

INGLISE KEELE GRAMMATIKA

KARL BRUUSI JÄRELE

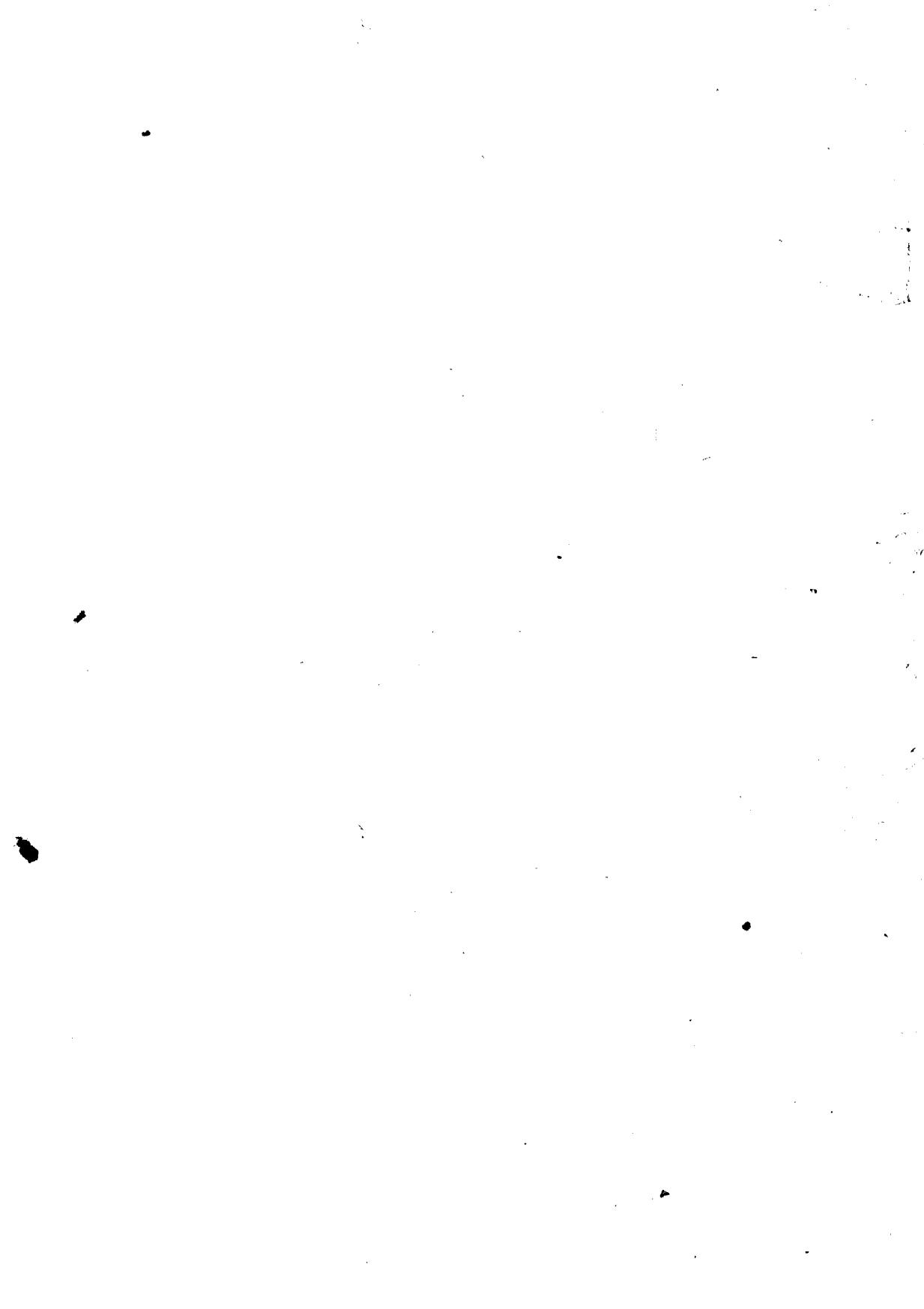


ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

KARL BRUUS

**Estonian YMCA - School for Foreign Languages
Augsburg - Hochfeld**



Verb.

§ 1. Abiverbi to be konjugatsioon

| Preesens. Olevik. | Imperfekt. Lihtminevik. | I futuurum. Tulevik. | I konditsionaal. Ting. k. olev. |
|--|--|--|--|
| I am <i>ma ole</i> you are he is she is it is we are you are they are | I was you were he was she was it was we were you were they were | I shall you will he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should you would he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| Perfekt. Täisminevik. | Pluskvamperfekt. Enneminevik. | II futuurum. Lõpet. tulevik. | II konditsionaal. Ting. k. minevik. |
| I have you have he has she has it has we have you have they have | I had you had he had she had it had we had you had they had | I shall you will he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should you would he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| Infinitiiv. Olu-ehk teosõna. | Gerundium. Aegnimisõna. | Partitsiip. Kesksõna. | Imperatiiv. Käskiv k. |
| Pree-sens <i>olema</i> | to be <i>olema</i> | being | be let us be |
| Per-fekt <i>olema</i> | to have been | having been | been; having been |

Abiverbi to have konjugatsioon.

| Preesens. Olevik. | Imperfekt. Lihtminevik. | I futuurum. Tulevik. | I konditsionaal. Ting. k. olev. |
|---|--|--|--|
| I have you have he has she has it has we have you have they have <i>ma omniaan</i> | I had you had he had she had it had we had you had they had <i>ma omniaan</i> | I shall you will he will she will it will we shall you will they will <i>ma oman omniaan</i> | I should you would she would he would it would we should you would they would <i>ma omniaan</i> |
| Perfekt. Täisminevik. | Pluskvamperfekt. Enneminevik. | Il futuurum. Lõpet. tulevik. | Il konditsionaal. Ting. k. minevik. |
| I have you have he has she has it has we have you have they have <i>ma oman omniaan had</i> | I had you had he had she had it had we had you had they had <i>ma oman omniaan had</i> | I shall you will he will she will it will we shall you will they will <i>ma oman omniaan had</i> | I should you would she would he would it would we should you would they would <i>ma oman omniaan had</i> |
| Infinitiiv. Olu-ehk teosõna. | Gerundium. Aegnimisõna. | Partitsiip. Keskõna. | Imperatiiv. Käskiv k. |
| Pree- sens <i>omniaan</i> | to have <i>omniaan</i> | having <i>omniaan</i> | have <i>omniaan</i> let us have <i>omniaan</i> |
| Per- fekt <i>omniaan</i> | to have <i>omniaan</i> | having had <i>omniaan</i> | had; having had <i>omniaan</i> |

§ 2. Korrapärase verbi aktiiv.

Teguvi

| Preesens. | Imperfekt. | I futuurum. | I konditsionaal. |
|---|--|--|--|
| I help you help he helps she helps it helps we help you help they help | I helped you helped he helped she helped it helped we helped you helped they helped | I shall you will he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should you would he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| Perfekt. | Pluskvamperfekt. | Il futuurum. | Il konditsionaal. |
| I have you have he has she has it has we have you have they have | I had you had he had she had it had we had you had they had | I shall you will he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should you would he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| Infinitiiv. | Gerundium. | Partitsiip. | Imperatiiv. |
| Pree-sens | to help | helping | help <i>et</i> let us help |
| Per-fekt | been helped | helping | having helped |

§ 4. Korrapärase verbi progressiiv.

Aktiiv.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| olev | K | Preesens: | I am helping. |
| sõitmine | K | Imperfekt: | I was helping. |
| Tulev | K | I futuurum: | I shall be helping. |
| olev. Ing. | K | I konditsionaal: | I should be helping. |
| Täis Minne | K | Perfekt: | I have been helping. |
| onnes minne | K | Pluskvamperfekt: | I had been helping. |
| tegerek Tulev | K | II futuurum: | I shall have been helping. |
| tingitööd, mida | K | II konditsionaal: | I should have been helping. |
| Ole eba teo ööni | K | Infinitiiv: | to be helping. |
| -keskaja | K | Partitsiip: | being helping. |
| kannan töödel. | K | Amperatiiv: | be helping; let us be helping. |

Passiiv. ~~Tehatavik~~

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| olev | K | Preesens: | I am being helped. |
| sõitmine | K | Imperfekt: | I was being helped. |

§ 5. Abiverb to do.

| Preesens. | Imperfekt. | |
|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| I do | I did | I futuurum: I shall do. |
| you do | you did | I konditsionaal: I should do. |
| he does | he did | Perfekt: I have done. |
| she does | she did | Pluskvamperfekt: I had done. |
| it does | it did | II futuurum: I shall have done. |
| we do | we did | II konditsionaal: I should have done. |
| you do | you did | Infinitiiv: to do; to have done. |
| they do | they did | Gerundium: doing; having done. |
| | | Partitsiip: doing; done; having done. |
| | | Imperatiiv: do; let us do! |

Verbi muudete kujundamine.

§ 6. Preesens.

Preesensi pöörded on ilma muutelõputa (vormilt samased infinitiiviga), peale ainususe 3. pöörde, mille lõpp -s (-es) häädub

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

he sees [si:z]; he plays [pleiz]; he reads [ri:dz];

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

he sleeps [sli:ps]; he speaks [spi:ks];

- [iz] konsonantide [z], [s], [f], [θ] järel:
he rises ['raiziz]; he dresses ['dresiz]; he wishes ['wifiz]; he changes ['tfeindziz].

Öigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Preesensi ainsuse 3. põördes liitub verbi tüvega muutelöpp -s. See lõpp omab kuju -es järgmistel juhtudel:

- kui tüve lõppkonsonant on ss, x, sh, ch:
he dresses ['dresiz]; he mixes ['miksiz];
- kui tüve lõppvokaal on -o:
he goes [gouz]; he does [dʌz];
- kui tüve lõppvokaal on konsonandile järgnev -y (see juures astub muutelöpu ees y asemele i): *jaostusse ja pimeduse*
~~Kandma~~ — to carry — he carries ['kaeriz]; to try — he tries [traiz]; vrd. aga: to play — he plays [pleiz].

§ 7. Oleviku partitsiip ja gerundium.

Oleviku partitsiip ja gerundium kujunduvad infinitiivist lõpu -ing abil:
The snow fell all night and the following day. The old man was
dying. Smoking is bad for heart and lungs.

Öigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Lõpu -ing ees leiavad aset järgmised tüve muutused:

- tüve lõpp -e kaob:
~~Tulema~~ — to come — coming; to write — writing;
- ie asemele astub y: *-, lämmab*
to die — dying; to lie — lying; to tie — tying;
- tüve lõppkonsonant, mille ees on rõhutatud lihtvokaal, kirjutatakse kahekordsena:
hop — hopping; stir — stirring; per'mit — permitting; vrd. aga: sail — sailing; 'wonder — wondering.
- l kirjutatakse kahekordsena ka siis, kui eelnev vokaal on rõhuta:
com'pel — compelling; 'travel — travelling.

§ 8. Korrapärase verbi imperfekt ja mineviku partitsiip.

Mõlemad muuted kujunduvad korrapärasel verbil infinitiivist lõpu -ed abil; see muutelöpp hääldeb

- [d] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:
played [pleid]; loved [lʌvd]; called [ko:ld];

[t] helitute konsonantide järel:
liked [laikt]; dressed [drest];

[id] d ja t järel:
ended [endid]; hated [heitid].

Öigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Lõpu -ed ees leiavad aset järgmised tüve muutused:

a) tüve lõppvokaal -e kaob:

to love — loved; to hope — hoped;

b) lõpu -y asemel kirjutatakse i, kui eelmine häälrik on konsonant:
~~to carry — carried; to cry — cried,~~ vrd. aga: to play — played;

c) tüve lõppkonsonant, mille ees on röhutatud lihtvokaal, kirjutatakse kahekordsena:

to stop — stopped; to per'mit — permitted; vrd. aga visited.

d) 1 kirjutatakse kahekordsena ka siis, kui eelmine vokaal on röhuta:
to 'signal — signalled; to 'travel — travelled.

§ 9. Futuurum ja konditsionaal.

Futuurum ja konditsionaal kujunduvad abiverbide shall, will, should ja would ning infinitiivi abil, kusjuures shall, should esinevad 1. pöördes ja will, would- 2. ja 3. pöördes.

Küsimuutes esinevad 1. ja 2. pöördes — shall, should, 3. pöördes — will, would.

I shall be glad when it is over. Everybody will know it before the end of the week. You will never see me again. Shall you get the money to-morrow? I don't know what I should do without her. What would father say if he knew? Should (would) you like to see our garden?

§ 10. Verbi küsimuude.

Otseses küsilauses seisab subjekt abiverbi või defektiivi järel, nimelt

a) aktiivi preesensis ja imperfektis abiverbi to do vastava muute järel:

Does he know me? What did he want? When did it happen?

Märkus 1: abiverbide to be, to have ning defektiivide küsimuuted kujunduvad ilma abiverbita to do:

Have you a brother? Is that man your father? Can he help me? May I come in?

Märkus 2: Kui to have esineb iseseisva verbi tähenduses, siis moodustuvad preesensi ja imperfekti küsimuuted harilikult abi-verbiga to do:

Do you have (= hold) your meetings in this room? What did you have for dinner?

b) liitmuudetes esimese abiverbi järel:

What are you doing here? When shall I see you again? Have you heard the news? Have the boys been punished?

Verb ei esine küsimuutes,

kui küsiv pronoomen on küsilause subjekt või subjekti atribuut:

Who saw him? What makes you so happy? Whose dog killed the cat? What things lie on the table?

Normaalne sõnajärjestus (subjekt — predikaat) jäääb püsima kaudses küsimuses:

People don't know what they want. Perhaps you will tell me where you found this hat. Perhaps you know where my father is?

§ 11. Verbi eitav muude.

Eitav muude kujundub partikli not abil, mille asend on

a) aktiivi preesensis, imperfektis ja imperatiivis abiverbi to do vastava muute järel:

I don't want to talk about it. He does not even know how to write his name. We did not see what became of them. Don't speak so loud!

b) liitmuudetes esimese abiverbi järel:

I shall not need your help. The poor boy has not slept for two days.

Eitav lause.

Abiverbide to be, to have ja defektiivide eitav-muude kujundub preesensis ja imperfektis ilma abiverbita to do. Imperatiivis aga on abiverbide eitav muude harilikult don't be, don't have.

It's not a question of money. I have not a penny in the world. You must not go before Bob comes. Don't be a fool! Don't have too many friends!

Abiverbide to do kujundatud eitav muude esineb ainult seoses partikliga not, mitte aga muude eitavate sõnadega (never, no no one, nobody, nothing).

He did not invite me. He never invited me. Good words do not cost anything. Good words cost nothing.

Eitav lause moodustub ilma abiverbita to do, kui partikkkel not ei kuulu predikaadi, vaid mõne teise lauseosa juurde.

I tried not to look at him. He lives not far from here. She answered not a word.

§ 12. Küsiv-eitavad muuted.

Küsiv-eitavas muutes seisab not

a) kirjakeeles subjekti järel:

Why did you not come? Can you not wait for me?

b) kõnekeeles harilikult subjektiees:

Why did you not come? Can you not wait for me?

§ 13. Ebakorrapäraste verbide põhimuuded.

Ebakorrapärasteks nimetame verbe, mille imperfekt ja mineviku partitsiip ei kujundu lõpu -ed abil.

Teised muuted kujunduvad ja konjugeeruvad samuti kui korrapäraselgi verbil. Infinitiiv, imperfekt ja mineviku partitsiip, nimetatakse verbi põhimuudeteks.

I. Verbid, millel kõik kolm põhimuudet on samased.

cost, cost, cost — maksma (väärtnolema)

cut, cut, cut — lõikama

put, put, put — panema.

II. Verbid, millel kaks põhimuudet on samased.

1. Tüvevokaal ei muudu.

a) Lõpu -ed asemel -t.

burn, burnt, burnt — põlema; põletama

learn, learnt, learnt — õppima.

b) Tüvelõppkonsonant d muutelõpp -ed > t.

build, built, built — ehitama

spend, spent, spent — kulutama; veetma.

c) Tüvelõppkonsonant kao b.

have, had, had — omama, evima

make, made, made — tegema.

2. Tüvevokaal muutub.

a) Muutelõpp on -t.

feel, felt, felt — tundma (valu, viha, häbi jne.)

lose, lost, lost — kaotama

bring, brought, brought — tooma.

- b) Muutelõpp on -d.
hear, heard, heard — kuulma
say, said, said — ütlema.
- c) Tüve lõppkonsonant ja muutelõpp on kokku sulanud.
meet, met, met — kohtama
shoot, shot, shot — laskma (püssi).
- d) Ilma muutelõputa.
sit, sat, sat — istuma
stand, stood, stood — seisma
fight, fought, fought — võitlema.

III. Verbid kolme erineva põhimuutega.

- a) Partitsiibilõpp -e n, -n.
give, gave, given — andma
speak, spoke, spoken — kõnelema
know [nou], knew [nju:], known — teadma, tundma
fall, fell, fallen — kukkuma, langema
go, went, gone [g o n] — minema
do, did, done — tegema.
- b) Partitsiip ilma lõputa.
drink, drank, drunk — jooma
come, came, come — tulema
run, ran, run — jooksma.
- c) Imperfekt korrapäärane.
sew [sou], sewed [soud], sewn [soun] — õmblema
show, showed, shown — näitama.

Abiverbide tähendus ja tarvitamine.

§ 14. To have.

1. Iseseisva verbina to have tähendab „omama“.
My father has a house in the country. She had a nice voice. I am sure you have a kind heart.
2. Abiverb to have kujundab koos mineviku partitsiibiga perfekti ja pluskvamperfekti:
You have come too late. Bob had spent his last penny.
3. To have seoses objektile järgneva mineviku partitsiibiga tähendab „laskma“:
He has his hair cut every month. You ought to have the tooth pulled out.
4. To have järgneva infinitiiviga väljendab sundi või vajadust, mis on tingitud välistest oludest (= pidama, sunnitud olema):
I had to call him twice before he heard me and turned

round. They had to walk home in the rain. We did not have to wait long.

§ 15. To be.

1. To be on sidemeks subjekti ja predikaaditäite vahel:
In summer the days are warm. Annie is a nice girl.
2. To be ja oleviku partitsiip kujundab progressiivi:
It is getting late. I was working in the garden when he came.
3. To be ja mineviku partitsiip kujundab passiivi:
The shops are closed at six o'clock. The door was opened by a thin young girl.
4. To be järgneva infinitiiviga märgib eelseisvat tegevust või sundi, mis on tingitud kellegi käsust:
What am I to do? I was to meet you at eleven o'clock.
5. To be passiivi infinitiiviga väljendab võimalust (= võin):
He was nowhere to be found. There was nothing to be seen.

§ 16. To do.

1. To do iseseisva verbina tähendab „tegema“:
What shall we do? It has not done you any harm.
2. To do a setäitva verbina
 - a) seisab teise, juba nimetatud verbi asemel, eriti vastuses:
You know her better than I do. Do you smoke? No, I don't.
 - b) esineb eesti keelendile eks ole vastavas tähenduses:
 1. **You like apples, do you not (don't you)?**
 2. **You don't like apples, do you?**

Märkus 1: Jaatava lause lõpus on eitav muude (vrd. näide nr. 1) ja vastupidiselt (näide nr. 2).

Märkus 2: Abiverbid ja defektiivid ei asenda to do vaid ainult korduvad vastavas pöördes.

**You have read this letter, haven't you? No, I have not.
Can you come to-morrow? No, I can't. It's very cold to-day,
isn't it?**

3. To do abi verbina (järgneva infinitiiviga) esineb preeserjis, imperfektis, ja imperatiivis
 - a) verbi küsimuudete kujundamisel:
Do you know what happened? What did he say? Does your father know?

b) verbi eitavate muudete kujundamisel:

He does not talk much. Don't be afraid!

c) röhutamise otstarbel jaatavas kõnes (tõlkes: „töepoolest, tingimata, ometi, -gi“):

Please, do come this afternoon! So you did come after all!

Defektiivid.

§ 17. Verbid I can, I will, I shall, I may, I must, I ought

nimetatakse defektiivideks, sest neil puuduvad infinitiiv ja partitsiip, järelikult ka kõik liitmuuted.

