

LINGUA INGLESE PARI A LIVELLO B2

Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Architettura

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Lesson 3

English morphology. Verbs
 English syntax, word order: multiple adjectives; collective nouns, if constructions, part I

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Any language on earth:

- Phonetics (sound) house [h][a][u][z]
- Morphology (word, roots) lived < live + ed</p>

Grammar

- Syntax (word order in sentences):
 The wolf killed the hunter / The hunter killed the wolf
- Semantics (meaning, sense):
 bank (of the river, clouds, switches, money, etc.)
- Pragmatics (use):
- thanks / any time, my pleasure

Morphology

In linguistics, morphology studies words: their structure, their parts.

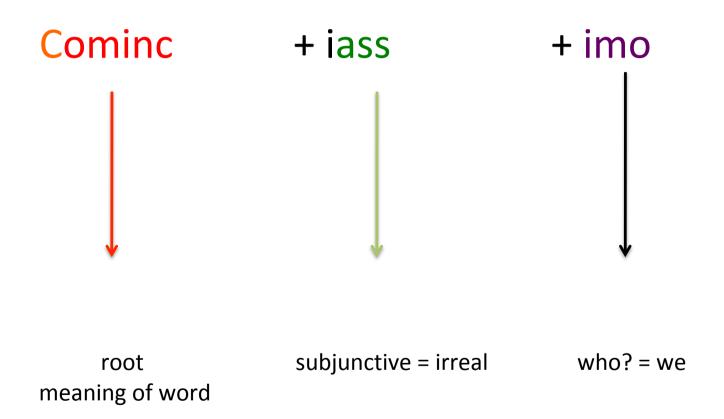
The following verb form in Italian:

Cominciassimo

Can be roughly analysed as:

Cominci + ass + imo

"Dissecting" the word



Italian verb and its complex morphology (1)

Indicativo

Verbi Italiani

verbo transitivo (ausiliare avere) e intransitivo (ausiliare essere) della I coniugazione coniugato nella forma attivo con gli ausiliari essere e avere

conlugato nella forma attivo con gli ausiliari essere e avere	
	INDICATIVO
PRESENTE	PASSATO PROSSIMO
io comincio	io sono cominciato/a
tu cominci	tu sei cominciato/a
lui/lei comincia	lui/lei è cominciato/a
noi cominciamo	noi siamo cominciati/e
voi cominciate	voi siete cominciati/e
loro cominciano	loro sono cominciati/e
IMPERFETTO	TRAPASSATO PROSSIMO
io cominciavo	io ero cominciato/a
tu cominciavi	tu eri cominciato/a
lui/lei cominciava	lui/lei era cominciato/a
noi cominciavamo	noi eravamo cominciati/e
voi cominciavate	voi eravate cominciati/e
loro cominciavano	loro erano cominciati/e
PASSATO REMOTO	TRAPASSATO REMOTO
io cominciai	io fui cominciato/a
tu cominciasti	tu fosti cominciato/a
lui/lei cominciò	lui/lei fu cominciato/a
noi cominciammo	noi fummo cominciati/e
voi cominciaste	voi foste cominciati/e
loro cominciarono	loro furono cominciati/e
FUTURO SEMPLICE	FUTURO ANTERIORE
io comincerò	io sarò cominciato/a
tu comincerai	tu sarai cominciato/a
lui/lei comincerà	lui/lei sarà cominciato/a
noi cominceremo	noi saremo cominciati/e
voi comincerete	voi sarete cominciati/e
loro cominceranno	loro saranno cominciati/e

Italian verb and its complex morphology (2)

