

denote the grammatical structures, vocabulary & idiom suitable to everyday conversation rather than formal context

non standard is the speech or writing that is not from standard English language.

informal language is the language that is not appropriate in formal writing & it is appropriate in writing persons persons & concerns.

in formal language is colloquial speech that is not rude/rude? [rude is slang]

formal language that is colloquial it is more acceptable than slang & simplified speech used for communication b/w people with different languages

Slang: informal language that is not acceptable & rude

Pidgin is a language that develops when groups speaking different languages have regular contact and need to communicate with one another.

It is a language used for trade, commerce this

kind of language consist of less lexis and some times incorrect grammar

it usually has a restricted vocabulary & a simple grammar

Creole (simplified) more complicated than pidgin determined by:-

Super Register: a language used by a particular group for particular communication (medicine register)

the formality or informality of language,

a) degree of formality, vocabulary, pronunciation, syntax.

The different ways in using language according to a situation it depends on the situation, location and topic discussed & other things.

John Seated the room

3) Ditransitive verbs → Direct & indirect objects

Ahmed gave his mother a flower

4) Complex transitive verbs

Used when → direct object and object complement

The situation made him a hero → who is hero

→ They made him president
~~himself~~

Verb Categories

1) Dynamic
ing

2) Stative
seldom take ing

Stative: ① mental states - think / know / realize
feel / desire / remember / understand.

I feel hungry.

② Emotional states: like / app. hate / dislike / appreciate
love / appreciate / ~~love~~ ~~dislike~~

* I love my parents.

③ Possession: possess / have / own / borrow

I belong to / I have / I borrow

④ Perception / Sensation: see / hear / smell / taste / feel / touch

I hear the news.

I see what you mean.

⑤ Other existing states:

seem / look / appear / resemble / look like

owe / way / be / consist of / include
cost / exist / contain / equal

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page 13 of 52

like article

⑥ Modifies determiners & pronouns

the man

Almost every body is her

↳ modifies every body

Adverbial clauses are clauses which have the function of an adverb

whenever I see him, I say hello
↳ adv. clause

when I met him (even though, since, although, after, while)

words: lexical units + smallest unit of a language that can exist alone by itself.

word (clauses) - adv, determiners - nouns, articles, con-

interjections: sound words that complete in itself

phrases: group of 2 or more grammatically related

words they form a sense (meaning) but do not form a sentence. (adv, prep, conj, etc.)

Types of phrases:

① Noun phrases

② Verb phrases

③ Adjective phrases

④ Adverb phrases

⑤ prepositional phrases

have a book

have listened / are studying

very (adv) beautiful → adv

very quickly → adv

start with preposition

I sit in the class

~~The~~ The old car is 2
 det

④ prepositional complement! They argued about
what to do

Ch 3 verbal nouns derived from
 the verb - gerund or to infinitive
 (driving)
 word expresses action

verbals are verbs can be infinitive with to
 or without + gerunds + participles (confused +
 confusing question) + verb phrases: a phrase that is
 made from more than one word where
 the head word is a verb (have been
 talking + had gone)

verbs = tenses = aspects = voice = mood
 = Agreement = auxiliary = form = modals = participles
 = Gerunds

Lexical verbs the main verb (e.g. this car is a self)
 meaning of its own (action)
 Context the context verb is the head of a verb
 phrase = the studied of his own parking

an aux. verb is one helping lexical verbs
 aux. verbs are used to aid the lexical or to
 show tense
 Aux. verbs are 2 types!

Certain expressions of quantity are used with countable nouns (one, each, every, 2, 3, ..., both, a couple of, ten, a few, several, many, a number of, no, some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, most, all)

Noncountable nouns are nouns that are not counted & they are:-

- 1) whole groups made of similar items (package, luggage, money, clothing, food)
- 2) fluids: Coffee, milk, oil
- 3) solids: Ice - bread - Gold, ~~me~~
- 4) Gases: Steam, smoke, nitrogen ^{species}
- 5) particles: rice, chalk, corn, dust, hair, pepper
- 6) all abstraction: freedom, sorrow, beauty, ...
- 7) Languages: Arabic, Chinese
- 8) fields of study: semantics, phonetics
- 9) recreation & activities: playing, balling, running