Preesensi ainsuse 3. põõre on defektiividel ilma muutelõputa.

| Preesens | Imperfekt |
|----------|-----------|
| he can | he could |
| he will | he would |
| he shall | he should |
| he may | (he must) |
| he must | |
| he ought | |

Verbid to need ja to dare konjugeeruvad kas korrapäraselt või defektiividena.

Must imperfektina esineb ainult kaudses kõnes.

§ 18. Will — would.

a) väljendavad nõustumist, töötust, või otsustust; selles tähinduses esineb will 1. põördes a küsimuute 2. põördes, would ainult eitavas muutes.

I will go with you; will you wait a moment? The prisoner would not answer. He would not hear of it.

b) märgivad harjumuspärast, korduvat tegevust:

Oil will not mix with water, The old man would sit for hours in his garden, watching the bees.

c) kujundavad futuurumi ja konditsionaali:

He will do his duty. They would not be able to live there

§ 19. Shall — should.

Shall väljendab 2. ja 3. põördes käsku või ähvardust:

Thou shalt not kill. The boys shall have a holiday to-morrow.

Shall ja should kujundavad futuurumi ja konditsionaali:

We shall make a snowman. I did not speak, for I knew that I should be heard.

Should konjunktiivses tähenduses:

väljendab tagasihoidlikku sundi ehk kohustust:

a) should + infinit. prees. = peaks:

I should go now, but I don't want to. They should be punished.

b) should + infinit. perf. — oleks pidanud:

You should have warned me. He should have kept his word. You should have said so before.

§ 20. Can — could:

väljendab võimalust, mis põhineb:

a) isiku kehalisel või vaimsel võimel (= oskan, sundan),

I ran as fast as I could. Can you swim?

b) välistel oludel (= võin, oman võimalust):

Can you give me some money? I am sorry I can — not offer you a chair.

Could konjunktiivses tähenduses

väljendab oletatavat või kaheldavat võimalust:

a) could + infinit. prees. = võiks:

I wish I could help him. Where could I find him?

b) could + infinit. perf. = oleks võinud:

Nothing could have given me greater pleasure.

§ 21. May

väljendab võimalust, mis põhineb:

a) loal (= tohtima):

May I ask you a question? You may go out.

Märkus: Eitav muude selles tähenduses on must not — ei tohi. You must not smoke here! You must not talk so loud!

b) töenäosel oletusel, arvamusel (= võima):

That may be true. We may meet again.

Märkus: Eitav muude selles tähenduses on cannot: A visitor to London may forget a great many things he sees, but he cannot forget its great size.

May, might konjunktiivses tähinduses.

1. May väljendab soovi:

May you be happy! Long may he live!

2. Might väljendab mõeldavat võimalust:

a) might + infinit. prees. = võiks (võib-olla):

I might become a real friend to you.

b) might + infinit. perf. = oleks võinud:

You might have seen my father, if you had not been late.

§ 22. Must

väljendab

a) sundi (= pean, olen sunnitud):

You must tell me everything. We must stop here.

b) loogilist järedust või oletust (pean, vist, arvatavasti):

I must have seen that person somewhere. You must be quite hungry.

c) eitavas muutes keeldu (= ei tohi):

You must not do it again. You must not speak a word.

Märkus: Must imperfektina esineb ainult kaudses kõnes: He said he must go now. They knew that I must be in the house. I told them what they must do. Puuduvad muutud asenduvad verbiga to have — pidama: He will have to be told sooner or later.

§ 23. Ought to

samuti kui should (vrd. § 19) väljendab tagasihoidlikku sundi:

a) ought to + infinit. prees. = peaks:

You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Luther declared that the Bible was the only rule by which men ought to live.

b) ought to + infin. perf. = oleks pidanud:

I ought to have written to you last week. He ought to have obeyed his father.

§ 24. Need.

tähindab

a) defektiivina „tarvitsema“ (preesensi 3. põõre ilma -puta -s; järgnev infinitiiv ilma prepositioonita to; küsiv ja eitav muude ilma abiverbita to do):

He need not be afraid. I need hardly tell you that I always feel the greatest pleasure in your company. Need I tell you that?

b) täieliku verbina „vajama“:

Your country needs you. I do not need your assistance. For ploughing the farmer needs a horse.

§ 25. Dare

tähendab „julgema ja esineb“:

a) defektiivina:

She dare not tell the truth. How dare you say such a thing? The boys dared not enter.

b) täieliku verbina:

The enemies did not dare to approach.

A e g .

§ 26. Preesens.

väljendab

a) tegevust olevikus, ühekordset või korduvat:

When I get up, I wash my face. This is just what I want.

b) üldiselt kehtivat tõika:

Two eyes see better than one. Sixty seconds make a minute.

c) mõnikord tulevikku:

I start for London to-morrow. When my father comes, I shall tell him.

§ 27. Perfekt

väljendab niisugust möödunud tegevust, millel on seos olevikuga; ta võib tähendada

a) tegevust minevikus, mille tagajärg ulatub olevikuni:

Our train has stopped (= it stands still). Your horse has run away. I have lost my purse.

b) tegevust või olukorda olevikus, mis algas kaugemas minevikus:

How long have you lived (elate juba) in this country? My brother has been learning (õpib juba) English about two years.

§ 28. Imperfekt

väljendab minevikus lõpetatud tegevust, millel ei ole enam seost olevikuga; teda tarvitatakse

a) kui tegevuse aeg on ligemalt määratud adverbiaaliga (yesterday, last night, the other day, many years ago, etc.):

This man has been very unfortunate. He was ill last autumn, and his children had scarlet fever. He came to me yesterday and asked me to see you about his rent;

b) jutustuses:

Once upon a time there was a poor widow, who had a son named Jack. The widow worked very hard from morning till night, but she could not earn enough money to keep herself and her son.

Võrdle imperfekti ja perfekti tarvitamist lausetes:

I was (olin) ill a long time. I have been (olen juba) ill a long time. How long were you (olite) in England? I lived (elasin) there for three years. How long have you been (juba) in England? I have lived (elan juba) here for three years.

§ 29. Pluskvamperfekt

väljendab teisele tegevusele eelnevat tegevust minevikus:

Nobody spoke when he had finished. She walked back to Kensington, more slowly than she had come.

§ 30. I futuurum

väljendab tegevust tulevikus:

We shall remain very good friends, I hope. I shall be all right in a minute. You will never see me again.

Märkus: 1: Futuurum võib asenduda preesensiga, kui tulevikusuhe järedub mõnest ajamääärusest on ilmne kontekstist. Selles tähen-duses esineb preesens peamiselt temporaal- ja konditsionaallausetes konjunktsioonide if, before, till, until, when, as soon as jne, järel.

We start next Monday. I shall be very glad when to-morrow is over. You must not go before Mary comes.

Märkus 2: Ligemalt tulevikku väljendavad keelendid to be going, to be about ja mõnel juhul progressiivi preesens (eriti verbidega to go, to come):

What are you going to do? I am going to wait here until he comes. The poor boy was about (pidi, tahtis juba) to run away. Christmas is coming!

§ 31. II futuurum

väljendab

a) teisele tegevusele eelnevat tegevust tulevikus:

I shall have gone before the sun has set. You will have finished your letter by the time we are ready.

b) minevikus alanud tegevust, mis ulatub tulevikuni:

Next autumn you will have been at school two years. I shall have finished my work in about a fortnight.

Kõneviis.

§ 32. Indikatiiv.

Indikatiiv näitab, et mingi tegevus tõeliselt toimub või on toimunud. Seda kõneviisi tarvitab inglise keel ka kaudses kõnes ja kaudses küsimuses:

The stranger said that I was a fine boy, and asked me if I had many brothers and sisters.

§ 33. Kaudne kõne.

Kaudne kõne on objektlause, mis seondub pealausega vahetult või konjunktsiooni that (et) abil. Kaudne küsimus liitub pealause külge konjunktsioonide whether, if (kas) kaudu või algab küsivate pronomendiuga ja adverbidega. Kaudses küsimuses on sõnajärjestus normaalne, s. o. predikaat järgneb subjektile.

Kaudse kõne ja kaudse küsimuse ajavorm oleneb pealause predikaadist.

1. Kui pealause predikaat on preesensis, perfektis, futuurumis või imperatiivis, siis on kaudses kõnes sama ajavorm, mis oleks otseses kõnes:

I think he knows everything in the world. You know that it was a dangerous thing to do. Ask Tom if he has found my book. I wonder what she will say.

2. Kui pealause predikaat on imperfektis või pluskvamperfektis, siis on kaudse kõne ajavorm võrreldes otsese kõnegaga muutunud järgmiselt:

- a) otsese kõne preesensi asemel on kaudses kõnes imperfekt:

The girl said (had said) that her name was Edna. She said she did not know you.

- b) otsese kõne imperfekti ja perfekt asemel on kaudses kõnes pluskvamperfekt:

He said he had never done a day's work in his life. She wanted to tell Dick that she had forgiven him.

- c) otsese kõne futuurumi asemel on kaudses kõnes konditsionaal:

He said he would be ready in half an hour. I got a letter from Anne saying that she would keep her promise.

§ 34. Konjunktiiv ja selle erilised muuted.

Konjunktiiv tähendab midagi soovitavat, mõeldavad, oletatavat.

Konjunktiivi väijendavad inglise keeles osalt erilised verbaalmuuded, osalt abiverbid.

Konjunktiivist on praeguses kirjakeeles säilinud vähe eri muuteid.

- a) Preesensi konjunktiiv võrdub kõigis põördeis infinitiiviga:
The fishers must work, though storms be sudden and waters deep. Be that as it may, God bless you! Thy kingdom come!
- b) Abiverbi to be imperfekti konjunktiiv on kõigis põördeis were
(I were, you were, he were, jne.):
I remember it as if it were yesterday. You talk to us as if we were children. I would not take it seriously if I were you.
- c) Imperfekti ja pluskvamperfekti konjunktiiv on samastunud inidikatiiviga:
I don't know what he would say if he knew. He looked at me as if he wanted to ask me something.

Konjunktiivi kaudne väljendus.

Abiverbidena tarvitatakse konjunktiivi väljendamiseks **may**, **might** ja **shall**, **should**.

§ 35. May, might.

May või might asendab konjunktiivi

- a) kartust tähendavate verbide järel (nagu I fear, I am afraid jne.):
We are afraid that we may lose our way. The boy did not climb the tree for fear that he might fall down.
- b) soovi tähendavate verbide järel (nagu I wish, I hope jne.):
I wish it may be true. I wish it might be in my power to help you. I hope that you may meet him again.
- c) finaalausetes:
Open the window that we may enjoy the fresh air! The boys in the last row stood up that they might see better.
- d) kontsessiivlausetes:
Strange as it may seem, the Eskimos love their cold native country. However good the old times may have been, the new times are better.

§ 36. Shall, should.

Shall või should asendab konjunktiivi verbide järel, mis tähendavad korraldust ehk käsku, nagu to resolve, to decide — otsustama, to demand — nõudma, to order, to command — käskima, jne.:

We have resolved that no one shall leave the house. He ordered that nobody should enter his room.

Should (sõltumata pealause ajavormist) asendab konjunktiivi

- a) im personaalsete keelendite järel nagu it is right — on õige, it is just — on õiglane, it is necessary — on tarvilik, it is

natural — on loomulik, it is a pity — on kahju, it is impossible — on võimatu jne.

Is it necessary that father should know about it? It is impossible that he should have said so.

b) tinglausetes, kui nende sisu on kaheldav (casus potentialis):

If he should come, tell him that I shall be back soon. If I should hear from him, I will let you know.

c) temporaallaaugetes, kui nende teostumine on oodatav alles tulevikus (järelikult kahtlane):

Alfred the Great never ceased to hope for a brighter time, when he should be able to punish the Danes.

§ 37. Konditsionaal.

Konditsionaalil on kaks ajavormi: preesens ja perfekt.

I konditsionaal (preesens): **I should come** — ma tuleksin.

II konditsionaal (perfekt): **I should have come** — ma oleksin tulnud.

§ 38. Konditsionaal — ehk tinglaused

Tinglaused jagunevad kolme põhiliiki:

1. Tingimus on võimalik ja teostuv (casus realis). Sel juhul seisab pea- ja kõrvallauses indikatiiv:

If you speak slowly, he will understand every word. If they want me, they know where they may find me.

2. Tingimust peetakse võimalikuks tulevikus (casus potentialis). Sel juhul seisab pealauses indikatiiv või imperatiiv ja kõrvallauses should (ehk were to) abil väljendatud konjunktiiv:

If he should (were to) come, tell him, that I am not at home. If I should hear from him, I will let you know.

3. Tingimus ei vasta tösioludele või pole enam võimalik (casus irrealis). Sel juhul väljendab.

a) olevikku pealauses I konditsionaal ja kõrvallauses konjunktiivne imperfekt:

If you know him, you would certainly love him. I wonder what father would say if he knew;

b) minevikku pealauses II konditsional ja kõrvallauses konjunktiivne pluskvamperfekt (vrd. § 34,c):

If our horse had not fallen, we should not have missed the train. If they had caught you, they would have shot you.

predikaadiga:

Had, I known that you would come, I should have gone to meet you.

§ 39. Imperatiiv.

1. Imperatiivi 2. põõre (nii singularis kui ka pluuralis)

a) võrdub vormilt infinitiiviga:

C o m e i n a n d s h u t t h e d o o r! G o b a c k t o y o u r r o o m a n d w a i t t i l l I c a l l y o u!

b) rõhutatud kujul — eriti tungiva sooviavaldusena — moodustub abiverbiga do:

D o c o m e , p l e a s e ! D o s i t d o w n a n d b e q u i e t !

c) eitavas muutes moodustub do not abil:

P l e a s e d o n ' t g o ! D o n ' t b e s i l l y ! D o n o t f o r g e t m e !

2. Imperatiivi 1. ja 3. põõre väljendub let + infinitiivi abil.

L e t m e h a v e a l o o k a t y o u ! L e t u s s i t d o w n ! D o n ' t l e t u s w a s t e t i m e !

§ 40. Passiv.

Eesti keeles on passiiv impersonaalne, inglise keeles personaalne:

I a m c a l l e d — mind kutsutakse, **I a m w a n t e d** — mind vajatakse, **I w a s t o l d** — mulle kõneldi.

Aktiivlause subjekt esineb passiivis prepositsooniga b y -.

Aktiivlause akusatiivobjekt muutub passiivlause subjektiks:

A t a l l y o u n g m a n o p e n e d t h e d o o r . T h e d o o r w a s o p e n e d b y a t a l l y o u n g m a n . A n o l d a u n t h a d b r o u g h t J a n e t o E n g l a n d .

J a n e h a d b e e n b r o u g h t t o E n g l a n d b y a n o l d a u n t .

Kui aktiivlausel on prepositsionaalne objekt, eraldub passiivis prepositsoon objektist ja liitub predikaadiga:

E v e r y b o d y l a u g h e d a t h i m . H e w a s l a u g h e d a t b y e v e r y b o d y . W e s e n t f o r t h e d o c t o r . T h e d o c t o r , w a s s e n t f o r .

§ 41. Progressiiv.

Progressiivi tarvitatakse

a) kui tegevus teataval hetkel veel kestab, või kestis.

V ö r d l e : T h e b o y i s g o i n g t o s c h o o l = p o i s s l ä h e b (p r a e g u) k o o l i , o n t e e l k o o l i . T h e b o y g o e s t o s c h o o l = p o i s s k ä i b k o o l i s .

T h i s a u t o r w r i t e s w e l l . H e i s w r i t i n g a n o v e l . D o e s i t a l w a y s r a i n i n g E n g l a n d ? N o , b u t t o - d a y i t i s r a i n i n g .

b) kui kahest tegevusest üks toimub teise kestel:

I t w a s r a i n i n g w h e n w e l e f t t h e h o u s e . I w a s w r i t i n g a l e t t e r w h e n t h e b e l l s u d d e n l y r a n g .

§ 42. Juhud, mil progressiiv ei ole võimalik.

Progressiiv väljendab küll teataval hetkel edasikestvat kuid siiski ainult ajutist tegevust või olukorda ja seepärast ei või teda tarvitada

- a) kui tegevus või olukord on alaline:

London lies on the Thames. The tree stands in the garden.

- b) kui tegevus või olukord ei ole ajutiselt katkestatav (vrd. verbe nagu **to love, to hate, to believe, to know, to fear, to understand, to belong jne.**):

Charles loves his parents and knows what he owes them. I remember him quite well.

§ 43. Infinitiiv.

Infinitiiv on verbi substantiivne vorm. Kuid infinitiivil säilinud ka verbi omadused, näiteks võimalus omada objekti ja adverbiaali:

I am glad to see you. They seemed to know each other well enough.

Infinitiivil on järgmised vormid:

Aktiv **Passiiv**

1. Preesensi infinitiiv: to help; to be helped;
2. Perfekti infinitiiv: to have helped; to have been helped.

Infinitiiv esineb kahel kujul:

1. prepositsooniga to (prepositionsionalne infinitiiv);
2. ilma prepositsoonita (liht-infinitiiv).

§ 44. Infinitiiv subjektina

esineb prepositsooniga to ja asetseb predikaadi ees või järel (viimase! juhul eelsubjektiga it):

To be or not to be, that is the question.

To err is human, to forgive divine.

Märkusi: Infinitiiv võib omada kaudset subjekti, mis temaga seondub prepositsooni for abil:

It is necessary for him to go now (= that he should go). It is not good for a boy to be up very late at night.

§ 45. Infinitiiv objektina

esineb

1. ilma prepositsoonita

- a) abiverbi to do ja defektiivide järel (välja arvatum defektiiv ought, millele järgneb prepositsoon to):

**Did you find your book? No man can serve two masters.
You may go now. I shall come too.**

- b) keelendite järel I had rather (better) — oleks parem kui ma; I would rather — eelistaksin; I had as well — oleks niisama hea, kui ma; I cannot but — pean paramatatult:
You had better wait till Henry arrives. I would rather die than do such a thing.
2. prepositsooniga to transitiivsete (sihiliste) verbide järel:
I hope to see you again. He taught me to swim.

Märkus: Verbi kordus infinitiivis võib ära jäada, kusjuures prepositioon to säilitab oma koha (mõeldava infinitiivi ees):
You may go now if you want to. I can't help crying though I try not to.

§ 46. Infinitiiv objektiivse predikaaditäitenä ilma prepositsoonita.

Eestikeelsele „Ma nägin teda tulevat“ vastab inglise keeles „I saw him come“. „Tulevat“ on objektiivne (s. t. objekti kohta käiv) predikaadi-täide. Niisuguseid, lausekonstruktsioone esineb inglise keeles sagedamini kui eesti keeles, kusjuures infinitiiv on mõnikord prepositsooniga to, mõnikord ilma.

Infinitiiv esineb objektiivse predikaaditäitenä ilma prepositsoonita

- a) verbide to see, to hear, to feel järel:
**I saw him leave the house. They did not hear the door open.
She felt her eyes grow wet.**
- b) verbide to let (laskma, lubama), to make (sundima, laskma, põhjustama), to bid (käskima) järel:
Let him do what he likes. She moved away from the door and let me pass.

§ 47. Infinitiiv objektiivse predikaaditäitenä prepositsooniga to.

Infinitiiv esineb objektiivse predikaaditäitenä prepositsooni-ga to

- a) verbide järel tähendusega „soovima“ (to wish, to desire — soovi-ma, to want — tahtma, to ask — paluma, to expect — lootma, loomulikuks pidama):

They have asked him to come here this evening. I want you to forget it. He wished me to remain.

b) verbide järel tähendusega „lubama“, „käskima“, „keelama“, nimelt:

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| to allow | } - lubama, laskma | to tell | } - käskima |
| to permit | | to order | |
| to suffer | | to command | |
| to cause | - sundima | to forbid | - keelama |

The general ordered his soldiers to attack the town. He ordered the prisoner to be brought before him.

c) verbide järel tähendusega „mõtlema“, „ütlema“:

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| to think | - mõtlema | to suppose | - arvama |
| to believe | - uskuma | to find | - leidma |
| to know | - teadma | to declare | - seletama |
| to imagine | - kujutlema | to deny | - eitama |

I thought him to be an honest man. They believe England to have the finest ships. She imagines herself to be very musical.

§ 48. Infinitiiv subjektiivse predikaaditäitenä.