Congiuntivo

	CONGIUNTIVO
PRESENTE	PASSATO
che io cominci	che io sia cominciato/a
he tu cominci	che tu sia cominciato/a
che lui/lei cominci	che lui/lei sia cominciato/a
che noi cominciamo	che noi siamo cominciati/e
che voi cominciate	che voi siate cominciati/e
che loro comincino	che loro siano cominciati/e
IMPERFETTO	TRAPASSATO
che io cominciassi	che io fossi cominciato/a
che tu cominciassi	che tu fossi cominciato/a
che lui/lei cominciasse	che lui/lei fosse cominciato/a
che noi cominciassimo	che noi fossimo cominciati/e
che voi cominciaste	che voi foste cominciati/e
che loro cominciassero	che loro fossero cominciati/e
	CONDIZIONALE
Presente	Passato
o comincerei	io sarei cominciato/a
u cominceresti	tu saresti cominciato/a
ui/lei comincerebbe	lui/lei sarebbe cominciato/a
noi cominceremmo	noi saremmo cominciati/e
voi comincereste	voi sareste cominciati/e
oro comincerebbero	loro sarebbero cominciati/e
IMPERATIVO	INFINITO
PRESENTE	Presente: cominciare
_	Passato: avere cominciato/a/i/e
comincia	PARTICIPIO
cominci	Presente: cominciante
cominciamo	Passato: cominciato/a/i/e
	GERUNDIO
cominciate	Presente: cominciando
comincino Lou	Passato: avendo cominciato/a/i/e

Se cominciassimo a studiare alle otto di sera, alle dieci avremmo già finito.

If we start__ to study at eight in the evening, we ____ finish ___ by ten.

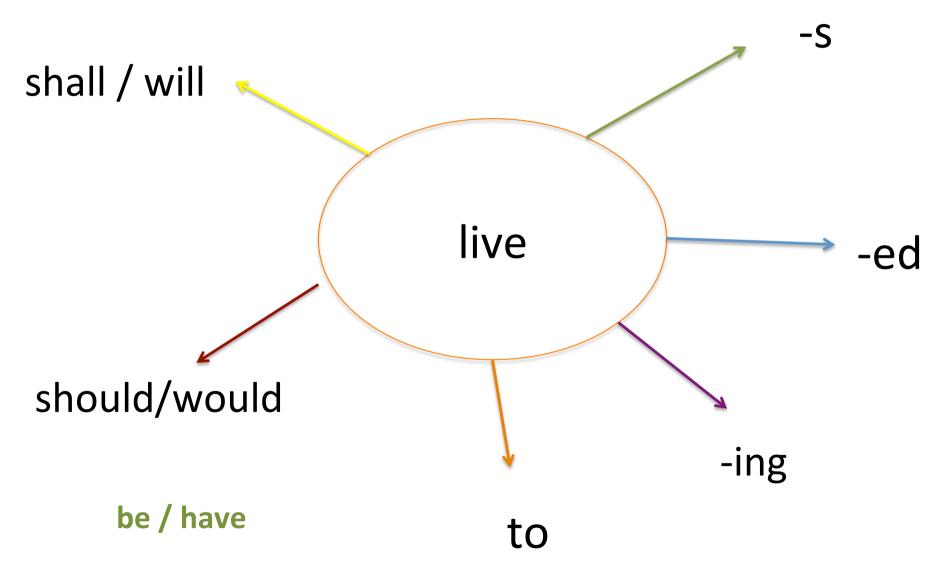
-ed to would be -ed

Se cominciamo a studiare alle otto di sera, alle dieci avremo già finito.

If we start study___ at eight in the evening, we will have finish__ by ten.

-ing will have -ed

English verb has a less complicated morphology



Many nouns function as verbs by adding "to"

to run

to go for a run

to chat

to have a chat

salt

to salt

pepper

to pepper

water to water

text

to text

dental floss

to dental floss

shoehorn

to shoehorn

spoon

to spoon (1)

to spoon (2)

noun/verbs

- dental floss
- to dental floss



- to water
- spoon
- to spoon (1)
- to spoon (2)

















to shoehorn





to spoon fat off a broth

Adjectives in English (1)

Adjectives behave differently in English and Italian.

In English:

- They usually go before the noun.
- •A noun can be preceded by multiple adjectives.

In order to speak, understand and write adjectives correctly we must remember **the order** in which they are placed inside the sentence.

