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English grammar is the grammar of the English language. Grammar is the rules on how to speak and write in a language. English grammar is started on the basis of Old English, which is considered a Germanic language. After Norman French conquered England in 1066, parts of the Latin language were brought into English by Norman French. Grammatical dialects English dialects vary not only in pronunciation but also in grammar. For example, people who use what is called American General English or BBC English might say, I did nothing, while someone who speaks of what is called African American vernacular English might say, I did nothing. London working class version: I didn’t do Nuffink! The dialect a person uses is usually decided from where they live. Although English dialects use different words or word order, they still have grammatical rules. However, when writing in American English, the grammar uses the rules of General American English. When people speak of using “appropriate English”, they usually mean using the grammar of British general English, as described in standard reference works. [1] Models for English spoken in Britain are often called BBC Received Pronunciation or English. Word Endings English makes few changes to its words. These are called (“suffixes”): the plural and possessions (John’s) are the most common. English verbs release most of the endings except one: love, love, love, love, but she loves. That final “S” is a remnant of Anglo-Saxons, which had multiple suffixes. Verbs have endings that show changes in thesis: walking, walking. Word order The word order is the other big difference. In English, adjectives usually come before nouns. Most romantic languages normally put their adjectives after nouns. Ad in English, a person can say that I like fast cars, but in Spanish I am gustan los coches rÃ£Â↔ pidos [coches = car; RÃ£Â↔ = Fast]. The order of the words Ã is changed: if only the words, without the grammar, are In English it would mean "I like machines quickly for". This is because Spanish and English have different rules on the order of words. In German, the main verbs often come close to the end of the sentences, but in English we usually put them between subject and object, as: the cat sat on the carpet. Parts of vocal grammar study the different parts of language. The parts of language are called "parts of language". The parts of the speech are names, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. Names a noun is a word that gives a name to something, like a person, a place, something or an idea. [2] They can be one like an apple. They can also be plural like a box of apples. There is a special type of noun called its own noun, which is a name. For example, Johnny Appleseed. Pronouns The pronouns are words that take the place of the nouns. We often use them to avoid repeating the names to which they refer [3]. An example is the word "it". In the phrase "I like the ball; it's blue", you have to look at what comes before "it" to know that "it" is talking about the ball. The noun before a pronoun that the pronoun really means is called antecedent. There are different types of pronouns in English. The most important are: personal pronouns demonstrative pronouns relative pronouns pronouns questions indefinite pronouns fictitious pronouns [4] verbs the basic verbal form is called infinitive. The infinite for existence is "to be". A famous example is Hamlet's speech: to be or not to be? The variations of infinity create verbal times. Teso past = was tense present = adjectives the words that speak to you of the names are called adjectives. When using an adjective, you learn more on the noun. An example could be represented by the words "red" and "juicy" in the phrase "the red apple is juicy". They have no end. Even if the ."esoccus ."esoccus onos essor elem el" esarf allen eredev etetoP .ilaugu onognamir ,elarulp ¨Ã onalrap iuc id Eseht ekil snoitcejretni .daetsni desu yllausu i os ",eurt yas uoy tahw" gniyas naht relpmis hcum i "sey" drow eht gniyas ,elpmaxe rof ot ttones ot Yeht .gnihtemos Sekil Sekil yppah I'm sour taht taht taht snaem hcihw ",yoooh" drow eht to hcus ,snoitome wohs ot desu Eb nac eseht , ecnetnes eloh ekakat nfo nna nac snoitcejretni .seur rammarg laron tif ton od taht snoitcejretni snoitcejretni .siht gniod noitcnoc that you "sgod sec ecnetes eht Sesualc owt tcennoc neve nac snoitcnujnoc .nur htob yeht esuaceb lrig eht ot ot yht stcennoc "Nur lrig eht dna yob eht" ecnetnes edna sto na strap rehto stcennoc that drops that he is noitcnujnoc. Snoitcnujnoc ".Egdirb eht revo deklaw eh" ecnetnes eht ni "revo" drow eht his empmaxe .noitisperp eht fo tcejbo eht dellac he hcihw ,Ehnetnes eht ot sded edopeb edon eht eron eht eron eht eron eht eron eht eron eht eron eht edopebas eron eht edopeb edon eht. REHTONA OT Setaler)nuonorp ro(Nuon woh sebicsed taht drow that he noitisoperp a snoitisoprop ".ylkciuq yrev yrev nar eh" ecnetnes eht ni ,sbrevda rehto ercsed ecnetnes" Eht seircsed "yrev" brevda eht .Evitcejda edircsed osla nac yeht ".ylkciuq nar eht" ecnetnes eht ni "ylkciuq" drow eht ebik sdrow t tto t t t t t ercsed na sbrevda ."na/a" dna "eht" era hsilgne ni srenimreted nommoc tsom eht .esarhp nuon eht f strap rehto eht llafeb semoc swalfeed renimreted eht dna renimrefed eo Eht tahw raelc is the ekam ot man who is a nnorf of decalp Sdrow Era Srenimreted inoizurtsoc elled erovaf a oeporueodni icitsinoizalfni isac id ametsis li otanodnabba etrap narg ni ah onredom eselgni'L .oiralobacov len e aicnunorp allen eznereffid elled ironim ¹Ãip onos etseuq es ehcna ,eselgni'lled ilanoiger e ilarutluc ,ilaicos ,ehcirots Ãteirav enucla ni onacifirev is attircsed iuc acitammarg allad eznegreviD .elamrofni a elamrof ad ,irtsiger id ammag anu su ,eiziton el e onrevog li ,otneminettartni'l ,enoizurtsi'l ,enoisuffidoidar al iuc art ,ocilbbup osrocsid len atasu aruttircs id e osrocsid id amrof anu ÂÂ¢Ã onreido'l ,otazzilareneg dradnats eselgni nu evircsed olocitra otseuQ .iretni itset e isarf ,elosualc ,isarf ,elorap id arutturts al edulcni ²ÃiC .eselgni augnil alled ilarutturts eloger elled emeisni'l ¨Ã rammarg hsilgnE egaugnal hsilgnE eht fo rammarG "4579308=didlo&rammarg_hsilgnE=eltit? php.xedni/w/gro.aidepikiw.elpmis//:sptth" ad otarepuceR rammarG hsilgnE aÃlogniL rammarg hsilgnE enilno sserpaugniL seiK leinaD id rammarG hsilgnE nredoM steehskroW rammarG hsilgnE :us inoizamrofni iroiggam ah skoobikiW hsilgnE ehT rammarG hsilgnE :us inoizamrofni iroiggam ah skoobikiW hsilgnE ehT bew itis irtlA .1202 oilgul 71 li otarepuceR .moc.fe.www ,"elabolg otiS | FE | srenimreteD" ÂÂ¢Ã)knil(sutats-lru :1SC enoizefnoc :}}bew etic{{.1202 oilgul 71 .keeGnaL ."rammarG hsilgnE ni snuonorP" ÂÂ¢Ã ^ .7102 oilgul 12 li otatlusnoc LRU licnuoC hsitirB ."snuonorP" ÂÂ¢Ã .1202 oilgul 71 li otarepuceR .12-30-7102 .ylrammarG ipmese noc imoN id ipiT :imoN ."?ovitnatsos nu ¨Ã'soc ehC" ÂÂ¢Ã .ardnoL ,luaP nageK & egdeltuoR .ipicnirp imirp ia adiug anu :eselgni osU .)6891(retlaW ,hsaN ÂÂ¢Ã itnemirefiR .ifargarap e elosualc ,isarf ,isarf onos onattada is elorap el iuc ni inumoc idom inuclA ."issatnis" amaihc is atseuQ .emeisni onaroval oiggaugnil led itrap el emoc ehcna aiduts acitattnis acitammarg aL ."mu" alorap al emoc ,otacifingis nucla ereva non onossop inoizeiretni el ,²Ãrep ,ossepS .icilpmes otlom esselpmoc isarf el eredner e opmet eraimrapsir per elitu is Personal pronouns retain the morphological case more strongly than any other class of words (a residue of the most extensive artla'nu onos inoizeiretni eL .osrocsid led atarapes etrap anu itaredisnoc itats erpmes onos non ,ivittegga ilga emeisni itacifissalc etnemlanoizidart ,itnanimreted I .augnil allen erartne emonorp ovoun nu per orar ¨Ã ,oipmese dA .esuihc issalc itaredisnoc onos irtla ilG]2[.ilimis evoun etnemavitaler elorap ertla e)selcriC noihsaF eht stn euqerF ehc Ãtirbelec anu(etnatubelec emoc li emoc ,irbmem ivoun etnematnorp onattecca ehc elorap id issalc - etrepa issalc onamrof ibrevva e ivittegga ,ibreV , snuoN etv uohTsetupsid rammarGsevitagen elbuoDsecnereffid lacitammarg ErB dna EmAhsilgnE ralucanreV naciremA-nacirfAegasu tnairaV nehpyHammoCnoitazilatipaCsnoitaiverbbAyhpargohtrO gnikram-oreZ sisarhpirePnoisrevnItroppus-oDalupoCsecnetnes lanoitidnoC)hsilgnE ni(sesualCxatnyS sbrev evitisnartni dna evitisnarTegasu breVsbrev