

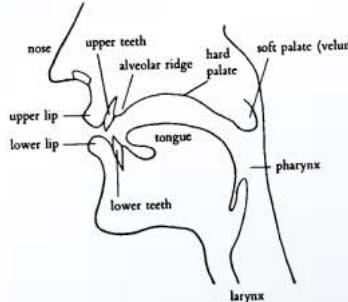
Overview of language

- What?
 - Method of communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way
- Note
 - Point-of-view: Speaker's or writer's
 - Content: their thoughts

3 parts of language

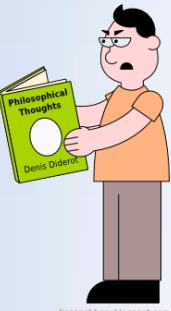
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f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w
l	ɹ	ɫ	ɹ	ɫ	ɹ	j
MILK	NO	SING	HELLO	LIVE	READ	WINDOW
PIG	BED	TIME	DO	CHURCH	JUDGE	KILO
GIVE	VERY	THINK	THE	SIX	ZOO	CASUAL
g	g	g	g	g	g	g

Phonetics
Phonology
(Sound)



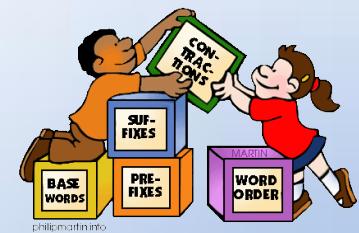
Language

Semantics
Pragmatics
(Meaning)

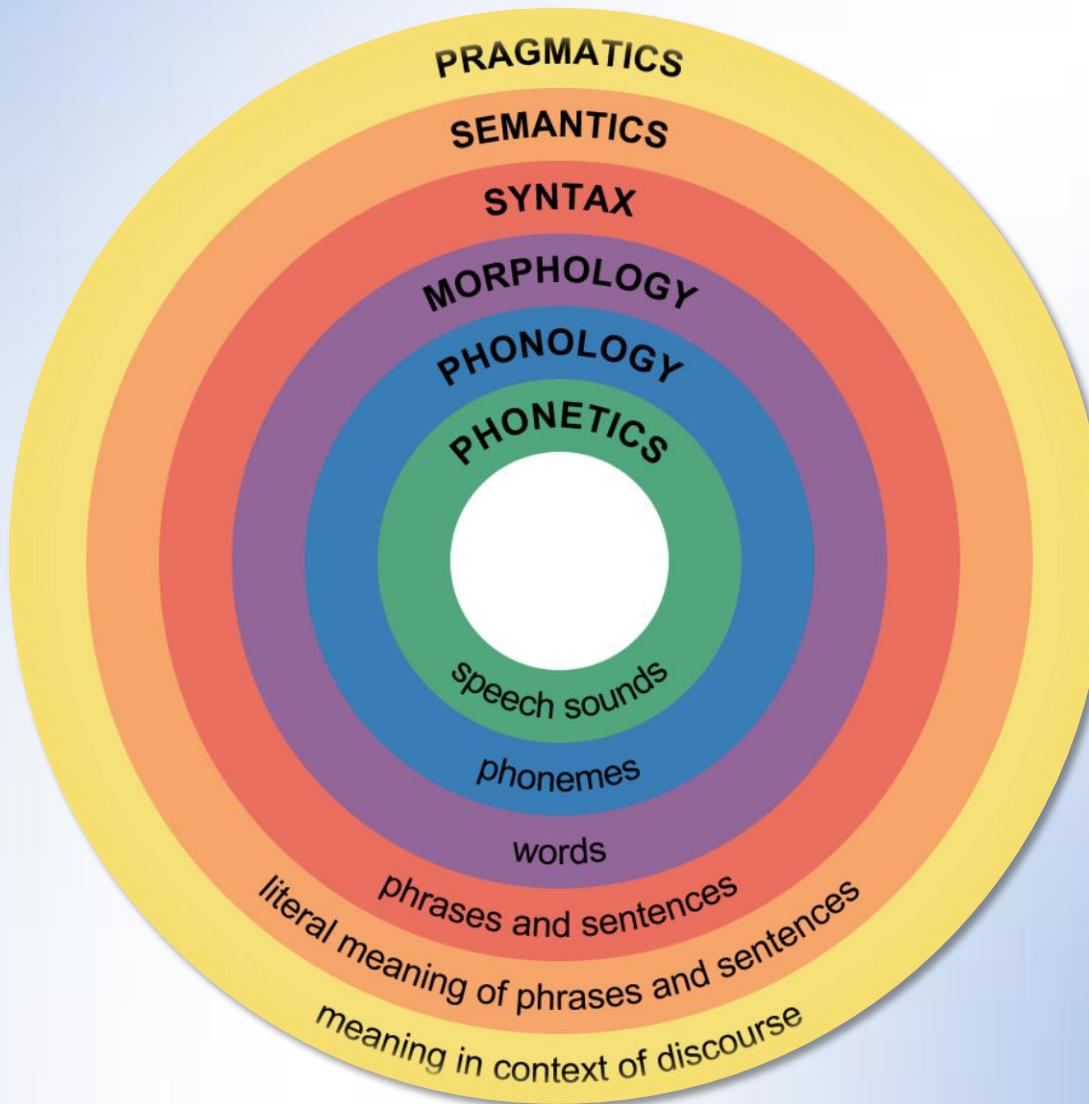


fleasnoberry.blogspot.com

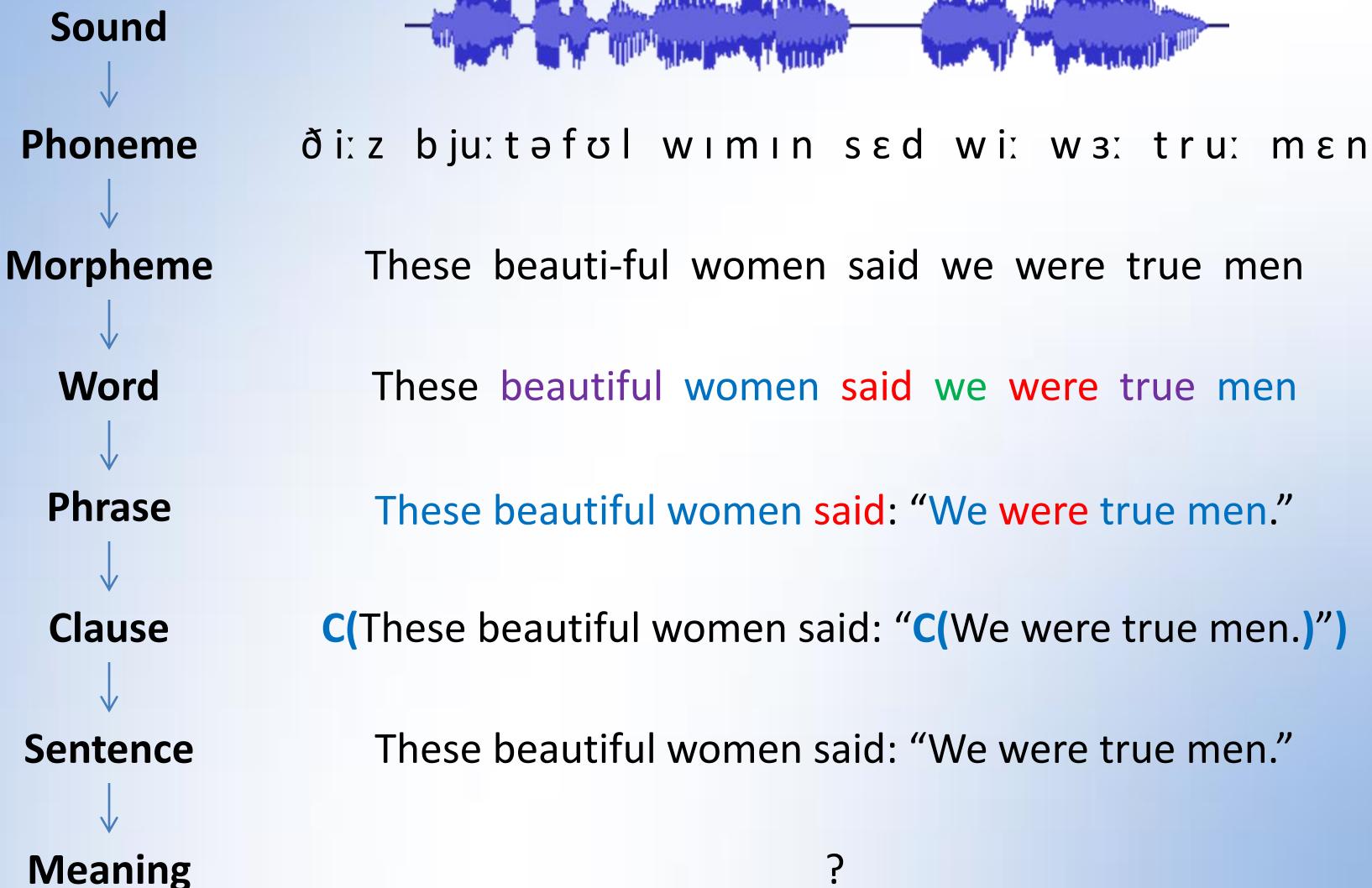
Grammar
Morphology
(Structure)