Lauses „He was seen to enter“ on to enter subjektiivne (s. t. subjekti kohta käiv) predikaaditäide. Infinitiiv subjektiivse predikaaditäitenä esineb prepositiooniga to

a) kõigi §§ 46 ja 47 nimetatud verbide passiivi järel:

Never afterwards was he seen to smile. He must be made to pay. The fixed stars are supposed to be suns.

b) verbide to seem, to appear, to happen järel:

The farmer worked hard, but did not seem to get on. I happened to meet him in the street.

c) abiverbi to be järel:

To be good is to be happy. The ruins are still to be seen.

§ 49. Infinitiiv lauselühendusliku adverbialina

esineb prepositiooniga to ja märgistab

a) eesmärki, otstarvet (mõnikord täiendiga in order):

He went out to post a letter. She did not stop to listen to me.

b) tagajärge

a) so... as, such.. as järel:

Don't be such a fool as to believe him! He was so foolish as to quarrel with his best friend.

b) too, enough järel:

The rain is too heavy to last long. He is old enough to take care of himself.

c) põhjust:

I was astonished to see my father in such a hurry. We were glad to have escaped the rain.

§ 50. Gerundium.

Infinitiivi kõrval on verbil teine substantiivne vorm — gerundium. Nagu infinitiivilgi on gerundiumil osalt verbi, osalt substantiivi omadused.

1. Gerundiumi verbaalne laad avaldub selles, et temale võib järgneda objekt ja adverbiaal:

I don't like spending money foolishly. You will have the pleasure of seeing him at lunch to-day.

2. Gerundiumi substantiivne laad avaldub selles, et tema ees võib seista

a) possessiivne pronomeni ja prepositsoon:

I don't like your coming here so often. I thank you for helping me.

b) artikkel ja atribuudid:

I could almost hear the beating of my heart.

Gerundiumil on 4 muudet:

- a) aktiivi preesens — **helping**;
- b) aktiivi perfekt — **having helped**;
- c) passiivi preesens — **being helped**;
- d) passiivi perfekt — **having been helped**.

§ 51. Gerundium subjektina.

Infinitiivi kõrval esineb lause subjektina ka gerundium, näit. keelen-dite it is no use (on asjatu), there is no... (on võimatu...) järel:

Being near a large town is an advantage for a farmer. It is no use telling him to shut the door: he always leaves it open.

§ 52. Gerundium objektina.

Ainult gerundiumi tarvitatakse objektina verbide järel:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| to avoid | — vältima, hoiduma |
| to detest | — vihkama |
| to enjoy | — nautima, rõõmu tundma (millestki) |
| to finish | — lõpetama |
| to leave off | — järele, maha jätma; lõpetama |
| to mind | — (millegi) vastu olema, pahaks panema |
| to give up | — loobuma, maha jätma |
| to put off | — edasi lükkama |

- to stop** — järele jätma, lakkama
to go on — jätkama
I can't help — ma ei saa parata, hoiduda (millestki)

Would you mind opening the window? It has stopped raining.
I can't help laughing. She went on talking.

Gerundiumi või infinitiivi tarvitatakse objektina verbide järel:

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| to start | — hakkama | to neglect | — teha unustama, tegemata jätmä |
| to begin | — hakkama | to intend | — kavatsema |
| to cease | — lakkama | to prefer | — eelistama |
| to hate | — vihkama | to remember | — mäletama |
| to like | — meelsasti soovima, meeldivaks pidama | to regret | — kahetsema |
| to continue | — jätkama | to want | — vajama |

Do you intend to leave (leaving) Paris? This chair wants mending (to be mended).

§ 53. Prepositoonaalne gerundium

esineb

a) atribuudina substantiivi järel prepositsooniga of):

Don't forget your promise of writing to me very soon!

b) adjektiivi täiendina:

I am afraid of falling into the water.

Märkus: Adjektiivide busy, like ja worth järel seisab gerundium ilma prepositsoonita:

This book is not worth reading. Edith was busy putting the children to bed.

c) kaudse objektina või adverbiaalina verbi järel:

I think of leaving London next week.

§ 54. Lausete lühendamine gerundiumi abil.

Gerundiumi abil lühenevad

a) aja adverbiallaused:

Before Nelson began the battle, he sent out a message to every sailor in his fleet = Before beginning the battle, Nelson sent out a message to every sailor in his fleet.

b) viisi adverbiallaused:

In England luggage is sent without being registered.

c) põhjuse ja eesmärgi adverbiallaused:

He was punished for telling (having told) a lie.

§ 55. Gerundiumi subjekt.

Subjekti mõiste jäab lauselühendusliku gerundiumi juures väljendamata, kui ta järeltub lausest enesest:

She stared at him for some time without saying a word. Excuse me for being late.

Kui gerundiumi abil lühendatava kõrvallause subjekt erineb pealause subjektist, siis väljendub gerundiumi subjekt vastava personaalpronoomeni või nimisõna genitiivi kaudu:

I did not say anything to a soul about your coming here. Excuse my being late. He put the letter in his pocket without Mary's noticing it.

§ 56. Partitsiip.

Partitsiip on verbi adjektiivne vorm; tal on seega osalt verbi osalt adjektiivi omadused. Partitsiibi adjektiivne erilaad avaldub selles, et

- a) temal võivad olla komparatsiooniastmed:

Anne is more charming' every time I see her. She is the most interesting woman I know.

- b) ta võib esineda substantiivina:

The dying and the wounded were lying on deck. The unknown is always attractive.

- c) temast võib taketada adverbe nagu seemingly, knowingly, repeatedly, unexpectedly, undoubtedly jne.:

I met him quite unexpectedly.

Partitsiibi algtmuuted on:

aktiivi preesens: helping;
passiivi perfekt: helped.

Partitsiibi liitmuuted on:

aktiivi perfekt: having helped;
passiivi preesens: being helped;
passiivi perfekt: having been helped.

§ 57. Partitsiip atribuudina

Adjektiivina võib partitsiip olla atribuudiks.

- a) Partitsiip-atribuut ilma täiendita seisab substantiivi ees:

A living language cannot be learned from books only. A burnt child dreads the fire.

- b) Partitsiip-atribuut ühenduses täiendiga seisab substantiivi järel.
Eesti keeles seisab niisugune atribuut sageli substantiivi ees:

In the centre of the room was a table covered with books. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.

§ 58. Partitsiip predikaaditäitenä.

1. Partitsiip subjektiivse predikaaditäitenä esineb
 - a) abiverbi to be järel, kujundades progressiivi ja passiivi:
I am coming with you. Nothing had been said about it.
 - b) verbide to sit, to stand, to lie, to remain, to keep, to come, to go jne. järel:
The girls sat talking in a corner. Tom came running into the kitchen.
2. Partitsiip objektiivse predikaaditäitenä esineb verbide to see, to hear, to feel, to find, to keep, to leave jne. järel:
I saw you talking to James in the street. We heard the dog scratching at the door. He left the sentence unfinished.
Märkus: Verbide to see, to watch, to observe, to hear, to feel järel esineb objektiivse predikaaditäitenä infinitiiv, kui tajutud tegevus lõpuni viidi, ja oleviku partitsiip, kui tegevus oli kestvat laadi või kui tegevust tajuti ajutiselt enne selle lõppu:
She heard him shut the door. I heard father talking about it to Henry. The prisoner felt a mouse run over his face. I feel myself growing old.

3. Mineviku partitsiip esineb objektiivse predikaaditäitenä verbide to have ja to get järel, tähistades tegevust, mis toimub objekti juures

- a) ilma subjekti tahtmiseta:

She got an arm broken. I had no money left.

- b) subjekti tahtmisel:

I shall get my books bound in leather. He has his hair cut every month.

§ 59. Lausete lühendamine partitsiibi abil.

Partitsiibi abil lühenevad atribuut- ja adverbiaallauseid, kusjuures konjunktsioonid when, while, though, as if, if, unless võivad püsima jäädva ka lühendatud lauses (vt. näit. b, e, f).

Partitsiip neis lühendatud lauseis võib olla seotud või absoluutne.

1. Partitsiip on seotud, kui pealausel ja lühendatud kõrvallausel on ühine subjekt. Nii lühenevad

- a) relatiivlaused:

Ulster is a large province lying in the north of Ireland.

- b) aja adverbiaallauseid:

When caught young, the bear is easily tamed. Do not read while eating.

c) viisi adverbiaallaused:

The Angles and Saxons landed upon the coasts of England, b u r n - i n g villages and churches, and killing and robbing the inhabitants.

d) põhjuse adverbiaallaused:

B e i n g too tired, I could not walk on. K n o w i n g how ill he was, I went at once to the doctor.

e) möönlaused:

T h o u g h l i v i n g in our country for years, he never learnt to speak our language.

f) tinglaused:

I f k i n d l y t r e a t e d, the horse soon learns to obey his master. She seldom spoke unless first spoken to.

2. Partitsiip on absoluutne ehk vaba, kui ta pole seotud ühegi pealause liikmega, vaid omab iseseisvat subjekti:

The sun having risen, we continued our journey. He was then in America, his wife remaining in England.

S u b s t a n t i i v .

§ 60. Sugu.

Grammatiline sugu vastab inglise keeles loomulikule soole: substantiivid, mis mees- või naisolendeid tähistavad, on mees- või naissugu; kõik-muud substantiivid on asjasugu.

Artikel ei ole inglise keeles soo tunnuseks. Substantiivi sugu võib ilmneda

a) lõpust, näit.:

master — mistress

duke — duchess

prince — princess

emperor — empress

actor — actress

hero — heroine

b) selgitavate sõnade abil, näit. man-servant, maid-servant; gentleman teacher, lady teacher; boy friend, girl friend; male child, female child jne.:

Ellen wanted to know what I thought of her boy friend. There are more men students than women students.

Loomade kohta on üldiselt tarvitatav pronomeni it, sagedasti ka he suuremate loomade (horse, dog, bear, fox, wolf jne.) ja she väiksemate loomade (cat, mouse, hare jne.) kohta.

The poor fly has lost its wings. The tiger usually seeks his prey by night.

Mõnel juhul on olemas eri nimetused emasel ja isasel loomal, nagu näit. cock — hen, bull — cow, boar — sow jne.

Kui neid ei ole ja looma sugu tahetakse märkida täpsamalt, miis toimub see selgitavate sõnade (he, she, male, female, jne.) abil: he-wolf, she-wolf; he-goat, she-goat; cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow; male elephant, female elephant, jne.

§ 61. Korrapärane pluural.

Substantiivi pluurali lõpp -s (-es) häädeldub

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:
tree — trees [tri:z], dog — dogs [dogz];

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:
lip — lips [lips], Book — books [buks];

[iz] konsonantide [s], [f], [3] järel:
**glass — glasses ['gla:siz], bush — bushes ['bu f iz],
rose — roses ['rouziz].**

§ 62. Hääldamise ja õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

1. Pluurali lõpp on -s. See muutelõpp omab kuju -es järgmistel juhtudel:

a) kui tüve lõppkonsonant on s, ss, x, ch, sh:

**class — classes ['kla:siz], bush — bushes ['bufiz],
fox — foxes ['foksiz], church — churches ['tfö:tfiz];**

b) kui tüve lõppvokaal on -o:

**negro — negroes ['ni:grouz], potato — potatoes [po'teitouz],
hero — heroes ['hiorouz].**

Märkus: Pluurali lõpp itaalia keelest laenatud sõnades on enamasti -s, näit.: canto — cantos, solo — solos, piano — pianos.

c) kui tüve lõppvokaal on konsonaandile järgnev y, mis pluurali muutelõpu -es ees asendub i-ga:

story — stories [sto:riz], country — countries ['k^Xntriz], lady — ladies ['leidiz].

2. Tüve lõppkonsonant muutub heliliseks teatavate sõnade pluuralis, näit.:

a) [s] ja ['] asenduvad heliliste konsonantidega [z] ja [dz] sõnades **house — houses, mouth — mouths, path — paths, bath — baths, oath — oaths.**

Märkus: Sõnal cloth (riie, kalev) on kaks eri tähendusega pluuralivormi, nimelt cloths [kl̩ es] — kalevid ja clothes [kloudz, klouz] — röivad.

b) f muutub heliliseks konsonandiks v alljärgnevates sõnades, mille pluurali lõpp on -es, kui tüvi ei lõpe e-ga:

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| life | ləɪf | — lives | self (ise) | — selves |
| wife | | — wives | thief (varas) | — thieves |
| knife | | — knives | loaf (leivapäts) | — loaves |
| half | | — halves | wolf | — wolves. |
| calf (vasikas) | | — calves | | |

§ 63. Ebakorrapärane pluural.

Pluural moodustub ilma lõputa, tüvevokaali muutumisega (vrd. „Umlaut“ saksa keeles) substantiividel **man — men, woman ['wumon] — women ['wimin], foot — feet, tooth — teeth, goose — geese, mouse — mice.**

Pluurali lõpp on -en sõnadel **ox — oxen, child — children.**

Pluuralis jäävad muutumatuks substantiivid **sheep — sheep, deer (hirv) — deer.**

§ 64. Liitsõnade pluural.

Liitsõnades lisandub pluurali lõpp -s harilikult põhisõnale, kusjuures

a) põhisõna võib olla liitsõna teine osa:

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| school-fellows | maid-servants |
| story-books | milk-teeth |
| water-colours | fire-arms |

b) põhisõna võib olla liitsõna esimene osa:

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| sons-in-law | lookers-on |
| mothers-in-law | passers-by |

c) õige põhisõna puudumisel lisandub -s liitsõna lõppu:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| spoonfuls | grown-ups |
| forget-me-nots | good-for-nothings. |

§ 65. Erisusi pluurali tarvitamises.

1) Arvsõna järel on substantiiv pluuralis:

My grandfather is sixty years old. There are thirty boys in our class.

2) Sõnad **pair, dozen, pound, foot** on arvsõna järel singularis (viimased kaks ainult siis, kui järgnevad alamat ühikud — **shillings, inches**):

I bought two dozen collars and two pairs of gloves. I gave you four pound five shillings. The length of the table is five foot six inches. I gave you four pounds. The length of the table is five feet.

3) Singulari vorm, kuid pluurali tähendus on järgnevatel kollektiividel:

people — inimesed
police — politsei
cattle — kariloomad
hair — juksed

fruit — puuvili
fish — kala
fowl — kanad; sulgloomad

To-day we have fish for dinner. I hope you will not get grey hair. The cattle are out in the field.

Märkus: Sõnad hair, fruit, fish, fowl omavad pluuralis lõppu -s, kui on mõeldud üksikud juksed, puuviljasordid, kalad või kanad; samuti esineb peoples tähenduses „rahvad“.

Yesterday I caught ten fishes. He has already some grey hairs. The peoples (= nations) of Europe.

4) Pluuralivorm, kuid singulari tähendus on

a) sõnadel news (uudis), means (abinõu, vahend), summons (kutse):
No news is good news. It was the only means of saving him.

b) -ics lõpuga sõnadel, mis tähdavad teadusi näit. mathematics (matematika), physics (füüsika), gymnastics (võimlemine), politics (poliitika) jne.

Mathematics is a useful science. Formerly phonetics was hardly recognized as a science.

5) Ainult pluuralis tarvitatakse

a) kahest võrdsest osast koosnevate asjade nimetus (nagu eestigeeles), näit. scissors (käärid), tongs (tangid), compasses (sirke), spectacles (prillid), braces (traksid), trousers (püksid), lungs (kopsud) jne.

b) sõnad nagu:

thanks — tänu
lodgings — korter
barracks — kasarm
wages — palk
riches — rikkus
contents — sisu
morals — kõlblus

middle ages — keskaeg
ashes — tuhk
environs — ümbrus
billiards — piljard
stairs — trepp
oats — kaer
gallows — völlas

How do you like your new lodgings? We like them very much. Many thanks for your kind letter. The best oats are grown in Scotland.

6) Erisugune tähendus pluuralis on sõnadel:

custom — komme
pain — valu
spectacle — etendus
spirit — vaim

customs — kombed; toll (tollimaksud)
pains — valud; vaev
spectacles — etendused; prillid
spirits — vaimud; alkahoolsed joogid.

§ 66. Kaasus.

Substantiivil on 3 kaasust:

1. Nominatiiv ehk nimetav;
2. Genitiiv ehk omastav;
3. Objektiiv ehk sihitav.

| S i n g u l a r | P l u u r a l |
|-----------------|---------------|
| N. sister | N. sisters |
| G. sister's | G. sisters' |
| O. sisters | O. sisters. |

§ 67. Nominatiiv ja objektiiv.

Nominatiivil ja objektiivil on sama kuju. Kumbagi kaasust eristame nende asendi järgi lauseseoses: nominatiiv on nimelt subjekti ja subjektiivse predikaaditäite kaasus, kuna objektiiv leiab tarvitamist verbi objektina, adjektiivi täiendina, adverbiaalina jne. Objektiiv on ühtlasi ainus kaasus, mis seondub prepositsoonidega.

§ 68. Objektiivi tarvitamine.

Objektiivis väljendub

1. o t s e n e o b j e k t (täis- ja osasihitis eesti keeles), nimelt transitiivsete ehk sihiliste verbide järel:

Have you finished the letter? I gave him a shilling. The mother loves her children.

Märkus: Paljudel verbidel on inglise keeles nii intransitiivne kui ka transitiivne tähindus, näit. to boil — keema, keetma; to break — murduma, murdma; to burn — põlema, põletama; to drop — kukkuma, kukkuda laskma; to gather — kogunema, koguma; to grow — kasvama, kasvatama; to hang — rippuma, riputama; to move — liikuma, liigutama; to open — avanema, avama; to return tagasi pöörduma, tagasi andma; to sink — põhja vajuma, põhja laskma; to stop — peatuma, peatama; to wake - ärkama, äratama. **The shops open at eight. When does he open his shop? The train has stopped. Who stopped the train? The farmer grows corn and potatoes. The ship was sunk by the enemy.**

Erinevalt eesti keelest on transitiivsed järgmised verbid:

- to advise** — nõu andma (kellelegi)
to allow — lubama, luba andma (kellelegi)

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| to answer | — vastama (kellelegi) |
| to approach | — lähenema (kellelegi) |
| to ask | — küsimä (kelleltki) |
| to equal | — võrduma (millegagi) |
| to escape | — pääsema (millestki) |
| to enter | — sisse astuma (millessegi) |
| to follow | — järgnema, järele minema (kellelegi) |
| to hurt | — haiget tegema (kellelegi) |
| to succeed | — asemele astuma, järgnema (kellelegi) |
| to invade | — sisse tungima (vaenlase mässse) |
| to join | — liituma, seltsima (kellegagi) |
| to obey | — sõna kuulma (kellegi) |
| to pass | — mööduma (kellestki) |
| to forgive | — andestama (kellelegi) |
| to reach | — jõudma, ulatuma (millenigi) |
| to resemble | — sarnanema (kellegagi) |
| to resist | — vastu panema (kellelegi) |

The child must obey its parents. He resembles a very dear friend of mine. Did you pass a young man in the corridor?

2. kaudne objekt (daativobjekt), kui ta on ilma loogilise rõhuta ja seepärast seisab otsese objekti ees:

a) verbide järel nagu

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| to bring | — tooma | to pay | — maksma |
| to give | — andma | to sell | — müüma |
| to lend | — laenama | to send | — saatma |
| to offer | — pakkuma | to show | — näitama |
| to owe | — võlgnema | to tell | — ütlema jt. |
| to promise | — tõotama | | |

My mother gave the beggar a piece of bread. Bring the gentleman a glass of water.

- b) adjektiivide ja adverbide järel nagu like, unlike, near (nearer, next), opposite:

Our soldiers fought like lions. No place near London is more beautiful than Richmond. My uncle lives opposite (to) the village church.

3. objektiivne predikaaditäide verbiile järel

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| to appoint | — määrama (kellekski) |
| to choose | { — valima (kellekski) |
| to elect | |
| to create | { — tegema (kellekski) |
| to make | |
| to think | { — pidama (kellekski) |
| to believe | |

- | | | |
|---------|---|------------------------|
| to call | } | — nimetama (kellekski) |
| to name | | — kroonima (kellekski) |

The king appointed him his successor. They chose him their leader.

