

FIFTH LECTURE
TIME PHRASES

15 Time phrases are frequently of the same pattern. The noun names a time. The prepositions must be memorized, as they differ with different time expressions. The presence or absence of the article is also fixed.

a.

TIME PHRASES		
Prepo	(Art)	Noun
in	the	morning
in	the	afternoon
in	the	evening
at	—	noon
at	—	night
on	—	Saturdays

b. The *s* on the end of *Saturdays* indicates that the activity occurs regularly. We add *s* to days of the week and to other time words: *on weekdays, on holidays, on weekends, on Saturday nights.*

c. Time phrases with *every* are not introduced by a preposition: *every day, every week, every year.*

d. Time is often expressed by two or more consecutive phrases: *at seven thirty in the morning, at four in the afternoon.*

16 **Verbs with prepositions.** Many prepositions are determined by the verb which precedes them rather than by the noun which follows. In this lesson we have the example *listen to*. (See also III, 9; X, 12; XII, 13; XIII, 14.)

17 **Two-word verbs** are phrases consisting of a verb followed by a particle (preposition or adverb) which somehow changes the meaning of the verb. The two words together function as a single verb in a sentence pattern. The one in this lesson is *get up*, meaning to arise from bed.

18**Pronunciation helps**

- a. Voiced sounds are all of the sounds which are made while the vocal cords are vibrating. All of the vowels and more than half of the consonants represent voiced sounds.
- b. Voiceless sounds are sounds made without vibrating the vocal cords. The sounds represented by the letters *f*, *p*, *t*, and *k* are examples of voiceless sounds.
- c. Pronunciation of an *s*-form depends upon the final sound of the simple form of the verb from which it is formed.

RULES	EXAMPLES
When the simple form ends in a sibilant sound, the <i>s</i> -form has one more syllable than the simple form, and that syllable sounds like the verb <i>is</i> .	reaches misses dresses watches
When the simple form ends in a voiced sound which is not a sibilant, the final sound of the <i>s</i> -form is voiced. It sounds like the <i>z</i> in <i>zoo</i> .	lives does goes has
When the simple form ends in a voiceless sound which is not a sibilant, the final sound of the <i>s</i> -form is voiceless, like the <i>s</i> in <i>Sue</i> .	gets eats sleeps

Imitate your instructor's pronunciation of the examples. Be sure to pronounce the additional syllable after a sibilant sound.

- d. *Do*, *does*, *don't*. Listen carefully to the pronunciation of these three forms of *do*. Notice that the vowel sound in each form is different from that of the others, although they are all represented by *o*.
- e. *Them*. Be sure to hold your lips firmly together when pronouncing the last sound in this word. Unless you do, it will sound as though you are saying *then*, which is an entirely different word.

19

Punctuation

Jack gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.

He watches TV in the evening.

He goes downtown on Saturdays and he goes to the movies on Saturday nights.

Bill doesn't live in a dormitory; he has a private room.

He doesn't have classes on Tuesdays.

Jack and Bill are in the same chemistry class.

They take Chemistry 212 from Professor Baker.

They don't have classes on New Year's Day.

a. Capitals

Names of specific courses are written with capital initials.

Names of areas of study are not written with capital initials.

Names of the days of the week are written with capital initials.

Names of holidays are written with capital initials.

TV, a common abbreviation of *television*, is always capitalized.

b. Apostrophes

Notice the apostrophe in the word *o'clock*.

The same mark is used in the expression *New Year's Day*.

c. Semicolons

This mark (;) may be used to make compound sentences without connectives (§ 11), but it is not much used except in long or formal sentences.

d. Commas

Long compound sentences require a comma before the connective, but very short ones do not. There is no definition of long or short for this rule. Every writer must decide for himself.

20 Questions students sometimes ask

- a. The following sentence is in the model paragraph at the beginning of this lesson: *Bill doesn't have classes in the morning on Tuesdays and Thursdays*. Shouldn't it be *Bill hasn't classes . . .*?

No. In American English the verb *have*⁵ follows the same pattern as all other verbs except *be*. The British use *Bill hasn't classes* and *Hasn't Bill classes*, so, of course, they are quite acceptable, but the usual pattern in America is with *do*.

- b. In § 10 there is the following sentence: *Who does Betty study with?* Isn't it wrong to end a sentence with a preposition?

No, it isn't wrong; it is a very common practice, particularly in conversation. You will find many more sentences which end with prepositions in the following lessons.

21 Exercises

- a. Answer the following questions with short responses. State actual facts about yourself and answer the other questions in accordance with the text (§ 5).

1. Do you live in a dormitory?
2. Do you live in a private room?
3. Do you get up at seven o'clock in the morning?
4. Do you eat breakfast at home?
5. Do you study on Saturday nights?
6. Does Jack live in a private room?
7. Does he watch TV in the evening?
8. Does he study in his room in the afternoon?
9. Does he take chemistry?
10. Does he know Betty Allen?
11. Do Jack and Bill study chemistry?
12. Do you study chemistry?
13. Does Betty Allen study chemistry?
14. Do Mr. and Mrs. Allen study chemistry?
15. Does Professor Baker teach chemistry?

⁵ *Have* is sometimes an auxiliary. In that case the pattern is different. (See XI, 2.)