3 parts of language



Levels of linguistic structure



Word structure

	Prefix (Optional)	Root / Stem (Required)	Suffix (Optional)	
Happy		Happy		
Unhappy	Un-	happy		
Happily		Happi	-ly	Suffixes can require some spelling changes in root
Unhappily	Un-	happi	-ly	Prefix and suffix can be added together
Industry		Industry		
Industrial		Industri	-al	
Industrialize		Industri	-al-ize	More than 1 suffixes can be added
Industrialization		Industri	-al-iz-ation	
Change		Change		
Non-interchange	Non-inter-	change		More than 1 prefixes can be added

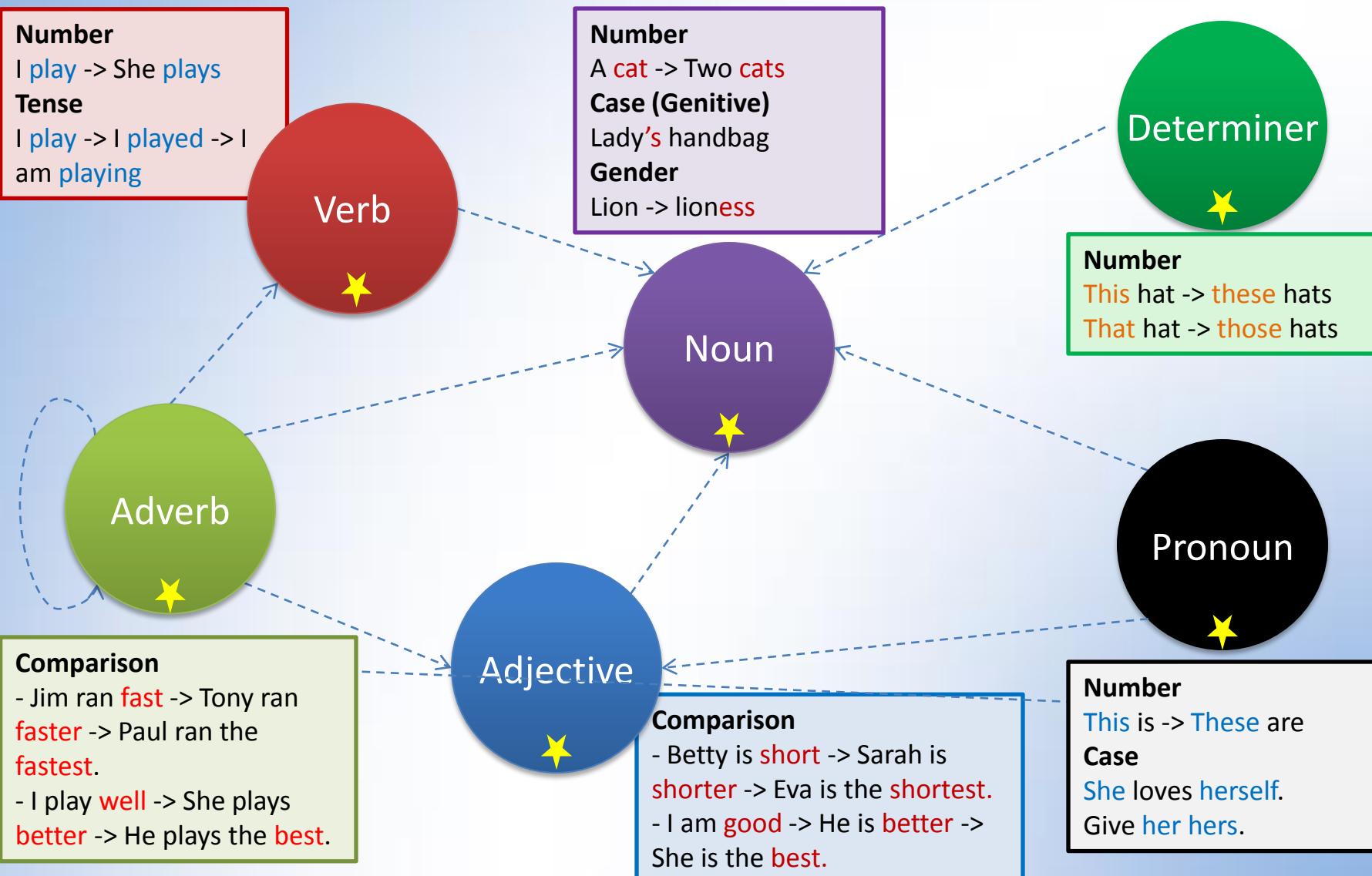
Lists of common: [prefixes](#), [roots & prefixes](#), [suffixes](#)

Word inflection

- What is it?
 - The modification of a word to express different grammatical categories such as *tense, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender* and *case*
 - The inflection of *verbs* is also called **conjugation**
 - The inflection of *nouns, adjectives* and *pronouns* is also called **declension**
 - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflection>
- English is an **inflected** language

