

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 1

## VP

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- Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990: pp. 24-34
  - Blaganje and Konte, 1998: pp. 198-206
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# Verb

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## □ Can be:

- A word class - [besedna vrsta]
  - A sentence element - [stavčni člen]  
(Blaganje and Konte: *predicator*)
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# VP: simple v. complex

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- He works here.
  - He is working today.
  - He could be working.
  - He could have been working.
  - He works out regularly.
  - He should have been working out regularly.
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# Simple VP

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VP

I

H

is

VP

I

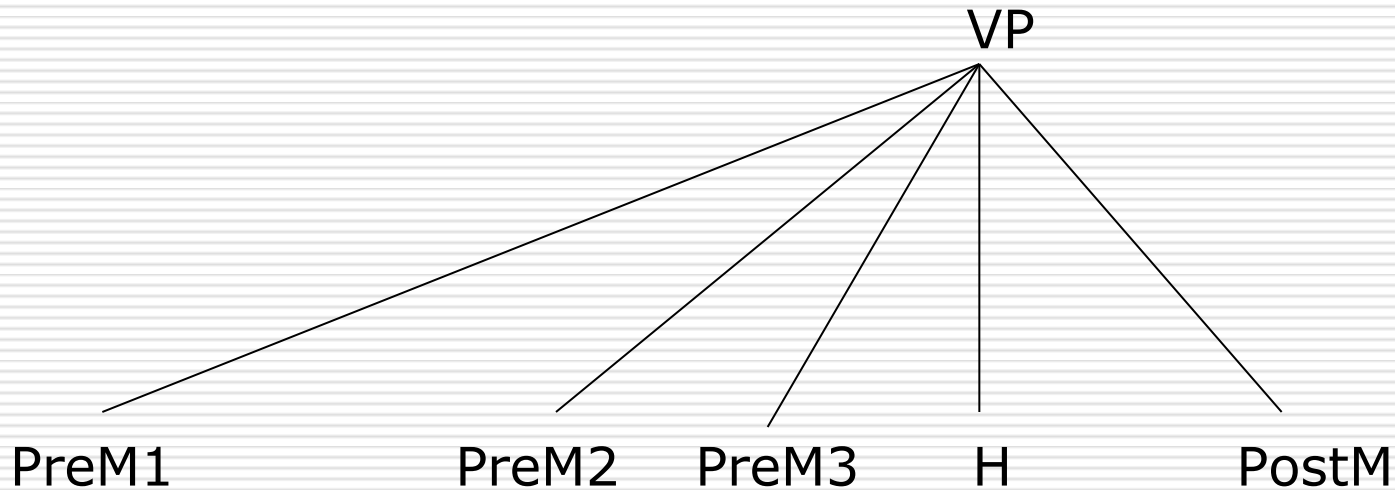
H

works

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# Complex VP

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should            have    been    working    out

\*PreM: modal, auxiliary verbs ...

\* PostM: articles, preposition ...

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# Types of verbs

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- **Full / lexical**: carry the lexical meaning (work, sleep, know,...) and are **open class** – you can invent new ones.
  - **Auxiliary**: – **closed classes**
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# Types of verbs

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## □ **Auxiliary: – closed classes**

- **Primary** auxiliaries: to form tenses and can also be full lexical verbs (in meaning: I have a dog.). 3:

- **BE**
- **DO**
- **HAVE**

- **Modal** auxiliaries:

- Can
  - Could
  - May
  - would
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# The VP: types of verbs according to their function

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## □ **MAIN** VERB:

- **only** verb in a VP or
- **last** verb in a VP (lexical / primary)

## □ **AUXILIARY** VERB:

- **preceeding** the main verb (modal / primary)
  - \* **operator**: first auxiliary verb which changes (ko menjaš oblike v niklano, tdilno, vprašalno ...), others behind it stay the same (*We should work out.*)
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# Discontinuous VPs - can be broken in 2 parts

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You don't like music.

NP	VP	NP
You	<u>don't like</u>	music.
S	P	DO

Do you like music?

VP-	NP	-VP	NP
<u>Do</u>	you	<u>like</u>	music.
P-	S	-P	DO

—————> A verb is broken in 2 parts

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# PostM in VPs

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- **Phrasal** verbs
  - **Prepositional** verbs
  - **Phrasal prepositional** verbs
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# Phrasal verbs

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- **Phrasal** verbs: if the verb is followed by adverbial particles.

*You should look up this word.*

*You should look it up.*

*(we can change "this word" with "it", only the **word order becomes different**).*

- Only ones that can be **INTRANSITIVE**: there is no object / noun following.

*Sit down.*

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# Prepositional verbs

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- **Prepositional** verbs: if the verb is followed by prepositions.

You should look after the children.

~~\*You should look them after. (it is wrong)~~

You should look after them. (the **word order must stay the same** – this is the difference between phrasal and prepositional verbs).

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# Phrasal prepositional verbs

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- **Phrasal prepositional** verbs:  
combination of both

*I can't put up with this any longer.*

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# Spelling changes; Irregular verbs

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- Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990: pp. 25-34

# Finite v. nonfinite

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## □ **Finite** verbal form:

- Limited / finite by a subject (S)
- reflects all the categories of a verb (tense, mood, aspect,...)
- [osebna glagolska oblika]

## □ **Nonfinite** verbal form:

- Not limited by a subject
  - Does not reflect all the grammatical categories of a verb
  - [neosebna glagolska oblika]
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# Finite v. nonfinite

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- in a finite VP **only the first verb is finite!** (stays always the same: *She, he, it is working.*)
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# Verb forms and their functions: the base form - verbs without any endings

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## □ **FINITE**

- **Present (simple) tense** in all persons and numbers except 3rd person sg.:

*They live here.*

- **Imperative:** Go.

- **Present subjunctive** (all persons and numbers)

*They suggested that she go.*

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# Verb forms and their functions: the base form - verbs without any endings

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## □ **NONFINITE**

### ■ The **bare infinitive**:

*He could see the house.*

*Help me move my things.*

### ■ The **to-infinitive**:

*I'd like to try that.*

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# Verb forms and their functions: the -s form

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## □ FINITE

**Present (simple) tense** in the 3rd person  
sg.:

He lives here.

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# Verb forms and their functions: the -ing form (participle/gerund)

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## □ **NONFINTE**

### □ **Present participle**

*Working late, he was able to finish.*

### □ **Gerund**

*Learning a language requires discipline.*

### □ **Progressive aspect**

*He has been living here since 1990.*

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# Verb forms and their functions: the past tense form

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## □ FINITE

### Past (simple) tense:

*He worked here for a while.*

*She saw everything.*

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# Verb forms and their functions: the -ed form (past participle)

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## □ **NONFINITE**

### ■ **Past participle**

*Left alone, he felt sorry for himself.*

### ■ **Perfect aspect**

*He will have read the paper by now.*

*I have lived here for some time.*

### ■ **Passive voice**

*America was discovered by Columbus.*

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