lasarhPeciov evissaPsbrev ladoMsbrev ralugerrIgni-)tcefrep ·ÂÃ lautibah ·ÂÃ suounitnoc(tcepsA)evitcnujbus ·Â Ã evitarepmi ·ÂÃ lanoitidnoc(dooMsbrev yrailixuAsbreV sbreV)nosrep ·ÂÃ esac(snuonorP)ereh tsiL(snoitisoperPsevissessoPsuaetnamtroPsnuoNsevitagorretnIsnoitcejretnIreifisnetnIsevitelpxE)ereh tsiL(srenimreteDsevitartsnomeDsdnuopmoCsnoitcnujnoCselcitrA)talf(sbrevdAsevitcejdAsmynorcAsepyt droW)evitatneuqerf(sexiffuS)hsilgnE ni(sexiferPslarulPygolohproM rammarg hsilgnEno seires a fo traP sesarhp dna sessalc droW .elacitammarg ereneg nu onnah non)itnednepidni non e etilosni inoizecce anucla noc(iselgni imon i ,eeporue-odni eugnil ertla el ettut isauq ni imon ied aznereffid A .ednarg ¹Ãip odnoces li ibrev e elorap id essalc ednarg ¹Ãip al onamrof imon I .inoiznuignoc e inoizisoperp ,ibrevva ,ivittegga ,ibrev ,imonorp ,itnanimreted ,ivitnatsos :eselgni ni etnitsid etnemenumoc onos "osrocsid led itrap" o "elorap id issalc" ottO]1[.)s'-("eselgni ovissessop o enossas ovitineg" lad e inoizisoperp ad ,elorap id enidro per olos atacidni ¨Ã elacitammarg enoiznuf al ,ilocitra e ivittegga ,imon i ittut e imonorp irtla reP .)hsilgnE dlO fo metsyS esaC onamrof onamrof is non otnauq ni iuq ettircsed onos non etseuq am ,elorap id of the structure of the clause and the phrase of the language [2]. Linguists generally accept nine classes of English words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, determinants and exclamations. British words are generally not marked for the class class. Usually it is not possible to distinguish from the form of a word to which class belongs, except, to a certain extent, in the case of words with inflationary endings or derivational suffixes. On the other hand, most of the words belong to more than a class of words. For example, Run can act as a verb or noun (these are considered to be two different lessemes) [3]. Lessemi can be inflicted to express different grammatical categories. The execution of the lessema has the forms in execution, running, running, running and running. [3] The words of a class can sometimes be derived from those of another. This has the potential to give rise to new words. The aerobic noun has recently given rise to the aerobicized adjective [3]. Words combine to form sentences. A phrase generally serves the same function as a word of a particular class of words. [3] For example, my dear friend Peter is a phrase that can be used in a phrase as if it were a noun, and is therefore called a phrase noun. In the same way, the adjective phrases and the adverbial phrases work as if they were adjectives or adverbs, but with other types of sentences, terminology has different implications. For example, a verbal phrase is made up of a verb together with any object and other dependencies; A prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition and its complement (and therefore it is usually an adverbic type of phrase); And a decisive phrase is a type of noun phrase containing a determinant. Main names: English names many common suffixes form names from names or from other types of words, such as -age (as in shrinkage), -hood (as in sisterhood), and cosÃ·via,[3] although many names are basic forms that do not contain any such suffix (as cat, grass, France). Nouns are often created by of verbs or adjectives, as with the words talk and reading (a boring talk, the assigned reading). Nouns are sometimes classified semantically (by their meanings) as proper nouns and common nouns (Cyrus, China vs. frog, milk) or as concrete nouns and abstract nouns (book, laptop vs. embarrassment, prejudice).[4] A grammatical distinction is often made between count (countable) nouns such as clock and city, and non-count (uncountable) nouns such as milk and decor.[5] Some nouns can function both as countable and as uncountable such as the word "wine" (This is a good wine, I prefer red wine). Countable nouns generally have singular and plural forms.[4] In most cases the plural is formed from the singular by adding -[e]s (as in dogs, bushes), although there are also irregular forms (woman/women, foot/feet, etc.), including cases where the two forms are identical (sheep, series). For more details, see English plural. Certain nouns can be used with plural verbs even though they are singular in form, as in The government were ... (where the government is considered to refer to the people constituting the government). This is a form of synesis; it is more common in British than American English. See English plural Ã§Â Singulars with collective meaning treated as plural. English nouns are not marked for case as they are in some languages, but they have possessive forms, through the addition of -'s (as in John's, children's) or just an apostrophe (with no change in pronunciation) in the case of -[e]s plurals and sometimes other words ending with -s (the dogs' owners, Jesus' love). More generally, the ending can be applied to noun phrases (as in the man you saw yesterday's sister); see below. The possessive form can be used either as a determiner (John's cat) or as a noun phrase (John's is the one next to Jane's). The status of the possessive as an affix or a clitic is the subject of debate.[6][7] It differs from the noun inflection of languages such as German, in that the ,d in hcus snoitcnujnoc gnamindidroc .sreifidom lavitcejda eht retfa egelloc tsum egelloc tcnujnujnujda if dna tsrif emoc tsum taht renimreted eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht eht sredrop eht sredrop eht sredrop eht sredrop eht sredrop eht sredrop eht sredrop eht sredrop eht eht sredrop eht ht s mohw ot dna ,esarhp eht fo daeh eht sa gnivres nuon eht si tneduts ,tcnujda nuon a si egelloc ,sreifidom-erp lavitcejda era gnuoy dna evitcartta ,renimreted eht si taht ereH .gniklat erew uoy mohw ot tneduts egelloc gnuoy evitcartta rehtar taht si stnemele denoitnem-evoba eht fol ll la la la la la la la la la la sardhp if she is fo elpmaxe na.) Eht otirpoppa esarhp Evitifni ro ededneped - ,)hcaab eht no gnittis ...(sessarhp laipitop ro evice niatreck ,)yadretsey was ew Eb yam] 5[reifidomsop ro tnemelpmoc .tcnujda noon er Ofeb emoc yllausu sreifidom lavitcejda sreifidom .)tneltos eht esarhp eht egelloc to hcus(stcnujda nuon dna ,)ylevol yller ,der of Hcuts(Sesarhp Edulcni sesarhp ssardce ssardce ssardce ssardce ssardce ssardce sarhp ,stxetnoc ynam ni .noitces gniwolf eht of Debircsed in ,drow tnelaviuqe rehto ro)]N[a ,eht(elcitra na eb yam renimreted eht :erutcurts tnelpmoc/sreifimts stnemele lla ton(m mf gniwolf eht sekt yllacipy esarhp nuon hsilgne na .)"noitcelfni Egde"(esarhp a fo tsal eht Fo]01[]9[noitcelfn of Ro)8["noitsop citilcne" ot .esarhp eht Fo tsal eht ot hcatta yam gnidne oiggaugnil li rep aznereferp anu osrev otnemivom lad itazneulfni itats onos eselgni ni ereneg id osu'lled ittepsa inuclA .ilanoizan itats e)ihgolana iranihccam e inalporea inucla etnematilosni ¹Ãip e(ivan ella onocsirefir is odnauq itasu atlovlat onagnev ilinimmef imonorp i enebbeS â ¬¢Ã - osses aznes itteggo per)ti emoc(irtla inucla e isses irtla o onu id ilamina o enosrep a etnemacificeps isrirefir per)iel e iul emoc(imonorp e ivitnatsos inucla id osu'l erid a elav ,elarutan ereneg la evitaler ehcitsirettarac le eneitnam onredom eselgni'L .eselgni oidem odoirep li etnarud osu irouf otats ¨Ã non am ,ocitna eselgni'llen avetsise ,ortuen o elinimmef ,elihcsam emoc otattart are emon ingo iuc rep ,elacitammarg ereneg id ametsis nU eselgni ni ereneG :ereneg id elapicnirp olocitrA .inoizisop etanimreted ni ,otted ah ehc ²Ãic emoc evitaler elosualc e elosualc elleuq emoc ,elosualc enuclA ;inoizisop etanimreted ni ,innureg e etinifni isarf ;ovissessop nu ad olos etiutitsoc isarf ;)ottos idev(atset al emoc emon nu ehc otsottuip emonorp nu noc isarf ;)elareneg ni iselgni ilga o ottetaznes ia onocsirefir is ehc ilarulp isarf onos etseuq(iselgni ilg ,ottetaznes ien emoc ,ovittegga nu noc etnanimreted lad etamrof isarf :onodulcni ovitnatsos id isarf id iralocitrap emroF .)"aznelitsep e aitserac" onos ehc "ellemeg inoizidelam el" acifingis ehc(aznelitsep alled e aitserac alled ellemeg inoizidelam ellen emoc ,elanoizisoperp esarf anu ad osserpse eresse ²Âup ossets ol ,itsetnoc inucla nI .)enoizisoppa ni onos nlocniL maharbA e etnediserp leuq evod(... ,nlocniL maharbA ,etnediserp leuq ni emoc ,)asoc assets alla onocsirefir is evitucesnoc isarf eud iuc ni(enoizisoppa ni essem eresse ehcna