Inflectional suffixes

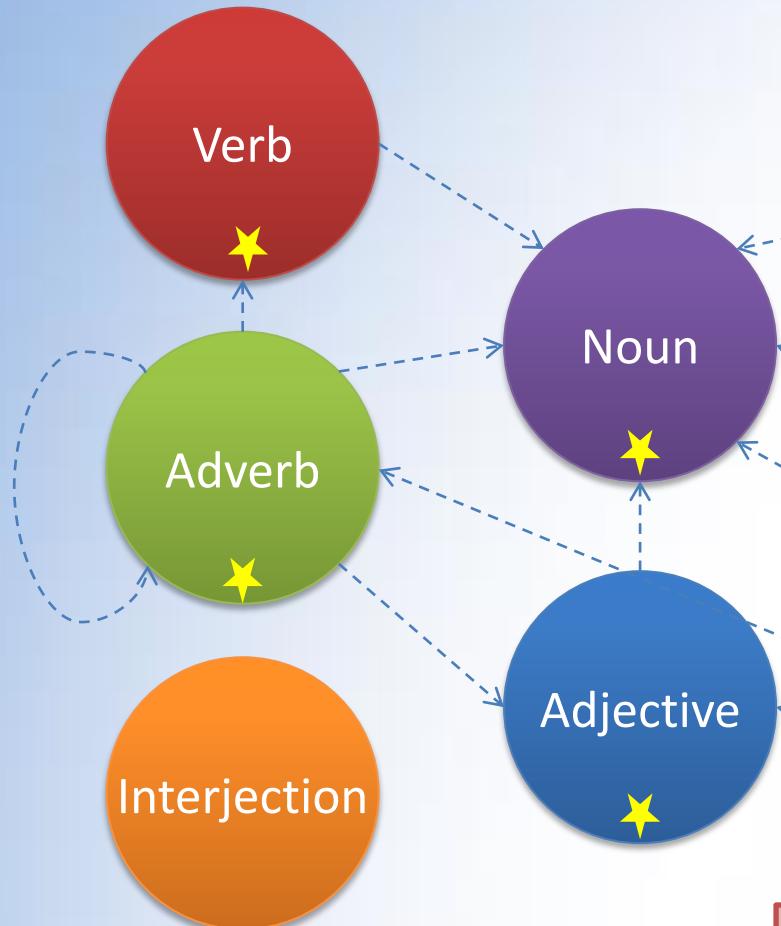
Inflection examples



Word classes

Open class

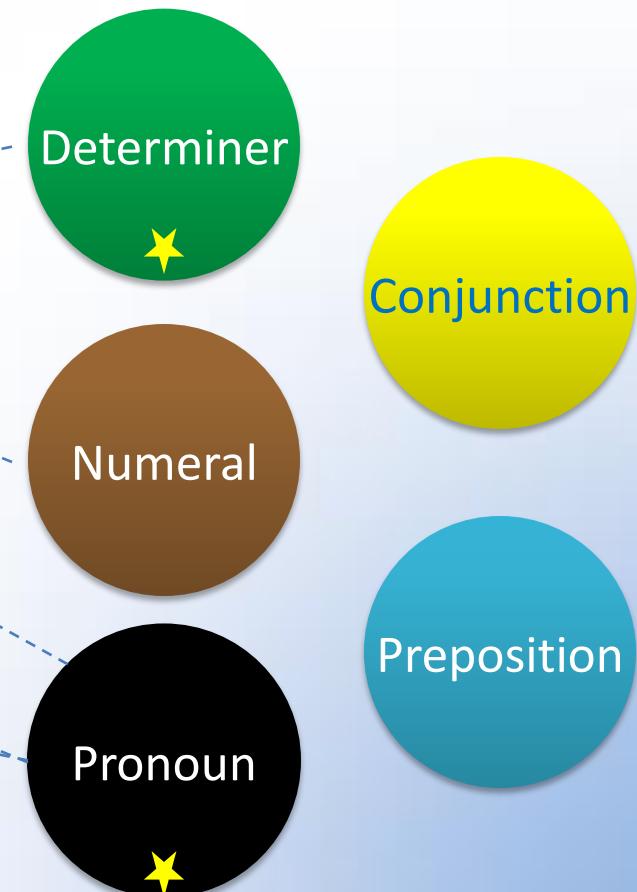
(content / lexical / autosemantic words)



Building blocks

Closed class

(Function / structure words)



The glue

★ Have inflection

Nouns



Susan

Proper

Unique things



school

Common

Other things

Proper nouns label specific people, places, or things. The first letter must be capitalized.

Common nouns label general groups, places, people, or things.

A noun refers to '**things**' in the broadest sense (*person, place, thing, idea, quality, action, etc.*). If we have a noun for something, it implies that we view it as a 'thing'.

Common nouns



hamburger

Concrete
Perceivable

Concrete nouns label things experienced through the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.



love

Abstract
Others

Abstract nouns label things not knowable through the senses.

A noun can belong to more than one group.

E.g. *suntan lotion* is both a common and a concrete noun, as well as a compound noun.



family

Collective

Collective nouns label groups as a unit.



suntan lotion

Compound

Compound nouns label a single concept composed of two or more words.

See:

- A sample list:

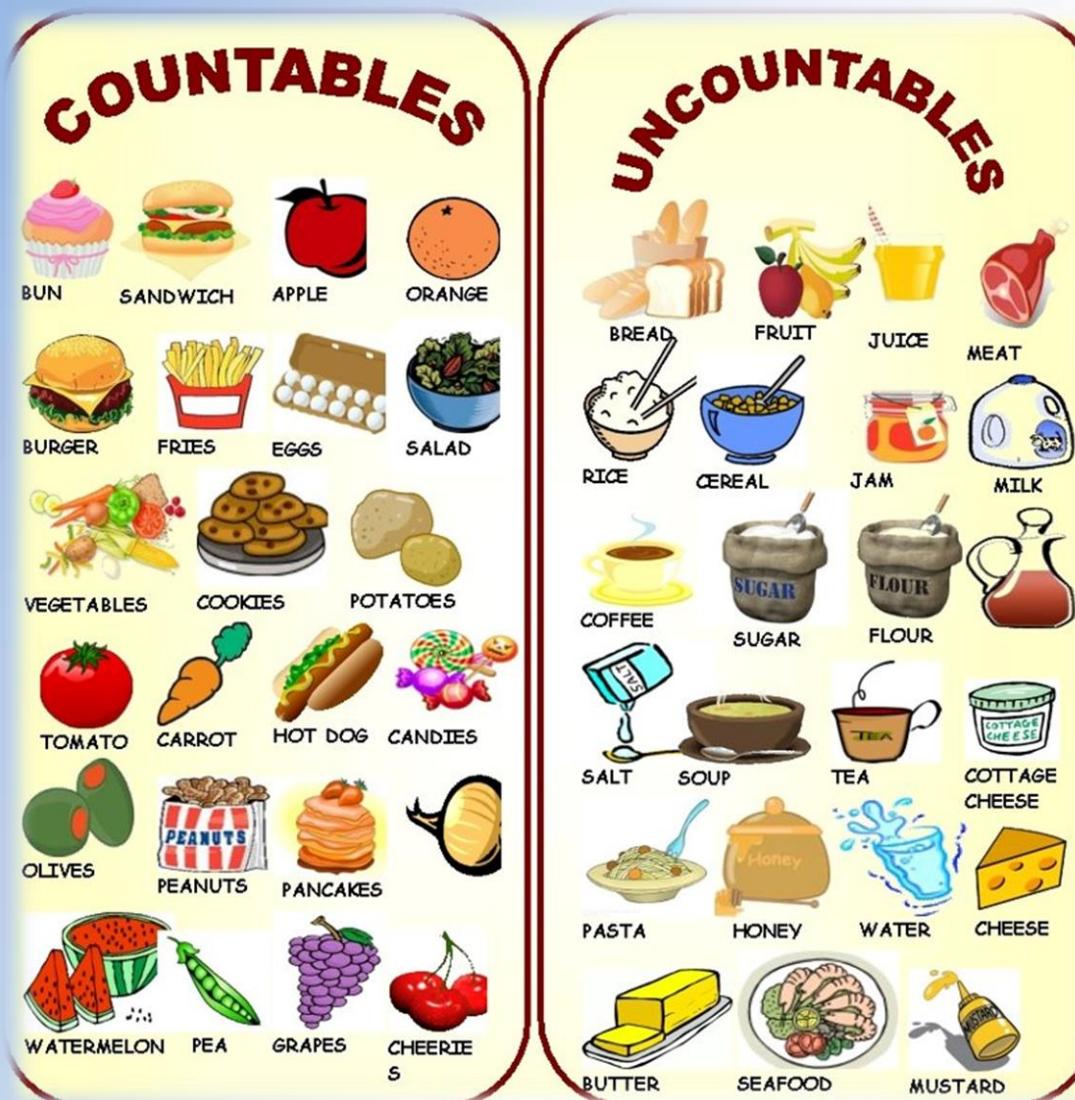
<http://users.tinyonline.co.uk/gswithenbank/collnoun.htm>

- Origin:

<http://www.englishleap.com/grammar/collective-nouns>

- Agreements: [here](#)

Common nouns



A noun can be classified as **countable** or **uncountable** (mass).

