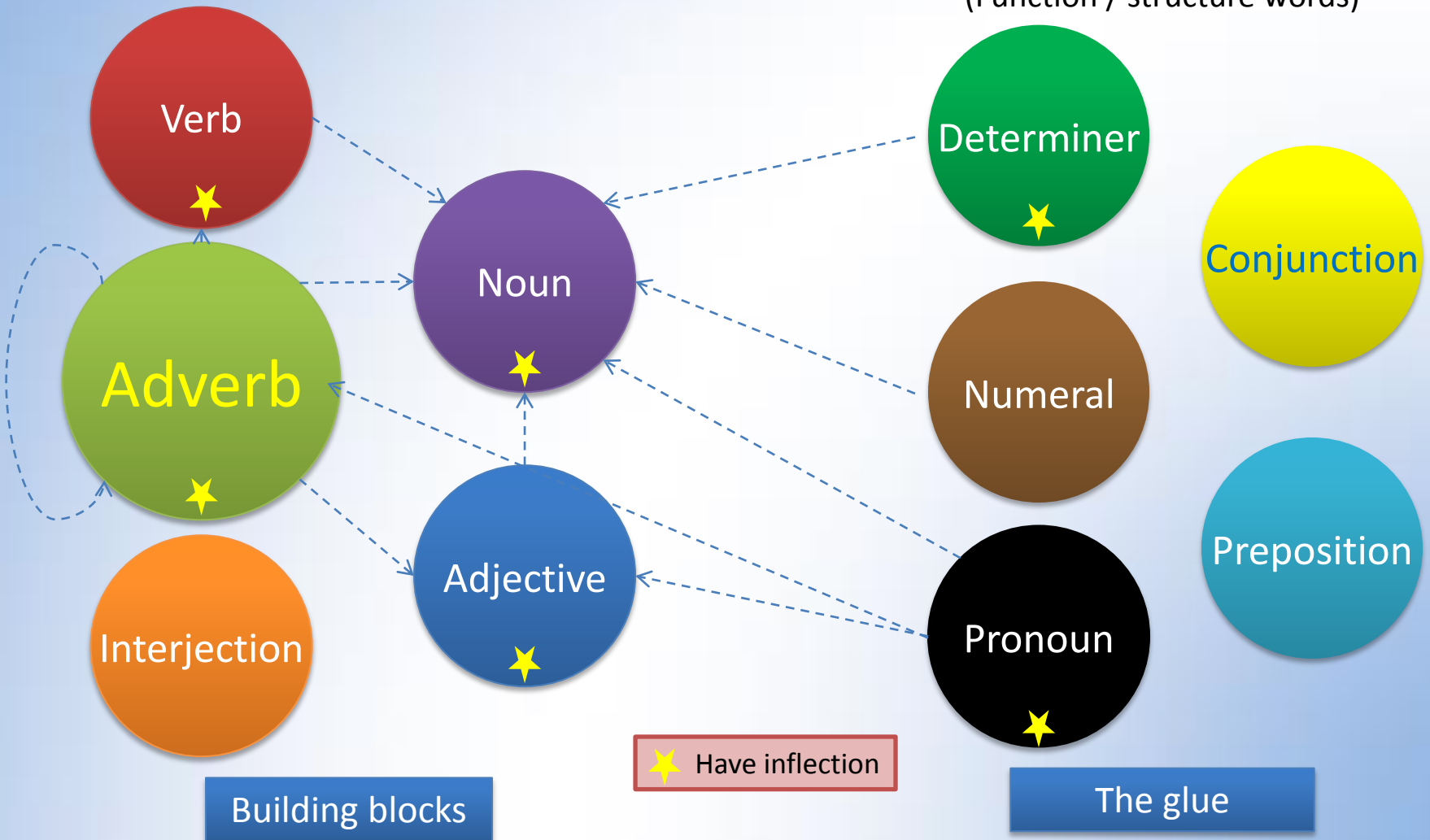


Conjunction

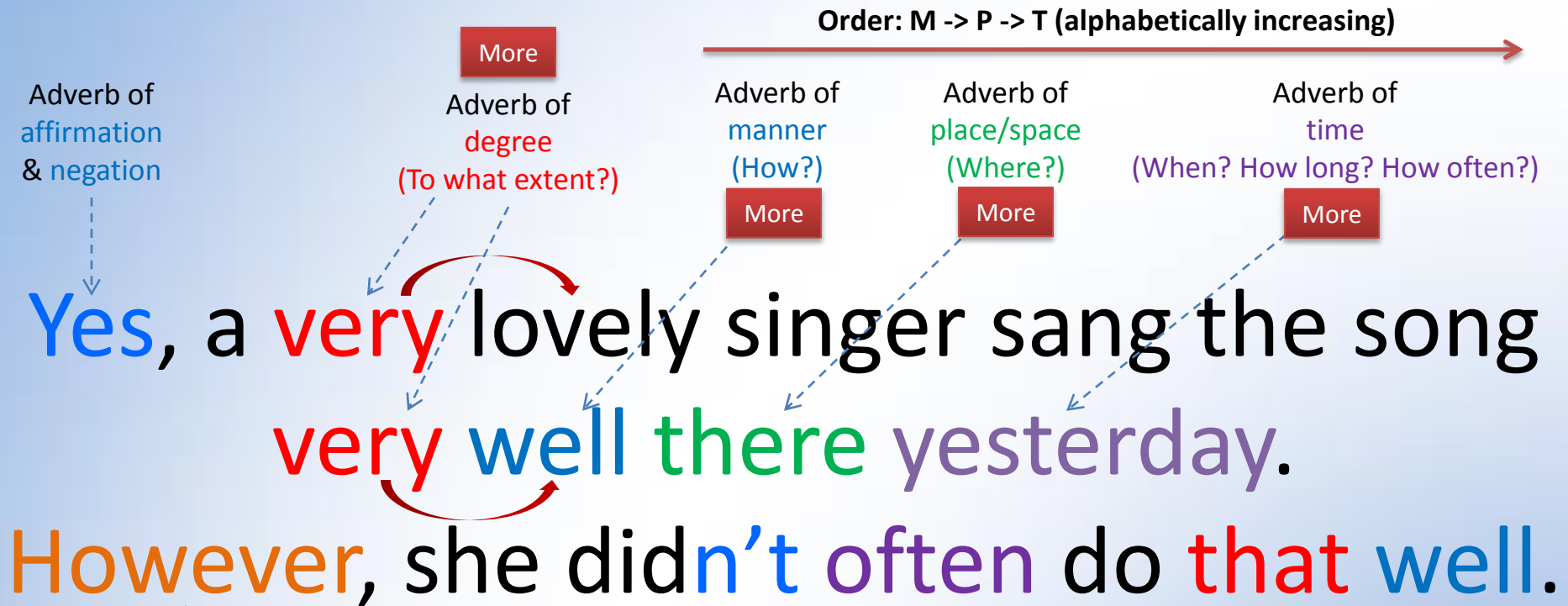
Preposition

The glue

