

University of Tikrit

College of Education for Humanities

Department of English



Structure classes:

Auxiliaries and relative pronouns

Grammar

Second year

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1. Auxiliaries:

Auxiliaries are closely associated with the verb and are of three kinds.

a. The first kind is modal auxiliaries, comprising ten words:

Present Form	Past Form
Can	could
May	might
Shall	should
Will	would
Must	(no past form)
ought (to)	(no past form)

Modal auxiliaries express:

1. Ability (can speak)
2. Possibility (might come)
3. Permission (may enter)
4. Necessity (must finish)
5. Obligation (should help)
6. Future intention (will call)
7. Politeness or uncertainty (could you help?)

Modal auxiliaries are defective verbs:

- a. They do not inflect for person (He can, I can, She can – no cans).
- b. They have no infinitive, no participle, or -ing forms (to may, maying – not allowed).
- c. They are always followed by the base form of the main verb (e.g., must go, should eat).

Negating of 'Must' and ought to

When must means "necessity," its negative ("not necessary") uses do not have to or need not.

Must not implies forbiddance/prohibition, not absence of necessity.

Expressed as ought not to, hadn't ought to (Northern dialect), or should not.

Examples:

- Affirmative: "You must return tomorrow." (Necessity)
- Negative: "You don't have to return tomorrow." (No necessity)
or "You need not return tomorrow."
- Not: "You must not return tomorrow." → This means "You are forbidden to return."

b. The second kind is primary auxiliaries

The primary auxiliaries are have and be. Their forms are:

Form	have	be
Stem	have	be
Present tense	has/have	am/is/are
Present participle	having	being
Past tense	had	was/were
Past participle	had	been

When multiple auxiliaries combine, the obligatory sequence is:

Modal → have → be

Examples:

Subject	Modal	have	be	Verb Form (Participle)
I	might	have	been	fishing/shot
George	may		be	reading/startled
They		had	been	sleeping/seen
She	must	have		quit

c. The third kind is Periphrastic Auxiliary 'Do'

Do is a "dummy" auxiliary with three core functions:

Questions: Carries tense and enables subject-verb inversion.

- "Does John study?"
- "Did John study?"
- "When does John study?"

Negatives: Bears tense and the negative particle not.

- "John does not study."
- "John did not study."

Emphasis: Stresses action in affirmative statements.

- "John does study!"

2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns can be presented through paradigms showing stems and inflectional suffixes. As this is a small, closed class, we'll present them as related forms:

Singular Forms:

Case	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person (M)	3rd Person (F)	3rd Person (N)
Subject	I	you	he	she	it
Object	me	you	him	her	it
Possessive (Personal)	my	your	his	her	its
Possessive (Substitutional)	mine	yours	his	hers	its

3. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS: WHO, WHOM, WHOSE

The subject form who is normally used in cultivated speech as the first word in questions, regardless of its grammatical function.

Examples:

- Who borrowed my tie? (subject of verb)
- Who did you take to the theater? (object of verb)
- Who are you referring to? (object of preposition)

The object form whom is:

1. Occasionally used by the ultra-fastidious in object positions, though this sounds stiff and bookish
2. Required directly after prepositions:
 - "To whom?"
 - "With whom did you go?"

4.RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns follow stricter case rules:

1. Who - used as subject of the verb:
 - The girl who received a West Point appointment was welcomed by the cadets.
2. Whom - used as:

Object of verb: The girl whom I admired most was Jack's sister.

Object of preposition: The girl whom I voted for won by a close margin.

3. Whose - possessive relative pronoun:

With human reference: The teacher whose book I borrowed had an extra copy.

With nonhuman reference (acceptable in standard English): We had a beautiful maple whose leaves turned scarlet in September.