- Some nouns may be **both** depending on the context. *E.g. I want some cake. and I have 6 cakes.*
- Some mass nouns can be used as countable nouns to mean '**a number of kind/portion of objects**'. *E.g. five cheeses, a beer.*
- Mass nouns like **flour** and **bread** can only be made countable by prefixing some expression of measurement. *E.g. six spoonful of flour.*

Verb classes

Verb

Auxiliary

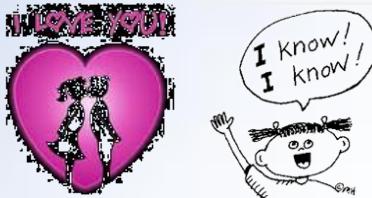
(Perform grammatical functions or express speaker's mood)

Primary

Be, have, do

Modal

Will/would, shall/should, may/might, can/could, must, ought to

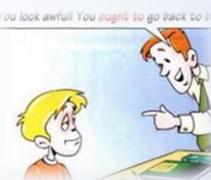


Lexical love, sleep, run, know, ...
(Refer to actions, events and processes)



M
O
R
E

M
O
R
E



- Transitive** (V + O) I love you.
Intransitive (V without O) I sleep.
- Dynamic** (be + -ing) I am running.
Static (Never -ing) I know.
Linking (Tell the state of being) She is cute.

Verb forms - Lexical

Infinitive (Dictionary)	3 rd person singular present tense	Other person present tense	Present participle	Past tense	Past participle
V	V-s/es	V	V-ing	V-ed	V-ed
(To) test	Tests	Test	Testing	Tested	Tested
(To) play	Plays	Play	Playing	Played	Played
(To) save	Saves	Save	Saving	Saved	Saved
(To) tie	Ties	Tie	Tying	Tied	Tied
(To) fly	Flies	Fly	Flying	Flied	Flied
(To) watch	Watches	Watch	Watching	Watched	Watched
(To) input	Inputs	Input	Inputting	Inputted	Inputted
(To) build	Builds	Build	Building	Built	Built
(To) run	Runs	Run	Running	Ran	Run
(To) go	Go ^{es}	Go	Going	Went	Gone

- Verbs are **irregular** if they have irregular past tense and past participle forms.
- Except for some irregular verbs, past tense and past participle forms are the same.

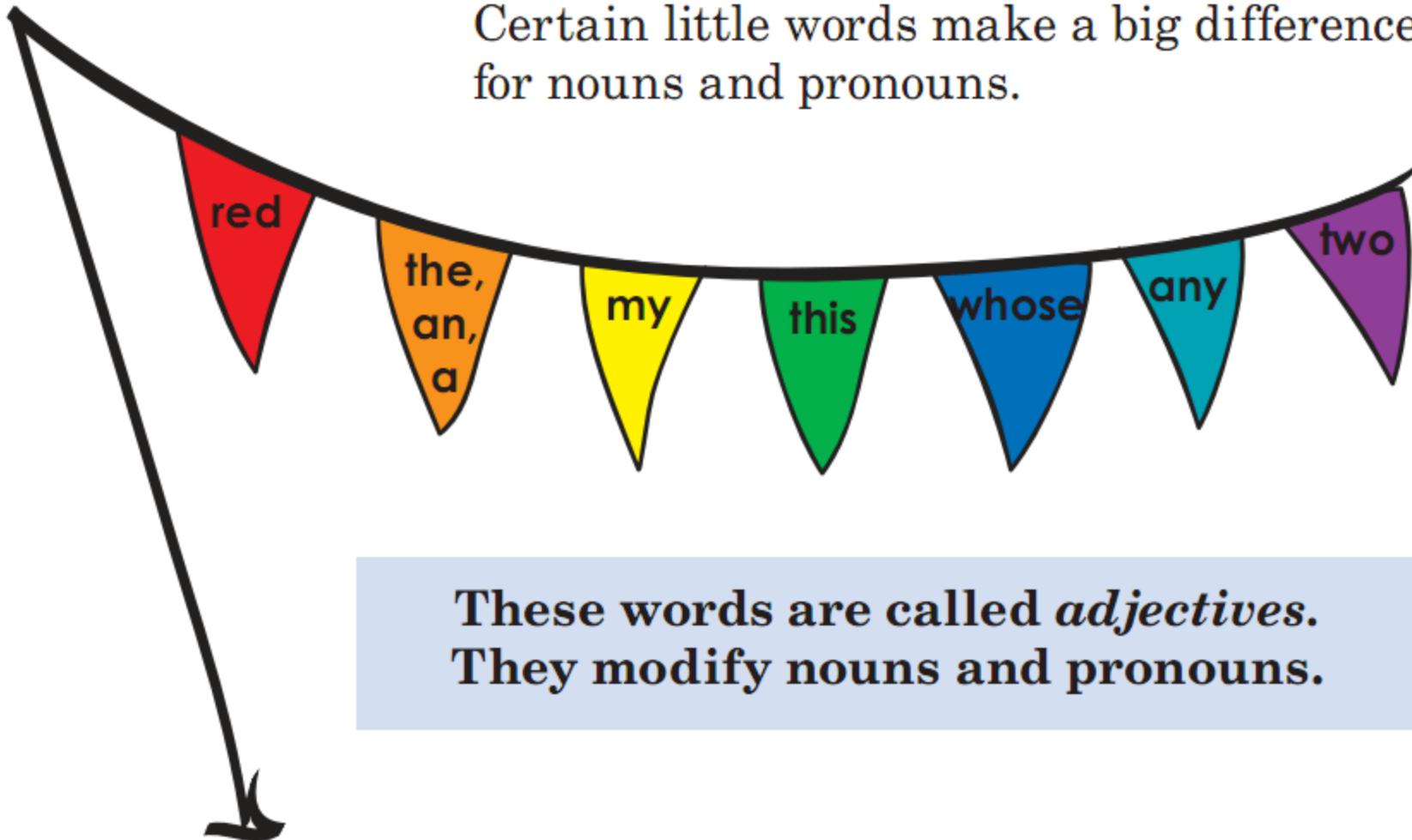
Verb forms - Auxiliary

Infinitive (Dictionary)	3 rd person singular present tense	Other person present tense	Present participle	Past tense	Past participle
(To) be	Is	Am/Are	Being	Was/Were	Been
(To) have	Has	Have	Having	Had	Had
(To) do	Does	Do	Doing	Did	Done
Will	Will	Will		Would	
Shall	Shall	Shall		Should	
Can	Can	Can		Could	
May	May	May		Might	
Must	Must	Must		Must	
Ought to	Ought to	Ought to		Ought to	

- All primary auxiliaries have irregular forms, except for present participle form.
- All modal verbs only have 2 different forms for present and past tenses. They do not have infinitive or participle forms.

What are adjectives?

Certain little words make a big difference for nouns and pronouns.



Adjective classes

Adj {

Careful -> more careful -> the most careful
Cute -> cuter -> the cutest

Gradable careful, cute ...



Which
is
cuter?



Non-gradable wooden, shut ...



See Determiners & Numerals

Limiting (help to identify)



Descriptive (specify size,
shape, color, etc.)

