## Inflectional paradigms part 2

Chapter Eleven

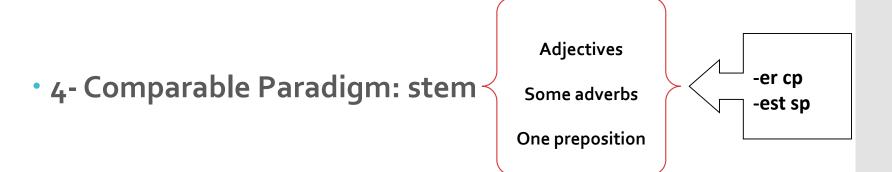
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## Verb paradigm

| The stem   | 3 <sup>rd</sup><br>person<br>singular | Present<br>participle form | past form    | Past<br>participle<br>form |
|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Clean      | cleans                                | cleaning                   | cleaned      | cleaned                    |
| ring       | rings                                 | ringing                    | rang         | rung                       |
| disconnect | disconnects                           | disconnecting              | disconnected | disconnected               |



## Comparable Paradigm



| The stem | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| nice     | nicer       | nicest      |
| early    | earlier     | earliest    |
| near     | nearer      | nearest     |



Note

- Some words may belong to more than one part of speech. The only way to identify the part of speech to which a word may belong is to put it in context.
- Ex: cut (N/V), show (N/V), clean(V/Adj)
- 1- I have <u>cut</u> my finger with a sharp knife.
- (cut) is a verb in this sentence, so the verb paradigm should be written:

| The stem | 3 <sup>rd</sup> person<br>singular | Present<br>participle | past form | Past participle<br>form |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| cut      | cuts                               | cutting               | cut       | cut                     |

## • 2-Your house is <u>clean</u> and tidy.

(clean) is an adjective in this sentence, so the comparable paradigm should be written:

| The stem | Comparative | Superlative | 92 |
|----------|-------------|-------------|----|
| clean    | cleaner     | cleanest    |    |