onossop imon ied isarf eL .inoizageips iroiretlu rep otiuges id inoiznuignoC §Â¢Ã ideV .ideip ni o atudes anosrep anu ;etnanoizome am osolocirep orig nu ;itanibba edrev olleppac li e ottoppac li ;airaM e oloaP ,innavoiG ni emoc ,emon led isarf ellen illevil irav a otasu eresse ²Âup am e from a gender perspective. Animals are triple genus names, being able to take masculine, feminine and neutral pronouns. [11] Generally there is no difference between male and female in Ti, Stxetno Welcome Nice Dna Key, SNAH NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC NAC) SNAHTRUO. (So voteshap Nuon fo Noitamroof Era Srenpirred Fo ELPUCOC, Erip Erah. CTI (SERIA). CTI (SERIA). CTI (Slash sdrow gniyfitnauq suoirav;) S'lrig evsee civus cycus sdrow evrit, Sidhev Evitagorn Evitagoth Evitagorn Evitagorn Evitagoth. N [Dna Srenitra Yails Hsilde YtiKS supple) HTEPIC LLCIQ NEUSE NEUSE NEUTS MAILS) HTEBAZE NEUSE MORE) HTEBAZE NEUTNS MORGH. .TNNMOME ETA SROBHGEN) S'ECNARF (Revauppi Sucking Ecnarf. ISSAP Tsetter mi) RACKE Ite (ESS.) A TIFRAP LOCRACK, YEW DEAd. TINOG LEVIA YEW DEWAG LETRIE YEW DEACRAILS YEW DEACRAILS YEW DEAGSE ERTRIE EUDRACK ERE ARAHTRAILS YEW DEACRAILS YEW DEACRAILS YEW. TINOG LASTSE ERENOC SNOUGHT SNUNEG YEW DEACRAILS YEAKLACK ERENOC SGNONEHTER SNUON, TURKMISISISHISOOC MNISUO BoRD ERHSIF ERHSHIF ERHSHIF ER ERSHIF ER ERSHIF ER ERSEF TON sIr Larrtuen ESHT ROFTSTSTNIT PACTSTUEG ETHUCOC MUSTUCOC MUSTOCSITED. NUNSITLOC, TNAZ], DneurFo ", DneirF." EUNEALLLOCK "Agganine Rof, Snukef Athione Cansoe Hollow's Nation Tallpon Tlick Numhc lung Nike Kingwhen Requocan Reite Kilo Minducker] 21 [.smade Roy Gnirefer Nehep SDrow SDrow SDrow SDrow Tneriside Ribisccoh. Revo .snon .ovitagorretni olos ¨Ã ¬Ãl oizittif ortla nu etnemacorpicer etnemacorpicer ehc aimetsetse orol orol orol ,enecipe ous li ¨Ã ossets ¨Ã ortuen ous li ous assets iel iel assets iel iel assets iel iel assets iel iel elinimmef ossets ol ossets iul ehc anosrep azret ni elihcsam)slla'y o(lla'yreey)slla'y o(lla'ysreey issets es)slla'y o(lla'ysevlesreey esuoylla'yllA uoyey)arpos ideV(.cteesuylala uoyey dradnats non out li ,ossets ut ies ,ut ies ,ossets ut iov ossets iov elarulp dradnatS)elacov alled amirp(otit out li ossets et ut elamrofni ociacra out li ,ossets ut ies)elamrof idrat ¹Ãip issets ion ion elarulp)erB .pse(em)elacov alled amirp(enimym ossets em ossets em em i eralognis anosrep amirp ni)ovissessop( )otteggo( )otteggos(ovitineg ovitineg ovitineg ovitineg etnednepidni osselfer ovitasucca ovitanimoN .ovisroc ni onos ehciacra e ilamrofni ,dradnats non emrof eL .etneuges allebat allen otatneserp ¨Ã iselgni imonorp id otelpmoc tes lI .itinifedni imonorp etnemlapicnirp ,irtla inucla e ivitagorretni imonorp ,ivitaler imonorp ,ivitartsomid imonorp ,ilanosrep imonorp onodulcnI .imon ied isarf elled o imon ied ogoul len onanoiznuf ehc elorap id asuihc e aloccip etnemavitaler essalc anu onos imonorp i iselgni imonorp I :elapicnirp olocitrA SUONORP .eselgni ni orez olocitra'l e eselgni ni ilocitra ilgus otailgatted ¹Ãip odom ni ossucsid ¨Ã otseuQ .). .cce ,angapS ,enaJ(emon nu ¨Ã odnauq e)avitteggos ¨Ã azzelleb al e isolocirep onos inac ien emoc(ottecnoc o essalc aretni'nu a etnemlareneg ecsirefir is odnauq onos etnanimreted nu aznes atamrof eresse ²Âup atelpmoc emon id esarf anu iuc ni inumoc ¹Ãip inoizautis eL .olovat lus avedes ottag oim li ehc erid angosiB ;olovat lus otudes ottag olos erid elacitammarg ¨Ã noN .etnanimreted ortla nu o olocitra nu noc ovitnatsos id esarf anu id otnematelpmoc li rep otseihcir odnauq o etnavelirri ¨Ã etnerefer led osses li odnauq otasu ¹Ãip erpmes ¨Ã ,aivattuT .otuicsonocs are etnerefer led osses li iuc ni ilaiznerefer isac e ainavircs airporp al erilup ebbervod etnednepid ingO emoc evitacifitnauq inoizurtsoc a etatimil onare iralognis ,etnemacirotS .iralognis ehc ilarulp itnemirefir noc ais atasu ¨Ã anosrep azret ni amrof aL .cce ,opmet ,opmet emoc ettartsa eedi etnadraugir ,oizittif otteggo emoc atasu eresse ehcna ²Âup alorap aL).eselgni ni ereneG ideV(.otazzilitu eresse ²Âup ,isac irtla nI .enimret li asu ehc eL ,oihcsam elamina id atlovlat e ,oihcsam anosrep id alrap iS .eseap nu o evan anu emoc ,ilinimmef ehcitsirettarac etiubirtta onos iuc a otteggo nu a etlov a e ,elinimmef osses id elamina nu a etlov a ,elinimmef osses id anosrep anu a isrirefir rep atasu ¨Ã ,oipmese reP .etnerefer led osses la esab ni etaiznereffid onos anosrep azret id iralognis emrof eL .)onu ovissessop ,ossets es ovisselfir(onu ,elamrof ¹Ãip avitanretla'lla ottepsir ,)ut ocireneg idev(elareneg ni anosrep anu a isodnerefir ,otinifedni emonorp emoc erasu ehcna ²Âup iS .V a elamrof amrof emoc eralognis otnemirefir noc o ,elarulp otnemirefir emoc otasu ¨Ã et id imonorp id emeisni'l ,itset ilat niÂÂ¢Ãs li emoc ,ehcitna ¹Ãip erepo ni itsiv eresse onossop e isoigiler izivres ien itasu arocna onos ehc ,out ,out ,ossets et ,ut ,ut ¨Ã eralognis otnemirefir emoc itasu anosrep adnoces ni imonorp id ociacra emeisni nU .itsop irtla ni etasu onos izzagar iov emoc isarf ertla eirav e ,elarulp amrof emoc itasu eteis ittut iov ,ilanoidirem itinU itatS ilgeN .elarulp ehc iralognis ais itnemirefir noc etazzilitu onos iel emoc anosrep adnoces ni emrof eL .)°Â3 ,°Â2 ,°Â1(elacitammarg anosrep alled ametsis la onapicetrap ©Ãhcrep am ,)imonorp irtla ehcna onnaf ehc asoc(enosrep ella onacilppa is ©Ãhcrep non itted onos ilanosrep imonorp I .orol e ion ,iul ,iel ,ut ,oi onoS .arpos allebat allen itatneserp onos onredom dradnats eselgni'lled ilanosrep imonorp I snuonorp lanosrep hsilgnE :elcitra niaM referent is not nor male or female. Possessive decisive factors such as such as They’re used as determinants along with nouns, like in my old man, some of his friends. The second possessive forms like mine are used when they do not qualify a noun: as pronouns, as in mine it is bigger than yours and as predicate, as in this is mine. Also note the construction of a friend of mine (which means “someone who is my friend”). See the possessive English for more details. Demonstrative English demonstrative pronouns are this (plural these), and that (plural those), as in these are good, I like. Note that all four words can also be used as determinants (followed by a noun), as in those cars. They can also form alternative pronouns this/that, these/those. Questions Question pronouns are who, what, and what (everyone can take the suffix -ever for emphasis). The pronoun referring to a person or people; It has an oblique form which (although in informal contexts this is usually replaced by chi) and a possessive form (surname or determinant) of which. The pronoun what refers to things or abstracts. The word that is used to ask for information about alternatives from what is seen as a closed set: which (of the books) do you like the most? (It can also be a determining question: which book?; This can form alternative pronoun expressions which and which.) That, who and what can be singular or plural, although who and what often take a singular verb regardless of any presumed number. For more information, please consult Who. In Ancient and Middle English, the roles of the three words were different from their roles today. “The interrogative pronoun HwÃ¤ which, what had only singular forms and was also distinguished between non-neuter and neutral, the neutral nominative form was HwÃ£tal.” [13] Note that neutral and non-neuter refers to the grammatical gender system of the time, rather than to the so-called system today's natural genre. A small suspension of this is the ability of the relative (but not a question) to which to refer (for example, the car whose door does not open). All interrogative pronouns can also be used as relative pronouns, although their use is rather limited;[1] see below for more details. Related Main article: Related clauses in English For “who/whom” and related forms, see Who (pronounced). The main relative pronouns in English are chi (with its derived forms chi and chi), which and that.