

Lexicology - Autumn 2004

Handout - week 9

FORM CLASSES: NOUNS

How can nouns be classified?

List some suffixes used to form concrete nouns:

abstract nouns:

Nouns - number

List some English nouns ending in –s which are considered as singular (i.e. take the singular form of a verb):

List some English nouns not ending in –s which are considered as plural:

Are there any nouns which can be both singular and plural (without any change in form)? Classify at least three types of such nouns and give examples.

Nouns - countability

The main grammatical differences between count and noncount (mass) nouns are:

List some nouns which are noncount in English and count in Czech:

What is the function of partitives?

Nouns - case

What different meanings are expressed by the following genitive cases?

my mother's plates

my mother's cake

Beethoven's piano concertos

Miss Kožená's concert

the president's resignation

the president's assassination

a three days' work

a children's home

Nouns - gender

What is dual gender? Give examples of such nouns.

Will you use it/which or they/who with the following nouns?

government

committee

police

family

headquarters

team

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Handout - week 10

FORM CLASSES: ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives - central and peripheral: *explain and give examples.*

What are the basic properties of adjectives?

-
-
-
-

Adjectives - stative and dynamic: *give examples.*

Adjectives - gradability

Which adjectives are not gradable?

PRONOUNS

Pronouns - subclasses

Complete the following dictum:

Central pronouns (i.e. _____, _____ and _____ pronouns)
express contrasts of _____, _____ and _____.

What are compound indefinite pronouns?

How many forms do personal pronouns have? What system of cases do they have, compared with that of nouns?

Which classes of pronouns do not have a person contrast?

