



E
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H

**The Web of Words
or the Long Way
from Sounds to Clauses and back**

KeK







Literature

E
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- Raymond Murphy: English Grammar in Use (library)
- John F. Davis: A Crash Course in English Grammar. Klett. 2000
- Gräf / Späte. Kurze Englische Sprachlehre. Volk und Wissen 1981.
- Shaw. English Grammar Exercises. Collins Cobuild. 1991

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Computer - based material

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- **dp** digital publishing
English grammar and vocabulary CD
- <http://dict.leo.org> technical vocab
German – English - French - Spanish
- www.m-w.com
pronunciation [AmE] and explanation

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1 Sounds

ENGLISH

- > comparable
- > thesis
- > theses
- > very well
- > catastrophe
- > hypothesis
- > hydrogen peroxide
- > gauge
- varieties:

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1.1 Vowels

ENGLISH

> Vowel chart

VOWELS

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i y	ɪ ʊ	ɯ u
Close-mid	e ø	ɘ ə	ɤ o
Open-mid	ɛ œ	ɜ ɞ	ʌ ɔ
Open	æ	ɶ	ɑ ɒ

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel

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1.1.1 Phonetic symbols for vowels

ENGLISH

> _____
[ˈθiːsɪs] [ˈθiːsiːs]

> _____
[bæd – bed]
man – men

> _____
[juːnɪˈvɜːsəti]

VOWELS

	Front	Central	Back
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Open	æ	ɶ	ɑ ɒ

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel


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1.2 Diphthongs

ENGLISH

- Diphthongs
- !!!! [ai] vs [ei] !!!!
- hi vs hay
- applied vs grey / gray
- sciences vs grade
- ə + u => [əu]
- i + ə => [iə]
- a + u => [au]

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Pronunciation of c and g

ENGLISH

- Greco-Latin based and many English words
- -c- before -i and -e => [s]
- -c- before -a, -o, -u => [k]
- -g- before -i and -e => [dʒ]
- -g- before -a, -o, -u => [g]

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1.4 'a' or 'an' depends on sound

ENGLISH

- a + *spoken* consonant
- a course, student, university, huge house, URL, European issue, one-parent family, RAM-chip, Laser
- an + *spoken* vowel
- an apple, ice-cream, MBA, hour, institution, RC, LCD

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2 Words

E
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Since 1st October I have been a student of Mechanical Engineering, which is a very innovative course of studies, at the Jena University of Applied Sciences.

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2.1 Parts of Speech

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- verbs
- nouns
- adjectives
- adverbs
- articles
- prepositions
- pronouns
- coordinators/subordinators
- numerals
- auxiliary verbs

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2.2 Verbs

E
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Whenever the literary German dives into a sentence, that is the last you are going to see of him till he emerges on the other side of his Atlantic with his *verb* in his mouth.

Mark Twain (1835 - 1910)
A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court

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2.2 Verbs

**E
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- Full verbs (_____)
- Auxiliary verbs (_____)
- Modal verbs (_____)
- Phrasal verbs (_____)
- Verb tenses
- Verb aspects (_____)
- Passive voice

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2.2.1a Full (Lexical) verbs

**E
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- have generally 5 forms
- (1) _____ (or base form) => occur, cut, study
- (2) _____ => occurs, cuts, studies
- (3) _____ v-ing => occurring, cutting, studying
- (4) _____ v-ed, or "second form" => occurred, cut, studied
- (5) _____ v-ed, or "third form" => occurred, cut, studied
- - form all tenses

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2.2.1a Full (lexical) verbs

**E
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H**

spelling rules:

- verb ends in consonant + **e** => **e** is dropped
provide – provided – providing
- verb ends in consonant + **y** => y to **i** before -ed
deny – denied – BUT: denying
- consonant doubling when preceding vowel stressed and a single letter:
stop – stopped, stopping; occur – occurring
BUT: *order – ordering, avoid – avoiding*
- final "l" different in BE and AmE

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2.2.1.b Full aux verbs

ENGLISH

- be - do - have
- can be aux or lexical verb
- form _____ tenses
- *have*:
- *be*:
- *do*:

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2.2.2 Modal auxiliary verbs

ENGLISH

can, shall, will, may, must, ought (and marginal aux: need, dare)

- infinitive for 3rd person
- past tense only: could, should, would, might
- no present participle (-ing)
- no past participle

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2.2.2 Modal auxiliary verbs

ENGLISH

tenses need substitutes:

- ability/possibility: can – be able to
- possibility/ permission: may – be allowed to
- necessity: must – have to
- prohibition: must not – be not allowed to

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2.2.3 Phrasal verbs

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- consist of verb + _____
- very frequently used
- _____
- meaning cannot really be guessed from meaning of the components (cf: look for = search; call out = shout; call by = visit shortly)
- word order of _____:
She looked up the word in the dictionary.
She looked it up.

