

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 1

## VP; MOOD

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- Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990: pp. 34-44
  - Blaganje and Konte, 1998: pp. 198-217; 213-217
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# Types of verbs

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- **Full / lexical**: carry te lexical meaning (work, sleep, know,...) and are **open class** – you can inven nwe 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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# Operator

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□ **First** verb in a finite VP

□ **Auxiliary** verb: samo prvi se spreminja, ko menjaš iz trdilne v nikalno, vprašalno in ostale oblike, vsi ostali glagoli za njim ostajajo nespremenjeni.

*We should buy that. We shouldn`t buy that. Should we buy that?*

□ Main verbs:

■ **BE**

■ **HAVE** in(BrE)

□ Negation:

*We shouldn`t buy that*

□ Interrogative form (S-Operator inversion):

*Should we buy that?*

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# Operator

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- **S-Operator inversion** in sentences with introductory negatives:

*Never was that possible!*

- **Ellipsis:**

*Will you try again? Yes **I will**.*

- **Dummy/empty** operator: **DO**

- Enclitic particle: n't (*don` t, won`t ...*)

- Contracted forms: 'm, 's, 're, 'll
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# Modal auxiliaries - [modalni pomožni glagoli]

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- ❑ Followed by the **bare infinitive**
- ❑ ~~No nonfinite~~ forms (- ing forms)
- ❑ ~~No -s inflection~~ (3rd p. sg. pr. tense)
- ❑ Past tense forms can have a present/future meaning

He could be here *tomorrow*.

I might know the answer to your question.

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# Primary auxiliaries: **BE**

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- **Aspect** auxiliary (to express continuous forms)

*We are working. v. We work.*

- **Voice** auxiliary (to express passive)

*The letter was written. v. I wrote it.*

- Can also be a **main verb (copula)**

*He is a student.*

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# Primary auxiliaries: **HAVE**

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- **Aspect** auxiliary (to form perfect)

*He has written a letter.*

- Can also be a **main verb**  
(**transitive**)

*He has a car.*

- The negative and interrogative form  
(BrE)

*Have you a car? He hasn't a car.*

*Have you got a car? He hasn't got a car.*

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# Primary auxiliaries: **DO**

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- **Tense** auxiliary (to form present, past)

*Do you work here? Did you work here?*

*He doesn't like music.*

- **Emphasis** : do is used to emphasize
- Can also be a **main verb**  
(**transitive**)

*Do your homework.*

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# Mood - [glagolski naklon]

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- Indicates the factual, nonfactual, counterfactual status of the predication
  - Indicates in what **relation to reality** the speaker places the action expressed by the verb
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# Types of mood in English

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- **Indicative** (unmarked) - [povedni naklon]

It *is raining*. I *know* the answer.

- **Imperative**: to express commands and other directive speech acts - [velelni naklon]

*Be* attentive. *Don't worry*. *Open* the door.

- **Subjunctive**: to express a wish or a recommendation - [pogojni naklon]
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# The subjunctive - [pogojni naklon]

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Only 2 forms:

- The **present** subjunctive (but it doesn't refer to the present, that is just a name)
- The **past** subjunctive (but it doesn't refer to the past, that is just a name)

The distinction: the mood, not the tense  
=>terminology is misleading

- \* In subjunctive forms we can judge  
**TRUE** or **FALSE** (tako jih prepoznamo)
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# The present subjunctive: FORM

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- **Base form** of the verb in **all persons**:

*I call*

*we call*

*you call*

*you call*

*he call*

*they call*

*she call*

*it call*

- Verb **BE**: **be** in all persons (I be, you be, he be, she be, it be, we be, they be)
  - All **other verbs**: in present subjunctive are in **3rd person sg. form** (we recognise it, because there is no -s); passive voice
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# The present subjunctive: USE

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## THE **MANDATIVE** SUBJUNCTIVE:

- **that (object) clauses**
- after an expression of **demand, recommendation, wish, suggestion** or **proposal**

Moscow demanded that Lithuania **freeze** its declaration of independence.

It is imperative that he **be** released.

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# The present subjunctive: USE

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- alternative: **PUTATIVE SHOULD**
  - you can use should instead of mandative subjunctive

Moscow demanded that Lithuania should freeze its declaration of independence.

It is imperative that he should be released.

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# The **present** subjunctive: USE

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**THE FORMULAIC SUBJUNCTIVE** (formula  
= words that can go together, set phrases ... )

□ In a limited number of **set expressions**:

*Long live the Queen!*

*So be it. (It is so. – it`s not the same)*

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# The **past** subjunctive: FORM

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- Only one surviving form: **WERE** (be)
- Only 1st & 3rd person singular

*I were*

*we were*

*you were*

*you were*

*he were*

*they were*

*she were*

*it were*

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# The **past** subjunctive: USE

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## **HYPOTHETICAL MEANING:**

□ **Conditional** clauses:

*If I **were** you, I would not do that.*

□ **Concessive** clauses (as though, as if)

*He speaks **as if** he **were** afraid.*

□ **Subordinate** clauses following **I wish** and **suppose:**

*I wish it **were** true.*

*Suppose this **were** true.*

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