**MODIFIERS**

**A) FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS .**

**1- The substantive function .**

**The substantive brings a mental image or concept of substance .e.g) tree .**

**2- The verb function .**

**The verb brings a concept of action , possession , or state of being .**

**1- S - V**

**Fish swim .( active ) / the subject effects /**

**S - V Obj**

**Fish are caught . ( passive ) / the action effects /**

**Fish are caught by the men .**

**2- S - V - Obj**

**The boy hits the ball**

**The substantive subject acts upon substantive object .**

**=**

**3- Substance - linking verb - Substance**

**James is an athlete**

**James became an athlete**

**James remained an athlete**

**( = ) equal**

**The use of symbols to indicate the nature of the verb concept .**

**B)) MODIFYING THESE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS .**

***1- Substantive modifier :***

**Boys like girls.**

**Boys like pretty girls .**

**What effect does the word prety have upon the wordgirls ?Obviously , it changes or modifies . So the word pretty bis called modifier .**

**( pretty ) is a substantive modifier since it effects a substantive .**

**Babies cry .**

**Some babies cry .**

**Students work .**

**No students work .**

**Boys are noisy .**

**The boys are noisy .**

***2-Verb Modifier***

**Modifiers which change or modify a verb concept .Usually such modifiers indicate time , place , or manner .**

* 1. **She studies Spanish .**

**Sometimes she studies Spanish .**

**2-The teacher gave an example .**

**The teacher gave an example today .**

**3- John ran .**

**John ran slowly .**

**The verb modifier is not necessarily near the verb .**

**I have a new suit .**

Pattern **: S - V - Modifier - Obj**

**The green cloth covered the table .**

**Modifier - S - V - Obj**

**The brave boy faced the angry bull .**

**Modifier - S - V - Modifier - Obj**

**We swim frequently .**

**S - V - Modifier**

**The runner won the race easily**

**S - V - Obj** -  **Modifier**

**C) MODIFIERS OF SUBSTANTIVES ( Adjective ) .**

**All modifiers of substantives are called a adjectives .**

**Some words can be adjective in one sentence and a verb in another .**

**e.g) I saw a tame bear . رَأيتُ دبَّ أليفَ**

**They tame lions . يُروّضونَ الأسودَ**

1. **TYPES OF SUBSTANTIVE MODIFIERS**

**Single-word substantive modifier may divided into two classes descriptive adjectives and definitive adjective**

1. **Descriptive adjectives :**

**It indicates a quality or characteristic of the substantive it modifies .**

**The majority of adjectives are descriptive such as :**

**(( green , blue , tall , fat , smooth , wet , cold , warm , light , fast , stupid , serious…. ))**

**e.g ) She ate a green apple .**

**He writes a nice story .**

**Note : Adjectives derived from proper nouns are called proper adjectives . Like proper nouns they are capitalized .**

**e.g ) That is an American ship .**

**He writes Arabic poetry .**

**b) definitive adjective**

It indicates the identity , number , or quality of substantive .

**e.g )** *This* **essay won the prize . ( identity )**

*Three* **boys entered the room . ( number )**

**He had** *much* **money . ( quantity )**

**definitive adjective adjectives are divided into eight classes :1) numeral ad 2)demonstrative ad 3) indefinite ad 4) article 5) possessive 6) interrogative 7)indefinite relative ad , and 8) relative ad .**

**1) Numeral adjectives :**

**It indicates number or numerical order .**

**numerical order such as (( one , two , ….first , second ,… single , double , triple , …))**

**e.g ) I have *five* tickets .**

**The *third* question puzzled her .**

**He had a *single* ambition .**

**2) Demonstrative adjectives :**

**It points out particular persons or things such as this , that , these , those**

**e.g) This girl reported the fire**

**Everyone enjoys these books**

**Note : When these words serve as substantives , they are demonstrative pronouns when they serve as substantive modifiers , they are demonstrative adjectives .**

**3) Indefinite adjectives :**

It indicates in general way the identity of persons or things but don't definitely point them out .

Such as (( each , either , neither , every , much , any , some , no , both , few , several , many , all ))

e.g) Each graduate received a diploma .

We caught several frogs .

**Note : Most of the previous words can also be used as indefinite pronouns . indefinite pronouns function as substantives : indefinite adjectives function as substantives modifiers** .

**4) Article**:

**The lightning struck .**

**He wore a uniform .**

**She wants a radio .**

**We ordered an incubator .( حضانة**

**\* She gave an hour .**

* 1. **In indicating sentence patterns we disregard the presence or absence of articles .**

**The lightning struck**

**Patterns : Subject - Verb**

**Ali wants a radio**

**Patterns : Subject - Verb - obj**

**5 ) Possessive :**

**His attitude irritates me .**

**This is someone's book.**

**The farmer's pig escaped .**

**a) possessive of personal pronouns .**

**the possessive case is sometimes called genitive case**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **singular** | | **Plural** | |
|  | **Nominative case** | **possessive case** | **Nominative case** | **possessive case** |
| **1st person** | **I** | **My , mine** | **We** | **Our , ours** |
| **2nd person** | **You** | **Your , yours** | **You** | **Your , yours** |
| **3rd person** | **He** | **His** | **they** | **Their , theirs** |
|  | **She** | **Her , hers** |  |  |
|  | **it** | **Its** |  |  |