 Have inflection



Adverb classes

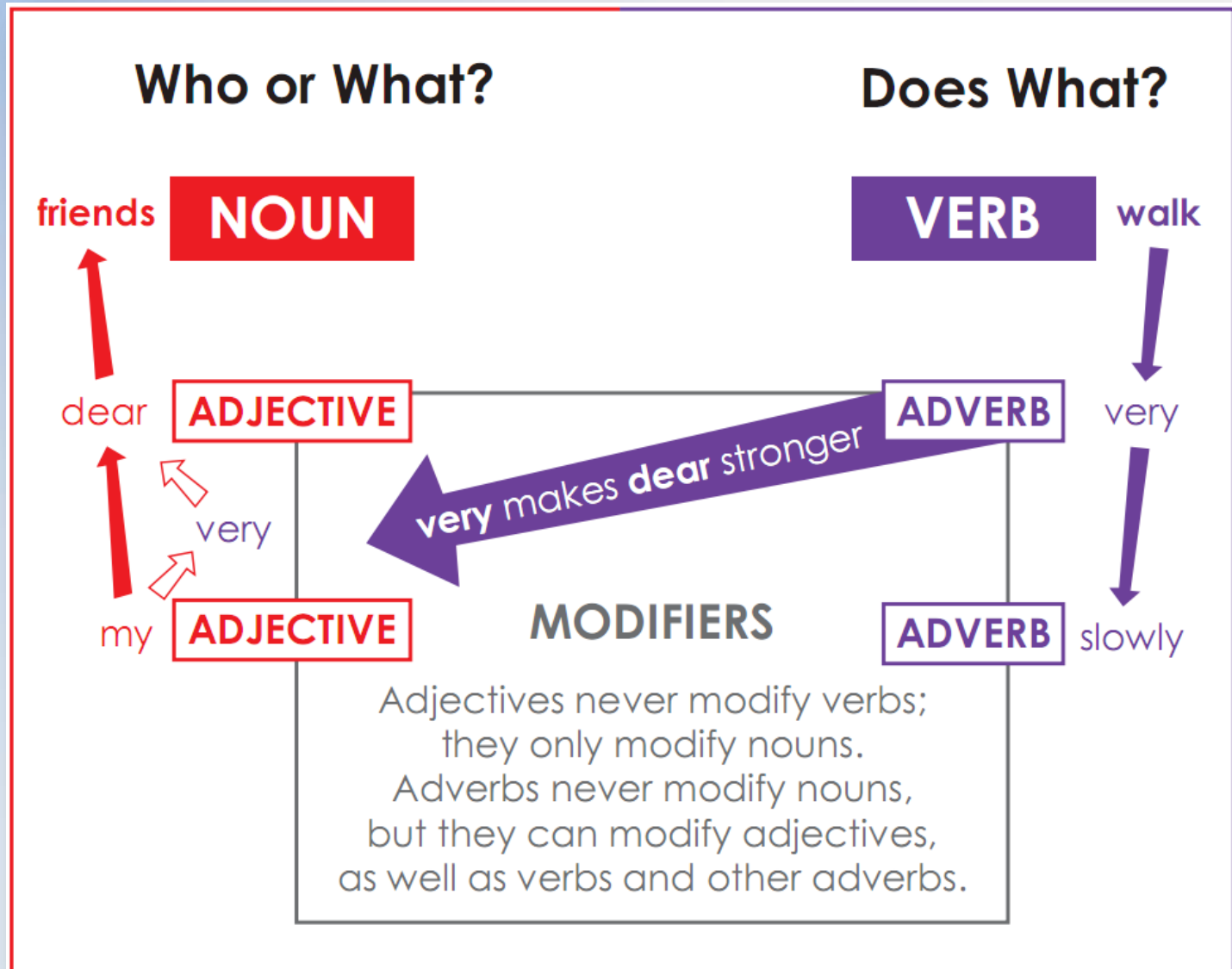


- Adverbs add **circumstantial** information about the mentioned action, event or process, or **intensify** an adjective or another adverb.
- For further reference:

