

English department Third stage Seventh lecture
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Inflectional Paradigm

An inflectional paradigm is the complete set of all inflected forms of a word, showing how the word changes its form to express grammatical features such as tense, number, person, case, or gender

هو مجموعة الأشكال التصريفية الكاملة لكلمة معينة، والتي تُبيّن كيف تتغيّر صيغة الكلمة للتعبير عن ميزات نحوية مثل الزمن، العدد، الشخص، الحالة الإعرابية، أو الجنس.

NOUN PARADIGM

Forms:	Stem	Plural	Possessive	Plural+Possessive
Inflectional				
suffixes:		{s- pl}	{-s ps}	{-s pl ps}
Models:	doctor	doctors	doctor's	doctors'
	woman	women	woman's	women's

PRONOUN PARADIGM

			<i>Singular</i>		
	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Prenominal</i>	<i>Possessive</i>	<i>Substitutional</i>
1st	I	me	my		mine
2nd	you	you	your		yours
3rd M	he	him	his		his
F	she	her	her		hers
N	it	it	its		its

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Plural

1st	we	us	our	
2nd	you	you	your	ours
3rd	they	them	their	yours
Interr.				theirs
Relative }	who	whom	whose	whose

Noun Plurals:

Three useful tests for judging singular and plural nouns:-

1. A noun is singular if it can take one of these substitutes: he/him, she/her, it, this or that. For example: the beach is covered in white sand. ‘The beach’ can be substituted with ‘it’.

الاسم يُعتبر مفرد إذا نستبدلها بضمير مفرد

2. The number of noun can be signaled by a modifier like several, many, this, that, these, those, fifteen, or by a pronoun reference like his/her/its, their.

يمكن الإشارة إلى عدد الاسم من خلال مُعَدِّل

3. When the noun functions as the subject of a verb, its number is sometimes shown by the form of the verb. For example.....

عندما يعمل الاسم بوصفه فاعلاً للفعل، فإن عدده يظهر أحياناً من خلال صيغة الفعل.

*Measles is a contagious disease.

كلمة **Measles** (الحصبة) شكلها جمع لأنها تنتهي بـ -s، لكنها تُعامل في الإنجليزية ك اسم مفرد لأنها تشير إلى مرض واحد.

لذلك استخدمنا معها الفعل: **is** وليس **Are** يعني رغم شكلها الجمع، هي مفرد معنوي → لذلك الفعل يجي مفرد.

يعني رغم شكلها الجمع، هي مفرد معنوي → لذلك الفعل يجي مفرد.

*The good are on the way

العبارة **the good** هنا لا تعني "الخير"، بل تعني **الناس الطيبين** (the good people). فهي تُستخدم كاسم جمع يشير لمجموعة من الأشخاص. لذلك الفعل المستخدم هو:

are
لأنه فعل خاص بالجمع.

Collective nouns can function as singular or plural depending on the context.

هي أسماء تدل على مجموعة أشخاص أو أشياء لكنها تُعامل أحياناً كمفرد وأحياناً كجمع حسب المعنى المقصود في الجملة.

For example, family, tribe, team. •

Example sentences:- •

The family is sitting at the table. (singular) •

The family have gathered from many parts of the country. (plural)

Plural in the English language can take several forms:- •
We have regular nouns that take the –s plural: for example
cars, tables, chairs. •

There are nouns that have a zero suffix plural as plural and
singular take the same form: for example deer, sheep,
information. •

There are nouns that signal plurality by changing the middle
vowel of the word: for example woman, mouse, lice, goose,
foot •

There are nouns when adding the –s plural can change the
final sound of the noun. Such nouns end in /-s/, /-f/, and /θ/.

- Noun possessives:

<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Example</i>
1. Possession or belongingness	John's hat Judy's home
2. Characterization or description	a cowboy's walk men's coats
3. Origin	Raphael's paintings Cary's novels
4. Measure (time, value, space)	an hour's wait a dollar's worth a stone's throw
5. Subject of act	John's flight (John flew) the judge's decision (the judge decided)
6. Object of act	Jane's punishment was deserved. (Someone punished Jane.) Eliot's critics were many. (They criticized Eliot.)