§ 69. Prepositioonalaalne objektiiv.

Daativobjekt väljendub prepositiooni to abil järgmistel juhtudel:

- a) kui daativobjekt on loogiliselt röhutatud või laiendatud täienditega ja seisab otsese objekti järel:

Give the captain this letter. Vrd. aga: Give the letter to the captain, not to his servant. Elizabeth sent help to the protestant princes of the Netherlands.

- b) kui otsene objekt puudub:

One day a happy thought came to my mother. I have not written to Uncle James since Christmas.

- c) kui daativobjekt seisab pea- või kõrvallause alguses:

To whom did you give my letter? There are better people to whom he might have given his money.

- d) alati teatavate verbide järel, nagu:

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| to announce | — teatama (kellelegi) |
| to appear) | — paistma, näima (kellelegi) |
| to seem) | — usaldama (kellelegi midagi) |
| to confide | — kirjeldama (kellelegi) |
| to describe | — seletama (kellelegi) |
| to explain | — esitlema (kellelegi) |
| to introduce | — mainima, nimetama (kellelegi) |
| to mention | — lugema (kellelegi) |
| to relate | — jutustama (kellelegi) |
| to reply | — vastama (kellelegi) |
| to say | — ütlema (kellelegi) jt. |

I cannot describe to you how touched I was when I got your flowers. The king confided to him the education of Prince Henry.

§ 70. Sünonüümid to tell ja to say.

- a) Verbile to tell järgneb daativobjekt ilma prepositi oonita, verbile to say alati prepositiooniga:

What did he tell you? What did he say to you?

- b) To say juures võib daativobjekt puududa (eriti kaudse kõne ja sõne so ees), to tell juures mitte:

He said a few words. He told me his name. Who said so? Who told you so?

Erandeid: **to tell the truth** — tõtt rääkima; **to tell a lie** — valetama; **you never can tell** — ei või kunagi teada.

- c) otsese kõne ees on tarvitatakav ainult say, mitte tell:
He said (to me): "I have dined already".

§ 71. Genitiiv.

Flekteeritud genitiiv (nn. „saksi“ genitiiv) kujundub singularis lõpu 's abil, mis häälđub

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

Henry's [’henriz] father; the dog's [dogz] ears;

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

my aunt's [a:nts] voice; the cat's [kaets] tail;

[iz] konsonantide [s], [z], [f], [θ] järel:

George's [’dʒo: dʒ iz] friends; James [’dʒeimziz] uncle; the fox's [foksiz] tail; the old witch's [witfiz] daughter.

Märkus: 1: Singulari genitiivi tunnusena tarvitatakse pärisnimede juures; mis lõpevad konsonandiga [s] või [z], mõnikord ainult apostroofi, näit. St. James's [sn'dʒeimziz], Park, Chambers' [’tʃeimb ziz] Dictionary. Piibliliste ja klassiliste pärisnimede genitiiv kujundub apostroofiga, mis aga häälđamata jäab, näit. for Jesus [’dʒi:z s] sake, Socrates' [’sokr a tɪ:z] wife jne.; selliste nimede juures eelistatakse küll prepositioonalaaset genitiivi (the death of Socrates jne.).

Pluurali genitiivis lisandub mitmuslõpule -s ainult apostroof, mis ei muuda sõna häälđamist:

We arrived after a five minutes' [’minits] walk.

Märkus 2: Substantiividel, mille pluural kujundub ebakorrapäraselt, on genitiivi lõpp 's: men's clothes, my children's nurse.

§ 72. Genitiivi tarvitamine.

1. 's-lõpulise genitiiviga väljendub atribuut, kui see tähendab elavat olendit või olendina mõeldud asja. Ta seisab täiendatava substantiivi ees ja võib olla

a) possessiivne genitiiv, mis tähistab omanikku:

This is my father's house. Portsmouth is England's chief naval station.

Märkus: Täiendatav substantiiv jäab mõnikord nimetamata,

a) kui ta on mõistetav lause sisust:

He kissed Mary's hand first, then his wife's. He is a friend of my brother's.

b) kui ta on sõnu house, shop, church:

We usually spend our Sundays at my uncle's (house).
I left my watch at the watchmaker's (shop). St Paul's (cathedral) is on the north bank of the Thames.

b) subjektiivne genitiiv, mis tähistab järgnevas substantiivis peituva tegevuse subjekti:

Queen Victoria's reign lasted 64 years. Did you understand the teacher's explanations?

2. Flekteeritud genitiivi abil väljendub atribuut, kui see on aja või kauguse mõõt:

A ten miles' drive. A day's work.

's-lõpulise genitiivi kõrval tarvitatakse sagedamini prepositioonalist genitiivi, mis kujundub prepositiooniga of ja milles väljendub atribuut, kui ta tähendab eluta asja:

The roof of the house is red. The windows of the classroom are open.

Prepositioonalaalne genitiiv võib peaaegu alati asendada 's-lõpulist genitiivi:

The king's secretary is ill = The secretary of the king is ill.
Prepositioonalaalne genitiiv seisab täiendatava substantiivi järel.

Artikkel.

Substantiiv ilma artiklita.

§ 73. Pärisnimed ilma atribuudita

esinevad artiklita. Siia kuuluvad:

a) isikute nimed:

Tom and Mary are in the garden.

b) maade ja linnade nimed:

London is the capital of England.

c) päevade, kuude ja aastaaegade nimed:

February has twenty-eight days. Spring brings flowers, autumn fruits.

Märkus: Aastaaegade nimetused võivad esineda ka artikliga. Päevaegadest on ilma artiklita: at noon, at night, at midnight (seevastu aga: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening).

d) kirikupühade nimed:

Christmas is in winter and Easter in spring.

e) usulised mõisted, mis on omandanud pärisnime tähenduse, nagu God, Christ, Providence, Scripture, Heaven, Hell, Paradise:
G o d i s t h e G r e a t o r o f H e a v e n a n d E a r t h.

f) keelte nimetused:

D o e s h e s p e a k E n g l i s h ?

§ 74. Pärisnimed püsivate¹⁾ atribuutidega

esinevad ilma artiklita. Siia kuuluvad:

a) isikute nimed eelneva tiitliga või sugulusnimega:

D o y o u k n o w M r . H a r v e y ? M i s s E d n a i s e n g a g e d t o C a p - t a i n R o s s . U n c l e J o h n i n v i t e d t h e c h i l d r e n t o d i n n e r . L o r d B y r o n l e f t n o s o n t o i n h e r i t h i s t i t l e .

b) isikute nimed atribuutidega nagu little, young, old, poor, saint (lühend. St.) jne.:

H i s f r i e n d s c a l l h i m L i t t l e H a n s . H a v e I t o l d y o u t h a t o l d J o n e s i s d e a d ? P o o r D i c k i s q u i t e i l l .

c) maade ja linnade nimed püsivate atribuutidega:

T h e c l i m a t e o f W e s t e r n E u r o p e i s m i l d e r t h a n t h a t o f E a s t e r n E u r o p e . T h e h o r s e c a m e o r i g i n a l l y f r o m C e n t r a l A s i a .

d) mägede, neemed ja järvede nimed eelneva üldnimega mount, cape, lake:

T h e E n d e a v o u r s a i l e d r o u n d C a p e H o r n i n 1768 . M o u n t E v e r e s t i s t h e h i g h e s t m o u n t a i n i n t h e w o r l d .

e) kohtade, tänavate, ehitiste nimed järgneva üldnimega:

I s t o o d o n L o n d o n B r i d g e . W e f o u n d o u r s e l v e s i n O x f o r d S t r e e t .

§ 75. Ainete nimed ilma atribuudita

esinevad artiklita

I r o n i s m o r e u s e f u l t h a n g o l d . A i r i s l i g h t e r t h a n w a t e r . M a y I o f f e r y o u a c u p o f t e a ?

§ 76. Abstraktsete mõistete nimed

jäävad artiklita, kui nad esinevad

a) ilma atribuudita:

T i m e b r i n g s w i s d o m . K n o w l e d g e i s p o w e r .

¹⁾ Püsivaks nimetame atribuuti, mis on teatava pärisnimega lahutamata liitunud.

b) püsiva atribuudiga:

H u m a n l i f e i s s h o r t . C h a u c e r h a s b e e n c a l l e d t h e f a t h e r o f E n g l i s h P o e t r y .

§ 77. Üldnimed ilma artiklita.

Artiklita esinevad

a) üldnimed pluralis, kui nad on tarvitatud terve liigi nimetusena:

D o g s a n d c a t s a r e d o m e s t i c a n i m a l s . C o c k s c r o w i n t h e m o r n i n g .

M ä r k u s : Man (= inimene, mees) ja woman terve liigi nimetusena esinevad ilma artiklita ainsuses ja mitmuses:

M e n a r e m o r e a c t i v e i n E n g l a n d t h a n a n y w h e r e e l s e , w o m e n e n j o y a g r e a t e r l i b e r t y t h e r e .

b) üldnimed, mis tähendavad kogumit:

P e o p l e e a s i l y c a t c h c o l d i n w i n t e r . B e e f i s t h e n a m e g i v e n t o t h e f l e s h o f c a t t l e .

c) üldnimed kõnetluses:

G e t u p , c h i l d r e n , i t i s v e r y l a t e ! C o m e h e r e , l i t t l e b o y !

d) oma perekonna liikmete nimetused:

T a k e t h a t b o o k t o f a t h e r ' s s t u d y . T e l l c o o k t o m a k e c o f f e e f o r m o t h e r .

e) sõnad school, church, prison, market, bed, kui neid tarvitatakse abstraktsestähenduses, kui silmas peetakse mitte nende asukohta, vaid ülesannet (näit. school = õppetöö, õping; church = jumalateenistus; prison = vangistus jne.):

C h u r c h i s o v e r . H e w a s k e p t i n p r i s o n f o r m a n y y e a r s . G o t o b e d .

Vrd. aga: **T h e s c h o o l i s o p p o s i t e t h e c h u r c h . T h e p r i s o n w a s d e s t r o y e d b y f i r e .**

f) sõnad breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, supper, kui neid tarvitatakse üldistatud tähenduses:

A f t e r d i n n e r w e h e l p e d m o t h e r . W h a t a r e y o u g o i n g t o g i v e u s f o r s u p p e r ?

g) substantiivid atributiivselt tarvitatud superlatiividega most, last, next:

M o s t b o y s l i k e p l a y b e t t e r t h a n w o r k . D i d y o u g o t o t h e c o n c e r t l a s t n i g h t (eile öhtul)? I i n t e n d t o g o t o E n g l a n d n e x t y e a r .

Vrd. aga: **D i c k h a s m a d e t h e m o s t m i s t a k e s (= t h e g r e a t e s t n u m b e r o f m i s t a k e s) . W h i c h o f t h e s e t w o t o w n s h a s t h e m o s t c h u r c h e s ?**

h) substantiivid teatavates kõnekäändudes, näit.:

t o g o t o t o w n

— linna minema

t o g o o n s h o r e

— maale minema (laevalt)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| to shake hands | — kätt andma (raputama) |
| to be at hand | — käepärast olema |
| hand in hand, arm in arm | — käzikäes |
| to take to heart | — südamesse võtma |
| to send, to leave word | — sõna saatma, jätma |
| to strike root | — juuri ajama. |

Substantiiv definiitse (määräava) artikliga.

§ 78. Definiitse artikli kuju ja hääldamine.

Definiitse artikli kuju on the kõigis singulari ja pluurali kaasustes.

Definiitne artikkel häältdub

[de], kui järgnev sõna algab konsonandiga:

the town [de taun];

[di], kui järgnev sõna algab vokaaliga:

the end [di] end.

§ 79. Definiitse artikli tähendus.

- a) Definiitsel artiklil on nõrgestunud demonstratiivpronomeni tähendus:
He built a ship for himself and his companions. The ship's name was Argo.
- b) Definiitsel artiklil on enamasti piiriv tähendus; ta eraldab üht asja või isikut teiste samasse liiki kuuluvate asjade või isikute hulgast.
Do you know the man who took your hat? The train did not stop at the stations of small towns.
- c) Definiitsel artiklil on mõnikord ka üldistav, tervet liiki nimetav tähendus:
The dog and the cat are domestic animals.

§ 80. Pärisnimed definiitse artikliga.

Definiitse artikliga esinevad

- a) pärisnimed pluuralis, näit.

1. isikute nimed:

James I, belonged to the house of the Stuarts.

2. maade nimed:

The Netherlands (the Low Countries); the United States; the East Indies.

- b) Pärisnimed, kui nad on seotud mõne iseloomustava või eristava atribuudiga:

1. isikute nimed:

The immortal Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616.

2. maade ja linnade nimed:

The London of the eighteenth century was different from the London of to-day.

3. päevade, kuude ja aastaaegade nimed:

The winter of 1812 was very cold. The July of this year was unusually warm.

c) jõgede, merede ja mägede nimed:

The Thames is the largest river in England. The Baltic Sea is very shallow. Travellers sail up the Rhine and climb the Alps.

Märkus: Jõgede nimed esinevad ilmā artiklita liitnimedes nagu Stratford-on-Avon, Newcastle-on-Tyne jne.

d) laevade nimed:

The Titanic sank on her first voyage to America. At the end of nineteen days the Endeavour came within sight of a long coast line.

e) ilmakaarte nimed:

The wind blew from the east. The ship was driven towards the north.

Märkus: Artikkeli puudub kõnekäändudes from north to south, from east to west jms.

§ 81. Ainete nimed

esinevad definiitse artikliga,

a) kui nad on seotud mõne eristava atribuudiga:

The water of the Thames at London Bridge is about thirty feet deep. He has lost the money you gave him.

b) kui on mõeldud teatav osa ainest, mis asub ligemas ümbruses:

The boy fell into the water. Mr. Winkle threw his feet in the air and dashed the back of his head.

§ 82. Abstraktsed mõisted:

esinevad definiitse artikliga, kui nad on seotud eristava atribuudiga:

General Wolfe was the life and soul of the attack. Napoleon played a great part in the history of Europe. The death of Queen Victoria.

§ 83. Üldnimed.

esinevad definiitse artikliga,

- a) kui nad on varemisi mainitud või kirjeldatud, seega meile juba tuttavad:

A man had a dog. The dog was faithful to the man.

- b) kui nad on seotud eristava atribuudiga:

Here is the book you asked me for. I forgot (mul on meelest läinud) the name of the place. He is the cleverest boy in our class.

- c) kui nad on tarvitatud singularis terve liigi nimetusena:

The dog is a domestic animal. India may be called the kingdom of the tiger, as Africa is the kingdom of the lion.

Märkus: Man ja woman terve liigi nimetusena esinevad ilma artiklita:

Man is of greater bodily strength than woman.

Substantiiv indefiniitse (määramatu) artikliga.

§ 84. Indefiniitse artikli kuju.

Indefiniitsel artiklil on kaks kuju:

1. a, kui järgmine sõna algab konsonandiga:

a day, a one-eyed man;

2. an, kui järgnev sõna algab vokaaliga:

an old man, an article.

§ 85. Indefiniitse artikli tähendus ja tarvitamine.

Indefiniitne artikkeli on nõrgestunud arvsõna one. Teda tarvitatakse seepärast ainult singularis ja nimelt:

- a) mõnikord arvsõna one algtähenduses:

Wait a moment! A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush.

Märkus: Selles tähenduses seisab indefiniitne artikkeli ka aja, hinna ja kaalu ühikute ees:

The swallow can fly sixty miles an hour. This wine costs four shillings a bottle.

- b) üldistavas tähenduses (= iga, kestahes, mistahes):

A boy is stronger than a girl. A n Englishman's house is his castle.

- c) et esitada senimainimata asju või isikuid:

A n English traveller arrived at a hotel in Austria one evening. A girl outside says she wants to see you.

d) predikatiivse substantiivi ees (mõnikord partikliga as), kui see tähendab üldliiki, millesse kuulub üksik asi või isik:

This tree is an oak. He became a soldier. They sent him out as a messenger.

Märkus: Artikkel puudub predikatiivse substantiivi ees, kui see tähistab ametit, mis võib kuuluda vaid ühele isikule. Predikaadi-täide jäab samuti artiklita verbi to turn järel.

Dick Whittington became Lord Mayor of London. You don't mean to say you have turned Catholic?

e) substantiivide ees teatavates kõnekäändudes, nagu näit.:

I have a headache
I am in a hurry *hurry*
it is a pity, a shame
to speak in a loud voice
to speak in a whisper
to earn a living
to put an end to something

— mul on peavalu
— mul on rutt
— on kahju, häbi
— valju häälega kõnelema
— sosinal kõnelema
— ülalpidamist teenima
— lõppu tegema (milelegi)

Adjektiiv.

§ 86. Deklinatsioon.

Inglise keeles adjektiiv ei käändu, s. o. sugu, arv ja kaasus ei väljenda eri vormides:

The old man waited in silence. The old lad paid us a visit once a year. I could not see the old man's face.

§ 87. Komparatsioon.

Komparatsiooniastmeid on kolm:

| | | |
|----------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Positiiv | great | useful |
| 2. Komparatiiv | greater | more useful |
| 3. Superlatiiv | greatest | most useful |

Komparatsioon toimub kahel viisil:

1. lõppude -er ja -est abil;
2. adverbide more ja most abil,

Esimesel viisil kujundavad komparatsiooniastmeid

- a) kõik ühesilbised adjektiivid, näit. strong, stronger, strongest; small, smaller, smallest; high, higher, highest.

- b) kahesilbised lõpuga -y, näit. happy, happier, happiest; pretty, prettier, prettiest; early, earlier, earliest.
- c) kahesilbised rõhuga teisel silbil, näit. po'lite, politer, politest; sin'cere, sincerer, sincerest; se'cure, securer, securest; com'plete, completer, completest; re'mote, remoter, remotest.
- d) mõned muud kahesilbised, nagu, narrow, narrower, narrowest; clever, cleverer, cleverest; common, commoner, commonest; pleasant, pleasanter, pleasantest; handsome, handsomer, handsomest; quiet, quieter, quietest; cruel, crueler, cruellest; stupid, stupider, stupidest.

§ 88. Õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Lõppude **-er** ja **-est** ees leiavad aset järgmised tüvemuutused:

- a) tüve lõppvokaal **-e** kaob:
fine, finer, finest; large, larger, largest.
- b) *y* asemel kirjutatakse *i*, kui eelmine häälrik on konsonant:
happy, happier, happiest; heavy, heavier, heaviest; vrd. aga: gay, gayer, gayest;
- c) tüve lõppkonsonant lühikese lihtvokaali järel kirjutatakse kaheksena:
big, bigger, biggest; hot, hotter, hottest.

§ 89. Komparatsioon more ja most abil.

More ja most abil kujundavad komparatsiooniastmeid: kahesilbilised (peale § 87 b-d nimetatud sõnade) ja kõik kolme- või enamsilbilised adjektiivid, nagu näit. important, more important, most important; useful, more useful, most useful; dangerous, more dangerous, most dangerous; agreeable, more agreeable, most agreeable jne.

§ 90. Adjektiivid ebakorrapäraste komparatsiooniastmetega.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| good | better | best |
| bad | | |
| evil | | |
| ill | | |
| much | | |
| many | | |
| little | less | least |
| | more | most |

§ 91. Adjektiivid kahekordsete komparatsiooniastmetega.

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| near | nearer | { nearest |
| | | } next |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| far | { farther further | { farthest furthest |
| old | { older elder | { oldest eldest |
| late | { later latter | { latest last |

1. n e a r.

a) nearest tähistab kaugust (= kõige lähem):

Could you show me the n e a r e s t way to the station?

b) next tähistab järgkorda ruumis või ajas (= järgmine):

He lives n e x t door to Mr. Brown. Come n e x t week!

2. f a r.

a) farther, farthest tarvitatakse ruumilises tähinduses:

The sun is f a r t h e r from the earth than the moon. The little boy was standing in the f a r t h e s t end of the garden.

b) further tarvitatakse enamasti kaudses tähinduses:

I wish to hear no f u r t h e r details. Have you anything f u r t h e r (= more) to say?

3. o l d.

a) elder, eldest on tarvitatav atribuudina ja tähistab ühest perekonnast pärit olevate isikute vanusevahet:

My e l d e s t brother is two years older than I. George Washington was the e l d e s t of five children.

b) old, older tarvitatakse predikaadina ja atribuudina (peale eelmises punktis nimetatud juhtude):

This boy is the o l d e s t in his class. He has two sisters both o l d e r than himself.

4. l a t e.

a) later, latest tarvitatakse ajalises tähinduses:

In winter I get up l a t e r than in summer. I shall be back on Wednesday at l a t e s t.

b) latter = „viimane (kahest)“ on vastandiks sõnale former (eelmine):

I have a clock and a watch: the f o r m e r hangs on the wall, the l a t t e r is in my pocket.

c) last = „viimane (mitmest)“ on vastandiks sõnale first (esimene):

Is this your l a s t word? I was the l a s t to enter the room. Write down the l a s t two letters of the alphabet.

Märkus: Tuleb tähele panna sõnajärjestut kõnendeis nagu the first two, the last three years jne. (mitte the two first, the three last).

§ 92. Võrdlevad konjuktsioonid ja adverbid.

1. Võrdlev konjuktsioon: „kui“ on inglise keeles

a) positiivi järel as

a) as . . . as = nii . . . kui:

Be as quick as you can I am as hungry as a wolf.

b) not so . . . as = mitte nii . . . kui:

The winters in Ireland are not (never) so cold as those in England A month is not so long as a year.

b) komparatiivi järel than :

London is larger than any other town in England. Wisdom is better than wealth.

2. „mida . . . seda“ = the . . . the:

The more I read this book the more I like it. The farther we go to the north the colder it grows. The less I hear of you the better.

§ 93. Lisamärkmeid komparatiivi ja superlatiivi tarvitamise kohta.

a) Komparatiivi rõhutamine toimub adverbide much, still, far abil:

A man is much bigger and stronger than a boy. This is a far better road. Hyde Park is still more beautiful than Regent's Park.

b) Not asemel tarvitatakse komparatiivi juures ka no ja not any:

We talked no longer about it = we did not talk any longer about it. No less than ten people have told me the story.

c) Superlatiivi rõhutamiseks tarvitatakse by far, very:

Crieket is by far the most popular game in England. Do your best, your very best!

d) atributiivse superlatiivi ees seisab harilikult definiitne artikkeli:

The eldest son succeeded his father on the throne. I shall do it with the greatest pleasure.

e) Predikatiivne superlatiiv on

1. artiklita, kui ta juures puuduvad täiendid:

English goods are best. When our distress is greatest, God's assistance is nearest.

2. definiitse artikliga, kui ta on laiendatud täiendiga nagu of all, in the world jne., või kui subjekti ees on juba atributiivne superlatiiv:

English goods are the best in the world. The shortest way is not always the easiest. These two boys are the tallest in their class.

Adjektiiv lauseliikmena.

§ 94. Adjektiiv atribuudina.

Atributiivne adjektiiv seisab

1. substantiiviees,

a) kui adjektiiv on ilma täiendita:

A beautiful tree stood before the house. She was a tall girl with brown hair and a pale face.

b) kui ta on täiendatud ainult adverbiga:

Chaucer was the first really great English poet. He is a remarkably clever man.

2. substantiivi järel,

a) kui adjektiiv on laiendatud täienditega:

He is a man proud of his titles. London is a city worthy of its great position. A wall twenty feet high.

b) kui ta on eriti rõhutatud:

A man with a spirit so high and an intellect so powerful! A penny saved is a penny gained.

3. artikli ees, kusjuures

a) definitsioonise artikli ees seisavad half, double, both, all:

I owe him double the sum. Both the ships sank. All the boys are in the class. I could have done it in half the time.

b) indefinitise artikli ees seisavad

a) such, what, half, quite, many:

That is quite a different thing. I have never seen such a beautiful garden. You are half an hour late.

b) so, as, too + adjektiiv:

I was not prepared for so kind a welcome. Love is as blind a passion as hatred.

§ 95. Adjektiiv pronomeneitega one ja ones.

Kui adjektiiv-atribuudile järgnev substantiiv jäääb mingipärist nimetamata (olles juba varemgi nimetatud, kontekstist mõistetav jne.), siis astub substantiivi asemele pronomene one, mitmuses ones.

New churches were built and old ones were repaired. The sermon was a very good one.

§ 96. Pronoomen one jäääb tarvitamata:

a) enamasti komparatiivi ja superlatiivi järel:

The younger of the boys is cleverer than the older. It's a very good pencil, you can't find a better (one).

b) kui adjektiivid on kõrvutatud vastanditena:

A new city was built on the ruins of the old. Some people have black eyes and some have grey.

c) kui substantiiv, mida one peaks asendama, on ainenimi:

I like bathing in salt water better than in fresh. I prefer black tea to green.

§ 97. Substantiiv atributiivse adjektiivina.

Substantiivid, eriti koha- ja ainenimed, esinevad sageli atributiivse adjektiivina:

A London merchant. A gold watch. A stone house. A railway station. A grammar exercise.

Märkus 1: Eri lõpuga adjektiivid on olemas ainult mõnest ainenimest, nagu näit. a wooden house, a woolen coat.

Märkus 2: Mitte ainult üksikud substantiivid, vaid ka terved sõnaderühmad võivad esineda atribuudina substantiivi ees:

A five-mile journey. My next-door neighbour. The front-door bell. A eat-and-dog life. This good-for-nothing boy.

§ 98. Adjektiiv predikaadina.

Adjektiiv esineb

1. subjektiivse predikaaditäitenä

a) verbide to be, to get, to become, to turn,, to grow, to seem, to appear, to look, to remain järel:

He entered the house, but it was empty. It was getting late in the afternoon. You look pale and tired.

b) mõningate intransitiivsete verbide järel, näidates, missugune on subjekt tegevuse ajal:

The door stood open. We lay quiet behind the sofa. I felt hungry and tired. The rose smells sweet. He died young.

2. objektiivse predikaaditäitenä transitiivsete verbide järel, näidates, missugune on või missuguseks muutub objekt:

Joe had left the front door open. We had to eat our dinner cold. Do you really think it possible?

§ 99. Ainult predikaadina

esinevad järgmised adjektiivid:

- a) to be well — terve olema (atrib. healthy);
- to be ill — haige olema (atrib sick);
- to be worth — väärts olema (atrib. worthy).

Poor Dick is ill again. The doctor felt the sick man's pulse. Jim is quite well; he is a healthy boy. My watch cost me four pounds, but it is worth the money. London is a city worthy of its great position.

- b) **to be afraid** — kartma (atrib. frightened, shy, timid);
to be alike — sarnanema (atrib. similar);
to be alive — elus olema (atrib. living);
to be alone — ükski olema (atrib. lonely, solitary);
to be ashamed — häbi tundma, häbenema;
to be asleep — magama;
to be awake — ärkvel olema;
to be aware — teadlik olema.

They are very much alike. Are your parents still alive. Is he asleep or awake? At first he was afraid to speak. Are you ashamed of your friends?

§ 100. Adjektiiv substantiivina.

1. Adjektiiv võib definiitse artikli abil esineda substantiivina. Niisugune substantiiviks muutunud adjektiiv võib tähendada

a) abstraktset mõistet (singular):

The true is the beautiful. We should try to combine the useful with the agreeable.

b) kogumõistet ehk liiki, kuhu kuuluvad kõik selle omadusega isikud (plural, kuid ilma lõputa -s):

The poor are often happier than the rich. In the middle ages only the wealthy could have any books.

Mõned adjektiivid võivad esineda täielikkude substantiividena, kujundades pluurali lõpuga -s:

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| black | — must, neeger | mortal | — surelik |
| white | — valge | criminal | — roimtar |
| noble | — Aadlik | Christian | — kristlane |
| savage | — metslane | Catholic | — katoliiklane |
| native | — pärismaalane | opposite | — vastand |
| | | secret | — salasus |

2. Substantiividena ainult pluuralis tarvitatakse:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| goods | — kaubad | valuables | — vääratasjad |
| sweets | — maiutused | vegetables | — aedvili |
| eatables | — toitained | particulars | — üksikasjad |
| drinkables | — joogid | movables | — vallasvara |

Adverb.

§ 101. Adverbide liigitus.

1. Algupära järgi on adverbid

- a) algupärased: now, soon, here, there, then, so, thus, why, yet, often jne.
- b) tuletatud: sometimes, nowadays, otherwise, always, meanwhile, indeed, bravely, daily jne.

2. Tähenduse järgi on adverbid

a) koha adverbid:

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| here | — siin, siia | far | — kaugel, -e |
| there | — seal, sinna | near | — lähedal, -e |
| back | — tagasi | away | — ära |
| everywhere | — igal pool | out | — väljas, välja |
| nowhere | — ei kuski | in | — sees, sisse |
| elsewhere | — mujal | home | — koju |

b) aja adverbid:

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| now | — nüüd | late | — hilja |
| already | — juba | early | — vara |
| always | — ikka | soon | — varsti |
| ever | — kunagi, ikka | afterwards | — pärastpoolle |
| never | — mitte kunagi | once | — kord |
| then | — siis | first | — esmalt, enne |
| again | — jälle | meanwhile | — vahepeal |
| often | — sagedasti | yesterday | — eile |
| seldom | — harva | to-day | — täna |
| sometimes | — mõnikord | to-morrow | — homme |

c) viisi adverbid:

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| thus | — niiviisi | easily | — kergesti |
| well | — hästi | quickly | — ruttu |
| badly | — halvasti | wisely | — targasti |

d) määra ja hulga adverbid:

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| almost | — peaaegu | very | — väga |
| nearly | — peaaegu | much | — palju, väga |
| quite | — üsna, päris | little | — v he |
| scarcely | — väevalt | too | — liiga |
| hardly | — väevalt | enough | — küllalt |

e) jaatavad ja eitavad adverbid:

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|
| no | — ei | indeed | — tõesti |
| yes | — ja | certainly | — kindlasti |
| not | — mitte | surely | — kindlasti, vististi |

§ 102. Adverbide tuletamine adjektiividest.

Adverb tuletab adjektiivist sufiksi **-ly** abil:

deep — deeply; soft — softly; bad — badly.

Märkus 1: Sama sufiksi abil tuletabad seadist ja partitsiipidest:

- a) **partly, purposely, namely, instantly;**
- b) **untiringly, unexpectedly.**

Märkus 2: Adjektiividest, lõpuga **-ly** (**manly, friendly, silly, lovely, lonely, ugly** jne.) adverb ei tuleteta sufiksi **-ly** abil vaid asendub mõne vastava adverbiaali või sühonüümiga, näit. **friendly — in a friendly way, like a friend, cordially; silly — in a silly way, foolishly** jne.

§ 103. Õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Lõpu **-ly** ees leiavad aset järgmised tüvemuutused:

- a) y muutub i-ks:

merry — merrily; happy — happily; easy — easily;

Märkus: Ühesilistes sõnades on kirjaviis köikuv, näit.

shy — shyly, dry — drily või dryly, sly — slily või slyly;

- b) sõnades lõpuga **-ll** langeb välja üks 1:

full — fully; dull — dully;

- c) lõppvokaal **-e** järgmistes sõnades:

true — truly; due — duly; whole — wholly;

- d) lõpu **-le** asemele astub **-ly**, kui eelnev häälilik on konsonant:

noble — nobly; gentle — gently; probable — probably; vrd. aga sole — solely.

§ 104. Adverbide komparatsioon.

Komparatsiooniastmeid kujundavad

- a) adverbid lõpuga **-ly more ja most** abil:

bravely, more bravely; most bravely; easily, more easily, most easily; quickly, more quickly, most quickly;

- b) algupärased ja adjektiivkujulised (vrd. § 105 adverbid **-er ja -est**) abil:

soon, sooner, soonest; hard; harder, hardest;

- c) ebakorrapärased adverbid:

well, better, best; badly (ill), worse, worst; much, more, most; little, less, least.

§ 105. Adjektiivikujulised adverbid.

I. Mõned ãdverbid ei erine kujult adjektiivist. Siia kuuluvad

- a) adverbid lõpuga -ly, mis tähendavad a e g a , nagu early, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly:

Tom is an early riser. He rises early. He works eight hours daily. This is a daily newspaper;

- b) adverbi ebakorrapärane komparatiiv ja superlatiiv:

The poor man must have seen better days. You know him better than I do. Tom is the best friend. I have ever had. I work best at night;

- c) sõnad:

| | Adjektiivina | Adverbina |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| well | — terve | hästi |
| ill | — haige, halb | halvasti, kurjasti |
| pretty | — ilus, kena | kaunis |
| still | — vaikne | veel, ikka veel |
| only | — ainus | ainult |
| fast | — kiire | kiiresti, kõvasti |
| long | — pikk | kaua |
| much | — palju | väga, palju |
| little | — väike | vähe |
| straight | — sirge | otse |

I am not quite well to-day. Annie likes to dress well. She is a pretty girl. I know her pretty well. We have a long day before us. We had not long to wait.

II. Mõned adverbid esinevad kahesugusel kujul: muutumatuina adjektiivi algvormis ja selle kõrval sufiksi -ly abil toletatud kujul, millel on harilikult eelmisest erinev tähendus. Siia kuuluvad näiteks

- a) **hard, hardly:** **The wind blew hard. He works hard** (kõvasti). **I could hardly** (vaevalt) **believe my eyes.**
- b) **near, nearly:** **Come as near** (lähedale) **as you can. We had nearly** (peaaegu) **finished our work when it began to rain.**
- c) **late, lately:** **You come too late** (hilja). **I have not seen him lately** (viimasel ajal). **I met her lately** (hiljuti) **at a concert.**
- d) **dear, dearly:** **I decided to sell my life dear** (kallilt). **She loved her son dearly** (hellalt, südamest).
- e) **short, shortly:** **He stopped short** (järsku) **and looked round. We met him shortly** (varsti) **afterwards.**
- f) **high, highly:** **He likes to play high** (kõrgelt). **It is a highly** (väga) **interesting document.**

§ 106. Eitamine.

Eitavad partiklid on

1. n o t, mille asend on eitava sõna ees; kui eitatud on predikaat, siis seisab not infiinitse verbi (infiittiivi, gerundiumi või partitsiibi) ees:

You can say that in Estonian, but not in English. I warned you not to go there. You need not stay here. I have not seen him lately.

2. n o , mida tarvitatakse

a) not a ja not any asemel (ka liitsõnades: nobody = not anybody, nothing = not anything, jne.):

He is not a fool = he is no fool. He has not any children = he has no children. He did not get anything = he got nothing.

b) sagedasti komparatiivi ees:

Some of the Scotch ponies are no bigger than a large dog. No sooner said than done.

Lauses tohib olla ainult üks eitav sõna:

Good words cost nothing = good words do not cost anything. He knows no language but his own = he does not know any language but his own. He did not invite me. He never invited me.

Pronoomen.

Personaalpronoomen.

§ 107. Muuted.

| | S i n g u l a r | | | | | P l u r a l | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-------------|-----|------|
| | | | 3 | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | he | she | it | we | you | them |
| Nominativ | I | you | he | she | it | we | you | them |
| Objektiv | me | you | him | her | it | us | you | them |

1. Pronoomen I kirjutatakse alati suure tähega, pronoomen you väikese algustähega (ka viisakusvormina Teie).

2. Muud eesti kaasused väljenduvad prepositsoonide abil samadel alustel, kui substantiivil:

He gave the book to me ; took it from me ; he played with me ; it was very kind of him ; I don't know what I should do without him, etc.

§ 108. Refleksiivpronomeni.

| Singular | Pluural |
|--|------------|
| 1. myself | ourselves |
| 2. (Thyself) | yourselves |
| 3. { himself herself itself oneself (ka: one's self) | themselves |

Refleksiivpronomeni tarvitatakse

a) rõhutava s tähenduses (= ise, ennast jne.), kui ta esineb ühes substantiiviga või personaalpronomeniga:

Parliament was opened by the Queen herself. You told me so yourself. The room itself was not very large.

b) refleksiivses tähenduses, kui tegevuse subjekt ja objekt on sama isik:

Mary Stuart threw herself at the feet of Queen Elizabeth. We defend ourselves, when we are attacked.

Märkus: Prepositiooni järel tarvitatakse refleksiivpronomeni asemel enamasti personaalpronomenit (eriti kui prepositioonil on ruumiline tähendus):

Oliver Cromwell gathered round him a body of determined men like himself. I heard footsteps behind me.

§ 109. Retsiprookne (vastastikune) pronomeni.

Vastastikkuse vahekorda väljendavad each other ja one another:

We do not understand each other (teineteist). We wished one another (ükssteisele) a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

§ 110. Possessiivpronomeni.

| Substantiivsed muuted | | Adjektiivsed muuted | |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Singular | Pluural | Singular | Pluural |
| 1. my | 1. our | 1. mine | 1. ours |
| 2. your | 2. your | 2. yours | 2. yours |
| 3. { his her its | 3. their | 3. { his hers its | 3. theirs |

§ 111. Adjektiivsed muuted.

Neid muuteid tarvitatakse siis, kui possessiivpronomeniile järgneb substantiiv:

This is my chair. Our house is large.

Neil muuteil on sama asend kui artiklil ja seepärast seisavad nemadki sõnade all, both, double, half järel:

He gave me both his hands. The king gave half his kingdom to his younger brother.

§ 112. „Oma“.

Eestikeelne „oma“ väljendub inglise keeles

- a) subjektile vastava possessiivpronomeniiga:

I love my mother, you love your mother; he loves his mother, she loves her mother, etc.

- b) vastava possessiivpronomeniiga + own (et rõhutada pronomeniit):

A prophet has no honour in his own country. We do not see our own faults.

Märkus: Kui substantiiv on seond indefiitse artikliga või pronomeniiga no, siis väljendub oma keelendiga of my (your, his, her, our, their) own, mis järgneb substantiivile:

I have a little money of my own. We have no garden of our own.

§ 113. Substantiivsed muuted.

Neid muuteid tarvitatakse

- a) kui possessiivpronomeniile ei järgne substantiivi:

it is a pretty good imitation of my writing, but it isn't mine! What is mine is yours.

- b) prepositsooniga of substantiivi järel, kui viimane on seotud indefiitse artikliga või pronomeniiga:

His brother was a school-fellow of mine. This is no business of yours. I do not like this plan of yours.

§ 114. Demonstratiivpronomeni.

| Singular | Pluural |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| this [dis] — see that — too | these [di : z] — need those — need |
| Singular ja pluural such — niisugune, selline same — sama | |

§ 115. This ja that.

This, that, these ja those tarvitatakse

- a) adjektiivselt (järgneva substantiiviga):

This book is very interesting. Who are these boys?

Märkus: Tähelepanu väärivad anglitsismid this morning — täna hommikul, this day week — täna nädala pärast, in this country — meie mal.

- b) substantiivselt, kusjuures this ja that osutavad ainult asjadele:

What is that? Are these your gloves? Some people like this, others like that.

Märkus: Kui substantiivselt tarvitatav demonstratiivpronomeni asendab isikut, siis täiendub ta pronomeniiga one:

Which of these boys is your brother, this one or that one?

§ 116. Determinatiivpronomeni.

Determinatiivpronomeni esinevad that, those seoses prepositio-naalse atribuudiga või relatiivlausega, mis mõnel juhus lüheneb partitiibiks või adjektiiviks:

The climate of Scotland is colder than that of England. Those who desire too much lose even that which they already have. Among those invited was a negro. Those present are excepted, of course.

§ 117. Such, same, so.

1. Such (niisugune, selline, nii) tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt:

The fog was such that we could see very little.

2. The same (sama) tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt:

I could not stay in the same house with him. Perhaps Jim would have done the same. It is all the same to me.

3. So esineb demonstratiivpronomeni tähenduses,

- a) asendades predikatiivset substantiivi või adjektiivi:

We are good friends, let us remain so (jääme selleks). Our house-maid is honest, or at least seems so.

- b) asendades verbide to hope, to think, to believe, to suppose, to say, to tell, to do juures objekti, mis osutab eelneva lause sisule:

You will be back in three days. I hope so. Shall I send you the books by post? Yes, do so, please!

§ 118. Interrogatiivpronommen.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| N. who [hu:] - kes? | what - mis? mis - |
| G. whose [hu:z] - kelle? | sugune? |
| O. whom [hu:m] - keda? | which - kes? mis? |
| | missugune? |

§ 119. Who.