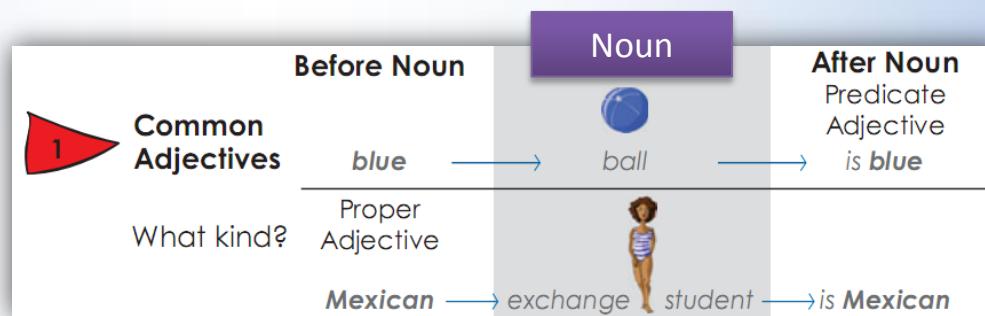
Common Green, sunny



Proper Vietnamese, Mexican

Modifying (placed before the noun it describes)

Predicative (come after the linking verb)



Determiners

Determiners indicate that a noun follows

DETERMINERS OR LIMITING ADJECTIVES *Direct you to the correct one by limiting choices*

Identifiers

2 Articles

a boy
General Noun

the boy
Specific Noun

3 Possessive Adjectives

my bathing suit



our school



Ownership or Relationship

4 Demonstrative Adjectives

this hot dog



Pointing Out Persons or Things

5 Interrogative Adjectives

which swimmer?



whose flippers?



Forming Questions

6 Indefinite Adjectives

some boys
a lot of
few
little



any hot dog



Unknown Person or Thing

Quantifiers
(express indefinite quantity)

Numerals

Cardinal numbers



Numerical Adjectives

one

winner



two

whistles



Indicating Quantity

Used to:

- Count things: *3 dogs*
- Give your age: *10 years old*
- Give your phone number
- Give years: *2015*

Used to:

- Give a date: *My birthday is on the 27th of January.*
- Put things in a sequence or order: *Liverpool came second in the football league last year.*
- Give the floor of a building: *on the tenth floor.*
- Have birthdays: *his twenty-first birthday*

Ordinal numbers

Irregular without -th
1st First
2nd Second
3rd Third

Irregular with -th
5th fifth
9th ninth
12th twelfth
20th twentieth
30th thirtieth