Adjectives in English (2)

Some adjectives can be identified by their endings. Typical adjective endings include:



- -able/-ible understandable, capable, readable, incredible
- 2. -al mathematical, functional, influential, chemical
- -ful beautiful, bashful, helpful, harmful
- 4. -ic artistic, manic, rustic, terrific
- 5. -ive submissive, intuitive, inventive, attractive
- -less sleeveless, hopeless, groundless, restless
- -ous gorgeous, dangerous, adventurous, fabulous

-able

dodoableeateatabledrinkdrinkablestopstoppablebearbearableacceptacceptable

-less

fearless fear tooth toothless hairless hair penniless penny careless care fingerless finger priceless price useless use

Order of multiple adjectives

Quantity: 2, 100, etc.

General opinion: good, beautiful, stunning, etc.

Size: small, tall, big, etc.

Age: ten-year-old, prehistoric, etc.

Shape: oval, round, square, etc.

Colour: white, green, red, etc.

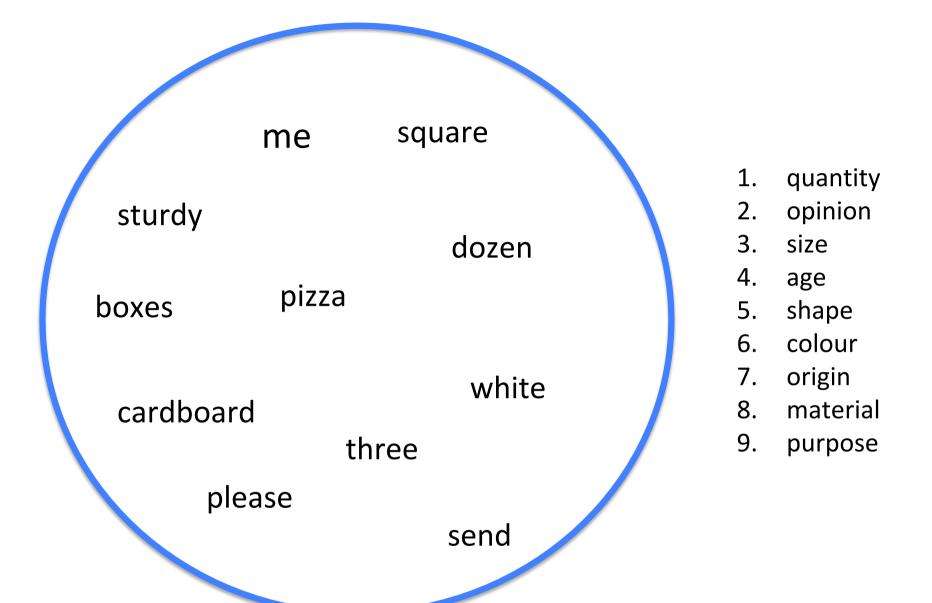
Origin: Chinese, German, Italian, etc.

Material: leather, wooden, satin, etc.

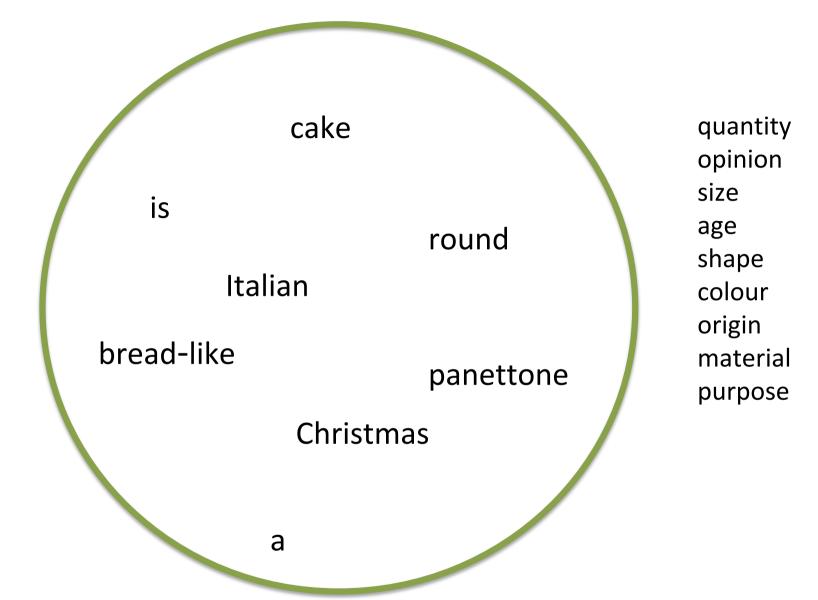
Purpose: study table, coffee table, etc.