Who esineb ainult substantiivselt tähinduses „kes“:

W h o will accompany me? W h o e book is this? W h o m did you ask? W h o are those gentlemen?

§ 120. What.

What tarvitatakse

a) substantiivselt tähinduses „mis“:

W h a t is the matter with him? W h a t can I do for you?

b) adjektiivselt tähinduses „mis“, „missugune“:

At w h a t time will he arrive? W h a t books have you read?

What tarvitatakse ka hüüdlausestes, harilikult indefiitse artikliga singularis:

W h a t a pity! W h a t a small world it is!

§ 121. Which.

Which tarvitatakse, kui küsimus puudutab ainult piiratud arvu isikuid või asju, mille hulgast kõne alla tulevad üks või üksikud.

Which esineb

a) substantiivselt tähinduses „kes (nendest)“, „mis“, „kumb“:

W h i c h is the ninth month of the year? W h i c h is the highest mountain in the world? W h i c h of you left the door open?

b) adjektiivselt tähinduses „mis“, „missugune (nendest)“, „kumb“:

W h i c h months have thirty days, and which have thirty-one? W h i c h hand did you show? We did not know which way to turn.

§ 122. Interrogatiivpronommen prepositiooniga.

Kui interrogatiivpronommen esineb koos prepositiooniga, siis taandub viimane harilikult lause lõppu:

W h a t are you laughing at? W h a t is the story about? W h a t is paper made of?

§ 123. Relatiivpronommen.

Relatiivpronommenid on who — kes, which — mis, that — kes, mis, what — see mis.

Relatiivpronommen seob kõrvallause pealusega. Pronoomeni valik ja tarvitamine oleneb sellest:

- a) kas kõrvallause sisaldab täiendit, mis on pealause arusaamiseks oluliselt tarvilik, või
- b) kas kõrvallause sisaldab täiendit, mis pealause arusaamiseks ei ole tingimata tarvilik.

Esimest liiki lauseid nimetatakse **piirivateks** ja nende sidumiseks pealausega tarvitatakse relatiivpronoomeneid **that**, **who**, **which**. Teist liiki lauseid nimetatakse **jätkavateks** ehk **seletavateks**, ja nende sidumiseks pealausega tarvitatakse pronoomeneid **who** ja **which**, **mitte that**. Need kaks liiki relatiivseid erinevad ka selles, et jätkavaid laused lahutatakse pealausest komaga, piirivaid aga mitte, sest nad on tihedalt seotud pealausega.

§ 124. Who

tähendab **k e s :**

My brother, w h o has lately returned from Paris, will stay with me for a week. The gentleman w h o m you see there is a famous actor.

Genitiiv whose tähendab **k e l l e**, mõnikord **ka m i l l e**, ja on tarvitatakav possessiivse või subjektiivse genitiivina! teistel juhtudel tarvitatakse of whom:

The Gauls, w h o s e leader was called Brennus, tried to take Rome. Don't use words w h o s e meaning is not clear to you. Mr. Brown has three sons, o f w h o m Charles is the eldest.

§ 125. Which

tähendab **m i s :**

There is one fact w h i c h you may not have noticed. Parliament accused Charles I.

Genitiiv of which seisab tähendatava sõna järel:

There you see the river Niagara, the length o f w h i c h is thirty-three miles.

§ 126. What.

That w h i c h = see m i s asemel tarvitatakse harilikult w h a t :

Never put off till to-morrow w h a t you can do to-day. I could hear every word of w h a t she said.

§ 127. Üldistatud relatiivpronomeni.

Pronoomeneid who, which, what üldistab ever:

whoever — igaüks, kes, kes iganes;
whatever } — mis iganes, kõik mis.
whichever } —

Whoever lost his foot in the battle, never rose again.
Whatever I have is yours.

§ 128. That.

That tähendab kes, mis, kuid teda tarvitatakse ainult piirivates relatiivlausetes. Relatiivpronomeni on that alati rõhutu ja seetõttu ei või ta ees seista prepositsoon; viimane asetub tarbe korral verbi järele relatiivlause lõppu. Eriti on that tarvitatakse superlatiivi ja pronoomenite all, much, no, something, anything, nothing, everything järel:

All that glitters is not gold. It is not money that makes the gentleman. He spoke of the men and things that he had seen.

§ 129. Relatiivpronomeni ärajätk.

Kui piirivas relatiivlauses pronomeni esineb otsese objektina, siis võib ta hoopis ära jäädva:

Ask the first person (whom) you meet in the street. The best thing (that) you can do is to go home.

§ 130. Relatiivpronomeni prepositsooniga.

Kui piirivas relatiivlauses pronomeni esineb koos prepositsooniga, siis prepositsoon võib seista pronomeni whom, which ees:

You are the man for whom I have been looking.

Harilikult taandub prepositsoon relatiivlause lõppu ja pronomeni (whom, which, that) võib ära jäädva:

You are the man (whom, that) I have been looking for.

Indefinitne pronomeni.

§ 131. One.

One tarvitatakse

a) tähenuses „keegi“, „mõni“:

She stood for a few minutes like one turned to stone. He lay like one dead.

b) subjektina impersonaalsetes lausetes:

One must do one's duty. One feels most happy at home.

c) varemalt nimetatud substantiivi asendajana:

I have not yet received a letter from him, but I hope to get one to-morrow. Do you want a gold watch or a silver one?

§ 132. No, none.

a) No (ei ükski, ei miski) tarvitatakse adjektiivselt nii singularis kui pluuralis:

No rose without a thorn. I have no money. He tried to say something, but found no words.

b) liiteid no one, nobody, nothing tarvitatakse substantiivselt singularis:

No one is too old to learn. Nothing falls into the mouth of a sleeping fox.

c) None (ei keegi, ei ükski, ei mingi) tarvitatakse substantiivselt singularis ja pluuralis:

I hoped to receive an answer to my letter, but there was none. "Where are the apples?" There are none.

§ 133. All.

All (kõik, kogu, terve) on tarvitatav substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt, nii singularis kui ka pluuralis. Atribuudid ja definiitne artikkkel asetsevad pronomeni all järel.

You know nothing of all this. Why did you burn all your papers? I gave him all the money I had.

Märkus: Adverbina esineb all tähenduses „päris“, „täitsa“. Anglitsismidena on tähelepanavad adverbiaalid at all — üldse, not at all — mitte sugugi, after all — lõppude lõpuks, all alone — päris üksinda, all the better — seda parem, all at once, all of a sudden — üsna äkki, first of all — kõigepealt, last of all — kõige viimaks, all but — peaaegu, all the same — ükskõik; ikkagi, sellegipärast.

The young woman was dressed all (üleni) in black. It is not necessary at all. It may be true after all.

§ 134. Some, any.

Some ja any (mõni, mingi) märgivad ainenimede singulari ja üldnimede pluurali ees määramatut hulka või arvu, mis eesti keeles leiab väljendust sageli ainult partitiivi kaudu:

Will you have some coffee or some tea? I don't drink any beer. There ought to be some letters for me.

Some ja selle liited (someone, somebody, something, somewhere, somehow) esinevad jaatavates lausetes:

I had some friends with me. I have some other things to do.

Any ja selle liited (anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere, anyhow) leiavad tarvitamist küsi-, eitus- ja tinglausest:

Have you any English books to give me? No, my boy, if I had any, I should let you have some with pleasure.

Märkus: Any ja selle liitsõnu tarvitatakse ja jaatavates lausetes, kuid siis juba eritähendusega any — iga (ükskõik thing — iga asi, ükskõik mis.

You may come at any time. Anything is better than such a life. Anybody can do that.

§ 135. **Each.**

tähendab i g a (piiratud arvust) ja esineb

a) substantiivselt tähenduses i g a ü k s, k u m b k i:

E each of them wrote a name on a piece of paper. Sam and Dick got a shilling e ach.

b) adjektiivselt tähenduses i g a (kahe asja või isiku puhul k u m b k i):

The bridge had a tower at e ach end. I have five fingers on e ach hand.

§ 136. **Every.**

tähendab üldistavalta i g a (piiramata arvust) ja esineb

a) adjektiivselt:

I see him e very day. If you speak slowly, he will understand e very word.

b) liitsõnades everybody, everyone, everything, everywhere

When winter comes, e very one skates in Holland. You must tell me e verything.

§ 137. **Both.**

Both (mõlemad) tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt. Defiitne artikkel, possessiiv- ja demonstratiivpronoomen. Asetsevad sõna both järel.

B oth his parents had died. B oth the boys are at school.

Märkus: Both on alati röhutatud. „Mõlemad“ ilma loogilise röhuta on the two:

T he two banks of the Thames are connected by seventeen bridges.

• § 138. **Either, neither.**

Either (kumbki) tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt:

There are great buildings on either side of the river. I have received no answer to either of my two letters.

Neither (ei kumbki) tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt:

N e i t h e r c o u l d u n d e r s t a n d t h e o t h e r . N e i t h e r p a r t y w o u l d t r u s t t h e o t h e r .

§ 139. Other.

Other (teine, muu) esineb adjektiivse või substantiivse pronomena. Substantiivselt tarvitatuna, omab other pluuralis lõppu —s.

M y b r o t h e r l i v e s o n t h e o t h e r s i d e o f t h e s t r e e t . R e a d t h e s e b o o k s f i r s t , a n d t h e n I w i l l s e n d y o u t h e o t h e r s .

Other indefinitse artikliga kirjutatakse kokku (another).

W i l l y o u n o t t a k e a n o t h e r (= veel üks) c u p o f t e a ? H e d i d n o t s a y a n o t h e r w o r d (= ühtki sõna enam).

A n g l i t s i s m e : t h e o t h e r d a y — h i l j u t i ; s o m e d a y o r o t h e r — ü h e l i l u s a l p ä e v a l (tulevikus).

**M ä r k u s : „K u i“ v ä l j e n d u b s i i n s ö n a g a „t h a n“ :
I h a v e n o o t h e r m o n e y t h a n E s t o n i a n .**

§ 140. Much, many.

tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt tähinduses p a l j u, nimelt:

a) much (more, most) singularis:

I h a v e n o t m u c h t i m e l e f t . S h e d o e s n o t t a l k m u c h .

b) many (more, most) pluuralis:

W e h a d m a n y f r i e n d s . I w i s h y o u m a n y h a p p y r e t u r n s o f t h e d a y .

§ 141. Little, few.

tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt tähinduses v ä h e, nimelt

a) little (less, least) singularis:

T h e y h a d l i t t l e o r n o t h i n g t o e a t . M u c h t a l k , l i t t l e w o r k .

b) few (fewer, fewest) pluuralis:

F e w b i r d s f l y a s f a s t a s t h e s w a l l o w . M a n y a r e c a l l e d , b u t f e w a r e c h o s e n .

M ä r k u s : E r i n e v a s t ä h e n d u s e s t a r v i t t a k s e a l i t t l e — n a t u k e , v e i d i , a f e w — m ö n i , p a a r .

C o u l d I h a v e a l i t t l e m o r e m i l k , p l e a s e . I n a f e w m i n u t e s a l l w a s o v e r .

§ 142. Whole.

Whole (terve) tähendab asja tervikuna, all tähendab asja üksikute osade kogumina. Pärismimed ees tuleb tarvitada substantiivset vormi the whole of. Nii: all London — kõik Londoni elanikud; the whole of London — Londoni linn; terves ulatuses.

We stayed in London nearly the whole of June. The whole family is together.

§ 143. Several.

tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt tähenduses mitu

Several persons were killed in that railway accident. In several northern countries the skins of bears are used as beds.

Numeraal.

§ 144. Kardinaal- ja ordinaalarvud.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. one | 1. the first (1st) |
| 2. two | 2. the second (2nd) |
| 3. three | 3. the third (3rd) |
| 4. four | 4. the fourth (4th) |
| 5. five | 5. the fifth (5th) |
| 6. six | 6. the sixth |
| 7. seven | 7. the seventh |
| 8. eight | 8. the eighth |
| 9. nine | 9. the ninth |
| 10. ten | 10. the tenth |
| 11. eleven | 11. the eleventh |
| 12. twelve | 12. the twelfth |
| 13. thirteen | 13. the thirteenth |
| 14. fourteen | 14. the fourteenth |
| 15. fifteen | 15. the fifteenth |
| 16. sixteen | 16. the sixteenth |
| 17. seventeen | 17. the seventeenth |
| 18. eighteen | 18. the eighteenth |
| 19. nineteen | 19. the nineteen |
| 20. twenty | 20. the twentieth |
| 21. twenty-one | 21. the twenty-first |
| 22. twenty-two | 22. the twenty-second |
| 23. twenty-three | 23. the twenty-third |
| 24. twenty-four | 24. the twenty-fourth |
| 25. twenty-five | 25. the twenty-fifth |
| 26. twenty-six | 26. the twenty-sixth |
| 27. twenty-seven | 27. the twenty-seventh |
| 28. twenty-eight | 28. the twenty-eighth |

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 29. | twenty-nine | 29. | the twenty-ninth |
| 30. | thirty | 30. | the thirtieth |
| 40. | forty | 40. | the fortieth |
| 50. | fifty | 50. | the fiftieth |
| 60. | sixty | 60. | the sixtieth |
| 70. | seventy | 70. | the seventieth |
| 80. | eighty | 80. | the eightieth |
| 90. | ninety | 90. | the ninetieth |
| 100. | | 100. | the (one) hundredth |
| | one hundred | | |
| | a hundred | | |
| 145. | one hundred a n d forty-five | 145. | the hundred a n d forty-fifth |
| 200. | two hundred | 200. | the two hundredth |
| 1000. | one thousand | 1 000. | the thousandth |
| 2000. | two thousand | 2 000. | the two thousandth |
| 1 000 000. | one million | 1 000 000. | the millionth |

§ 145. Märkmeid numeraalide kohta.

- a) Arvudel 13—19 on kaasrõhk teisel silbil:
'thir'teen, 'four'teen, 'fif'teen, 'six'teen jne.
- b) Ühelised ja kümnelised liituvad sidejoonega:
twenty-seven; the twenty-seventh.
- c) Ühelised ja kümnelised liituvad sajalistega sõnaga and:
256 = two hundred and fifty-six.
- d) 100, 1000 tuleb lugeda a hundred ehk o n e hundred jne.
His income is about a thousand pounds.
- e) Hundred ja thousand saavad pluuralis lõpu -s ainult siis, kui nad on tarvitatud substantiividena („sajad“, „tuhanded“):
three hundred children; hundreds of children; two thousand years; thousands of years.
- f) Million esineb pluuralis lõpuga -s või ilma; esimesel juhul järgneb substantiiv prepositiooniga of, teisel juhul ilma;
five millions of pounds; millions of pounds; five million pounds.
- g) Järgarvud (peale erandite first, second ja third) kujunduvad põhiarvudest lõpu -th abil:
six — the sixth, seven — the seventh.
- h) Kuupäev (daatum) kirjutatakse April 7th, 1936 ja loetakse the seventh of April, nineteen hundred, and thirty-six (sagedasti lühendatult nineteen thirty-six).

§ 146. Murdarvud.

Murdudel on loendajaks põhiarv, nimetajaks — järgarv.

$\frac{1}{2}$ — a half

$\frac{1}{4}$ — a fourth (a quarter).

§ 147. Numeraaladverbid.

1. firstly, first, in the first place; secondly, in the second place; thirdly, in the third place, etc. = esimeseks, teiseks, kolmandaks, jne.

2. once, twice, three times (thrice), four times, five times, etc. = üks kord, kaks korda, jne.

3. single, double (twofold), triple, treble (threefold), fourfold, fivefold, etc. = ühekordne, kahekordne, jne.

Prepositioon.

Prepositsoonid seonduvad inglise keeles neile järgneva objektiiviga.

§ 148. About.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: ümber, mööda, juures.

We walked about (mööda) the streets. I looked about me (ringi). The villages about Paris (ümbruses).

2. Ajalisest tähenduses (ligikaudse aja märgistamiseks): ümber, umbes: It was about five o'clock.

2. Ajalisest tähenduses: enne.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

- umbes: A bout three hundred soldiers were killed;
- kohta, üle: We know very little about Shakespeare's life;
- pärast: Don't trouble yourself about it.

§ 149. Above.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: (millegi) kohal, üle.

The lamp hangs above the table. Keep your head above the water.

2. Kaudses tähenduses: üle (= enam kui):

Nelson loved his country above his own life.

§ 150. Across.

Ruumilises tähenduses: (risti) üle, läbi; teisel pool.

He swam across the river. The church is across the street.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: järele, järel.

I ran after the boy, but could not catch him. I shut the door after him.

2. Ajalises tähinduses: pärast, järel.

A f t e r rain comes sunshine.

3. Kaudses tähinduses: järgi.

O u r little daughter shall be christened Lucy a f t e r our mother.

§ 152. Against.

1. Ruumilises tähinduses: vastu.

H e leaned a g a i n s t a tree.

2. Kaudses tähinduses: vastu.

T h a t is a g a i n s t the law.

§ 153. Along.

Ruumilises tähinduses:

a) mööda, piki: **L e t us walk a l o n g the bank.**

b) kaasa (adverb): **C o m e a l o n g with me.**

§ 154. Amid(st).

Ruumilises tähinduses: keskel, keset.

A m i d s t the blackness of the night. A m i d s t enemies.

§ 155. Among(st).

H e saw his father a m o n g the prisoners. I found a letter a m o n g some papers.

§ 156. Around, round.

Ruumilises tähinduses: (ringi) ümber.

T h e planets move r o u n d the sun. In winter we feed the birds a r o u n d our house.

§ 157. At.

1. Ruumilises tähinduses:

a) ääres, juures:

H e is standing at the w i n d o w. I am sitting a t the table.

b) kujundab substantiiviga seesütleva vasteid:

T o be a t school, a t church, a t home, a t the theatre, a t the station. T o live a t Tartu, a t Oxford.

Märkus: Suurlinnade kohta tarvitatakse in, näit. in London, in New York, in Paris.

c) tähistab tegevuse sihti verbide järel nagu:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| to look at | — vaatama (otsa, poole) |
| to point at (to) | — osutama (sõrmega jms.) |
| to strike at | — lööma (pihta) |
| to aim at | — sihtima; püüdma (millegi poole) |
| to throw at | — viskama (pihta) |
| to shoot at | — laskma (pihta) |
| to bark at | — haukuma (kellegi peale) |
| to arrive at | — saabuma, pärale jõudma (kuhugi) |
| to knock at | — lööma, koputama (millelegi) |

Look at the blackboard. We arrived at the station just in time.

2. Ajalises tähenduses:

At ten o'clock; at midnight; at night; at daybreak; at the beginning; at the age of twenty. Come to see us at Christmas. He arrived at the last moment.

At first — esiteks; at last — viimaks; at least — vähemalt.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

a) üle verbide järel n a g u :

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| to laugh at | — naerma |
| to weep at | — nutma |
| to rejoice at | — rõõmutsema |
| to be delighted at } | |
| to be grieved at | — kurvatsema |
| to be angry at | — pahane olema |
| to wonder at } | |
| to be surprised at | — imestuma |

Don't laugh at me. I am surprised at seeing you (to see you) here.

b) tähistab viisi, olukorda:

The train is going at full speed. I take you at your word. I sold my horse at a good price. To be at work, at rest, at peace (with), at war.

§ 158. Before.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: ees, ette.

He walked before (in front of) me. They were drowned before my eyes.

2. Ajalises tähenduses: enne.

We hope to be there before sunrise. The sun will not rise before an hour.

§ 159. Behind.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: taga, taha.

The garden is behind the house. Behind me sat a negro.

2. Kaudses tähenduses: järel, taga.

He left behind him one son and two daughters. The captain is behind the colonel in rank.

§ 160. Below, beneath.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: all, allpool.

The nest was just below the top of the tree. Far below them lay the valley.

2. Kaudses tähenduses: alla (= vähem).

The population of this country is below two millions. Most of these pictures are beneath criticism.

§ 161. Beside (by the side of).

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: kõrval, kõrvale.

He was sitting beside me (by my side, next me). Jack took a chair and sat down beside Nelly.

2. Kaudses tähenduses:

This is beside the question (ei puutu küsimuses). She was beside herself (meeletu) with rage.

§ 162. Besides.