**This is my book .**

**This book is mine .**

**The book is mine . ( adjective complement )**

**The mistake was yours . (adjective complement )**

**Theirs is lost . ( substantive )**

**I borrowed hers . ( substantive )**

**B ) possessive of Indefinite pronouns**

**It is formed by adding an apostrophe and s to the pronoun .**

**One one's**

**Someone someone's**

**Everybody everybody's**

**Nobody nobody's**

**(c) Possessives of Nouns**

**The possessives of nouns are formed as follows:**

***1. Singular Noun Not Ending in "s"***

**To form the possessive, add an apostrophe and *s.***

**boy**

**student**

**mayor**

**boy's , student's , mayor's**

**2. *Singular Noun Ending in "s"***

**To form the possessive, add an apostrophe and *s* if there is an added s-sound in the possessive.**

**Morris**

**Toss**

**Morris's Toss's**

**Add only an apostrophe if there is no added Hound in the possessive. '"**

**Sophocles**

**Caruthers**

**Sophocles' Caruthers'**

**Note: With many such possessives. the pronunciation-and hence the spelling-is optional: *Charles's, Charles' ; Keats's , Keats'***

**3. *Plural Noun Not Ending in "s"***

**To form the possessive, add an apostrophe and *s.***

**Women , children , salesmen**

**women's , children's , salesmen's**

***4. Plural Noun Ending in "s"***

**To form the possessive, add only an apostrophe.**

**Girls , players , senators**

**girls' players' senators'**

**Do Exercise 11**

1. **PUNCTUATION WITH RESTRICTIVE**

**AND NON-RESTRICTIVE**

**Substantive Modifiers:**

* 1. ***RESTRICTIVE SUBSTANTIVE MODIFIERS***

***They* *limits* or *restricts* the substantive which it modifies in such a way that the modifier is necessary for the proper identification of the substantive. It is thus so closely connected with the substantive that no punctuation is desirable.**

**( 1) Restrictive Modifier Preceding the Substantive**

**Adjectives functioning as restrictive modifiers usually precede the substantive modified. This is by far the most common construction involving the adjective.**

**We expected *rainy w*eather .**

**He ate  *two*  eggs.**

***Pattern: Subject - Verb – MODEFIER - Object***

**..**

**(Restrictive)**

**(2) Restrictive Modifier Following the Substantive .**

**Adjectives functioning as restrictive modifiers may follow the substantive modified. Only descriptive**

**adjectives are used in this construction. Note that the modifier is *not* set off by commas.**

**A day *lost* will upset the schedule.**

**A man *overboard* delayed the ship.**

***Pattern:* Subject– Modifiers – Verb - Object**

**b. *NON-RESTRICTIVE SUBSTANTIVE MODIFIERS***

**They give added information about a substantive which is presumed to be sufficiently identified without the modifier. Since it is loosely connected with the substantive, it is set off by commas**

**\*Only descriptive adjectives can be used as non-restrictive substantive modifiers.**

**\*Most non-restrictive substantive modifiers are compound adjectives or adjective phrases. However. as shown by the examples below, single-word adjectives are sometimes used in this construction.**

**1- Non-Restrictive Modifier Preceding the Substantive**

**Unhurt , the driver examined the wreck.**

**Overconfident , he refused help .**

**2-Non-Restrictive Modifier Following the Substantive**

**Adjectives functioning as non-restrictive modifiers usually follow the substantive.**

**Billy, *delirious,* shouted threats.**

***Pattern :* Subject Modifiers  *-Verb - Object***

**(Non-Restrictive )**

**3. ADJECTIVE-NOUN COMBINATIONS .**

**The adjective-noun combination always *is modified* or *serves as a modifier.***

**Therefore it may function in the following ways:**

**substantive modified by an adjective**

**She knitted that attractive sweater .**

**b. adjective modifying a substantive**

**He was a filling station attendant .**

**C . adverb modifying a verb .**

**I mailed the letter last night .**

**D . adverb modifying an adjective .**

**The tape is two inches wide .**

**E . adverb modifying another**

**The bus came several minutes early .**

**An adjective-noun combination may be what is sometimes called a "compound noun" *(e.g.,* a successful *football coach,* a red *bathing suit,* a *tennis racket* cover), but such a "compound noun" is *not* an adjective­ noun combination unless it functions in one of the ways specified above.**

**In indicating the pattern of a construction containing 'an adjective-noun combination, we shall enclose**

**the combination within a box to show that it functions as a unit.**

**Examples:**

**My new roommate arrived this morning.**

**Pattern modifier – Modifier – sub – verb – Modifier – noun**

**The public relations expert planned an extensive advertising campaign.**

***Pattern:*  Modifier –Noun -subject -Verb- Modifier – Modifier object**

**An adjective modifying an adjective-noun combination frequently functions as part of an enlarged**

**combination in relation to still another adjective.**

**Example:**

**She dented your silver serving tray.**

***Pattern:* Subject- Verb- Modifier**

**4- THE ADJECTIVE COMPLEMENT**

**It functions as a substantive modifier, the substantive modify the subject .**

**The man is tall .**

**The song was beautiful.**

**Pattern: S – Linking Verb – Adjective Complement.**