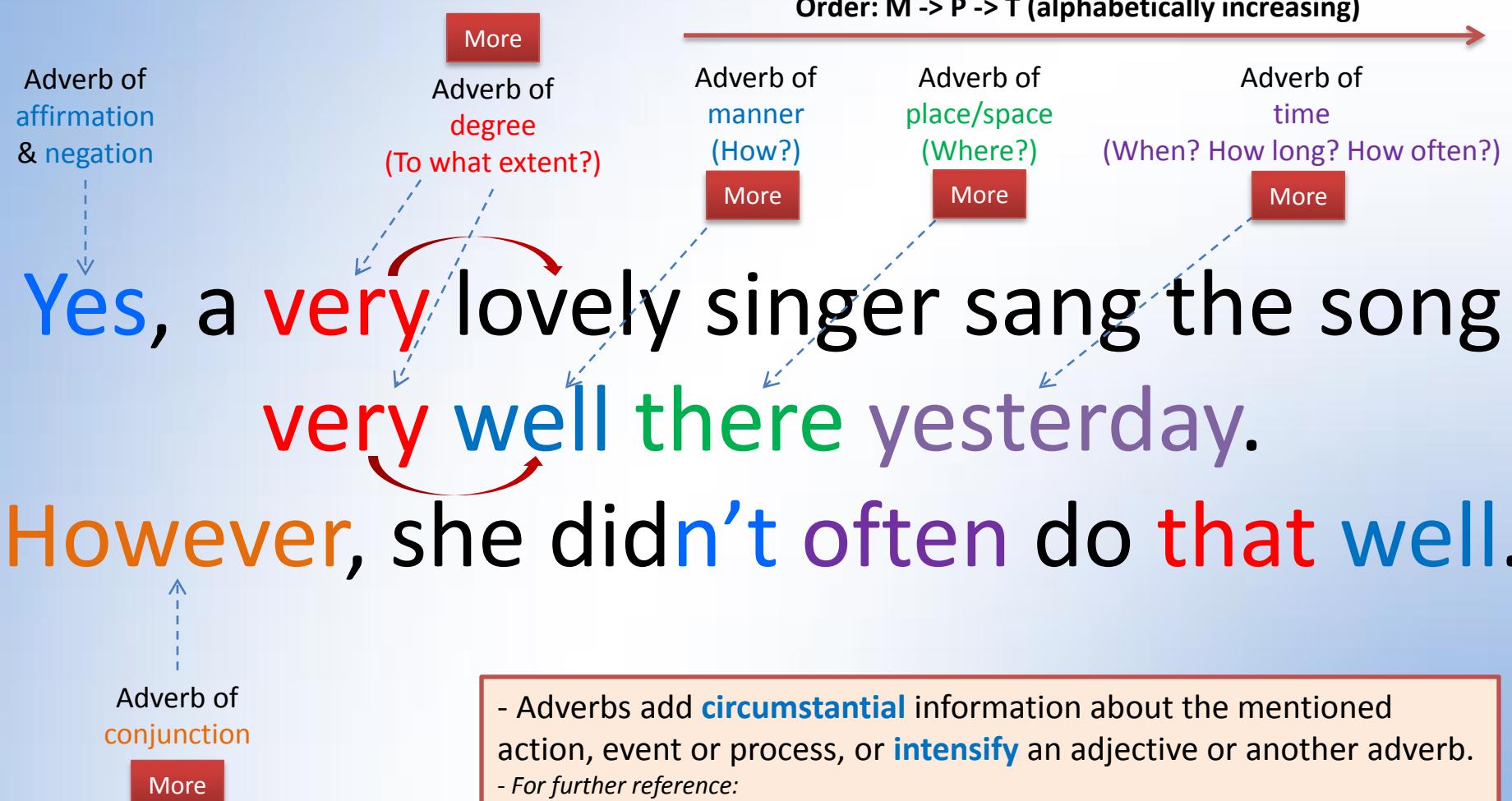
Ordinal numbers

regular with -th
6th sixth
7th seventh
11th eleventh

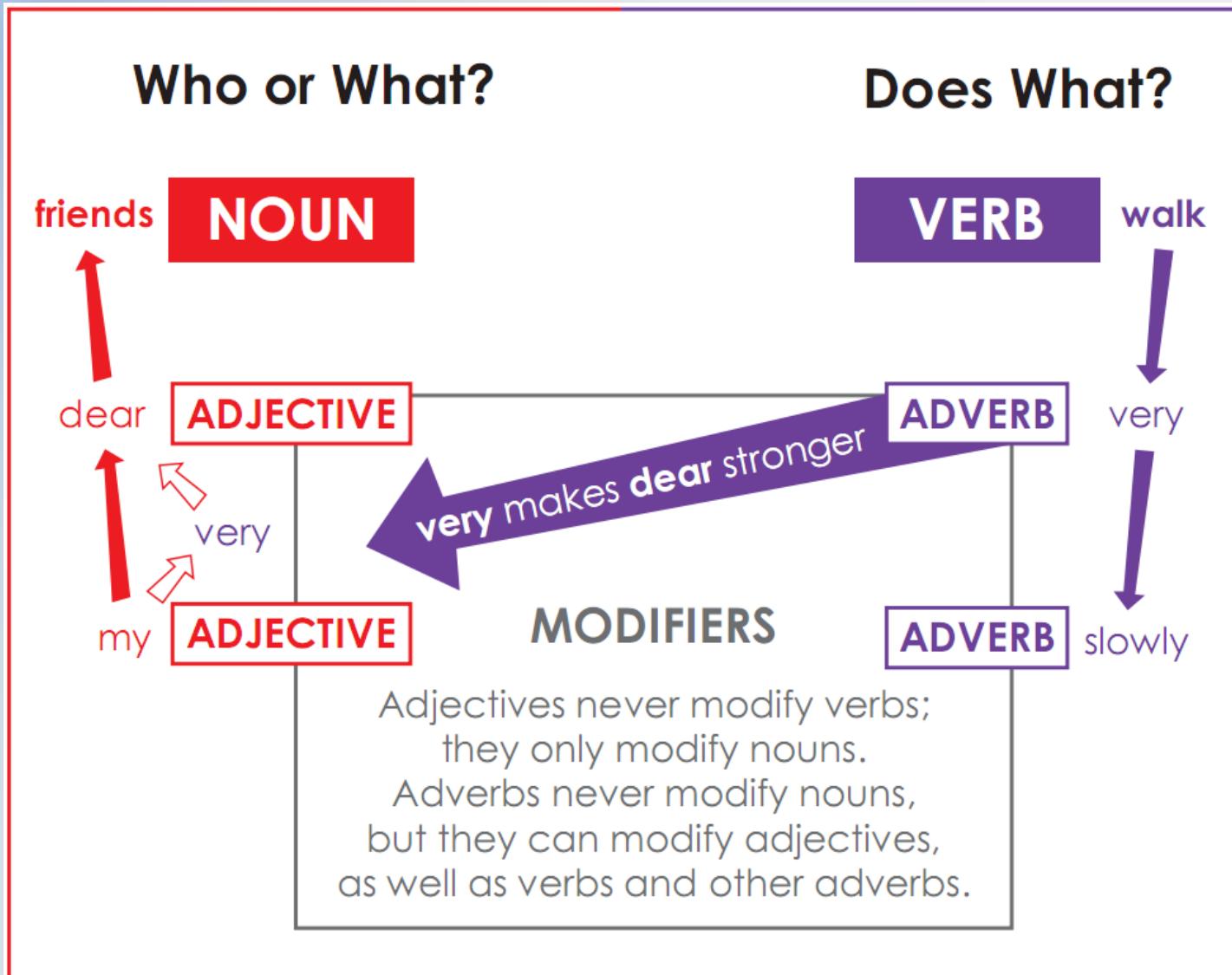
Over twenty
21st twenty-first
25th twenty-fifth
27th twenty-seventh

http://changingminds.org/techniques/language/speech_parts/cardinals_ordinals.htm
<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/cardinal>
<http://www.vocabulary.cl/Basic/Numbers.htm>

Adverb classes



Adverbs vs. Adjectives



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 He It	Her Him It	Herself Himself Itself	Hers His Its	Her 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

Demonstrative

This is a good idea.
These are good ideas.
That is an interesting point.
Those are interesting points.
What are these / those?

Also called
interrogative
adverb

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**.

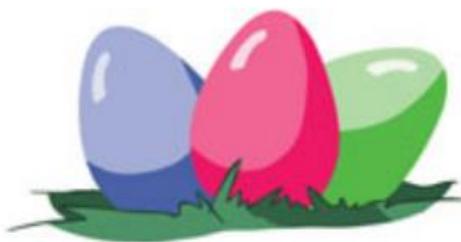
Prepositions

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.



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

+

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION

around

the pool

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

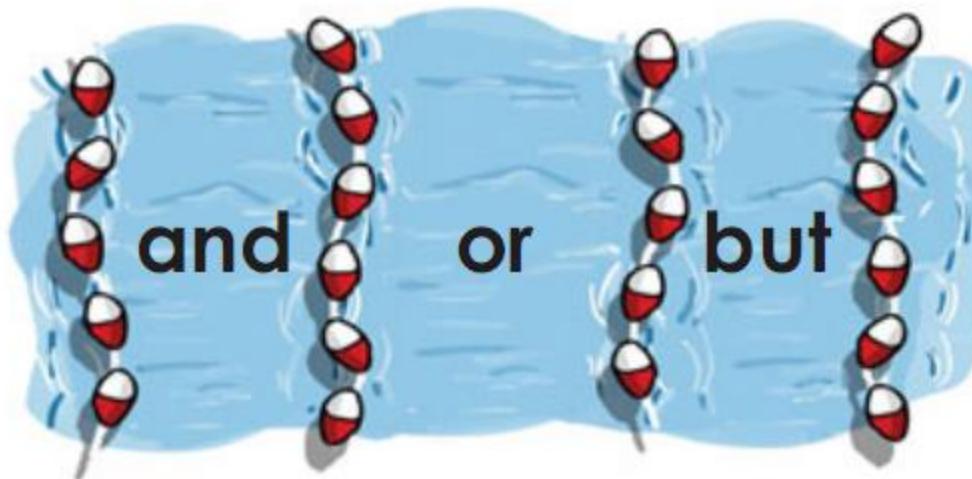
He **came by** his fortune honestly. (**by** = particle)

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

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

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

Interjections

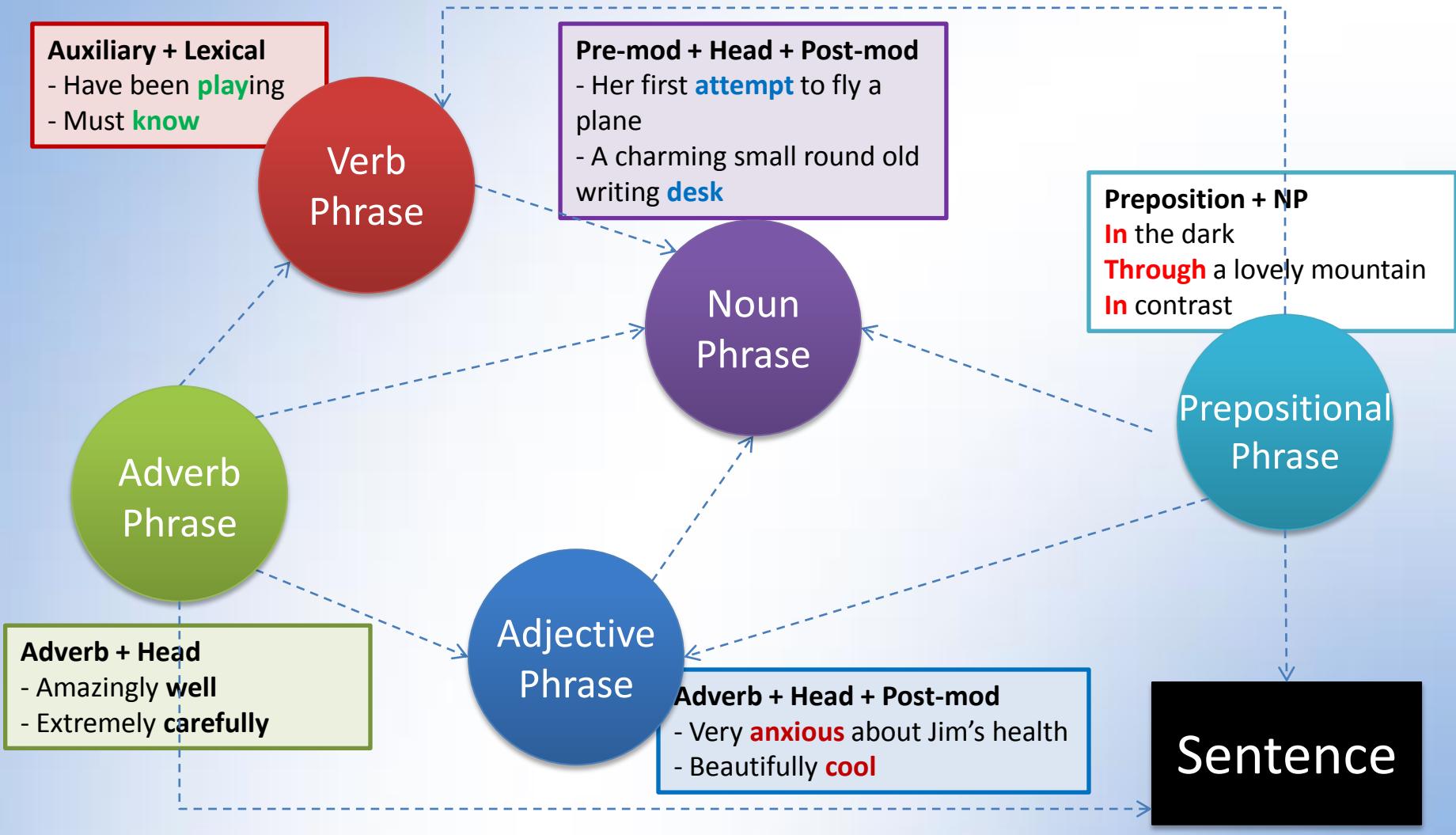
An *interjection* expresses strong emotion or surprise; it functions independently within a sentence.