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But:
He looked forward to her visit.
He looked forward to it. Not: * He looked it forward to.




2.2.4 a Tenses

**E
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- TENSE does not mean TIME
- Tomorrow we fly to Paris.
(Present Tense, Future Time)
- I wish I were you.
(Present Time, Past Tense)
- If John came, we could go on tour.
(Past Tense, Future Time)

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2.2.4 a Tenses

**E
N
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- TENSE does not mean TIME
- Tomorrow we fly to Paris.
(_____, Future Time)
- I wish I were you.
(Present Time, _____)
- If John came, we could go on tour.
(_____, Future Time)

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2.2.4 b Tense vs time

E N G L I S H


Tense: grammatical category to describe a language system

- > _____
- > _____

Time: does really exist

- > _____
- > _____

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2.2.4.1 Simple present vs present progressive

E N G L I S H

- > He always catches the bus at half past nine.
- > They usually do the experiment in this lab.
- > The train leaves at 8:30 am on Monday.

- > He is always coming late.
- > She is doing the experiment.
- > John is taking his test next Friday.

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2.2.4 2 Simple past vs past progressive


E N G L I S H

The sun crept over the trees and turned them into stone.

- > reference to a certain point or period of time in past,
- > chain of events
- > _____ (last, in ..., ...ago, ... BC)

- > (A) *When Billbo was giving a speech, Proudfoot had a beer.*
- > (B) *They were arguing about how they were going to cook us and were not noticing that time went by.*
- > -> (A) _____
- > -> (B) _____

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2.2.4.2 b Subjunctive

ENGLISH

- *If you came to me this afternoon, ...*
- *If I were you,*
- with conditions in subjunctive meaning
- *He told me (that) it was an easy test.*
- *She thought it meant nothing to them.*
- *in reported speech, ideas, thoughts*

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2.2.4.3 Present perfect

ENGLISH

- _____
- action started in past - reaches into present or result reaches into present
- no focus on a point of time or period of time in past
- signal words: already, yet, since / for, ever / never, how long (*What have you done?*)
- _____
- *They have learned a number of technical terms.*
- *I have been studying since October.*

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2.2.4.4 Past perfect or superpast

ENGLISH

- action that happened before another action mentioned in the past
- reported speech, ideas, thoughts
- _____
- _____
- *I had done my A-levels and went to a vocational school.*
- *The boss was told that he had done fine in the job.*

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2.2.5 Future concepts

ENGLISH

- Usage: express things likely to happen or relatively weak wish
- _____
- I will finish my course in three years.*
- The exams will be relatively easy.*

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2.2.5 Future concepts

ENGLISH

- Usage: to express that certain things are fixed and planned and definitely "Will" happen
- Formation: _____
- The car is going into production next week.*
- The development of this engine is being finished in a month.*
- I am flying to Spain in my summer holidays.*

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2.2.5 Future concepts

ENGLISH

- _____
- Usage: to express that one has the intention to do sth or to make sth happen in the future
- Formation: _____
- When are you going to take your exams?*
- John is going to install a new soundcard tomorrow.*

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2.2.5 Future concepts

ENGLISH

- _____
- Usage: to express that certain things happen according to schedule
- Formation: _____
- *The train leaves at 11.30 pm tomorrow.*
- *On Monday we have physics at 8.00am.*
- *The flight is scheduled for 2200 on Tuesday.*

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2.2.5 Future concepts

ENGLISH

- _____
- Usage: to show that an action will be completed and finished at a certain time in the future
- Formation: _____
- *The fuel cell will have replaced combustion engines soon.*
- *The energy problem will have been solved by the turn of the next century.*

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2.2.6 Passive voice

ENGLISH

- The Internet was created last century.
- The motherboard will be replaced tomorrow.
- Usage: _____
- 100 years ago the first computer Z1 was invented by Konrad Zuse.
- Usage: If doer is less important than result

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2.2.6 Passive voice

ENGLISH

- be+ past participle
- forms of *to be* = variables
- past participle = constant

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2.3 Nouns

ENGLISH

2.3.1 Classification

- common / proper
- countable / uncountable
- number in nouns (plural)
- case / genitive

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2.3.1 Common vs proper nouns

ENGLISH

- _____
- _____
- If countable => plural
- Use indefinite (concretes) or no article (abstracts)
- student, refectory, university, laboratory

- "names" given to things or persons, geographical location, certain institution, titles
- _____
- always definite or no article
- _____
- _____
- The Jena University of Applied Sciences;
- Queen Elizabeth II

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2.3.2 Gender

ENGLISH

- > The time - it changed
- > The car - it moves
- > The engine - it works
- > _____ - neutral (i.e.ref "it")
- > _____ - natural gender
- > My girlfriend - she is beautiful.
- > My grandfather - he is great.
- > - dead people or "bodies" do *grammatically* live

