

**Handout – week 11**

**FORM CLASSES: ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS & CONJUNCTIONS**

**ADVERBS**

Three types of adverbs can be distinguished morphologically:

- simple (e.g. \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. *somewhere*, \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. *nicely*, *methodology-wise*, \_\_\_\_\_ )

**Syntactic functions of adverbs**

*Explain the following adverbial types and provide examples:*

adjuncts –

subjuncts -

disjuncts -

conjuncts -

*How can the distinction between a-adjectives, such as *afraid*, *asleep*, *aware*, *awake*, *ashamed*, and a-adverbs, such as *abroad*, *away*, and other adverbs be proved via the use of copular verbs?*

**PREPOSITIONS**

Single-word prepositions:

Multi-word prepositions:

**CONJUNCTIONS**

Coordinating conjunctions: types of meaning + examples

Subordinating conjunctions: types of meaning + examples

Lexicology – Autumn 2004

**Handout – week 12**

**FORM CLASSES: VERBS. Transitivity. Stative and dynamic verbs.**

**Tense, voice, aspect, mood.**

Three classes of verb that can occur within the verb phrase: **lexical (full)**, **modal** and **primary** verbs.

*Which of them function as main verbs?*

*Which of them function as auxiliary verbs?*

*What is special about the function of primary verbs?*

*List the primary verbs:*

*List two basic grammatical differences between the modal verbs and the primary verbs:*

- in terms of (non)finiteness:

- in terms of person:

*How many forms are there of the finite verb? Name them.*

*And nonfinite?*

*What is the function of aspect?*

*What are the two main types of aspect in English?*

*Compare the ways of expressing aspect in English and in Czech.*

Czech:

English: