

4. PARTS OF SPEECH (revision)

Key issues examined:

- nouns, classification of nouns
- determiners
- interjections
- revision of the word classes

SYNTACTIC TRANSCRIPTION - THE MOST COMMON SYMBOLS

N	N ^{prop}	NP					
V	V _{tr}	V _{intr}	V _c	V _{aux}	V _m		
Adj	Adj ^{poss}	Adj ^{dis}	Adj ^{dem}	Adj ^{indef}	Adj ^{inter}		
	AdjP						
Pron ^{pers}	Pron ^{poss}	Pron ^{dem}	Pron ^{dis}	Pron ^{indef}	Pron ^{inter}	Pron ^{ref}	Pron ^{rel}
Adv	Adv ^{rel}	AdvP					
Prep	PrepP	conj	interj	Num			
Art ^{def}	Art ^{indef}						

A. HERE IS A SENTENCE WHICH CONTAINS JUST ONE INSTANCE OF EACH OF THE ELEVEN WORD CLASSES MENTIONED ON THE LECTURES. MATCH EACH WORD TO ITS WORD CLASS:

But	alas,	the	two	jealous	sisters	had	gone	home	without	her.

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW PARTS OF SPEECH?

TEST YOURSELVES!

IDENTIFY WHAT PART OF SPEECH THE BOLDED WORDS BELONG TO:

1. Sheldon works **hard**.
2. He **hardly** has any time for **himself**.
3. Despite being a **hard** worker, he says that talking to other people „sounds **hard**“.
4. But he **himself** admits that sometimes he asks himself how **hard** it can be to be polite to other people.
5. She is **his**, and he is **hers**. And I am simply a third wheel – **his** friend and **her** admirer.
6. I am **so** annoyed and I am **pretty** surprised that someone can be **that pretty** and selfish!
7. Sheldon hardly has **any** time **for** himself. He has **no** time for **his** friends as well. He says that talking to **other** people „sounds hard“.
8. Provide an example of a noun premodified by another noun.
9. She **is** smiling. She **is** so cute, isn't she?

10. Provide the list of at least three group prepositions. What are participial prepositions?

11. What is the main difference between prepositions and conjunctions?

a) I live **near** Oxford.

She lives **near**.

Her response **nearly** killed me.

In the **near** future, I will recover.

But how to do that – did I mention that she lives **near** me?

b) She dances **like** a professional.

She dresses **like** a weirdo.

Noone likes you **like** I do.

c) See you **after**.

See you **after** lunch.

See you **after** I finish my chores.

12. **What** I want is a family.

What do you want?

13. **Where** do you want to live?

I met her in a restaurant **where** I work.

Where she works is none of my concern.

14. This are the **crying** times.

Take that **crying** baby and leave!

We are **trying** to work here!

15. **Notorious T.H.A.T.** – is it a bird, is it a plane – is it the SUPERWORD!?

Provide five sentences with that used as a pronoun, adjective, adverb and conjunction.

C. a) Identify the part of speech the underlined words belong to:

The recent recession prompted some companies to cut back on training programmes, so they're counting more than ever on schools to get students up to speed before they start work. Employers have put business schools on notice that collaboration is the norm and they don't want to hire people that can't talk," said Wendy Bedwell, an assistant professor of industrial and organizational psychology at the University of South Florida.

Ideally, schools should incorporate interpersonal development in a variety of classes – from finance to operations – not just in a few stand-alone communication courses. Few are pursuing that strategy, but among the exceptions is Insead, a business school with campuses in France, Abu Dhabi and Singapore.

Insead and other schools are finding students surprisingly receptive to communication courses. "I am hearing very clearly from our MBA students that they want the leadership communications class extended. This is a first," said Lisa Feldman, executive of the MBA career management office.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| some | receptive |
| so | our |
| that | that |
| ideally | this |
| not | executive |

b) Identify all adjectives in the text above and specify their type. Ignore descriptive adjectives and adjectives which have already been analyzed in exercise B. a.

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ENGLISH SYNTAX TEST
 (mock test)

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A. Identify the type of complement (subjective - SC or objective - OC):

1. She is a teacher.
2. That's all I wanted to know.
3. It made me feel well.
4. This homework seems easy.
5. They consider him a fool.
6. His shoes wore thin.

3	
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B. Read the following text carefully and then do the exercises below:

Consider the following facts: (1) Antisocial behavior among the young (crime, violence etc.) is increasing, and their educational standards are falling; (2) Children are eating more so-called 'junk (or rubbish) food'. Could these two facts be connected? Until recently most expert opinion would have made fun of the question itself. Now, it seems, the experts may have to think again, taking into account the results of recently completed scientific trials, which have dramatically demonstrated the effects of children's food on their behavior and intellectual performance.

The central issue behind the new trials concerns the importance of vitamins. For years those interested in healthy food have claimed we don't get enough goodness from modern processed food and that we all need extra vitamins and minerals to be really healthy. Established medical opinion tends to laugh at this idea, saying that for the vast majority of us a normal diet contains more than enough goodness, and that taking expensive vitamin and mineral supplements is throwing our money away.

a) Define the type of verb verbs in boxes belong to (Vtr, Vintr, Vc):

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| increase | concern |
| eat | claimed |
| seems | throw away |
| demonstrated | |

b) Identify the part of speech the underlined words belong to:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| their | again |
| more | recently |
| these | enough |
| most | really |
| itself | that |

c) Identify all pronouns in the text above and specify their type. Ignore personal pronouns and pronouns which have already been analyzed in exercise C. b.

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D. Answer the following questions

1. a) List objective personal pronouns.

b) List reflexive pronouns.

2. a) In the sentence "He drives quickly", **quickly** is the adverb of

b) In the following sentence "You yourself told me that!", the underlined word has which function?

3. Say whether the underlined forms in the following sentences are gerunds, present participles or past participles.

Broken glasses were all around.

Speaking in public can be difficult.

4. In the following sentence, is the adjective **responsible** used attributively or predicatively?

The person responsible is away today.

5. What part of speech is **which** in the following question?

Which book do you prefer, this one or that one?