



## Notes – Other Parts of Speech

- I. Verbs
  - a. Inflections
    - i. 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular –s (jump → jumps)
    - ii. Present Participle (doesn't usually carry tense) (jumping)
    - iii. Past Tense –ed (jumped)
    - iv. Past participle –ed (jumped). A helping verb must carry the tense.
      1. Identical to past tense for regular verbs.
      2. Easier to tell for irregular
      3. Ex: eat (present), ate (past), eaten (past participle)
    - v. Infinitive
      1. Marked Infinitive (to jump)
      2. There's also unmarked infinitive (jump)
      3. If marked, always marked with "to" (no other marker)
      4. No tense marking, person marking, et cetera.
    - vi. Irregular Verb Inflections
      1. bet, hit, cut, hurt, shut
        - a. Zero marked past tense verbs
        - b. No past participle marking either.
        - c. Present (bets) & past participle (betting)
      2. burn, learn, spill (-t) (regularized to –ed)
      3. bend, lend, spend, build (-t)
      4. feed, hold, read, lead (vowel change: ee)
      5. creep, feel, sleep, meet, keep (vowel change: short e, add –t)
      6. dig, stick, strike, spin, win (vowel change: u)
      7. bring, fight, catch, buy, seek, teach, think (add ought)
      8. drink, swim, swing, ring (vowel change: a, past participle to –unk)
      9. go → went (suppletive, completely changes)
  - b. Really Irregular Verbs
    - i. Be
      1. Singular: 1<sup>st</sup> = I, 2<sup>nd</sup> = you, 3<sup>rd</sup> = is, plural = are
      2. Past Tense: 1<sup>st</sup> = was, 2<sup>nd</sup> = were, 3<sup>rd</sup> = was, plural = were
      3. Present Participle: being
      4. Past Participle: been
    - ii. Have
      1. Third Person Singular: has
      2. Past Tense: had
      3. Present Participle: having
      4. Past Participle: had
    - iii. Do
      1. Third Person Singular: does
      2. Past Tense: did
      3. Present Participle: doing
      4. Past Participle: done
    - iv. Two Functions
      1. Lexical Verb (main verb)
      2. It's the only verb in the sentence.
      3. "You are helpful."
      4. "Sophie did a good job."
      5. "She has three books."
    - v. Auxiliary Verbs
      1. Helping verbs.
      2. "You are helping the class"
      3. "Sophie did go to her job today."

4. "Arelene has studied hard."

c. Modals

- i. Type of auxiliary verb
- ii. Irregular
- iii. Some people say they're "defective"
- iv. Come in pairs with the exception of "must"
- v. No third person singular, no marked infinitive
- vi. can (could), will (would), shall (should), may (might), must
- vii. 1<sup>st</sup> word in each pair is called "present", second called "past" even though they don't give a strong sense of time.
  1. "She can talk" (present).
  2. "She could talk" (past)
  3. "She could have talked"

d. Each clause has at most one tense marker! It's given by the first verb in the verb string.

e. Subjunctive

- i. I insist that **she go**.
- ii. Subjunctive is something that MIGHT happen.
- iii. I demand that **they be told**.

f. Distribution

- i. Birds X (after a noun)
- ii. He will X (after helping verb)
- iii. People X such things (between subject and noun phrase)

II. Adjectives

a. Form comparative, superlative

b. May be suppletive or may use "more" & "most"

c. Cannot take inflection if it's not gradable.

d. Not Gradable

- i. main, atomic, elective, open, dead, unique, pregnant
- ii. Sometimes used as gradable anyway (quite dead, very pregnant, very French)

e. Opposites

- i. With pairs of opposite adjectives, one is considered "marked" (unusual) and one "unmarked" (default)
- ii. Example: old (unmarked), young (marked)
- iii. Example: tall (unmarked), short (marked)

f. Derivational Suffices

- i. -ive, -ful, -less
- ii. Turn other parts of speech into adjectives.
- iii. meaning → meaningless, beauty → beautiful

g. Distribution

- i. Usually before nouns.
- ii. Moving some adjectives even changes the meaning of the sentence.
  1. "The talker is big" → "The big talker"
  2. "The hero is real" → "real hero"
- iii. Sometimes have the option to use before the noun or in the predicate
  1. No change in meaning
  2. "the cute puppy", "the puppy is cute"
- iv. Some can *only* be in the predicate ("baby is awake")
- v. Frozen adjectives
  1. Occur after nouns.
  2. Can't be moved anywhere else.
  3. "president elect", "attorney general"

III. Adverbs

a. "Wastebasket Category"

b. Modify verbs, adjectives or adverbs.

- c. Suppletive or with more / most
  - d. Occur with intensifiers (very, quickly)
  - e. Distribution
    - i. He did it X (end of sentence)
    - ii. X, she eats there (beginning of sentence)
- IV. Class Boundaries
- a. Verbals are verbs (present and past participle) that are acting as nouns or adjectives
  - b. "She was singing."
  - c. "The singing woman."
  - d. "Singing is her livelihood."
- V. Conjunctions
- a. Coordinating
    - i. Coordinate two equal parts
    - ii. "and", "but"
  - b. Subordinating
    - i. One part is the main thing, one secondary
    - ii. She wasn't home **because** I was late to meet her."
  - c. Correlating
    - i. Come in pairs
    - ii. "either / or", "not only / but also", "neither / nor"
  - d. Conjunctive Adverbs
    - i. therefore, however, moreover, nevertheless
    - ii. These are the only conjunctions that can occur (according to prescriptive grammar rules) at the beginning of a sentence.