<http://www.englishmirror.com/english-grammar/adverb.html>

<http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/adverbs/>

Adverbs vs. Adjectives



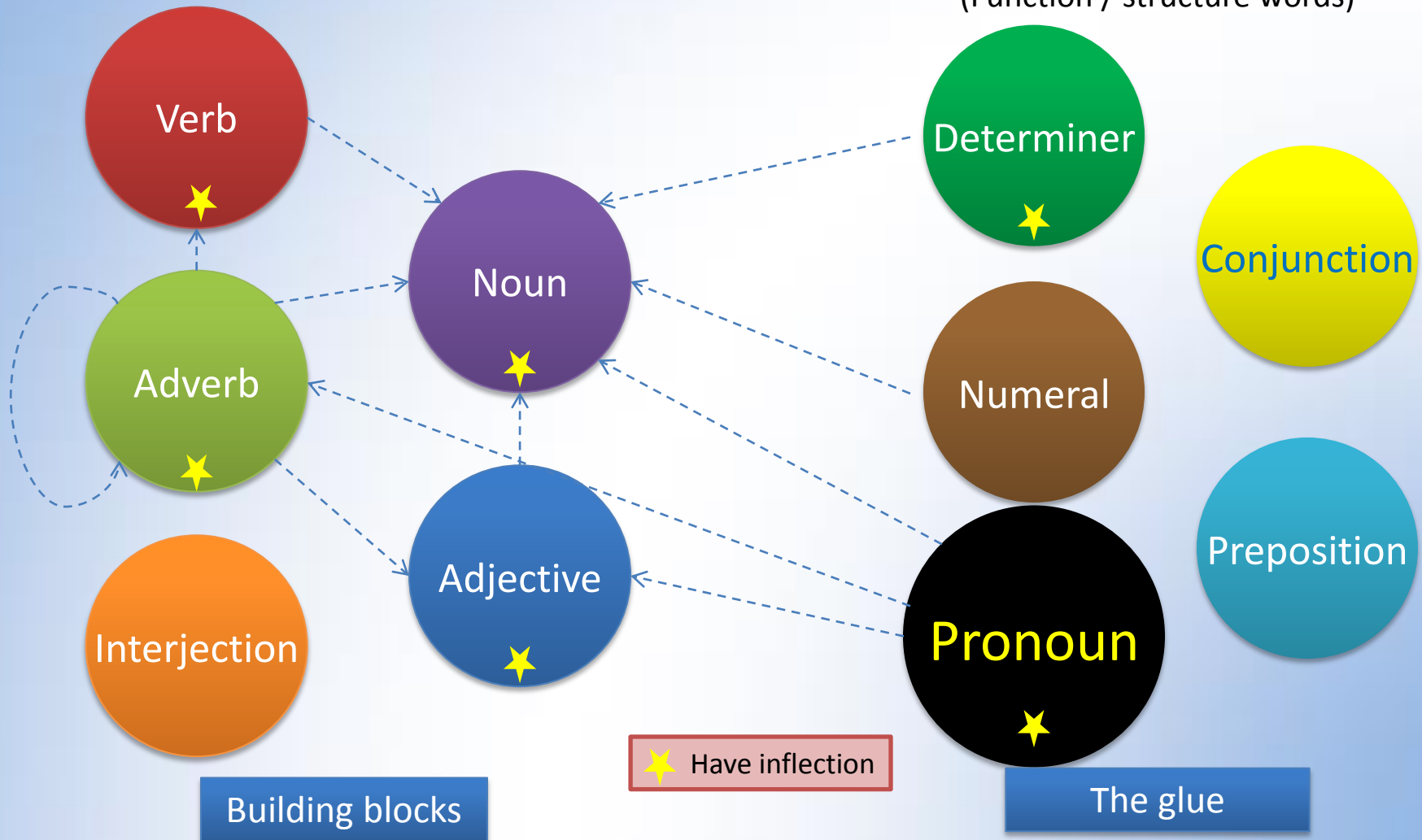
Word classes -> Pronouns

Open class

(content / lexical / autosemantic words)

Closed class

(Function / structure words)



Pronoun classes

I know **him**. I know **myself**. This is **my** hat. That is **yours**.

Number	Person	Personal (Subjective)	Personal (Objective)	Reflexive	Possessive	Possessive adjective
Singular	1 st	I	Me	Myself	Mine	My
	2 nd	You	You	Yourself	Yours	Your
	3 rd	She	Her	Herself	Hers	Her
		He It	Him It	Himself Itself	His Its	His Its
Plural	1 st	We	Us	Ourselves	Ours	Our
	2 nd	You	You	Yourselves	Yours	Your
	3 rd	They	Them	Themselves	Theirs	Their

Pronouns have the main function of **substituting for nouns**, once a noun has been mentioned in a particular text.

Pronoun classes

Interrogative

Who were you talking to?

What is the time?

Which train are you catching?

Which is yours?

Why did you do that?

How is he?

How old is he?

Also called
interrogative
adjective

Also called
interrogative
adverb

Demonstrative

This is a good idea.

These are good ideas.

That is an interesting point.

Those are interesting points.

What are **these** / **those**?

Relative

The boy **who** has lost his ball...

The boy **whom** I met...

The boy **that** I met...

The boy **whose** hat was red...

The table **which** I bought...

The day **when** I was still a man...

The place **where** you were born...

Also
called
relative
adverb

Infinite

All is yours now.

Something is better than **nothing**.

Hi **everyone**.

Many know I am innocent.

A **few** of you have gone.

Pronouns have the main function of substituting for already-mentioned nouns.
In **questions**, pronouns can also **substitute for adjectives and adverbs**.

- Identify the word classes of each word
 - How I spend my life is a private matter.
 - You can live your life how you want.
 - Which hat is yours? The red or blue one?
 - Hey man, do you want to get kicked?
 - We must stay together whatever happens.
 - Whatever project he works on is always successful.
 - Whatever happens is none of your business.