(*a freedom (N) a coffee (C) "fall"

The coffee (C)

expressions of quantity used with non-countable nouns
much, a lot of, lots, a lot, plenty of, most, many, a number of, no, some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, most, all

Analys:-

1) The cat likes the warmth of the chair
C N.C C

out of office ¹ ~~2~~ ³ ~~4~~ ⁵ ~~6~~ ⁷ ~~8~~ ⁹ ~~10~~ ¹¹ ~~12~~ ¹³ ~~14~~ ¹⁵ ~~16~~ ¹⁷ ~~18~~ ¹⁹ ~~20~~ ²¹ ~~22~~ ²³ ~~24~~ ²⁵ ~~26~~ ²⁷ ~~28~~ ²⁹ ~~30~~ ³¹ ~~32~~ ³³ ~~34~~ ³⁵ ~~36~~ ³⁷ ~~38~~ ³⁹ ~~40~~ ⁴¹ ~~42~~ ⁴³ ~~44~~ ⁴⁵ ~~46~~ ⁴⁷ ~~48~~ ⁴⁹ ~~50~~ ⁵¹ ~~52~~ ⁵³ ~~54~~ ⁵⁵ ~~56~~ ⁵⁷ ~~58~~ ⁵⁹ ~~60~~ ⁶¹ ~~62~~ ⁶³ ~~64~~ ⁶⁵ ~~66~~ ⁶⁷ ~~68~~ ⁶⁹ ~~70~~ ⁷¹ ~~72~~ ⁷³ ~~74~~ ⁷⁵ ~~76~~ ⁷⁷ ~~78~~ ⁷⁹ ~~80~~ ⁸¹ ~~82~~ ⁸³ ~~84~~ ⁸⁵ ~~86~~ ⁸⁷ ~~88~~ ⁸⁹ ~~90~~ ⁹¹ ~~92~~ ⁹³ ~~94~~ ⁹⁵ ~~96~~ ⁹⁷ ~~98~~ ⁹⁹ ~~100~~

2) Sami ordered a class of soda.

3) Glass is very fragile material.

4) Money can't buy happiness or thought.

5) He has good thoughts.

Determiners: words which are used with a noun & which limits its meaning in some way.

[my] teacher / The boy / this boy

1) Articles: a pencil & the garden

2) Demonstrative: this / that / those / these

3) possessives: her house / my bike.

4) quantifiers: some / many / great deal of rice

5) numeral: first / second / three

Determiners are classified:-

1) pre-determiners

2) post-determiners

All the old people in the house are happy.

pre-determiner

post-determiner

comes after the main det.

All the other voters have cast their ballots.

each woman carried some posters.

most pleasure - central

The man is alone (predicative)

- main :

- great :

- sheer :

- medical :

- hobbying :

- fond of :

- fearful :

- alone :

- younger :

- small :

- long term :

- aware of :

- afraid :

- fragile :

Dynamic & stative adjs

Can be used after a progressive form (e.g. being)

& in command

he is being careful / be careful

Stative : can't be used after a progressive form (e.g. being or in)

- good :

- round :

- quiet :

- active :

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Page 44 of 52

adv. modifying verbs $\Rightarrow$ They are adverbials
when ~~the~~

a thin boy inherent / keen student - noun

Adverbs: suffixes of adverbs ~~are~~ mostly /
onward / likewise / backward / cross ways
nationwide - ly - most common

ly is added to some adjectives to be adverbs / happily /
friendly / lovely

bravely / royally / expertly / cowardly / lovely / nicely
beautifully / quietly / slowly / wordily - adv

Adverbs can be recognized by their function either
as adverbials or as modifiers of adjectives or other
adverbs

An adverb phrase ^{has} ~~is~~ ~~one function~~ ~~as~~ the
adverb as head which may also include modifiers
examples: she is more easily seen $\rightarrow$ head

he talks too loudly $\rightarrow$ head

we I will come right along

she was rather insistently demanding attention

The modifiers in an adverb phrase ~~can~~ ~~be~~ ~~an~~
adverb phrase

far more easily

for more

I am not so eagerly

old as she too soon

about her

somewhat less helpfully

much more stably