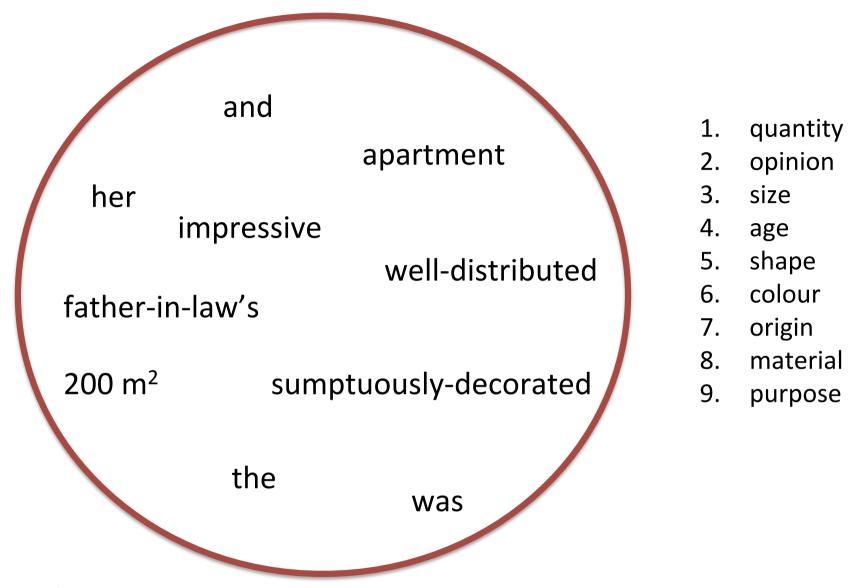
Arrange the adjectives within the circle according to the order provided to your right (solution at the end of presentation)



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Solutions to the multiple adjective exercise

- She was an interesting, tall, thin, middle-aged, black-haired Spanish lady.
- Please, send me three dozen, sturdy, square, white, cardboard pizza boxes.
- Panettone is a round, Italian, bread-like, Christmas cake.
- The impressive 200 m², well-distributed and sumptuously-decorated apartment was her father-in-law's.

Verb agreement

- Collective nouns + singular
 - herd (elephants, cows, deer,)
 - pack (wolves, dogs, foxes)
 - school (fish)
 - swarm (flies, bees, wasps)
 - flock (birds in general)

If constructions

Examples

a herd (of elephants, cows, deer)

mandria di elefanti

a pack (of wolves, dogs, foxes)

branco di cani

a school (of fish)

banco di pesci

a swarm (of flies, bees, wasps)

sciame, nugolo di mosche

a flock (of birds in general)

stormo di uccelli

Agreement: singular or plural?

A herd of hungry and restless elephants _____
 walking under the tree shadows.

• This swarm of flies ____ bothering the dinner guests with its incessant noise.

 A herd of hungry and restless elephants is walking under the tree shadows.

• A swarm of flies has been bothering the dinner guests with its incessant noise.

If constructions (I)

I : condition possible to fulfill

If clause:

If + simple present

If I study,

Main clause:

future
I will pass the test.

II: condition in theory possible to fulfill

If + simple past *If I studied,*

would, could, might... + verb

I would pass the test

III: condition not possible to fulfill (too late)

If + past perfect

If I had studied,

would + have + past participle

I would have passed the test

Phrasal verbs you should know

- https://oxfordhousebcn.com/en/10-phrasal-verbs-youshould-learn-today/
- go on
- pick up
- come up
- find out
- grow up
- go back