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

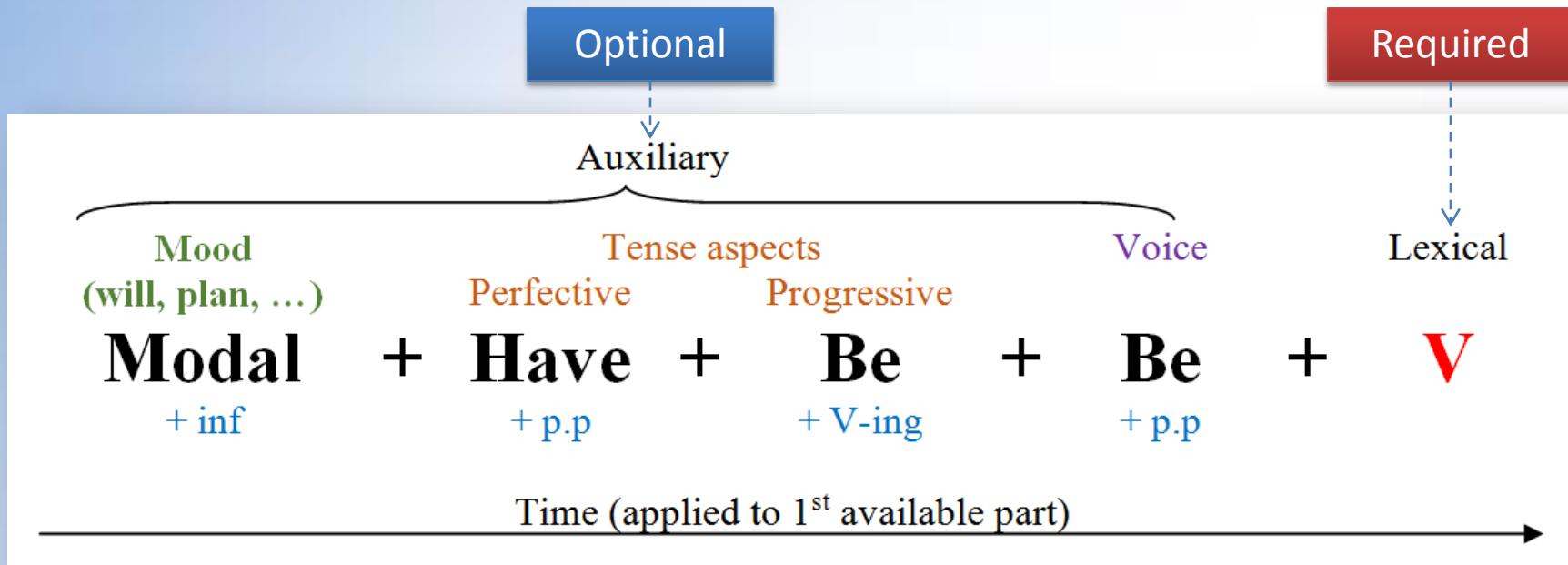
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Interjection

Types of phrase



The little girl, confident in her ability, is playing amazingly well in the dark.

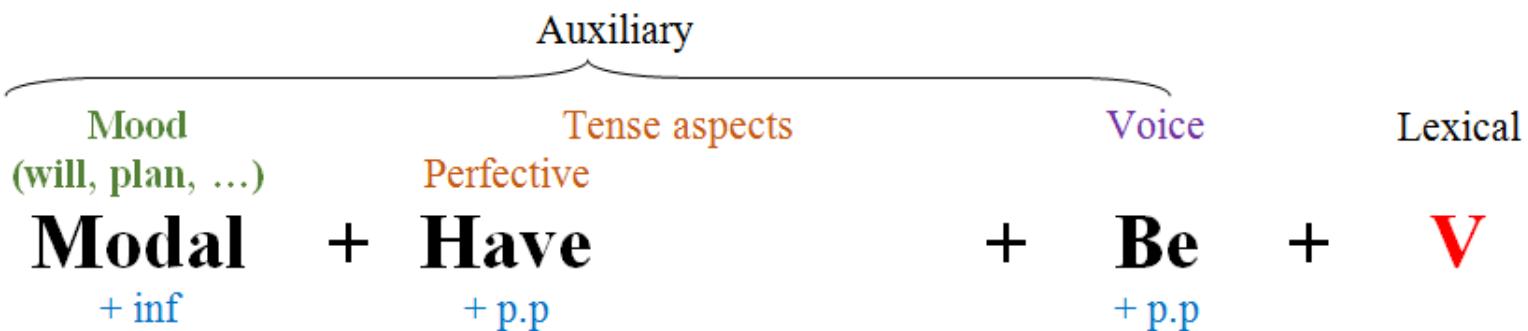
Verb phrase & Tense



Tense name	Time	Aspect	Voice
	Past Present Future Conditional	Simple Perfect Progressive	(Active) Passive

Verb phrase & Tense

Example 2: Conjugate **build** in the **Future Perfect Passive** tense.



The Present time is applied to the first auxiliary, which is the **Modal – Will/Shall**

⇒ The formula is: **Will/shall have been built**

Verb phrase - Operator

If there is no auxiliary, then **DO** will be the operator.
E.g. He walks away, **doesn't he?** **Does he** walk? He **didn't** walk.

If any, the operator is **marked for tense**. Otherwise, the lexical verb is.
E.g. He **is** coming. She **walks**.

The operator is able to take **contrastive stress**.
E.g. He **IS** coming. She **HAS** been seen.

The operator **changes places** with the subject in most questions and inversions.
E.g. **Is he** coming. **Does she** walk?

The operator is repeated in a **tag question**.
E.g. He **is** coming, **isn't he?**

Not is placed immediately after the operator. **Not** can be contracted and attached to the operator.
E.g. It **will not** be needed. He **didn't** come.