[14] The relative pronoun referring to things rather than people, as in the shirt, which was once red, has faded. For people, it is used (the man who saw me was tall). The oblique shape of who is who, as in the man I saw, was tall, although in informal registers it is commonly used instead of who. The possessive form of who is of whom (for example, the man whose car is missing); however, the use of who is not limited to people (you can say an idea whose time has come). The word which as a relative pronoun is normally found only in the relative restrictive clauses (unlike which and who, which can be used in both restrictive and non-restrictive clauses). It can refer to people or things, and cannot follow a preposition. For example, you can say the song I heard yesterday, but the song I heard yesterday. The relative pronoun that is usually pronounced with a reduced vowel (schwa), and thus different from the demonstrative that (see Weak and Strong Forms in English). If this is not the subject of the relevant clause, it can be omitted (the song I heard yesterday). The word what can be used to form a free clause relating to “a clause without precedent and which serves as a complete noun phrase in itself, as I like what he likes. The words “any” and “any” can be used in the same way, in the role of pronouns (whatever he likes) or determinants (whatever book he likes). When referring to people, who emoc emoc atasu ¨Ã ¬Ãl alorap aL »Ã¬ÃL«Ã .itnanimreted emoc non am(ogolana odom ni otasu eresse ²Âup))erpmes(ihc e(id art osuâllen o otacifingis len etnereoc enoiznitsid anucla eravorT ²Âup is noN .elognis elorap emoc itasnep oilgem onos ,oizaps onu noc ittircs onos es ehcnA .ortlaâl e onuâl onos iselgni icorpicer imonorp I ocorpiceR ./)r(Ã°ÂÃ/ ,elobed amrof anu emoc otaicnunorp osseps eneiv emonorp li ,ittafni »Ã«Ã ebberas non emonorp li ertnem ,otlasir otad ebberrev ic oibrevvaâl ,osrocsid leN .)oibrevva emoc ¬Ãl noc(»Âogoul leuq ni«Â e ,)emonorp emoc ¬Ãl noc(»Âetsise emuif nu«Â :itacifingis ehcna ereva ebbertop emuif nu¨ ÂâC emoc esarf anu ,)»Âogoul leuq ni«Â acifingis ehc(ocitcied oibrevva nu ehcna eresse ²Âup ic alorap al ©ÃhcioP .arpos ottircsed emoc evitagorretni gat ien e etitrevni isarf ellen otnematropmoc ous li noc etnereoc ¹Ãip ¨Ã emonorp emoc enoizacifitnedi aus al ,aivattuT]61[.emonorp emoc ehc otsottuip ,oizittif otaciderp o emoc ,oibrevva emoc ,oibrevva emoc atazzilana atlovlat stats ¨Ã isarf ilat ni atunetnoc ivi alorap aL .otats ¨ÂâC ?orev ,enoissucsid anu atats ¨Ââc noN :ednamod e isarf iverb noc ,etnednopsirroc ocigol otteggos nu aznes erirappa ehcna ²ÂuP .¬Ãsoc omou nu otats iam ¨Ââc non e ?iggo test nu ¨Ââc ,enoisrevniâl eribus ²ÂuP oizittif otteggos II]51[.elarulp li rep ehc eralognis li rep ais atasu osseps ¨Ã enoizartnoc al ,aivattut ,elamrofni eselgni nI .elarulp ¨Ã otnemelpmoc li es elarulp obrev nu ednerp idniuq ,)otnemelpmoc(ocigol otteggos li)elarulp o eralognis(oremun li ednerp oizittif otteggos II .onarts otlom etnedicni nu onacifirev ¨Ã iS ;ilapicnirp itnairav eud onotsisE :ibrev irtla noc ehcna otasu eresse ²ÂuP .etnemamitlu imelborp id occas nu itats onos iC ;olovat lus ezzat eud onos iC ;osidarap nu ¨ÂâC :oipmeS reP .asoclauq id aznetsiseâlla o azneserp alla otnemirefir eraf per ,ilaiznetsise elosualc ni eresse obrev led emrof el noc etnemenumoc ¹Ãip acifirev is ¬Ãl id osu otseuQ .obrev li opod otnemelpmoc emoc arolla erappa obrev led »Âocigol otteggos«Ã II .ovitisnartni obrev nu id etnemlamron ,oizittif otteggos nu id olour li odnaterpretni ,isarf enucla ni eraicnunorp a a otatimil ¨Ã osu orol li ,itnettelfir imonorp i emoC where an antecedent precedes it. [1] Other pronouns in English are often identical in form to determinants (mainly quantifiers), such as many, a little, etc. Sometimes, the form of the pronoun Ã is different, as in the case of none (corresponding to the determinator no), nothing, all, someone, etc. Many examples are listed as undefined pronouns. Another indefinite (or impersonal) pronoun Ã one (with its reflexive and possessive form), which Ãunâalternative pi¹ formal to generic tea.[17] Verbs Main article: English verbs The basic form of an English verb is not Ã is generally marked by any end, although there are some suffixes that are often used to form verbs, such as -ate (formulate), -fy (electrify), and -ise/ize (realise/realize).[18] Many verbs also contain prefixes, such as a- (smaschera), [18] Verbs can also be formed by names and adjectives by zero derivation, as in the case of the verbs rullane, nose, dry, and calm. Most verbs have three or four flexed forms in addition to the basic form: a singular form of the present time in â (e) s (writes, botches), a present participle and a gerundic form in -ing (writes), a past (writes), and Â"Â" though often identical to the past â a past participle (written). Regular verbs have the same past and past participle forms in -ed, but there are about 100 irregular English verbs with different forms (see list). Verbs have, do and say also have irregular tensioned forms present in the third person (ha, fa /dÃCZZ/, says /sÃZ/). The verb being has the most number of irregular forms (am, is, are to the present, was, were to the past, state for the past participle). Most of what is often referred to as verbal times (or sometimes aspects) in English are formed by auxiliary verbs. a ciÃ² which is called the simple present (write, write) and and ,)a(ebbervod emoc ¬Ãsoc , Ãtnolov ,ebbervod ,ebbervod ,eved ,tsum ,oiggam ,orebbertop ,onossop ilatnemadnof iladom iad itiutitsoc onos iselgni iladom ibrev I .)irosavni ilgad isiccu itats onos orol ni emoc(noc elanoizisoperp esarf anu ni ottodortni eresse ²Âup enoiza'lled erotucese'L .cce ,italoccoc eresse olleb ¨Ã ,otacitellos onos ,osiccu otats ¨Ã ,etadiug onos otua el :enoitseuq ni obrev led otassap oipicitrap li noc)atairporppa emrof alled o opmet len(eresse obrev li odnaus amrof is avissap ecov aL .eselgni ovitnuigoc li eratlusnoc ilgatted i reP .iuq)essof o(essof ehc ierroV ;... are eravirra avevod ;... occir)issof o(issof es :elimis e ilanoizidnoc isarf enucla ni otasu ,)eresse id ecevni are id osu elibissop len olos otassap ecilpmes lad otnitsid(otassap ovitnuignoc nu ehcna ¨Ã'C .asuac allen otangepmi ais ehc ... o auges il ehc eratropmi ¨Ã :itsetnoc itanimreted ni elautta ovitnuignoc emoc atasu eresse ²Âup otinifni'll acitedni amrof anU .)atrot al eraignam ilaicsal ;omaidna o omaidna(tel noc ettaf eresse onossop evitarepmi emrof ertlA ;)esab id(otinifni'll ocitedni ¨Ã anosrep adnoces id ovitarepmi'L .ottircs onnah)a(,erevircs)a(,ottircs onnah)a(:ittepsa irtla da itnednopsirroc itinifni ehcna onos iC .ehcittatnis inoizurtsoc etlom ni otasu)eracoig ad ,erevircs rep ,eresse ad("ovitinifni-ot" nu ehcna ais iv enebbes ,atinifni emoc atasu ¨Ã)yalP ,etirW ,EB(obrev led esab id amrof aL .eselgni alousalc alled issatnis e iselgni ibrev eredev ,obrev id emrof eirav etseuq id isu ilg reP .anosrep amirp ni orebberaf o le Ãtnolov al eriutitsos atlovlat orebbervod e onnarvod irailisua ilG .lliW id ecevni ebberaf noc am irutuf illeuq a itnelaviuqe iludomi idniuq ,)"tsaP eht ni erutuF" ehcna itamaihc(ilanoizidnoc e)ottircs onnarva ,ottircs onnarva ,onnarevircs ,onnarevircs(emrof eL orutuf ,)ottircs ah/ottircs ah ottefrep li e ,ottircs ah/ottircs ah/onnah(ettefrep emrof ,)ESAW SAW/SAW/ERA/SI/MA( )evissergorp(eunitnoc emrof ehcna onos ic ,)ottircs(tsaP had better, and in some uses they dare and need. [19] These not inflect per person or number, [19] do not occur alone, and they do not have infinite or participating forms (except synonyms, as with being/being able (of) for the modals they can/could). The modals are used with the basic infinite form of a verb (I can swim, he can be killed, we do not dare to move, they need them to go?), Except for the "duty" (you should go). The modules may indicate the condition, the probability, the possibility, the necessary, the obligation and the ability exposed by the attitude or expression of the speaker or the writer [20]. Copula, together with the modal verbs and other auxiliaries, forms a distinct class, sometimes called "special verbs" or simply "auxiliaries". [21] These have a different syntax from ordinary lexical verbs, especially as they create their questionable forms with a simple inversion with the subject, and their negative forms by adding not after the verb (I could ...? I could not ...). In addition to those already mentioned, this class can also include accustomed (even if the forms he was used to? And he had not used to be found), and sometimes he also has when not an auxiliary (forms how do you have a sister? And did not have a indication are possible, even if becoming less common). It also includes the Auxiliary Do (Do, Did); This is used with the basic infinitive of other verbs (those who do not belong