

Closed-class system and Open-class system

Closed-class system: a set of items that cannot normally be extended by the creation of additional members (such as items in group 'b').

Open-class system: a system containing items that are indefinitely extendable and new items are constantly created (such as items in group 'a').

Noun pro-form: using of pronoun instead of a noun phrase :

Ex: The man invited **the Swedish** girl because he liked **her**.

Place pro-form:

Ex: Mary is in London and Jane is there too.

Time pro-form: I can't meet you on Tuesday and my professor then too.

Dynamic and Stative verbs:

Verbs that indicate action, activity and temporary or changing conditions are called **Dynamic**.

: Ex: He drives carefully down the hill.

Verbs that could not normally be used with the progressive and could not refer to something that is in progress are called **Stative**.

Ex: He seems tired today. She looks lovely. They are teachers.

Finite and non-finite verbs: التام وغير التام الفعل

He drives (agreement between subject and verb) (finite

In non-finite verbs (driving, driven), there is no agreement between subject and

non-finite verb, and these verbs cannot stand alone, as the main ver. (finite).¹

Ex: Driving at a high speed, he crashed into a lamppost.

Negation and non-assertion:

He offered her some chocolate. (assertive form) Assertive

A sentence can be non-assertive in one of two ways: 1) by being negative; 2) by being a question.

Assertive form comes with 'some, someone, somebody' : He offered her some chocolates.

Non-assertive form comes with 'any, anybody, anyone):

Did he offer her any chocolates? Non-assertive

He didn't offer her any chocolates. Non-assertive