- Identify the word classes of each word
 - There isn't much time left.
 - How much money have you got?
 - How much did you pay?
 - He didn't say much. He didn't say anything.
 - Things haven't changed much.
 - A much loved member of the family
 - Loach's latest film is much the best thing he's done.

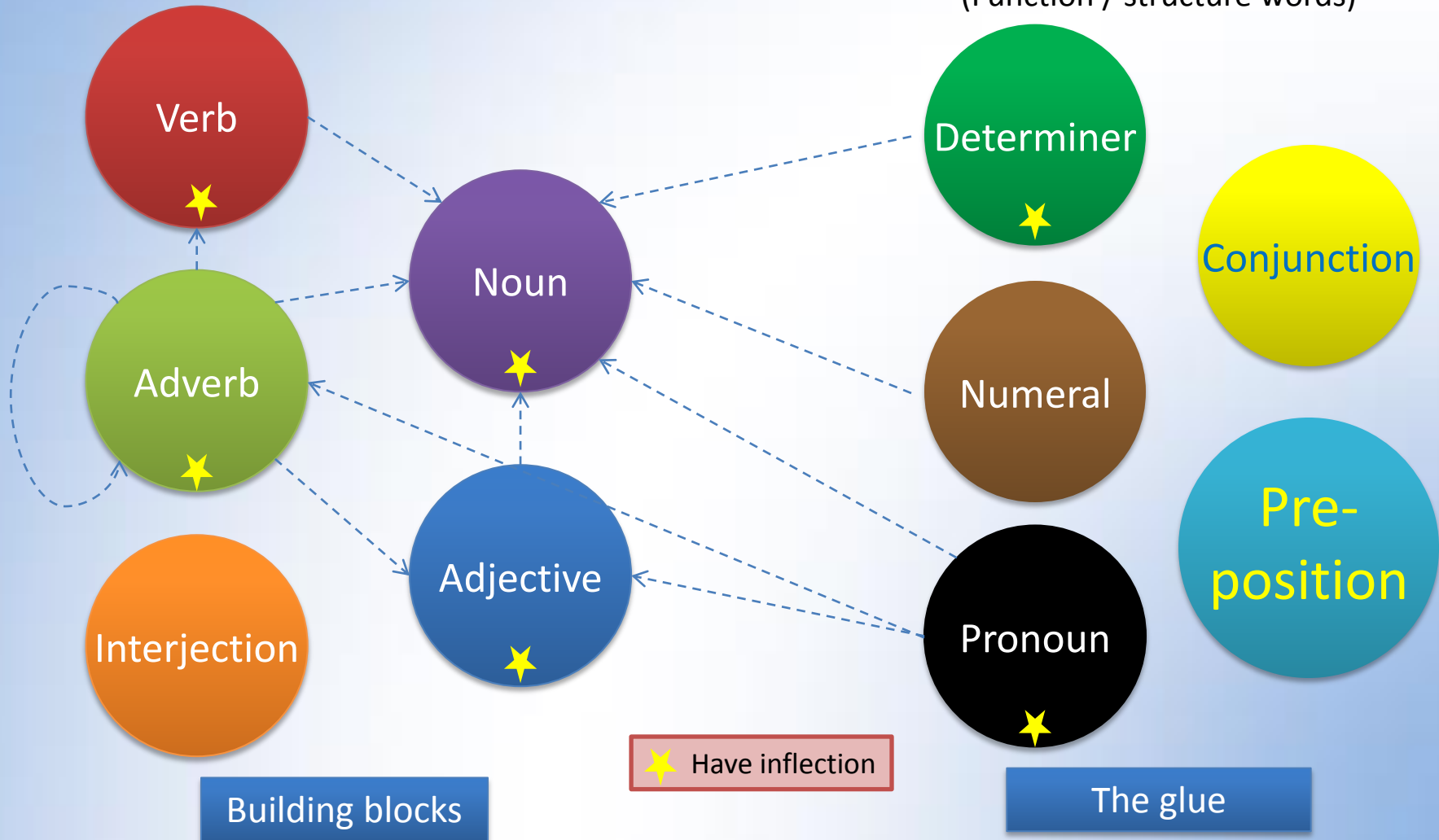
Word classes -> Prepositions

Open class

(content / lexical / autosemantic words)

Closed class

(Function / structure words)



Prepositions

A preposition is a word or group of words that is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show a relationship in a sentence.



