

FOURTH LECTURE
PRO- VERB- DO

7 **Pro-verb do.** When the activity is unknown, we use the substitute verb *do*, as in the sentences in § 6c.

8 **S-Forms** are simply forms of verbs which end in *s*.

a. Spelling

RULES	EXAMPLES
a. Most s-forms are made by adding <i>s</i> to the simple form of the verb.	get gets live lives buy buys
b. When the simple form ends in <i>o</i> , or in a letter or combination of letters which represent a sibilant sound (l, 16c), <i>es</i> is added to the simple form.	go goes do does miss misses watch watches
c. When the simple form ends in <i>y</i> preceded by a consonant, the <i>y</i> is changed to <i>i</i> and <i>es</i> is added.	study studies hurry hurries dry dries
d. <i>Be</i> and <i>have</i> are irregular.	be is have has

b. **Distribution.** S-forms are used after singular nouns and demonstratives and after the pronouns *he*, *she*, and *it*. Simple forms are used in all other cases.

9 Pronouns: object forms

a.

PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	me	us
2	← you →	
3	him her it	them

- b. Use *it* for babies and animals when the sex is unknown.
- c. Use *it* (not *she*) for ships and countries except in journalism, literature, propaganda.
- d. Never use a third person pronoun without first mentioning the person or thing to which it refers.

Betty knows the boys.

She likes them.

She studies with them.

- 10** **Whom** is the object form of *who*. It is used in formal writing but seldom used in conversation except directly after a preposition, as in the question *With whom does Betty study?* A much more common and perfectly acceptable pattern is *Who does Betty study with?*

11 Compound sentences: *and*, *but*, *;*

When two simple sentences are grammatically parallel and closely related in context, they are usually combined into a single compound sentence.

- a. *And* joins two affirmative statements.³

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

Do not join unrelated sentences like the following:

George is twenty. Mr. Allen is tall.

- b. *But* joins contrastive patterns, affirmative and negative.

Bill doesn't like movies but he likes concerts.

- c. *;* In writing, two simple statements are sometimes joined by a semicolon instead of by *and* or *but*. *Bill doesn't live in a dormitory; he has a private room.* The semicolon is a rather formal mark of punctuation; a period works just as well. Never use a comma in this way.

12 **Phrase** is a word used differently in different grammar books. In this one it means a group of words which work together as a unit to perform a single function, to fill one of the positions in a sentence pattern. Phrases are of many different types and patterns. A phrase does not have a subject and related verb.

³ For a more...

13 Place phrases are usually introduced by prepositions, and thus they are also called prepositional phrases.

a.

PLACE PHRASES			
Preposition	Article	Adjective	Noun
in	a		dormitory
in	the		library
in	a	sunny	laboratory
at	the		movies
at			home

b. Two or more place phrases may be used together: *on the table near the door*; *in the box on the shelf*.

14 Place toward. Verbs of motion such as *go*, *walk*, *run* are followed by place phrases beginning with *to*. Some of them include the definite article and some do not. *Home* and *downtown* are exceptions. Learn the expressions in the box.

SUBJECT	VERB	PLACE		
		To	The	Noun
We	go	—	—	home.
We	go	—	—	downtown.
We	go	to	—	class.
		to	—	school.
		to	—	church.
		to	—	bed.
We	go	to	the	library.
		to	the	movies.
		to	the	store.
		to	the	country ⁴ /city.

⁴ Country alone means nation, but *the country*, as used here, means any rural area.