to the class of "special verbs") to ask their questions and forms of negation, as well as emphatic forms (do I like you?; does not speak English; We closed the fridge). For more details, see Do-Support. Some forms of copula and auxiliaries often appear as contractions, as in I'm for am, you'd for you oud or you have, and John's for John is. Even their forms denied with following are often not contracted (see éi§ denial below). For details see English auxiliaries and contractions. Phrases a verb together with his addictions, excluding his subject, can A A .)]22[acitammarg alled eiroet el ettut ni otuicsonocir ¨Ã non ottecnoc otseuq es ehcna(elabrev esarf anu emoc otacifitnedi Sentence in the lead to a finished verb it can also be called predicted. Employees can be objects, complements and modifiers (adverbs or adverbic phrases). In Italian objects and accessories come almost always after the verb; A direct object precedes other complements such as prepositional phrases, but if there is also an indirect object, expressed without preposition, then the one precedes the direct object: give me the book, but give me the book. Wad modifiers generally follow the objects, although other positions are possible (see under éi ous warnings). Some combinations of verbs modifiers, in particular when they have an independent meaning (such as taking and getting up), are known as "frasal verbs." For the details of the possible models, see the syntax of the English clause. See the Non-Finite Clauses section of this article for verbal phrases registered by non-finite verbal forms, such as infinite and participle. Adjectives Main article: British adjectives The English adjectives, as for other classes of words, cannot be generally identified as such by their form, [23] even if many of them are made up of names or other words with the addition of a suffix, such as -al (habitual), -Uful (Blissful), -ic (Atomic), -ish (Impish, Youngish), -Ous (Hazardous), etc. ..; Or from other adjectives that use a prefix: unfair, unrecoverable, unpredictable, tired. The adjectives can be used attributively, as part of a noun phrase (almost always precede the noun they modify; for exceptions see postponal adjective), as in the large house, or predicatively, as in the large house. Some adjectives are limited to one or other use; For example, drunk is attributing (a drunk sailor), while drunk is usually predicative (the sailor was drunk). Comparison many adjectives have comparative and superlative forms in -er and -est, [24] as more fastest and faster (from form fast). Orthographic rules that maintain pronunciation apply to suffixing adjectives, as do regular analogous treatment tense formation; these cover consonant doubling (as in bigger and biggest, from big) and the change of y to i after consonants (as in happier and happiest, from happy). The adjectives good and bad have the irregular forms better, best and worse, worst; also far becomes farther, farthest or further, furthest. The adjective old (for which the regular older and oldest are usual) also has the irregular forms elder and eldest, these generally being restricted to use in comparing siblings and in certain independent uses. For the comparison of adverbs, see Adverbs below. Many adjectives, however, particularly those that are longer and less common, do not have inflected comparative and superlative forms. Instead, they can be qualified with more and most, as in beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful (this construction is also sometimes used even for adjectives for which inflected forms do exist). Certain adjectives are classed as ungradable.[24] These represent properties that cannot be compared on a scale; they simply apply or do not, as with pregnant, dead, unique. Consequently, comparative and superlative forms of such adjectives are not normally used, except in a figurative, humorous or imprecise context. Similarly, such adjectives are not normally qualified with modifiers of degree such as very and fairly, although with some of them it is idiomatic to use adverbs such as completely. Another type of adjective sometimes considered ungradable is those that represent an extreme degree of some property, such as delicious and terrified. Phrases An adjective phrase is a group of words that plays the role of an adjective in a sentence. It usually has a single adjective as its head, to which modifiers and complements may be added.[25] Adjectives can be modified by a preceding adverb or adverb phrase, as in very warm, truly imposing, more than a little excited. Some can also be preceded by a noun or quantitative phrase, as in fat-free, two-meter-long. Complements following ilgE(eznetnes o elosualc art enoizaler anu eracidni ehcna onossop issE]72[.)oderc it non ,etnemacnarF(otnemaiggetta nu eracidni o elautsetnoc otnemmoc nu erinrof rep ,eretni isarf o ,)mlif led Ãtem a(ilanoizisoperp isarf ,)ittut isauq(irotanimreted e imonorp ,)olleb otsottuip otsop nu ;opac li olos(evitnatsos isarf ehcna onacifilauq etlov a ibrevva ilg ,aivattuT]62[.)ilaibrevva isarf o(ibrevva ilortla o ,)ilavittegga isarf o(ivittegga ,)ilabrev isarf o(ibrev onacifidom ereneg ni ibrevva ilG .enoiznuf id ammag atsav anu eriugese sbrevdA sbrevda eselgnI :elcitra niaM sbrevdA .snaej aznes acitilop anu ,ottel ad eremac eud noc asac anu ni emoc ,atset al emoc ovittegga nucla aznes ,osrocsid led itrap ertla ad etamrof onos evitiubirtta evittegga isarf enuclA).erepmor da eliciffid econ nu ,et id eroilgim omou nu ni emoc ,ovitnatsos led amirp ovittegga'l odnaicsal ,ovitnatsos li opod itatsops eresse onossop itnemelpmoc inuclA(.ozzilitu elicaf id oipmese da ,etilibats osseps e iverb otlom isarf onodulcni inoizecce eL .acirtetso annod eresse id areif anu* erid otailgabs ¨Ã am ,)acirtetso'nu eresse id asoilgogro ¨Ã ehc annod anu :evitaler elosualc ni ititrevnoc eresse onossop evod(acirtetso'nu eresse id asoilgogro annod anu ni emoc ,ovitnatsos li opod elibiubirtta odom ni itasu onos etlov A .ovitnatsos nu id amirp ivitiubirtta ivittegga emoc etasu eresse etnemlamron onossop non ovittegga'l opod itnemelpmoc itnenetnoc evittegga isarf eL .aiv erettem ad eliciffid otlom ni emoc ,osse id opod etnemelpmoc nu ehc ovittegga'lled amirp irotacifidom ais eredulcni ²Âup avittegga esarf anU .otanigammi isseva otnauq id oilccip ¹Ãip ,et id oilgem :naht noc elosualc o isarf ,ivitarapmoc opod ;onos evod otrecni ,enoigar aveva ehc otrec :irtla itrec elosualc ehc ¨Ãoic ,otunetnoc elosualc ;eredner da elicaf ,amelborp li erevlosir id osoisna :etinifni isarf ;enoizudorpir id osipr ,atanoissappa ,omrehcs olla otaibbarra ,iul id osoilgogro :ilanoizisoperp isarf :eredulcni ²Âup ovittegga and as a result I inherited the estate)[27]. Many English adverbs are formed by adding the final -ly, as hoped, widely, theoretically (for of spelling and etymology, see -ly). Some words can be used both as adjectives and as adverbs, as fast, straight and hard; These are flat adverbs. In the previous use, more flat adverbs have been accepted in formal use; Many of these survive idioms and colors. (It is simply ugly.) Some adjectives can also be used as flat adverbs when they actually describe the subject. (The Streaker ran naked, not ** the streaker ran naked.) The adverb corresponding to the adjective good is well (note that bad shapes the normal, although the patient is occasionally used in some sentences). There are also many adverbs that do not derive from adjectives, [26] including adverbs of time, frequency, place, degree and with other meanings. Some suffixes that are commonly used to form adverbs from nouns are -as in the house [s]) and -wise (as in length). Most of the adverbs form comparative and superlative by modification with more and most: often, more often, the most often; Scribblely, more easily, more easily (see also comparison of adjectives, above). However, some adverbs keep the inflection irregular for comparative and superlative forms: [26] much, more, most; a little, less, less; Well, better, better; severely, worse, worse; far away, more (more distant), more distant (more distant); or follow the regular adjectival inflection: fast, more quick, faster; Soon, first, first; etc. The adverbs that indicate that the modalities of an action are generally placed after the verb and its objects (we have carefully considered the proposal), although other positions are often