Prepositions

Single-word preposition

Example: Fred is **inside** the food cart.

The word **inside** is a preposition. It shows the relationship between Fred and the cart.

Example: The food cart sits **on top of** the road.

Compound
preposition

The words **on top of** function as a preposition and show the relationship between the food cart and the road.

Example: Fred's Foods opens today **at 9:00 a.m.**

The word **at** is a preposition and shows the relationship between Fred's Foods and 9:00 a.m.

MORE

Preposition classes

Time



My birthday is **on** Easter.

M
O
R
E

Location



Joey sits **under** the umbrella.

Logical Prepositions	Used to indicate...	Example
For	Purpose or benefit of having a purpose	A pen is used for writing. I got this for you. I acted for the best.
With	Combination or accompaniment	I am talking with my friends. I mix soda with ice cream. I am with my mother.

Prepositions vs. Adverbs

Some words can be used as more than one part of speech.

ADVERB

walks

VERB

+

around

ADVERB

PREPOSITION

PREPOSITION

+

around

OBJECT
OF
PREPOSITION

the pool

He came **by the office** in a big hurry. (**by** = preposition)

He **came by** his fortune honestly. (**by** = particle)

She turned **up that street**. (**up** = preposition)

She **turned up** something new. (**up** = particle)

- Identify the word classes of each word
 - I am taller than she is.
 - He is smarter than us all.
 - The tickets had all been sold.
 - They forgot all about everything else.
 - I want to hear all the details.
 - Before we do anything else, we must sit down and make a list.
 - What else will you say? - There isn't much else to tell you.