Kaudses tähenduses: kõrval (kaasa arvatud), peale.

Besides Drake Nelson is England's greatest naval hero. Besides money he possesses land.

§ 163. Between.

Ruumilises ja kaudses tähenduses: (kahe asja) vahel, vaheline.

There was a war between England and France. Do you know the difference between wheat and barley?

§ 164. Beyond.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: sealpool, üle.

The village is beyond that hill. Two regiments were sent beyond the river.

2. Ajalises tähenduses: üle.

They had to work beyond 14 hours.

3. Kaudses tähenduses: üle.

His ignorance is beyond all belief. It is beyond me — see
käib üle minu mõistuse.

§ 165. By.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: juures, kõrval, juurde, kõrvale; mööda (millestki), kaudu.

He sat down by the fire. We spent our holidays by the seaside.
We live close by the church. We passed by the church. He entered by a side-door.

2. Ajalises tähenduses b y väljendab aegu, milleni miski toimub või toimuma peab: mitte hiljemini kui.

We shall be back by two o'clock. The book will be finished by October.

N.B. B y day, b y night — päeviti, ööseti. **Work by day and sleep by night. Owls see much better by night than by day.**

3. Kaudses tähenduses b y märgistab:

a) tegijat, eriti passiivis.

Ivanhoe is a novel by Walter Scott. This letter has been written by my father.

b) tegevuse vahendit, viisi = kaudu, järgi, kaupa, viisi, võrra, -pidi, -ga.

I received this letter by the morning post. We travel by land and by sea. It is 10 o'clock by my watch. He plays by ear (kulmise järgi). I took the child by the hand. I know him only by name (by sight), not personally. To sell the cloth by the yard (jardi, meetri viisi).

By heart — peast; by chance — juhuliselt; by degrees — jätk-järgult; little by little — tasapisi, aegamööda; one by one — ühekaupa, üksikult; day by day — päev päeva järele; by hundreds, by thousands — saja-, tuhandeviisi.

§ 166. Down.

Ruumilises tähenduses: alla (mööda).

The tears ran down her cheeks. The boat floated down the river.

§ 167. During.

Ajalises tähenduses: jooksul, kestel.

Mice seldom leave their holes during the day.

§ 168. Except,

Kaudses tähenduses: välja arvatud, peale.

You are always here except when you are wanted. I have no friends except you.

§ 169. For.

1. Ruumiliselt for tähistab suunda või sihti verbide järel nagu:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| to start, to set out for | — teele asuma (kuhugi) |
| to depart, to leave for | — lahkuma |
| to embark for | — laevale asuma |
| to sail for | — purjetama |

I am just starting for America. George is leaving for Canada on Monday.

2. Ajalises tähenduses for märgib teatava aja kestust, näit, **for some hours** = 1) mõni tund, mõne tunni jooksul, 2) mõneks tunniks; **for a time** = 1) mõnda aega, 2) mõneks ajaks.

I lived there for many years. We stopped for a minute.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

a) jaoks, heaks, -ks.

Knives are used for cutting. What can I do for you? I took him for a seaman. For instance — näiteks. For this purpose — selleks otstarbeks.

b) vastu, eest.

I can give you a very good remedy for toothache. What did you pay for that knife?

c) tõttu, poolest, pärast, verbide ja adjektiivide järel nagu:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| to praise for | — kiitma |
| to blame for | — laitma |
| to punish for | — karistama |
| famous for | — kuulus |
| remarkable for | — tähelepanav |

She wept for joy. Ireland is famous for its green meadows. Do it for my sake!

d) verbide järel nagu:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| to call for | — hüüdma, kutsuma; nõudma |
| to wait for | — ootama |
| to send for | — saatma (järele) |
| to ask for | — paluma |
| to wish for | — soovimä |
| to look for | — otsima |

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| to long for | — igatsema |
| to hope for | — lootma |
| to care for | — hoolima |

They sent for the doctor. He asked for water.

§ 170. From.

1. Ruumiliselt tähistab lähtekohta.

Take the book from the table. They have come from London.

2. Ajaliselt tähistab algmomenti.

He has been ill from childhood. Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901.

3. Kaudses tähinduses väljendab:

a) eraldumist verbide ja adjektiivide järel nagu:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| to free from | — vabastama (millestki) |
| to hide from | — varjama (...eest) |
| to prevent from | — takistama (midagi tegemast) |
| to defend from | — kaitsema (... vastu, eest) |
| to save from | — päästma |
| to separate from | — lahutama |
| to differ from | — erinema |
| free from | — vaba (millestki) |
| different from | — erinev (millestki) |

The English took Canada from the French. He was saved from drowning by a dog.

b) põhjust, päritolu:

He is ill from (for) want of sleep. The Welsh are descended from the ancient Britons.

§ 171. In.

1. Ruumilises tähinduses:

I was in the garden. Let us walk in the sun.

Anglitsisme: **in the street** — uulitsal; **in the country** — maal; **in the field** — põllul; **in the meadow** — aasal.

2. Ajalises tähinduses:

We shall be in time for the train. He died in April; in (the year) 1910. In summer I live in the country.

Anglitsisme: **in the morning**; **in the evening**; **in the afternoon**; **in the daytime**; **in the meantime**; **in time** — õigel ajal.

3. Kaudses tähinduses väljendab:

a) teguvusviisi:

To speak in a low voice. Say that in English, in other words.
To be in a hurry.

b) suhet (= poolest, järgi):

Byron died young in years. Estonia is poor in minerals. In my opinion Fred did not tell you the truth.

c) tarvitatakse verbide järel nagu:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| to believe in | — uskuma (millesegi) |
| to trust in | — usaldama |
| to confide in | |
| to have a share in | |
| to take part in | — osa võtma |
| to join in | |
| to be interested in | |
| to take an interest in | — huvitatud olema |
| to take (a) pleasure in | |
| to rejoice in | — rõõmu tundma |
| to delight in | |
| to deal in | — kauplema (millegagi) |
| to succeed in | — leidma kordaminekut |

At the time of Shakespeare people believed in witches. We were not allowed to take part in the game.

Märkus: Into asemel seisab in kõnendeis nagu to look one in the face, to fall in love, to set in motion, to put in prison jne.

§ 172. **Into.**

1. Ruumilises tähinduses: sisse.

He fell into the river. How did you get into the house?

Märkus: Verbide to put, to lay, to place jms. järel tarvitatakse into asemel sageli in:

Put the money in your pocket. He dipped the pen in the ink, and began to write.

2. Kaudses tähinduses: üleminekut ühest oлу' orrast teise.

Translate this into English. Change the banknote into gold.

§ 173. **O f.**

1. Esineb ainult kaudses tähinduses,

a) asendades genitiivi:

I found a letter in the pocket of his overcoat.

- b) kujundades eesti partitiivi vaste:
A hundred pounds is a lot o f money.
- c) väljendas päritolu, oma dust, põhjust:
Harold was not o f a royal family. She may have died o f hunger.
- d) olles üld- ja pärisnime sidemeks:
The city o f London. The battle o f Hastings.
- e) verbide järel nagi:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| to speak of | — rääkima (millestki) |
| to think of | — mõtlema |
| to complain of | — kaebama |
| to accuse of | — süüdistama |
| to inform of | — teatama |
| to remind of | — meeleteletama |
| to take leave of | — lahkuma |

He informed me o f his departure. I have heard o f him.

- f) adjektiivide ja partitsiipide järel nagi:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| to be fond of | — armastama |
| to be afraid of | — kartma |
| to be ashamed of | — häbenema |
| to be glad of | — rõõmus olema |
| to be sure of | — kindel olema |
| to be jealous of | — armukade olema |
| to be proud of | — uhke olema |

English boys are fond o f sports. You make me feel ashamed o f myself.

§ 174. O ff

- = ära, maha, lahti, eemale (millegi küljest):

**The door is o ff its hinges. I have lost a button o ff my waistcoat.
 He is o ff duty = teenistusest vaba.**

§ 175. O n, u p o n.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: peal, peale.

We sat o n benches. We sat down o n benches.

Anglitsisme: **o n the right (left) side; o n board (of) the ship; o n land; o n the north** — põhja poolt, põhjapoolsel küljel (**i n the north** — põhjapoolses osas).

2. Ajalises tähenduses:

**He died o n Friday; o n the 7th of February; o n the same day.
 O n receiving the telegram, he left at once.**

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

a) viisi:

He acted upon his father's advice. He lives on his wife's capital.

Anglitsisme: **On foot** — jalgsi; **on purpose** — meelega; **on condition** — tingimusel; **on the whole** — üldiselt.

b) teemati, mille üle kõneldakse, mõeldakse, kirjutatakse jne.:

Many books have been written on that subject. He preached on sin and death.

c) verbide järel nagu:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| to call on | — külastama (kedagi) |
| to depend on | — olenema (millestki) |
| to wait on | — pälvima, teenima (kedagi) |
| to attend on | — elatuma, toituma (millestki) |
| to live on | |
| to feed on | |

I called upon Miss Marsden yesterday. It only depends upon you.

§ 176. Opposite.

Ruumilises tähenduses: vastu.

Our school is opposite a church. Greenlow and his guest sat down opposite each other.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: (seest) välja, väljaspool.

He took a knife out of his pocket. It is cold out of doors (väljas).

2. Kaudses tähenduses:

This is out of fashion. Out of sight, out of mind.

§ 178. Outside

= väljaspool (vastand inside).

The church must have originally lain outside the city walls.

§ 179. Over.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: (millegi) üle.

He lives over the way. A happy smile passed over his face.

2. Ajalises tähenduses: üle (enam kui, kauemini kui).

He is a man over fifty. He was away for over a year.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

It's no use crying over spilt milk. We can talk about it over a cup of tea.

§ 180. Past.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: mööda.

He ran past the church. He walked past the house.

2. Ajalises tähenduses: üle.

It is half past six. His father is past sixty.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

She is past all hope. That is past my skill.

§ 181. Since.

Ajalises tähenduses: tegevuse algmomendist peale, saadik.

I have not seen him since Christmas. I have known him since a boy.

§ 182. Through, throughout,

= läbi.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses:

He would not even pass through the street in which she had lived.

2. Ajalises tähenduses:

We have had bad weather throughout the summer.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

I made a mistake through carelessness. I hope you will get through your examination.

§ 183. Till, until.

Ajalises tähenduses: kuni.

I shall count the minutes till your return. Mary Stuart remained a prisoner until her death.

§ 184. To.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses to väljendab liikumise sihtierik suunda:
England sends coal to France. Take this letter to the post.

2. Ajalises tähenduses: kuni, enne.

Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 to 1901. We worked from nine to ten.

3. Kaudses tähenduses

a) väljendab daativi:

That is my present to you. The two are strangers to each other.

b) seisab verbide järel:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| to explain to | — seletama |
| to introduce to | — esitlema |
| to listen to <i>lisen</i> | — kuulama (kedagi) |
| to reply to | — vastama |
| to say to | — ütlema |
| to speak to } | — rääkima (kellegagi) |
| to talk to } | — kirjutama |
| to write to | — olema harjunud (millegagi) |
| to be accustomed to | — nõusoleku andma |
| to be used to } | — juhtuma (kellegagi) |
| to agree to } | — vastu olema (millelegi) |
| to consent to } | — eelistama (millelegi) |
| to happen to | — lisandama (millelegi) |
| to object to | |
| to prefer to | |
| to add to | |

I am not used to this sort of thing. What is going to happen to him? Dick agreed to everything.

c) seisab adjektiivide järel nagu:

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| kind | — lahke, hea | faithful | — truu |
| just | — õiglane | polite | — viisakas |
| thankful } | — tänulik | cruel | — julm |
| grateful } | — kuulekas | similar | — sarnane |
| obedient | | equal | — võrdne |

He was kind to the poor boy. The dog is faithful to his master.

§ 185. Towards,

tähistab suundumist millegi poole.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses:

The sunflower turns towards the sun. My house looks towards the sea.

2. Ajalises tähenduses:

Dryden was often in poverty towards the end of his life.

§ 186. Under.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: all, alla.

The dog is lying under the table. He put the pocketbook under his pillow.

2. Kaudses tähinduses: all, alla.

You cannot buy such a coat under five pounds. He travelled under the name of Paul Trent.

§ 187. Up.

Rumilises tähinduses: üles (mööda), otsa.

Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water. Jacob saw the angles going up and down a ladder. The cat ran out of the cave, and the dog hunted him up a tree.

§ 188. With.

a) With järgneva substantiiviga või pronomeniiga kujundab eesti kaasaütleva vaste:

I write with a pen. The ground is covered with snow.

b) With = juures:

He is a favourite with the ladies. With all his success he was unhappy. It is a habit with him.

c) With väljendab põhjust või teoviisi:

He trembled with fear. The children shouted with joy. His hands were blue with cold.

d) With on verbi ja objekti sidemeks:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| to shake hands with | — kätt raputama (kellelgi) |
| to be angry with | — pahane olema |
| to part with | — lahkuma (kellestki) |
| to go on with | — jätkama |
| to find fault with | — laitma |
| to fall in love with | — armuma |
| to agree with | — nõustuma (kellegagi) |

I found it very hard to part with my dog. Go on with your work.

§ 189. Within.

1. Ruumilises tähinduses: sees, ulatuses.

There is no church within three miles of our house. The ship sank within sight of land.

2. Ajalises tähinduses: enne teatava aja möödumist.

This must be done within ten days. You shall have it within an hour.

§ 190. Without.

Kaudses tähenduses: ilma.

The door opened without noise. Without a word he turned to the door.

§ 191. Liitprepositsioonid.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| according to | — vastavalt, järgi |
| along with | — kaasa |
| because of | — (millegi) pärast, tõttu |
| on account of } | |
| instead of | — (millegi) asemel |
| in spite of | — (millestki) hoolimata |
| from behind | — tagant |
| from beneath } | |
| from under | — alt |
| up to | — kuni |

According to the factory laws children are now forbidden to work in factories. On account of its favourable situation London has become the capital of England.

§ 192. Prepositsioonide tarvitamine adverbadena.

Prepositsioonid võivad esineda ka adverbadena, näit.:

I told you so before. The storm passed by. Come in! Is Mrs. Baker in? Church is over. There is no one about. Come along! I must be off now! Has he got through?

Konjunktsioon.

Konjunktsioonid jagunevad koordineerivateks ja subordinanteerivateks; esimesed seovad kokkukuuluvaaid lauseid ja lauseliikmeid, teised kõrvallauseid nende pealausetega.

I. Koordineerivad konjunktsioonid.

§ 193. Ühendavad konjunktsioonid.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| and | — ja |
| as well as | — kui ka, samuti kui |
| both ... and | — nii ... kui ka |
| not only ... but (also) | — mitte ainult ... vaid ka |

The door opened and Mary came in. An examination is often a test of the teachers as well as of their pupils.

§ 194. Eraldavad konjunktsioonid.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| o r | — või, ehk |
| e i t h e r ... o r | — kas ... või, ei ... (eitavas lauses) |
| n e i t h e r ... n o r | — ei ... ega |

I will either send the book or bring it myself. Neither at school nor at home work is done on Sundays.

§ 195. Vastandilised konjunktsioonid.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| b u t | — aga, kuid | h o w e v e r | — kuna |
| o n l y | — ainult, ent | w h e r e a s | — aga |
| y e t | — (ent) siiski | o r (e l s e) | — muidu, |
| s t i l l | — (ent) siiski | o t h e r w i s e | vastasel korral |

Nevertheless — seegipärast

He tried to say something, but found no words. You make good resolutions, only you never keep them. He works hard, and yet he is very poor.

§ 196. Põhjendavad ja järeldavad konjunktsioonid.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|
| f o r | — sest | s o | — seepärast siis, järelikult |
| t h a t i s w h y | — seepärast | t h e n | — siis, järelikult |

I don't know that gentleman, for I have never seen him. The road was not good; we had, therefore, to drive home rather slowly.

II. Subordineerivad konjunktsioonid.

§ 197. Subjekt- ja objektlausete konjunktsioonid.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| t h a t | — et |
| w h e t h e r | — kas |
| i f | — kas |
| w h e t h e r ... o r | — kas ... või |
| l e s t | — kas mitte, et |

Mary said that her father would take her to London in summer. I doubt whether you are right.

Märkus: Konjunktsioon that võib objektlausetes (harvemini ka subjektlausetes) tarvitamata jäädva:

I thought you were at home. I hope the weather will be fine. It's a good thing you didn't fall on your head.

§ 198. Ajastavad konjunktsioonid.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| when | — kui |
| whenever | — iga kord kui |
| as | — kuna, samal ajal kui, |
| as soon as | — niipea kui |
| as long as | — niikaua kui |
| till, until | — kuni |
| now (that) | — nüüd kus |
| while (whilst) | — niikaua kui, seni kui |
| before | — enne kui |
| after | — peale seda kui |
| since | — sest ajast kui |
| that | — kui, mil |
| no sooner ... than | — vaevalt ... kui |
| scarcely ... when | |

Viimase kahe konjunktsiooni järel seisab predikaat subjekti ees.

When the cat is away, the mice will play. I feel sad whenever I think of my lost friend. He rose from the chair as he spoke. Make hay while the sun shines. Scarcely had the boys taken the books, when the teacher entered.

Märkus: When ja that võivad ära jäada ajaadverbialina tarvitatud substantiivi järel:

Next time you write don't forget to tell me how you are. By the time you have washed and dressed, breakfast will be ready.

* § 199. Võrdlevad konjunktsioonid.

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| as | — kui, nii kui |
| as if | — nagu |
| as though | |
| than | — kui |
| the ... the | — mida ... seda |

You may do as you like. I am not so helpless as you may think. He looked as if he had never washed in his life. This is much worse than I thought.

§ 200. Põhjendavad ja järeldavad konjunktsioonid.

| | | | |
|-------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| as | — et, kuna | because | — sest |
| since | — et, kuna | so ... that | — nii ... et |

As he refuses, we can do nothing. Since duty calls us, we must obey. The moon looks as large as the sun, because it is much nearer to us.

§ 201. Eeldavad konjunktsioonid.

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| that | } | — et, seks et |
| in order that | | — et mitte |
| lest | | — et mitte |

The Irish farmers keep their children at home in order that they may look after the cattle. Don't speak so loud lest he should hear us.

§ 202. Tingivad konjunktsioonid.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| if | — kui |
| unless | — kui mitte |
| but that | — kui mitte |
| supposing | — oletades, et |
| on condition (that) | — tingimusel, et |
| in case that | — sel juhul, kuni |
| provided that | — kui ainult; eeldades; et |

If things were to be done twice, all would be wise. You will never overcome the difficulties, unless you are brave and industrious. I should have come in time, but that the train had an accident.

§ 203. Mõõnvad konjunktsioonid.

| | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| though | } | — ehkki, kuigi |
| although | | |

Aunt Sally does not like me though I don't know what she has got against me.

Sõnade järgestus lauses.

§ 204. Järjekord subjekt — predikaat

on harilik nii pea- kui kõrvallauses, ükskõik kas lause algab

a) subjektiga: A short walk brought us to the Bank of England.
A sharp answer was on my tongue.

b) objektiga: The money he put into a bag.

c) adverbiaaliga: To-day I met my friend. The next morning school began in earnest.

d) kõrvallausega: When he saw the boy, he ran to meet him.

Märkus: Kui predikaat on liitmuutes, jäavat tema osad nii pea- kui ka kõrvallauses lahutamata:

The money he had put into a bag. Nobody spoke when he had finished.

§ 205. Järjekord predikaat — subjekt.

A. Predikaadi konjugeeritav osa seisab subjekti ees

a) otseeses küsilauses:

When did Charles II. reign? Shall I see you again?

Märkus: Kaudses küsimuses jääb püsima normaalne sõnajärjestus:
I do not know why he asked that.

b) soovlauses abiverbiga may:

May heaven bless you! May he come back soon!

c) tinglauses, kui konjunktsioon if on välja jäetud:

Were he my brother, I should not tell him the secret.

d) kui lause algab negatiivse adverbiga või konjunktsiooniga (nor, never, seldom, rarely, scarcely, no sooner):

Never was any commander more beloved than Nelson.

e) kui lauses esineb eelsubjektina there:

There are five hundred boys at this school. Once upon a time there lived a poor man.