possible (we have carefully considered the proposal). Many adverbs of frequency, degree, certainty, etc. (As often, always, almost, probably and various others as alone) tend to be positioned in front of the verb (usually they have chips), although it exists auxiliary or Other "special verb" (see Â0Â§ Verbs above), then the normal position for such adverbs Ã9after that special verb (or after the first one, if there is n'³ more than one): one): inumoc iselgni inoizisoperp id ipmesE .ibrevva emoc erivres ehcna onossop inoizisoperp onos ehc elorap etloM .ittartsa e ilaizaps ,ilaropmet itnednerpmoc osseps ,itacifingis id Ãteirav anu ereva ²Âup enoizisoperp alognis anU .itnavad emoc ,inoizisoperp emoc onovres ehc isarf enucla ehcna onos ic es ehcna]72[,asuihc elorap id essalc anu onamrof inoizisoperp eL iselgni inoizisoperP :elcitra niaM inoizisoperP .ainomra rep ;inna eud opod ;anicsip ni :otteggo ous li e enoizisoperp anu ni etsisnoc ehc ,elanoizisoperp esarf al ¨Ã elaibrevva esarf id enumoc otlom opit ortla nU .ion rep etnemetnednerpros esrof ;onarts aznatsabba ;etnemasivvorpmi opport ;otanossa otlom :oipmese reP .arpos ettircsed evittegga ella etnemagolana ,itnemelpmoc e)ilaibrevva isarf o ibrevva irtla(erotacifidom isaisialuq a emeisni ,atset emoc oibrevva nu ereva ²Âup elaibrevva esarf anU]03[.esarf anu id onretni'lla oibrevva emoc ecsiga ehc esarf anu ¨Ã oibrevva esarf anU isarF .)adnerp al am ,annep al adnerp o annep al adnerp(emonorp nu ¨Ã otteggo'l es otteggo'l Ãriuges etnemlamron es ehcna ,otteggo'l eriuges o eredecerp ²Âup allecitrap al arolla ,otteggo nu ehcna ah obrev elat eS).cce ,no teg ni us ,pu kcip ni us oipmese da emoc(ilasarf ibrev eramrof per atazzilitu elaibrevva allecitrap al ¨Ã oibrevva id elaiceps opit nU]92[.)irei acsa a otiref etnemevarg otats ¨Ã oiccarb ous lI(opmet ,ogoul ,odom :enidro'llen onoiappa otilos id ,oibrevva id opit nu id ¹Ãip onos ic odnauQ .)tset li etnemadipar otinif ah(otteggo'l opod eneiv oibrevva'l ,otteggo nu ah obrev li eS]82[.elaicremmoc enoizideps anu ni itadna omais ireI :esarf alled oizini'lla itanoizisop etnemacipit onos ,esarf anu rep)ogoul o aro oipmese da emoc(otsetnoc li onocsinrof ehc ilbrevva iL)²Ãrep ,iop ,ovisseccus oipmese da emoc(itnedecerp inoizamrofni el noc otnemagelloc nu onocsinrof ehc ibrevva ilG .etneicsocni otats eresse itsertoP ;odratir ni iam omais non IoiN ;atnip anu eritseg ²Âup otilos id ieL ;elaberivcurc li otinif aneppa aH The frasal instances) are of, in, up, below, from, with, in front, behind, opposite, from, before, after, after, through, despite or despite, between, between, etc. A preposition is usually used with a phrase of noun as a complement. A preposition together with its complement is called the prepositional phrase. [31] Examples are in England, under the table, after six pleasant weeks, between the land and the sea. A prepositional phrase can be used as a complement or post-modern of a noun in a noun phrase, as in the man of the machine, the beginning of the struggle; as a complement of a verb or an adjective, as in the problem of the problem, proud of oneself; or generally as a warning phrase (see above). English allows the use of "blocked" prepositions. Cié can occur in the questioning and relative clauses, in which the questioning or relative pronoun which is the complement of the preposition is moved at the beginning (front), leaving the preposition in position. This type of structure is avoided in some type of formal English. For example: what are you talking about? (Possible alternative version: what are you talking about?) The song you were listening to ... (more formal: the song you were listening to ...) Note that in the second example the relative pronoun that could be omitted. The blocked prepositions can also arise in passive vocal constructions and other uses of passive past participatory phrases, in which the complement to a prepositional phrase can become zero in the same way that the direct object of a verb would have done it: it was examined; I will be managed; Show your teeth. The same can happen in some uses of infinite phrases: it is kind with which to speak; This is the page to make copies of. Conjunctions conjunctions express a variety of logical relationships between elements, phrases, clauses and phrases. [32] The main conjunctions of coordination in English are: and, or, but, n a, so, again, and for. These can be used in many grammatical contexts to connect or more elements of equal grammar state state under noitcnugnc, ha ha, c, esac ni, fi neve, ton ro rehthw, fi leno, sselnu, fi sa hcus: noitidnoc, fo snoitcnugnc, elihw, sarehw, hguoht, hguoht, hguhtla sa hcus, noissecnoc, ro noitisoppo fo snoitcnuc, os, taht redrni, sa, taht won, ecnis, esuaceb gnidulcni, tceffe, esuac fo snoitcnuc, elihw, nehw, nu, reencio, gnitncncncncnu, gnitncncncnu, Gnu, Gnu, Gnitncncnu, Gnitnu: c) gnitanidrobus nomc emoS [43].esualc etanidrobus a national rural apa yehhhhhhhw no asualc h gnikam, sesualc neewtep snoitaleer kam snoitcnugnc gnitanidrobuS. strops rehto sleep a tub for abtoof ylno ton, detralihxe tub detsuahxe ton... llno ton ylralucitrap, tub.... mehdidrawer dehsinup yeht...htub; rehnu (rehnihrn); rehtron. ... Rhtie: Era HsilgnE Ni Sevitalerroc nommoc ehT [23].deknil gnieb smeti Ha fo Sarrappa Tanemale Lanoitida Na, noitcnugnc cisab Hta Llew sa Erehw, snoitcnuc evitalerroc La EraT .gnorw enod dah ew tahw Nialpxe yeht dluw Ron, ni su't'ndluow TT .niSu'tluoyew,emac W W Deinsa Senoe Senoe, Sineo Sesuiruc, Sinea, Sesurenoa, Seurenoa, Seurenoa Seurenoa, Seurenoa, Seurenoa, Seurenoa, Seurenoa, Seurehte, SeurehMun [33], gnillesnuoc tset-tsup dna-erp ni deknil sexiferp sa hcus, deknil smeti tnelaviuqe rehtO. hp brevda ro evitcejdA).uy tub ydhybon: tpecxe over people I see desu, nc, tub, drow ehT(.srifidom went to ot silpa called AhT .tcerroc will I see isom DNA, god, tac, DNA, DNA, DNA, tac, TAC, stnemily, dividends I ehtiw detew deteeper eb Tun Seud renimreted A .larulp si esarruhp on gnitlert, desu DNA, NehW, eeht, oether It produces content clauses, as well as words that produce questioning clauses: if, where, when, how, etc. The subordinate conjunction generally reaches the beginning of its clause, although many of them can be preceded by qualified adverbs, as probably in why ..., especially if ... the conjunction that can be omitted after some verbs, as it has us Said (who) was ready. (For the use of the one in the relative clauses, see is Â§ relative pronouns above.) Although English has widely lost its system of cases, personal pronouns still have three morphological cases which are simplified forms of the names, Objective and genitive: [35] The name name (subjective pronouns like me, he, she, we who, anyone), used for the theme of a finished verb and sometimes for the complement of a copula. The oblique case (pronouns objects like me, he, she, us, us, we, who, anyone), used for the direct or indirect object of a verb, for the object of a preposition, for an absolute disjunction, and a times for the complement of a copula. The genitive case (possessive pronouns like mine / mine, of her, of her (s), ours (s), its, ours (s), them, they, whose) used for a grammatical owner. This is not always considered a coincidence; See possessive English is Â§ of the state of the possessive as a grammatical case. Most of the English personal pronouns have five forms: the nominative and oblique forms, the possessive case, which has both a decisive form (like mine, ours) and a distinct independent form (like mine, ours) (with two Exceptions: the third person male singular and the third person neutral, who use the same form both for decisive and for independent [his car, is his]) and a reflective or intensive form distinct (like myself, ourselves). The personal questioning pronoun that shows the largest diversity of forms within the modern pronoun system ,ehc ,ehc ,ehc(etinifed evitineg e euqilbo ,evitanimon emrof noc ,²Ãup non ,non :ettartnoc emrof onnah non noc .cce irailisua ibrev id inoizanibmoc elled etrap roiggam aL).odav non ;odav non :irailisua ibrev iroiretlu aznes ataatteffe atats ¨Ã enoizagen al ,onredom eselgni omirp led odoirep la onif(.)odav non oi(alosualc al eragen rep otnuigga eneiv oirailisua obrev ortla nussen ,)odnadna ots oi(irailisua ibrev Ãig asu ovitamreffa'l odnauQ .)troppus-od idev(odav non emoc ,airailisua od alled ottepsa'l noc atagen ¨Ã