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2.3.2 Gender

ENGLISH

- > female markers: waitress, hostess;
- > reference to both genders: teacher, writer, student
- > animals: usually neutral (it)
- > sometimes with additional markers like he-cat, she-cat, male wolf, female wolf
- > often female: ships, special professional terms
computer, car, countries, the moon (in poetry)
- > often male: names of mountains, rivers, the sun

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2.3.3 Count vs uncount

ENGLISH

> [c]	> [u]
> things that can be count (try one, two three in front of them)	> refer to either abstractions or 'shapeless' things
> _____	> [u] _____
> _____	
> _____	> many [u] nouns used without any article e.g. Music is great. (In contrast to: This music is great.)

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2.3.3 Count vs uncount

ENGLISH

- [c] + _____
- [u] + _____
- _____ !
- but with changes in meaning: time - times;
work - works;
Bikini (island) - bikinis

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2.3.4 Plural

ENGLISH

- regular irregular foreign

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2.3.4.1 Regular forms

ENGLISH

- (a) students, lectures, labs
- (b)

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2.3.4.2 Irregular Forms

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- (a) _____
- (b) _____ "foot => feet, woman => women"
- (c) _____ "child => children; ox=> oxen"

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2.3.4.3 Foreign plurals

**E
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H**

- (a) -is => -es *crisis – crises*, _____
- (b) – ex => - ices *index – indices*, _____
- (c) – on, -um => - a *criterion – criteria*, _____
- (d) – us => - i _____

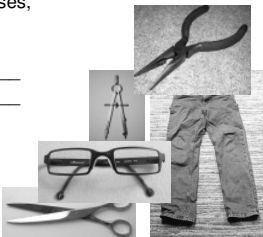
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2.3.4.4 Pair Plural

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- jeans; glasses; pliers; spectacles; compasses, scissors
- _____
- _____



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2.3.4 Plural with different meaning

**E
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- word - words _____
- glass - glasses _____
- picture - pictures _____
- compass – compasses _____

time - times _____
 once, twice, three times _____

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2.3.5 Genitive or possessive

**E
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- _____ genitive,
- _____ genitive,
- _____ genitive
- _____ genitive
- The genitive of the English language
- This is the English I _____ genitive, which is relatively easy.

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2.4 Adjectives and adverbs

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- gradability
- degree
- comparisons
- adjective / adverb

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2.4.1 Gradability

ENGLISH

- two basic forms
- fast – faster – fastest
- happy – happier – happiest
- exciting – more exciting – most exciting

Exceptions:

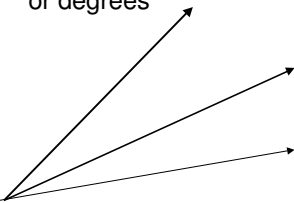
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2.4.2 Degree adverbs

ENGLISH

- express slighter differences of grades or degrees



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2.4.2 Degree adverbs

ENGLISH

- _____
- _____
- high degree: incredibly, considerably, ...
- medium degree: moderately
- small degree: softly, ...
- *adverb* + adjective [*adverb*]
e.g. very good/well, rather difficult, ...

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2.4.4 Comparisons

ENGLISH

- > This lens is *bigger than* that one.
- > This lens is *as good as* that one.
- > It is *not as good as* that one.
- > This lens is *the best*.
- > *The bigger* the lens *the more expensive* it is.
- > The laser gets *cheaper and cheaper*.
- > The laser beam becomes *more and more aggressive*.

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2.4.5 Adjectives vs adverbs


ENGLISH

- > adverbs add to verbs => _____
- > show frequency of sth => _____
- > _____

Examples:

- > Drive slowly.
- > Some students frequently resit exams.
- > This placement was incredibly demanding.

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
2.4.6 Comparison of adverbs

ENGLISH

- > Anything that begins well, ends badly.
- > Anything that begins badly, ends worse.
- > => _____
- > Regular:
- > The slower (more slowly) you drive, the later you'll arrive.
- > Doing the job less intensively can cause you to do it more extensively.

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3 Phrases

E
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- "groups" of words that usually belong together
- form sentences and clauses
- noun phrases (the easiest task, the best of all students)
- verb phrases (consist of sth, be interested in sth...)

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3.1 Noun phrases

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- Crucial: articles, plural / singular and modifiers, prepositions
- e.g. the studies I began vs this study I carried out; elementary physics; the most elementary physics
- a good example of a word with changing meaning;
- a perfect example for him
- show an interest in the loan, pay interest on the loan

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
3.2 Verb phrases

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- certain verbs require certain partners
- *intransitive* verbs: no partner necessary (I was working. The problem has disappeared.)
- *transitive* verbs need a partner (John writes a letter. He won a prize.)
- prepositions: consist of, insist on, depend on, ...