Verb phrase – Final notes

- Besides 'do', we also have 'let', 'need', 'dare'
 - Let it go! Need I? Daren't you say?
- After an adverb of time (*e.g. when, while, before, after, as soon as, etc.*), we use a present tense instead of a future tense
 - I will have done it **when** you **arrive** here tomorrow.
- Types of verb phrases
 - **Finite:** He has come from USA.
 - **Non-finite:** I want to go home, Going along the road, Kicked by a boy

Structure of N phrase

Pre-modification
(Optional)

Head
(Required)

Post-modification
(Optional)

PIQAN

All these 5 charming country

cottages

- Adjective phrase
- Adverb phrase
- Relative clause
- Non-finite clause
- Prepositional phrase

around that lake

Pre-modification

Pre-determiner

What, both, all, fraction numerals

E.g. *one third of the cake*

Quantifier

Ordinal + Indefinite + Cardinal

E.g. *The first few thousand men*

Identifier

Article (*a, an, the*)

Demonstrative (*this, that*)

Possessive (*my, your, Jim's*)

E.g. *a book, this car, my name*

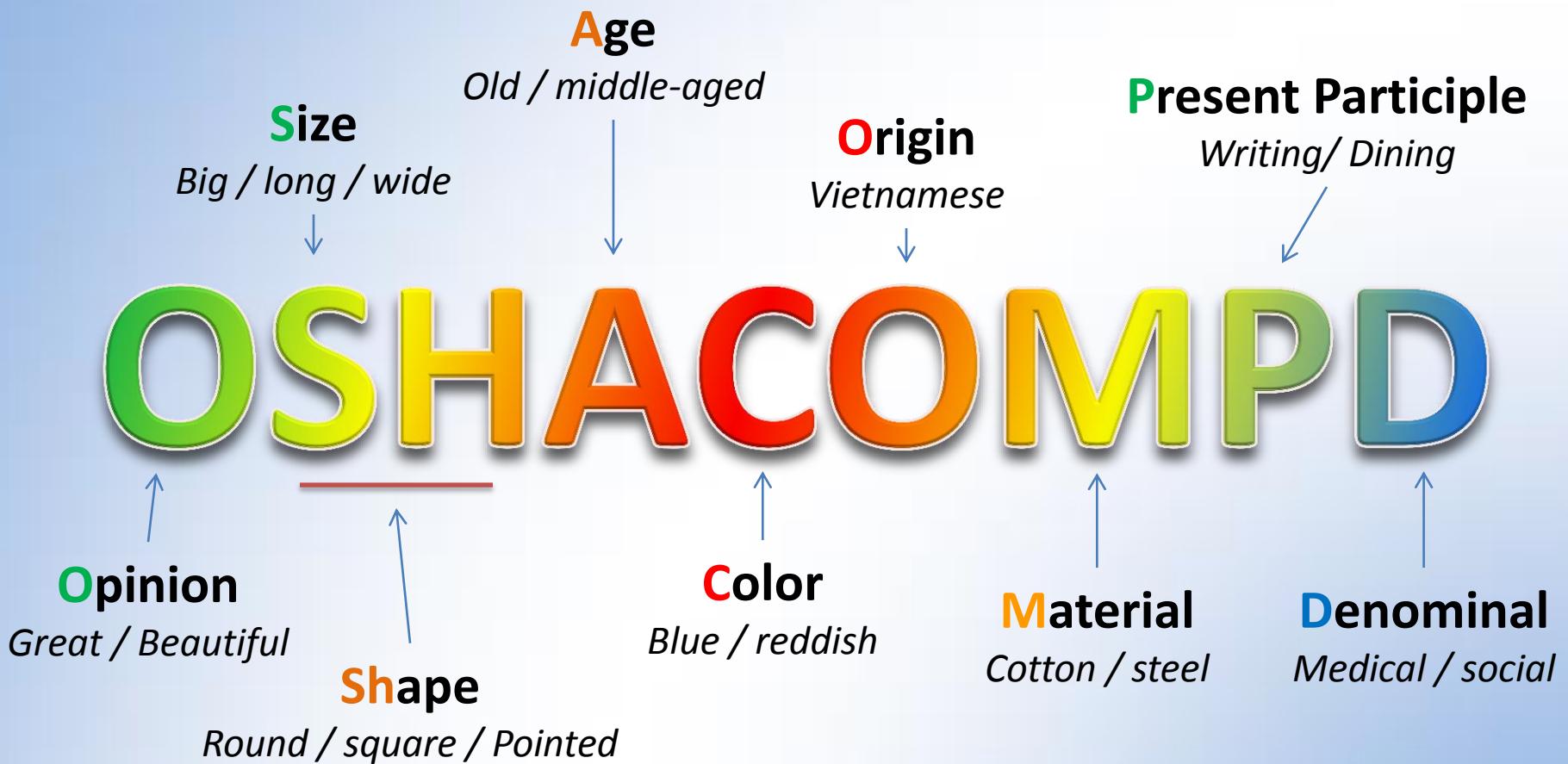
Adjective OSHACOMPD

Noun modifier

E.g. *Postage stamps, shop windows*

One third of my first few thousand beautiful cable cars

Pre-modification – PIQAN



Your first three beautiful long pointed ancient blue Vietnamese steel writing sticks
Your baby's last five very cute and adorable sleeping facial expressions

Pre-modification – Simple version



Your first three beautiful long pointed ancient blue Vietnamese steel sport sticks

Post-modification – Adjective, Adverb

Pre-modification (Optional)	Noun (Required)	Post-modification (Optional)	
The fastest	man	alive	<p><i>Adjective post-modification</i> is found usually with <i>indefinite pronouns</i> as head</p>
	Somebody	brave	
	Something	strange	
	Something	very strange about him	
	Blood	royal	<p><i>Adjectives</i> do not normally come after nouns, except in a few <i>set phrases</i></p>
	Heir	apparent	
The	room	above	<p><i>Adverb post-modification</i> is more common than adjective one. Typically, it can be regarded as <i>reduction of a prepositional phrase</i>.</p>
The	room	above us	
The nice	time	before	
The nice	time	before this one	
The nice	time	right before this one	

Post-modification – Relative clause

Pre-modification (Optional)	Noun (Required)	Post-modification (Optional)
The	man	who came here yesterday
	He	who hesitates
	Somebody	(who) you know
	Something	(that) you know
The	lady	whose car was stolen
The	car	whose windows were broken
The	car	the windows of which were broken
The most expensive	clothes	(that) she can afford
More	clothes	than I buy in a year

A *relative clause* is a full clause, one of whose members consists of a relative pronoun as head, which refers back to the **head noun** or a **pre-modifier** of the noun phrase in which it occurs as a post-modifier.

Post-modification – Non-finite clause

Pre-modification (Optional)	Noun (Required)	Post-modification (Optional)
The	man	to answer this question (= who should answer this question)
The	car	coming down the road (= which is coming down the road)
The	man	to ask about the question (= who you should ask about the question)
	Someone	knowing the circumstances (= who knows the circumstances)
The	woman	expected to arrive at any moment (= who is expected to arrive at any moment)

Non-finite clauses are clauses usually without subjects, introduced by a non-finite form of the verb. There are 3 kinds: infinitive clause, present participle clause, and past participle clause.

Post-modification – Prepositional phrase

Pre-modification (Optional)	Noun (Required)	Post-modification (Optional)
The	boy	after me (= who is after me)
The	woman	in the queue on the boat (= who is in the queue on the boat)
The	Newspaper	as a propaganda instrument (= which is used as a propaganda instrument)
The	man	of the hour (= who is the focus of the hour)
The	girl	with freckles

The most frequently occurring kind of post-modifier in a noun phrase is a prepositional phrase.

Post-modification – Summary

Pre-modification (Optional)	Noun (Required)	Post-modification (Optional)
The	boy	who is standing behind me ↓ standing behind me ↓ behind me ↓ behind
The	cow	which is grazing in the meadow ↓ grazing in the meadow ↓ in the meadow

In brief, **relative clause** is the **main kind of post-modifier** in a noun phrase and other kinds are often **reductions** of relative clauses.

Any question?