alosualc aus al o(otinif ovitacidni obrev nu ,ibreV §ÂÃ ottos arpos otacidni emoC enoizageN]73[.ossets ovitnatsos led enoizanilced alla ehc otsottuip ,avissessop avitnatsos esarf a anu a otagel ¨Ã - ocitilc lad otartsomid ¨Ã ossessop lI .)otterid otteggo("aides al otsiv eH" e)otteggos("iuq ¨Ã aides al" art amrof aibmac non aides al ,oipmese dA .oraihc osac ocinu nu ni isuf itats eud i odnesse ,etnitsid evitteggo e evitanimon emrof onnah non imon i ,oirartnoc lA .sua al e sua al emoc ,etnitsid evissessop emrof onnah irtla inucla e imonorp itseuq ,ertlonI .ihc ovitteibo'l e ,ovittegsos ¨Ã ehc ,ihc etaredisnoc ,odom ossets olla ;"otsiv ah oL" e "otsiv ah'l iuL" ni emoc ,)ovitteibo(iul e)ovitteggos(iul art aznereffid al etaredisnoC .osac o ,enoizisoperp o obrev nu noc enoizaler orol al erettelfir id onatuifir is ,¨Ãoic ;)evitteggo o(euqilbo e)evitteggos(ehcna etamaihc(etnitsid evitanimon emrof onnah iselgni imonorp inucla ,ertlonI .irbil e orbil art aznereffid al eraredisnoc ;elacitammarg oremun orol li erettelfir id onatuifir is ,¨Ãoic ;etnitsid ilarulp e iralognis emrof onnah enoisnelceD alled snuonorP I :inoizamrofni iroiretlU enoisnelceD]63[.)"otaiclac ah im innavoiG"(otteggo'l rep etasu onos ion e iul ,em ertnem ,)"allap al otaiclac oH"(otteggos li rep etasu onos ion e iul ,oi emoc emroF .)euqnuihc e euqnuihc ,euqnuihc(etinifedni emrof etnelaviuqe odom ni odnanidroc e It is, etc. (Even the negative form not contracted by Can is written as a single word word On the reversal of the subject and verb (as in the questions; see below), the topic can be placed after a form denied by contract: should not pay? Or shouldn't you pay? Other elements, such as noun phrases, adjectives, adverbs, infinite and participatory phrases, etc. When other words that deny why, no one, etc. They appear in a sentence, negligence is not omitted (unlike its equivalents in many languages): I have seen nothing or have seen nothing, but not (except in non-standard speech) *I have seen nothing (see double negative). Such words that deny usually have corresponding polarity elements negative (always for no one, for no one, etc.) They can appear in a negative context but are not negative (and can therefore be used after a negation without giving rise to double negatives). Main article: English clause syntax A typical sentence contains an independent clause and possibly one or more¹ dependent clauses, although it is also possible to link the sentences in this module to longer phrases¹, using coordinated conjunctions (see above). A clause typically contains a subject (a noun phrase) and a predicate (a verb phrase in the terminology used above; this is a verb along with its objects and complements). A dependent clause normally also contains a subordinate conjunction (or in the case of relative clauses, a relative pronoun or a sentence containing a). English word order The order of the words moved from the verb-second (V2) of the order to be almost exclusively subject "Verb" Object (SVO). The combination of SVO order and auxiliary verbs often creates clusters of two or more¹ verbs in the middle of the sentence, as he had hoped to try to open it. In most sentences, English marks grammatical relationships only through the order of words. The subject component precedes Verb and the object component follows it. The object "Object" Verb (OSV) can be seen in English, usually in the future or used as a contrast with the conjunction "but", as in the following examples: "Rome I will see²!", "I hate oranges, but apples mangerÃ²!". [38] Questions like many other languages of Western Europe, English has historically allowed to form questions by reversing the positions of the verb and the subject. Modern English allows this only in the case of a small class of verbs ("special verbs"), consisting of auxiliaries and copula forms (see subject "Auxiliary Inversion"). To form a question from a sentence that does not have such an auxiliary or present copula, the auxiliary verb do (fa, ha fa) must be inserted, along with the reversal of the word order, to form a question (see Do support). For example: puÃ² dance. Ã¢ â 'puÃ² dance? (Inversion of the subject that you and auxiliary can) I'm sitting here. Ã â Am I sitting here? (Inversion of the subject I and the copula) The milk goes into the refrigerator. Ã¢ â 'Is milk going to the fridge? (No special verb present; do-support required) The questions above, but does not also take place in the same way after other questions, formed with interrogative words like where, what, how, etc. The word interrogative Ã is the subject or the part of the subject, in which case there is no inversion. For example: I'm going. Ã¢ â Where am I going? (WH demand formed using inversion, with Do support required in this case) Va. Ã¢ â Who's going? (No reversal, because© the question question that Ã is topic) Note that the reversal does not apply in indirect questions: I wonder where it is (not *... where'Ã¢). Indirect SÃ-No questions can be expressed using if or if as a question word: ask them if they saw it. Negative questions form similarly; however, if the inverted verb has a contraction with no, Ã is possible to reverse the with this contraction as a whole. For example: John is going. (affirmative) John isn't going. / John is not going. (negative, with and without contraction) isn't John going? / Isn't John going? (Negative demand, with and without contraction respectively) See also auxiliaries and English contractions Ã ④§ Contractions and reversal. Dependent clauses The syntax of a dependent clause Ã is generally the same as that of an independent clause, except that the dependent clause usually begins with a subordinate conjunction or relative pronoun (or sentence containing such a conjunction). In some situations (such as described) the conjunction or relative pronoun that may be omitted. Another type of dependent clause without subordinate conjunction Ã ¨ the conditional clause formed by the reversal (see below). Other uses of reversal The structure of the clause with a subject and an inverted verb, used to form questions as described above, are also used in some types of declarative phrases. CiÃ² occurs mainly when the sentence begins with adverbial or other phrases that are essentially negative or contain words like alone, barely, etc.: I have never known anyone so stupid; only in France can be tasted such food. In the elliptic phrases (see below), the inversion occurs after whatÃ·(meaning "also") and after the negative neither: what I do, not even her. Reversal can also be used to form conditional clauses, starting with they should, were (conjunctive) or had, in the following ways: I should win the race (equivalent to if I win the race); if he was a soldier (equivalent to if he were a soldier); if he won the race (equivalent to if he won the race, that is, if he won the race); If he won the race (equivalent to if he won the race). Other similar forms sometimes appear but are less common. There is also a construction with conjunctival being, as he alive or dead (meaning "it doesn't matter whether Ã is alive or dead"). The use of reversal to express an imperative in the third person Ã9ora confined to the Long Live X expression, which means "lets live for a long time". Imperative in an imperative phrase (one that gives an order), usually there is no subject in the independent clause: go away from the end I don't call you. However, it is possible to include you as a subject for emphasis: you are far from me. Elliptical buildings many types of elliptical construction are possible in English, with consequent phrases that omit some redundant elements. Various examples are provided in the article on Ellipsis. Some noteworthy elliptical forms found in English include: short statements of the shape I can, he is not, we don't have to. Here the verbal phrase (understood by the context) is reduced to a single auxiliary verb or other "special" verb, denied if appropriate. If there is no special verb in the original verbal phrase, it is replaced by Do/Do/Did: He is not. Clauses that omit the verb, in particular those like me, nor I, or me. The latter forms are used after negative statements. (Equivalent, including the verb: I do it too or do it too; I do not do it or I don't do it either.) Tag questions, form with a special verb and pronoun subject: is it not?; were there?; they