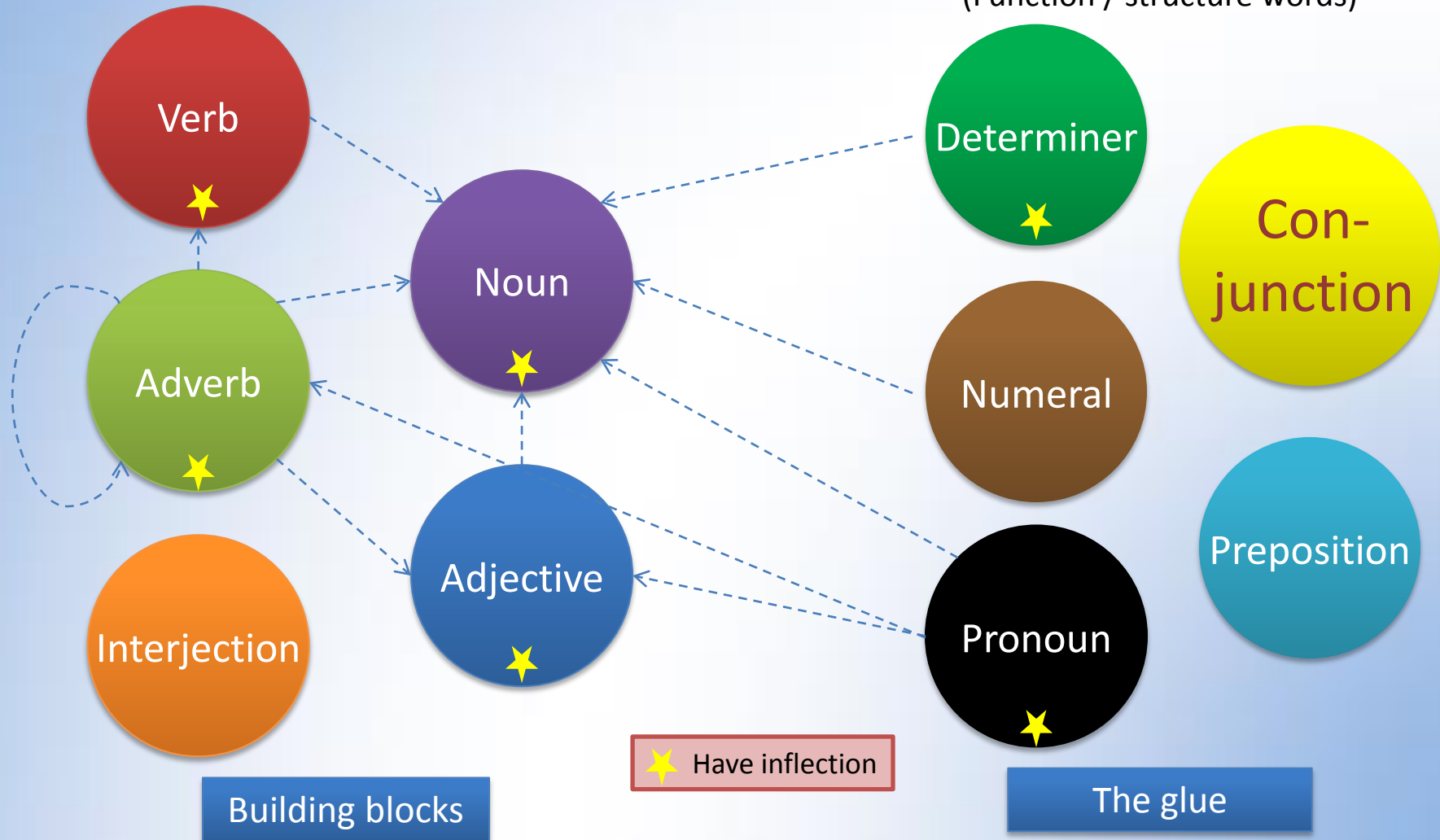
Word classes -> Conjunctions

Open class

(content / lexical / autosemantic words)

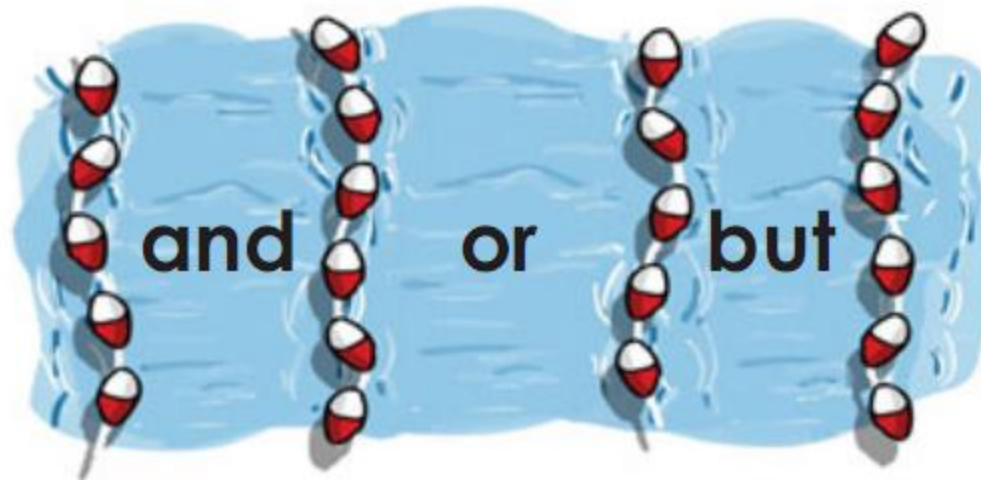
Closed class

(Function / structure words)



