

An adverb is a word that modifies (describes)

- a verb: He sings *loudly*.
- an adjective: *Very* tall
- another adverb: ended *too* quickly
- even a whole sentence: *Fortunately*, I had brought an umbrella.

Adverbs often end in -ly, but some such as *fast* look like adjectives. Adverbs often answer questions such as how, when, where, why, but don't answer questions such as who and what.

Adverb types:

Manner: He is improving *slowly*

Degree: The policeman examined the documents *thoroughly*

Place/direction: I am going *to the office*

Time/frequency: He *always* gets a good result

Sentence: *Hopefully*, I will finish the assignment.

Conjunctive: The train started late; *however*, it reached on time.

- Mood refers to the the degree of necessity, obligation, or probability. Mood can be expressed in any verb tense. The three main moods used in English are:
- Indicative, [used for factual/plain statements]
  - The PM arrives tomorrow.
- Subjunctive, [for hypothetical situations, emotions, or making requests]
  - If I were a king.....
- Imperative. [command, request, advice]
  - Abide by the rules.

- A **modal verb** is a class of verbs that is used to indicate modality that is: likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, or advice. Modal verbs always accompany the base (infinitive) form of another verb having semantic content. A modal verb gives information about the function of the main verb that it governs. Modals have a wide variety of communicative functions.
- Such as:  
can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, ought to, etc.

| Comment adverbs                        | Examples  |
|--|---|
| Indicates likelihood                   | Apparently, certainly, clearly, definitely, in theory, obviously, presumably, undoubtedly   |
| Indicate our attitude or opinion       | Astonishingly, frankly, generally, honestly, to be honest, interestingly, luckily, naturally, in my opinion, personally, sadly, seriously, surprisingly, unbelievably |
| Show our judgement of someone's action | Bravely, carelessly, foolishly, generously, kindly, rightly, stupidly, wisely, wrongly  |

#### Viewpoint adverbs

Biologically, chemically, environmentally, ideologically, logically, morally, outwardly, politically, technically, visually

#### Focus adverbs – Only

##### Examples:

My brother has *only* brought some books.  
*Only* my brother has brought some food

## Prepositions

A preposition is a word that shows position or direction such as up, down, in, out, around, over, among, and so on.

Prepositions begin word groups (phrases) that tell about the position: The cat went *under the table*. These are called prepositional phrases.

## Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins parts of a sentence.

### **Coordinating conjunctions - words that join parts of equal importance:**

*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so* (FANBOYS)

### **Subordinating conjunctions - words which subordinate or make dependent:**

*since, although after, because before, when while* (ITS AA BB WW). There are many more subordinate conjunctions.

### **Relative pronoun conjunctions - words that show a relationship:**

*whose that which whichever, who whoever, whom whomever, what whatever* (WTWW WW WW WW)

Sentence element categories

Lexical elements: Nouns, Verbs, Prepositions, Adjectives

Functional elements: Agreement (Person, Grammar), Tense(Past, Present, Future), Aspect (Indefinite, Continuous/progressive, Perfect, Perfect Continuous)

Participles can be *present* or *past*. They function as adjectives (E.g., cooked vegetables, breaking news) in general. When they function as nouns, it's called gerund.

Present participles are formed by adding 'ing'

Past participles are formed generally by adding 'd' or 'ed'. Words that get their past participle forms by other methods are called irregular verbs. For example, was (been), were (been), bore (borne).

Relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun (Who, Which, Where, When, That). They function as a modifier and modifies a noun as adjectives do.

English tends to put plurals at the last. For example,

- Either my father or my siblings are with me at home.
- Either my siblings or my father is with me at home.

- Neither my father nor my siblings are with me at home.
- Neither my siblings nor my father is with me at home.

We use *whether*, not *if*, before a to-infinitive.

- I'm not sure whether to get a new laptop.

After a preposition, we use *whether* not *if*.

- There are doubts about whether the decision was fair.

*Whether* can be followed by 'or not', but *if* does not occur in such cases.

- The question is whether or not we have the right to interfere.

- The smallest units of language that have a meaning or a grammatical function and form words or parts of words are called morphemes.
- There are two types of morphemes:
  - Free morphemes:
    - Lexical (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs),
    - Functional (prepositions, conjunctions, articles, demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, pronouns)
  - Bound morphemes (*prefixes, suffixes, infixes, bound roots*)

### Word formation:

Clipping: ad (advertisement), phone (telephone), flu (influenza), advertorial (advertisement and editorial)

Acronymy: SCUBA (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus)

Blending: Cyborg, Guesstimate

Back formation: Postpone, Resurrection

Borrowing: Jungle

Coinage: Xerox

Compounding: Breakfast, Babysit

Derivation: Kindness, Drinkable