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4 Sentences


**E
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- magic formula: _____
- adverbial expressions: _____

On Monday I drove my car happily to the garage.
I drove my car happily to the garage on Monday.

- _____ follow first aux:
I will always remember my first Porsche.

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4.1 Affirmative sentences


**E
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- Computers are a basic part of our lives.
- After writing their theses, they will get a job in Germany or abroad.
- I like biology most.

- _____
- _____
- _____

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4.2 Negative sentences


**E
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“Computers help people every day”.

- Computers don't help people every day.
- Computers help no people every day.
- Computers help people not every day.
- No computer helps people every day.

- Full verbs can be negated with do + not
- Aux verbs don't need the *do*
- My computer is not helping me at all!

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4.3 Questions

Three basic types:


- _____ ➤ Who teaches maths?

- _____ ➤ When did you sit the exam?

- _____ ➤ Was it hard to write the lab report?

ENGLISH

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4.3.1 Subject questions


- Who teaches mathematics?
- Who developed the 4-stroke-engine?
- What was developed by James Watt?

The steam engine was developed by James Watt. =>

- *What* was developed by James Watt?

ENGLISH

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4.3.2 Complement questions

- What does Dr Miller teach?
QW - Aux - Subj - Full verb ?
- When was the Diesel engine invented?
- Where did you do your placement?.

ENGLISH

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4.3.3 Yes/no – questions

ENGLISH

- Do you speak English?
- Have you got a car?
- Is it raining outside?
- Were you in the chemistry lecture yesterday?
- Did you meet your course mates?
- Aux - subj - (full verb) - complement...?

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5. Clauses

ENGLISH

- Coordination and subordination
- Conditional
- Relative
- Inverted

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5.1 Coordination and subordination

ENGLISH

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ coordination <p>(_____)</p> <p>"1+1=3" could be a mathematical equation, but the result is wrong.</p> <p>"1+1=2" is a mathematical equation, and the result is correct.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subordination <p>(_____)</p> <p>As "1+1" does not equal 3, it cannot be an equation.</p> <p>If "1+1" is 2, the equation is correct.</p> <p>1+1 always equals 2 unless you prove another result.</p>
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5.1.1 Linkers to join sentences

ENGLISH

- _____ and, moreover, furthermore, in addition to ...
- _____ but, yet, however
- _____ or
- _____ as, since, because
prep.: because of, due to ...
- _____ after (that), before, first, second, third, finally ...
- _____ if, unless, as (long) as, provided ...

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5.2 Conditionals

ENGLISH

Einstein said that if quantum mechanics *is* right, then the world *is* crazy.
Well, Einstein was right. The world is crazy.

Daniel Greenberger
U.S. physicist.

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5.2.1 Conditional

ENGLISH

- Open - real / reference to present / future
If you *update* your PC, you *will have fewer* problems.
_____ .
- Open speculation/ reference to pres. / future
If you *updated* your PC, you *would have fewer* problems.
_____ .
- Unreal - reference to the past
If you *had updated* your PC, you *would have had fewer* problems.
_____ .

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5.2.2 Conditions –some specials

E
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- If you add 1 to 1, you get 2.
- If you need help, call me.

- The PC would run faster if you upgrade your RAM.
- If Santa Claus really had delivered all the presents to all the children, he is dead now.

Note: No would in the "IF"-part

- Exceptions: If you would only learn this grammar rule!

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5.3 Relative clauses

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But far more numerous was the herd of such,
Who think too little, and *who* talk too much.

John Dryden (1631 - 1700)
English poet, playwright, and literary critic.

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5.3 Relative clauses

E
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- The programming language that really causes me a headache is C++.
- Yesterday I saw a new motherboard, which was launched by ASUS.
- One of the most famous mathematicians whose names went down in history was Euler.
- Oh, here is the disk I've been looking for the whole day.

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5.3.1 Relative pronouns

ENGLISH

- Persons who / that
- Things which / that
- Possessive whose
- Time when
- Place where

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5.3.2 Definitions as relative clauses

ENGLISH

- A hard disk is a kind of internal memory that stores large amounts of data permanently on a magnetic medium.
- *hard disk* _____
- *a kind of internal memory -* _____
- *that stores large amounts of data permanently on a magnetic medium -* _____

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5.4 Inversions


ENGLISH

- Hardly ever did I miss the lecture.
- Not only did he pass all exams he also did it very well.
- Above the objective lens is the ocular lens.
- In the engine are pistons.

verb and subject inverted :

- > with negative adverbials
- > with locations and "to be"

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6.3 Rising and falling intonation

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- Intonation changes meaning
- Do you like physics? Yes. -> (neutral)
- Do you like physics? Yes. ↗ (fun)
- Do you like physics? Yes. ↘ (limited agreement)

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