Conjunctions

***A conjunction* joins words or a group of words of the same type.**



Conjunction classes

Coordinating

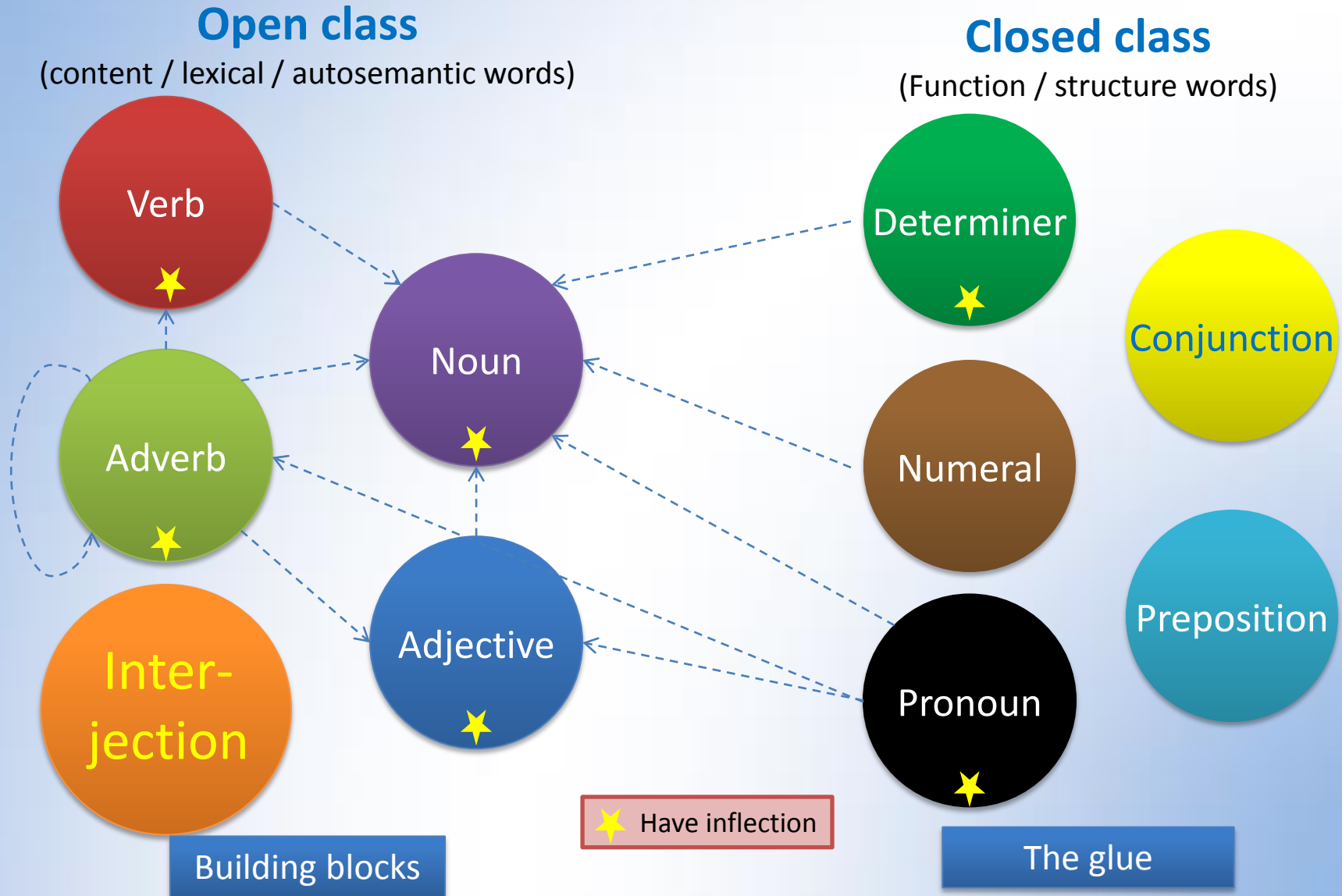
- Anna **and** Jake
- Green **or** pink
- Ben **walks or** takes the bus.
- He did that for Jake **and** for Maria
- I went to the pool, **and** she went to school.

Subordinating

- He will come **when** he is ready.
- He will be **wherever** you are.
- He cannot come, **because** he is ill.
- **If** I knew that, I would not let it happen.

MORE

Word classes -> Interjections



Interjections

An *interjection* expresses strong emotion or surprise; it functions independently within a sentence.



Example: **Wow!** Look at that!

|
Interjection

Small test

- Identify the word classes of each word
 - Wow, this damned thing is so cool.
 - What a lovely skeleton! You are so damned lucky to have it!
 - Don't be so anxious about your future. Don't be anxious about anything you don't have.
 - Because of you, we'll wait for the bus not for a long time, but FOREVER.
 - After they had visited the British Museum, the twenty little foreign visitors made their way quickly to the Houses of Parliament.

Small test

- Identify the word classes of each word
 - We can but hope that things will improve.
 - There's been nothing but trouble since he came.
 - It was in Cairo that he met Nadia. But that's another story.
 - She's 83 but she still goes swimming every day.
 - What we are about to do is perfectly legal. But please don't discuss it with anyone.
 - A simple but effective way of filtering water

Any question?

