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MODULE-7

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di'pɑ:tmən tən 'iŋglɪʃ
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**SYLLABUS
MA ENGLISH (SEM-II)
PAPER-IX
ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND WRITING (GND UNIVERSITY, ASR)**

- **SECTION-A**

Words and Morphemes, Morphemes and affixes, Morphophonemic changes, Free and bound morphemes, Word formation processes in English.

- **SECTION-B**

Parts of speech, Form and Function; Verb and Verb phrase: Verbal forms, **regular and irregular verbs**, Auxiliaries: Tense and aspects; Noun and Noun Phrase, Determiners and sequence of determiners, Reference; Adjective: Attributive and predicative; Comparison and intensification; Adverb and adverbials, Place relation, time relation; Adjunct, Disjunct and Conjunct; Preposition and prepositional phrase; The Simple sentence: basic sentence patterns; concord.

- **SECTION-C**

Co-ordination; conjunctions; The complex sentence; subordination; Finite and non-finite clauses; Relative clauses; Apposition; restrictive and non-restrictive clauses, Adverbial clauses and its types; Complement clauses and the complex noun phrases; Cohesion in text; Sentence / clause connectors, ellipsis, substitution, discourse reference

- **SECTION-D**

Applied Grammar and Composition

Basic Sentence Faults (Section 6-14); Effective Sentences (Section 33-36); The Whole Composition (Section 31); Effective Paragraphs (Section 32)

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

INTRODUCTION

- Lexical verbs (main verbs) fall under two categories – regular (such as ‘play’) and irregular (such as ‘go’). In all of them, the ‘-s/-es’ form and ‘-ing’ participle are very much predictable from the base form. They differ in that ‘-ed₁’ and ‘-ed₂’ forms cannot be predicted from the base.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

- Regular verbs are called so because most of the verbs in English take identical '-ed₁' and '-ed₂' forms and there are relatively very few (some few hundred only) irregular verbs which do not take identical '-ed₁' and '-ed₂'. This means that regular verbs appear most regularly and frequently as against irregular verbs whose appearance and regularity in the English language is very less.

- One most important thing to be noted here is that any entry of new verbs in the language falls under regular verbs, which means that all new verbs that are coined (e.g. 'xerox', 'sms', etc) or borrowed from other languages (e.g. 'gherao', etc) are regular verbs. On the other hand, the list of irregular verbs is fixed, which means that there is no new entry to the English irregular verbs.

The '-s/-es' and '-ing' forms of all verbs

- The '-s/-es' and '-ing' forms are almost invariably predictable from the base of both regular and irregular forms. The '-ing' inflection is merely added to the base:

walk	~	walking
Sleep	~	sleeping

The spelling and pronunciation rules of ‘-s/-es’ form of all verbs

- The third person-singular-present form has two spellings, ‘-s’ and ‘-es’, and three spoken realizations: /-s/, /-z/, /-ɪz/. When any verb ends with any one of the vowel letters or six sibilants (i.e. the sounds /tʃ, dʒ, s, z, ʃ, ʒ/), we put ‘-es’ and in other cases ‘-s’ only:

play ~ plays [The verb ‘play’ does not end with a vowel letter.]

go ~ goes [The verb ‘go’ ends with a vowel letter.]

wish ~ wishes [The verb ‘wish’ ends with one of the sibilants, /ʃ/.]

As for the spoken realization of '-s/-es' form of the verb is concerned, it has three pronunciations: /-s/, /-z/, /-ɪz/.

- 1) If a verb ends in a voiceless sound other than any one of the three voiceless sibilants /tʃ, s, ʃ/, the '-s/-es' inflection at the end of that verb is realized as /-s/:

cut - /kʌt/

cuts - /kʌts/

talk - /tɔ:k/

talks - /tɔ:ks/

laugh - /lɑ:f/

laughs - /lɑ:fs/

2) If a verb ends in a voiced sound other than any one of the three voiced sibilants /dʒ, z, ʒ/, the '-s/-es' inflection at the end of that verb is realized as /-z/:

rub - /rʌb/

rubs - /rʌbz/

buy - /baɪ/

buys - /baɪz/

climb - /klaɪm/

climbs - /klaɪmz/

3) If a verb ends in any one of the six sibilant sounds /tʃ, dʒ, s, z, ʃ, ʒ/, the 'es' inflection at the end of that verb is realized as /-ɪz/:

touch - /tʌtʃ/

touches - /'tʌtʃɪz/

lose - /luːz/

loses - /'luːzɪz/

wash - /wɒʃ/

washes - /'wɒʃɪz/

The spelling and pronunciation rules of '-ing' form of all verbs

The pronunciation of '-ing' inflection is invariably /-ɪŋ/. However, there are some spelling rules which need to be followed:

- Doubling of the last consonant when the verb ends in CVC construction:

swim	~	swimming
run	~	running
permit	~	permitting

- Exceptions: - No doubling when the last syllable is unstressed:

answer	~	' <u>ans</u> wering
enter	~	' <u>en</u> tering

The rules regarding ‘-ed₁’ and ‘-ed₂’ inflections of regular verbs

- The past (V-ed₁) and past participle (V-ed₂) of regular verbs have three spoken realizations: /-t/, /-d/, or /-ɪd/. This rule applies only in the case of regular verbs:

- 1) If a verb ends in a voiceless sound other than /-t/, the past or past participle inflection is realized as /-t/:

hope - /həʊp/

hoped - /həʊpt/

stop - /stɒp/

stopped - /stɒpt/

talk - /tɔ:k/

talked - /tɔ:kt/

reach - /ri:tʃ/

reached - /ri:tʃt/

kick - /kɪk/

kicked - /kɪkt/

2) If a verb ends in a voiced sound other than /-d/, the past or past participle inflection is realized as /-d/:

hug - /hʌg/

hugged - /hʌgd/

play - /pleɪ/

played - /pleɪd/

cry - /kraɪ/

cried - /kraɪd/

sin - /sɪn/

sinned - /sɪnd/

3) If a verb ends in /-t/ or /-d/, the past or past participle inflection is realized as /-ɪd/:

part - /pɑ:t/

parted - /'pɑ:tɪd/

want - /wɒnt/

wanted - /'wɒntɪd/

decide - /dɪ'saɪd/

decided - /dɪ'saɪdɪd/

guide - /gaɪd/

guided - /'gaɪdɪd/

The rules regarding ‘-ed₁’ and ‘-ed₂’ inflections of irregular verbs

- Irregular lexical verbs do not have a /-t/ or /-d/ inflection, because they have typical variation in their base vowel:

find	~	found	~	found
write	~	wrote	~	written
go	~	went	~	gone

SPELLING RULES :

Treatment of '-y' in spelling

- 1) In the bases or roots ending in a Consonant + '-y', the following changes occur before inflections that do not begin with 'i':

carry ~ carries

carry ~ carried

but carry ~ carrying

2) The past of the following two verbs has a change from 'y' to 'i' also after a vowel:

lay - /leɪ/

laid - /leɪd/

pay - /peɪ/

paid - /peɪd/

- 'say ~ said' has the same change of spelling but, in addition, a change of vowel sound:

say - /seɪ/

said - /sed/

Treatment of '-ie' in spelling

- In bases or roots ending in '-ie', the '-ie' is replaced by 'y' before the '-ing' inflection:

die	~	dying
lie	~	lying

Deletion of ‘-e’

- Final ‘-e’ is regularly dropped before the ‘-ing’ and ‘-ed’ inflections:

shave	~	shaving	~	shaved
move	~	moving	~	moved

- Verbs with bases ending in ‘-ee’, ‘-ye’, etc are exceptions to this rule in that they do not drop the ‘-e’ before ‘-ing’; but they do drop it before ‘-ed’:

agree	~	agreeing	~	agreed
dye	~	dyeing	~	dyed

FORMS OF REGULAR LEXICAL VERBS

- Regular lexical verbs have four morphological form: (i) base form, (ii) '-s/-es' form, (iii) '-ing' form, (iv) '-ed' form. The following chart shows it clearly:

	Base	-ing Participle	-s/-es Form	past/-ed participle
	V	V (-ing)	V (-s/-es)	V (-ed)
1.	call	calling	calls	called
2.	like	liking	likes	liked
3.	try	trying	tries	tried

- Regular verbs are called such because if we know their base form (i.e. the dictionary entry form), we can predict their three other forms ('-s/-es', '-ing', and '-ed') by rule. The vast majority of English verbs are regular. As has been discussed earlier, all new words that are coined or borrowed from other languages adopt the regular pattern.

FORMS OF IRREGULAR LEXICAL VERBS

- Irregular verbs have a varying number of distinct forms. Since the '-s/-es' forms are predictable for regular and irregular verbs alike, the only forms that need to be listed for irregular verbs are the base (V), the past (V-ed₁), and the past participle (V-ed₂). Most irregular verbs, like regular verbs, have only one common form for the past and the past participle, but there is considerable variation in this respect, as the following table shows:

		Base	V-ed ₁	V-ed ₂
1.	All different	go	went	gone
2.	All alike	cut	cut	cut
3.	V-ed ₁ = V-ed ₂	meet	met	met
4.	V = V-ed ₂	come	came	come
5.	V = V-ed ₁	beat	beat	beaten

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