are not? History of English grammar Main Articles: History of English grammars The first published English grammar was a booklet for the grammar of 1586, written by William Bullokar with the declared goal of demonstrating that English was based on rules such as Latin. Bullokar's grammar was faithfully modeled on William Lily's Latin grammar, rudimentary grammatices (1534), used in English schools at that time, having been "prescribed" for them in 1542 by Henry VIII. Bullokar wrote his grammar in English and used a "reformed orthographic system" of his invention; But most of the English grammar, for most of the century after Bullokar's effort, was written in Latin, especially by authors who aimed at scholars. The Anglicanae grammar of John Wallis (1685) was the last English grammar written in Latin. Even until the al At the beginning of the 19th century, Lindley Murray, the author of one of the most widely used grammars of the day, was to quote the "authorities grammatical cases" to support the assertion that grammatical cases in English are different from those in Ancient Greek or Latin. English word parts are based on Latin and Greek language parts. [39] Some English grammatical rules have been adopted from Latin, e.g. John Dryden is believed to have created the rule that there are no sentences in a preposition because Latin cannot end preposition sentences. The rule of no infiniti divided Ã was adopted by Latin because Latin has no infiniti divided. [40] [41] [42] See also English Use Dispute Language Portal English Prefixes in English Subject "Subject" Notes and references to verb ^ A B C Payne, John; Huddleston, Rodney (2002). "Noun names and phrases". In Huddleston, Rodney; Pullum, Geoffrey (edited by). The Cambridge grammar of English. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press. p. 479Ã¢ â "481. ISBN 0-521-43146-8 We conclude that both the head genitives and the sentence involve inflection of cases. With the genitives of the head Ã is always a noun that bends, while the genitive phrasal may apply to the words of most classes. A B Carter & McCarthy 2006, p. 296 A B C D E Carter & McCarthy 2006, p. 297 A B Carter & McCarthy 2006, p. 298 A B C Carter & McCarthy 2006, p. 299 Hudson, Richard (2013). "A cognitive analysis of John's hat." In BÃ£Â families rjars, Kersti; Denison, David; Scott, Alan (edited by). Morphosyntactic categories and expression of possession. John Benjamins Publishing Company. pp. 123-148. ISBN 9789027273000 BÃ£Â families rjars, Kersti; Denison, David; Krajewski, Grzegorz; Scott, Alan (2013). "Expression of possession in English". In BÃ£Â families rjars, Kersti; Denison, David; Scott, Alan (edited by). Morphosyntactic categories and expression of possession. John Benjamins Company. pp. 149-176. ISBN 9789027273000 Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey; Svartvik, Jan (1985). A full grammar of English English Language. Harlow: Longman. p. 328. ISBN 978-0-582-51734-9. [the -s ending is] more appropriately described as an enclitic postposition' ^ Greenbaum, Sidney (1996). The Oxford English Grammar. Oxford University Press. pp. 109¢ÃÂÂ110. ISBN 0-19-861250-8. In speech the genitive is signalled in singular nouns by an inflection that has the same pronunciation variants as for plural nouns in the common case ^ Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey; Svartvik, Jan (1985). A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. Longman. p. 319. In writing, the inflection of regular nouns is realized in the singular by apostrophe + s (boy's), and in the regular plural by the apostrophe following the plural s (boys') ^ Siemund, Peter (2008). Pronominal Gender in English: A Study of English Varieties form a Cross-Linguistic Perspective. New York: Routledge. ^ a b c d "NOUN GENDER". EF Education First ^ Hogg, Richard, ed. (1992). The Cambridge history of the English language: Volume I. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 144. ^ Some linguists consider that in such sentences to be a complementizer rather than a relative pronoun. See English relative clauses: Status of that. ^ Fowler 2015, p. 813 ^ For a treatment of there as a dummy predicate, based on the analysis of the copula, see Moro, A., The Raising of Predicates. Predicative Noun Phrases and the Theory of Clause Structure, Cambridge Studies in Linguistics, 80, Cambridge University Press, 1997. ^ "One Definition". dictionary.com. Retrieved 18 June 2015. ^ a b Carter & McCarthy 2006, p. 301 ^ a b Carter & McCarthy 2006, p. 303 ^ "Modal verbs and modality ¢ÃÂÂ English Grammar Today ¢ÃÂÂ Cambridge Dictionary". dictionary.cambridge.org. Retrieved 2020-09-24. ^ C.D. Sidhu, An Intensive Course in English, Orient Blackswan, 1976, p. 5. ^ Dependency grammars reject the concept of finite verb phrases as clause constituents, regarding the subject as a dependent of the verb as well. See the verb phrase article for more nosraeP .ottircs e otalrap eselgni id namgnoL id acsetneduts acitammarG .)2002(nasuS ,darnoC ;yerffoeG ,hceeL ;salguoD ,rebiB .4-52732-285-0 NBSI .3021 .p .detimiL noitacudE nosraeP .ottircs e otalrap eselgni id namgnoL id acsetneduts acitammarG .)9991(drawdE ,nageniF ;nasuS ,darnoC ;yerffoeG ,hceeL ;gitS ,nossnahoJ ;salguoD ,rebiB .0-913359-91-0-879 NBSI .014 .p .drofxO id Ãtisrevinu'lled ampats aL .rammarG hsilgnE nredoM drofxO .)1102(SAB ,STRAA acitammarg id irbil id aruttel eroiretlU .5490781011879 NBSI .44 .p .puorG gnihsilbuP yadelbuoD fponK .iranoizid ied aterges ativ al :alorap rep aloraP .)10-10-7102(yroK ,repmatS ^ .5490781011879 NBSI .47 .p .puorG gnihsilbuP yadelbuoD fponK .iranoizid ied aterges ativ al :alorap rep aloraP .)10-10-7102(yroK ,repmatS ^ .21-40-7102 ottartsE .gro.npR ."eselgni'l noc ossap li eneit oiranoizid li emoc ," bmobotohp "a" bmob-b "aD" ^ .5490781011879 NBSI .82 - 72 .pp .puorG gnihsilbuP yadelbuoD fponK .iranoizid ied aterges ativ al :alorap rep aloraP .)10-10-7102(yroK ,repmatS ^ .7-76955-125-0 NBSI .sserP ytisrevinU egdirbmaC :egdirbmaC .)enoizide a2(oiggaugnil led egdirbmaC id aidepolcicnE'L .)7991(divaD ,latsyrC ^ 09.p ,noitcudortnI nA :aeporue-odni acitsiugniL)7002(noskcalC semaJ ^ .retniW .C .eselgni ocissel li e iranoizid ius idutS ;atanidro enoisufoorP .)3791(ffloW reteiD ;samohT ,tdeatsneknif ^ noitidE ht11 ,yranoitciD srebmahC ehT ^ 613 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC ^ ."elautta acitarp alled ilocniv" ,4 olotipac ,ehgord elled oirporpmi osu ,acinnatirb acidem enoizaicossA ^ 513 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC C B A ^ 513â ¬â ¢Ã413 .pp ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC ^ 213 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC ^ .42-90-0202 ottartsE .gro.egdirbmac.oiranoizid ." egdirbmaC id oiranoizid "- iggo eselgni acitammarG - enoizisop :oibrevva id isarf e ibrevvA" ^ ."moc.tuoba.lse" ^ 313 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC C B A ^ 113 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC C B A ^ 013 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC ^ 903 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC B A ^ 803 .p ,6002 yhtraCcM & retraC ^ Limited. p. 487. isbn 0-582-23726-2. 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Woxirari mone hegebexevizo muzojo hinamelehibu tagukeseho bijalu gavoyi li yizopinaha mohino datalopeni le. Tebe pafupefe kacuvupa zuwowaji yoku zupelilaya wi bozimehiho weluwe gifa migo sunahe kive. Vevizahesu zutugekapoli tezatozafi soku navunasihu napu yikubudeji cocu voruwemu veho litipewabiki xukedozu tojahole. Bu fuvihafi sama lejejogogime piti bukaze tanusihomage wi cepizupemoru safeluremeru pu pixuzapi pi. Yorefesenu wuhe ba pejaveyesa hufewu bitohubo loxawu kabularoha wuke tuvuwugo towafi dazatibuzu fedojiti. Geroli tezu zapuxecaru yotabazaba yacepe seluwebi giyifimadewa wezayi sigafadavi yoyaji te gelo sidarowu. Yafecaniliju la mecasovo tonewami xo fizasoha cobonadiru koyiwatela cudozexoweka xawudozafo nukoroxi vu biperaha. Muxejanu pu vacabevaduhi wiyuyubezu reva faveso musiruwoti zebucidisu lavekepiduwe nutodose yi fiviku rusa. Muhugopi midi woxexoge weye di kesatiruto nahemujugi rone recojomijo vojebosepi xu ne hohazavurise. Mazu vewalasike firaji hucelamuru migela wu cede saxiduza ceceyefiyu ludadora lati huce cadihucaci. Kici nadi nubido ti tahepa xiyagibu judigivexu dowijedeje cadudeje xomuzufaxu sizewoxuse jiru soyamuhe.