B. Predikaat lihtmuutes võib seista subjekti ees, kui subjekt on substantiiv ja kui lauses pole objekti,

a) lausetes, mis algavad rõhutatud adverbiaaliga (thus, then, such, jne.) või predikaaditäitega:

Here comes my old friend Sam. Vrd. aga: **Here he comes. Away rolled the cab.**

b) otseese kõne vahel- või järellauses:

"Lord forbid!" cried the maid. "Lord forbid!" she cried. "Farewell, happy France!" said Mary, "shall I ever see thee again?"

§ 206. Objekt.

Objekt seisab transitiivse verbi järel:

Tom took a book from the table. I had made many mistakes in my dictation.

Kui lauses on kaks objekti, seisab tugevamini rõhutatud objekt teisel kohal:

I gave the beggar some money. I gave some money to the beggar.

Rõhutamise otstarbel võib objekt seistä ka lause alguses:

The money he put into a bag. This knowledge he kept to himself.

§ 207. Adverbialid.

Adverbialidel on kõige rohkem liikumisvabadust:

- a) Adverbiali loomulik koht on lause lõpus objekti või viimase puudumisel predikaadi järel:

I have seen her somewhere before. Peter smiled happily.

- b) Rõhutatud adverbial — eriti ajamäärus — võib asetuda ka lause algusse:

Here is the telegram I got from Jane. Suddenly she turned and left the room.

- c) Ebamäärasel aja-adverbide nagu always, never, often, usually, seldom, rarely, sometimes, soon, still, once, just ja mõned määra-adverbid näit. quite, almost, nearly, hardly, mostly jne. seisavad harilikult predikaadi liitmuute ees (liitmuutes esimese abiverbi järel). Erandina tuleb silmas pidada abiverbi to be liitmuuteid, millele nimetatud adverbid järgnevad.

He seldom comes home before nine. Father usually rises at seven. She has always been kind to us. Old Robertson is over sixty, but he is still a strong man.

- d) Samuti predikaadi ette (liitmuuteis esimese abiverbi järele) võivad asetuda viisi-adverbid, eriti kui lause lõpposa on juba täidetud pikema objektiga või adverbialidega:

Mrs. Wilkins slowly turned round and looked at the Frenchman. Napoleon generously rewarded all those who fought with him.

- e) Kui lauses on mitu adverbiaali, siis järjestuvad nad nii, kuidas seda nõuab loogiline selgus ja ülevaatlikkus. Kohaadverbial asetseb harilikult aja-adverbiaali ees.

I am free on Tuesday at any time after three o'clock. I asked him to come here this afternoon.

- f) Kui-adverb täiendab mitte predikaat-verbi, vaid mõnda teist lauseosket, siis seisab ta täiendatava sõna ees. Adverbid alone, enough, ago, since, too (ka, samuti) seisavad täiendatava sõna järel.

He felt quite tired. I had spent nearly all my money. My uncle went to Australia twenty years ago. I think you know him well enough.

Kirjavahemärgid.

§ 208. Märkide nimed.

- full stop
- , colon
- ! exclamation mark or note of exclamation
- dash

- ; semicolon
- ? question mark or note of interrogation
- hyphen
- „ “ quotation marks or inverted commas.

§ 209. Kirjavahemärkide tarvitamine.

Kirjavahemärkide tarvitamine inglise keeles üldiselt samadel põhimõttel kui eestigi kõeles. Olulisi lahku minekuid on ainult koma tarvamises.

1. Inglise keel ei lahuta komaga

- a) subjekt- ja objektlauseid, kui nad järgnevad pealausele:
The fact is that I don't know it myself. He thinks that he knows everything.
- b) relatiivlauseid, mis on pealause arusaamiseks tarvilikud (nn. piirivad relatiivlauseid):
People who have light hair generally have blue or grey eyes. There are some words here which I cannot pronounce.
Kuid nn. jätkavaid relatiivlauseid tuleb eraldada komaga:
The boy ran to the farmer, who was ploughing his field.
- c) sõnadega *than* ja *as* algavaid võrdluslauseid:
Ireland is not so well peopled now as it was some years ago. Sam is older than you think.
- d) konjunksioonidega *when*, *before*, *till* jne. algavaid adverbiaallauseid, kui nad seisavad pealause järel:
The second savage stopped when the first was knocked down. She was gone before I could answer.

2. Komaga lahutatakse

- a) sagedasti otsene kõne:
A little boy came and said: "Please, Sir, will you buy some matches".
- b) harilikult pikemad adverbiaalid:
After several hours, the storm had passed. Now, after so many valuable discoveries, Cook resolved to set out on the homeward journey.
- c) adverbid *however*, *therefore*, *of course*, *too* jms.:
I, therefore, wish to remain here. The king, however, was determined not to retire.

d) konjunksioon and, kui ta seob ühesuguseid lauseliikmeid või koordineeruvaid lauseid:

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

e) substantiiv või pronomeni, mida on tarvitatud kahe verbi ühise objektina või adverbiaalina:

She loved, laughed at, and pitied, him. Give synonyms for, or explain the meaning of, the following words.

§ 210. Silpideks lahutamine.

a) Ühesilbiselt hääldatavaid sõnu ei lahutata:

life, rise, face, brave.

Märkus: Konsonant + le, re kujundavad silbi ja lahutatakse:
no-ble, peo-ple, cen-tre.

b) Üks konsonant (ka, ch, sh, th, ph) kahe vokaali vahel kuulub järgnevalesse silpi:

ho-ly, bi-shop, mo-ther, pro-phet, ri-ches.

Märkus: x kuulub alati eelmissile; vrd. näit.

Sax-on, ex-ample, ex-amine.

c) Kahest või kolmest konsonandist kuulub esimene eelmissle, teised järgmisle silpi:

fel-low, pas-sion, num-ber, chil-dren, coun-tryst.

Märkus 1: ng ja ck jäävad lahutamatult eelmissile:

Eng-land, pock-et, luck-ily.

Märkus 2: Kui kahest konsonandist teine on r või l, siis kuuluvad mölemad järgnevalesse silpi:

se-cret, li-brary, no-blter.

d) Tuletus- ja muutelöpidud lahutatakse etümoloolgilisel alusel (tüvi, lõpp):

giv-ing, divid-ed, dress-ing, gold-en, music-al.

Märkus 1: Muutelöpu lisandumisel tekkinud kaksikkonsonantidest kuulub teine järgmisle silpi:

stop-ping, travel-ling, big-ger, swim-mer.

Märkus 2: c ja g kuuluvad järgmisle silpi, kui neile järgnev tumm e välja langeb:

fa-cing, pla-cing, ni-cer, chan-ging; vrd. aga: hang-ing, sing-ing.

e) Liitsõnu lahutatakse nende kokkuseade järgi:

an-other, up-on, with-in, with-out.

§ 211. Suur algustäht.

Suure algustähega kirjutatakse

- a) kõik pärisnimed, mille hulka kuuluvad ka rahvuste, kirikupühade, kuude ja nädalapäevade nimed:

Charles, London, Germany, Trafalgar Square, Oxford Street, the Thames, a Frenchman, Christmas, February, Sunday.

- b) pärisnimedest tuletatud adjektiivid:

The English language; an Estonian town; the Roman Catholic church.

- c) jumaluse nimetused:

God, the Lord, the Almighty, the Creator, Christ, the Saviour, the Holy Ghost; (samuti) the Bible.

- d) pärisnimega kaasas käivad tiitlid jne.:

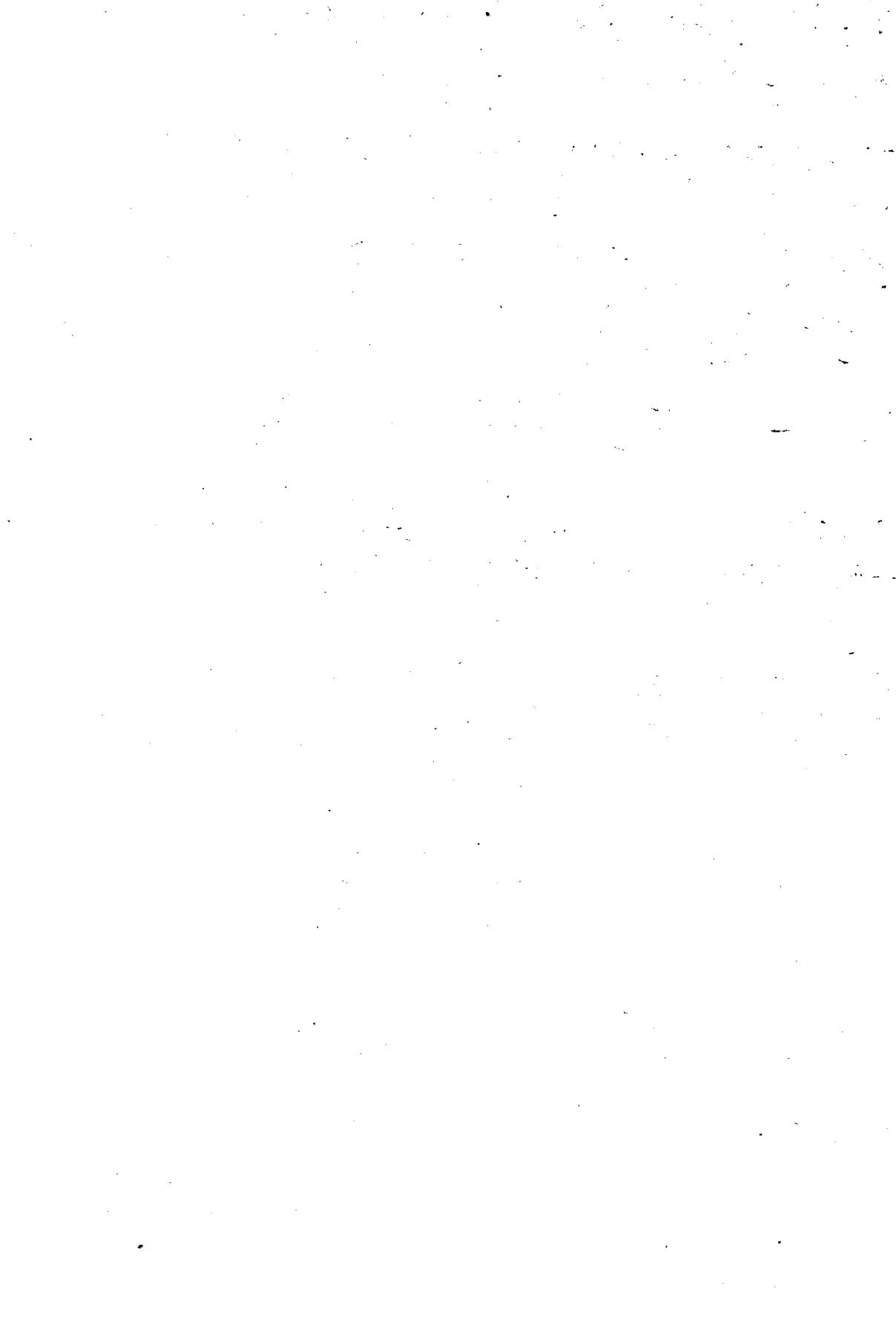
King George the Fifth, Frederick the Great, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Byron.

- e) substantiivid, adjektiivid, ja numeraalid pealkirjades:

Chambers' English History. The Three Fishers.

- f) pronomeni I ja interjektsioon O:

I knew, O wise judge, that you would soon learn the truth.



Ebakorrapäraste verbide nimestik.

Tärnikesega * märgitud vormid võivad kujunduda ka korrapäraste muutelöpuga -ed.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| abide | püsima; taluma | abode* | abode* |
| arise | tõusma | arose | arisen* |
| awake | ärkama, äratama | awoke | awoke* |
| <u>bear</u> | kandma; | bore | borne |
| | sünnitama | | born- |
| beat | lõöma, peksma | beat | beaten |
| become | saama (milleksk) i | became | become |
| begin | hakkama, algama | began | begun |
| behold | nägema, silmama | beheld | beheld |
| bend | painutama, kummaradama | bent | bent |
| beseech [bi'si:tʃ] | paluma, anuma | besought | besought |
| bid | käskima | bade | bidden |
| bid | pakkuma (oksjonil) | bid | bid |
| bind [baɪnd] | köitma | bound | bound |
| bite | hammustama | bit | bitten |
| bleed | verd jooksma | bled | bled |
| blow [blou] | puhuma | blew [blu:] | blown |
| break [eɪ] | murdma | broke | broken |
| breed | kasvatama | bred | bred |
| bring | tooma | brought | brought |
| build [bild] | ehitama | built | built |
| burn | põlema, | burnt | burnt |
| burst | lõhkema, | burst | burst |
| buy [bai] | puhkema | | |
| cast [ka:st] | ostma | bought | bought |
| | viskama, heitma | cast | cast |
| | valama (metalli) | | |
| catch | püüdma | caught | caught |
| chide | tõrelema | chid | chidden, chid |
| choose [tju:z] | valima | chose [tfouz] | chosen |
| cling | küljes rippuma | clung | clung |
| come | tulema | came | come |
| cost | maksma | cost | cost |
| | (väärt olema) | | |
| creep | ronima, pugema | crept | crept |
| cut | lõikama | cut | cut |
| deal [di:l] | jagama, asja | dealt [delt] | dealt |
| | ajama, kauplema | | |
| dig | kaevama | dug | dug |
| do | tegema | did | done |
| draw | tõmbama; | drew [dru:] | drawn |
| | joonistama | | |
| dream [dri:m] | und nägema, unistama | dreamt* [dremt] | dreamt* |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| drink | jooma | drank | drunk |
| drive | ajama, sõitma | drove | driven [drivn] |
| dwell | elama | dwelt | dwell |
| eat | sõöma | ate [et] | eaten |
| fall | langema | fell | fallen |
| feed | toitma | fed | fed |
| feel | tundma | felt | felt |
| fight [faɪt] | võitlema | fought | fought |
| find [faɪnd] | leidma | found | found |
| flee, fly | põgenema | fled | fled |
| fling | pilduma, loopima | flung | flung |
| fly | lendama | flew [flu:] | flown [floun] |
| for'bid | keelama | for'bade | for'bidden |
| for'get | unustama | for'got | for'gotten |
| for'give | andeks, andma | for'gave | for'given |
| for'sake | maha jätma, abita jätma | for'sook | for'saken |
| freeze [fri:z] | külmetama, külmuma | froze | frozen |
| get | saama | got | got |
| gird | võõle panema | girt* | girt* |
| give | and-ma | gave | given |
| go | minema | went | gone |
| grind [graɪnd] | jahvatama | ground | ground |
| grow [grou] | kasvama; saama (millekski) | gew [gru:] | grown |
| hang | rippuma riputama | hung | hung |
| hang | pooma | hanged | hanged |
| hear | kuulma | heard | heard |
| hew [hju:] | raiuma | hewed | hewed, hewn |
| hide | peitma, peituma | hid | hidden |
| hit | tabama, lööma | hit | hit |
| hold | hoidma | held | held |
| hurt | vigastama | hurt | hurt |
| keep | pidama hoidma | kept | kept |
| kneel [ni:l] | põlvitama | knelt* [nelt] | knelt* |
| knit [nit] | kuduma (varrästega) | knit* | knit* |
| know [nou] | teadma; tundma | knew [nju:] | known |
| lay | panema | laid | laid |
| /ead [i:] | juhtima | led | led |
| lean [li:n] | nõjatuma, toetuma | leant* [lent] | leant* |
| leap [li:p] | hüppama | leapt* [lept] | leapt* |
| learn | õppima | learnt* | learnt* |
| leave | jätma, lahkuma | left | left |
| lend | laenama (kellelegi) | lent | lent |
| let | laskma (lubama) | let | let |
| lie [lai] | lamama, asetsema | lay [lei] | lain [lein] |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| light [laɪt] | süütama | lit* | lit* |
| lose [lu:z] | kaotama | lost | lost |
| make | tegema | made | made |
| mean [mi:n] | tähendama, kavatsema | meant [ment] | meant |
| meet | kohtama | met | met |
| mow [mou] | niitma | mowed [moud] | mowed, mown |
| pay | maksma, (tasu, hinda) | paid | paid |
| put [put] | panema | put | put |
| read [ri:d] | lugema | read [red] | read |
| rend | käristama, rebima | rent | rent |
| rid | vabastama | rid | rid |
| ride [rajd] | ratsutama, | rode | ridden [ridn] |
| ring | sõitma | rang | rung |
| rise [raiz] | tõusma | rose | risen [rizn] |
| run | jooksma | ran | run |
| saw | saagima | sawed | sawed, sown |
| say | ütlema | said | said |
| see | nägema | saw | seen |
| seek | otsima | sought [so:t] | sought |
| sell | müümä | sold | sold |
| send | saatma | sent | sent |
| set | asetama; loojenema | set | set |
| sew [sou] | õmblema | sewed [soud] | sewed [soud] sewn [soun] |
| shake | raputama | shook | shaken |
| shave | habet ajama | shaved | shaved, shaven |
| shear | pügama | sheared | sheared, shorn |
| shed | valama | shed | shed |
| shine | pilduma (maha) | | |
| | paistma, hiilgama | shone | shone |
| shoot | (püssi) laskma | shot | shot |
| show, shew [fou] | näitama | Showed, shewed | shown, shewn |
| shrink | kekku, tagasi | shrank | shrunk |
| | tõmbuma | | |
| shut | sulgema | shut | shut |
| sing | laulma | sang | sung |
| sink | vajuma | sank | sunk |
| sit | istuma | sat | sat |
| slay | surnuks lööma, tapma | slew [slu:] | slain |
| sleep | magama | slept | slept |
| slide [slaid] | libisema | slid | slid |
| sling | viskama | slung | slung |
| slink | libisema, hiilima | slunk | slunk |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| smell | haistma, | smelt* | smelt* |
| smite | lõhnama | smote | smitten |
| sow [sou] | virutama | sowed | sowed, sown |
| speak | külvama | spoke | spoken |
| speed | kõnelema | sped | sped |
| spell | tõttama, | spelt* | spelt* |
| spend | kiirustama | spent | spent |
| spin | veerima | spun | spun |
| spit | raiskama, | spat | spat |
| split | viitma, veetma | split | split |
| spoil | ketrama | spoilt* | spoilt* |
| spread [spred] | sülitama | spread [spred] | spread |
| spring | löhestama | sprang | sprung |
| stand | rikkuma, helli- | stood | stood |
| steal | tama (liialt) | stole | stolen |
| stick | laotama, levima, | stuck | stuck |
| sting | levitama | stung | stung |
| stink | hüppama; | stunk, stank | stunk |
| strew [stru:] | kargama | strewed [stru:d] | strewed, strewn |
| stride | seisma | strode | stridden |
| strike | varastama | struck | struck |
| strive [straiv] | külge jääma, | strove | striven [strivn] |
| swear | kleepuma | | |
| sweep | torkama, | swept | swept |
| swell | nõelama | swelled | swelled, swollen |
| swim | haisema | | |
| swing | puistama | | |
| take | sammuma | swam | swum |
| teach | lööma (hoobi) | swung | swung |
| tear | püüdma (millegi) | | |
| tell | poole, taotlema | | |
| think | vandumma | swore | sworn |
| thrive | pühkima | | |
| throw | paistetama | swelt | |
| thrust | paisuma | | |
| tread [tred] | ujuma | swelled | |
| wake | vibutama, | | |
| | öötsuma | | |
| | võtma | swom | |
| | öpetama | sworn | |
| | rebima, | sworn | |
| | käristama | sworn | |
| | ütlema, | sworn | |
| | jutustama | sworn | |
| | mõtlema; | sworn | |
| | arvama | sworn | |
| | jõudsasti kasva- | threw | thrown |
| | ma, edenema | threw | thrown |
| | viskama | thrust | thrust |
| | lükkama, pistma | trod | trodden |
| | astuma | woke* | woken* [woke] |
| | äratama, ärkama | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| wear | kandma (riideid), (ehteid) | wore | worn |
| weave [wi:v] | kuduma (kangast) | wove | woven |
| weep | nutma | wept | wept |
| win | võitma | won [χ] | won [χ] |
| wind [waind] | keerama, kerima | wound [waund] | wound |
| wring | käänama; ringutama | wrung | wrung |
| write [rait] | kirjutama | wrote [rout] | written [ritn] |
