

Karl Bruus

Inglise keele grammatika

keskkoolidele ja iseõppijaile

Kolmas, parandatud
ja täiendatud trükk

K./Ü. „LOODUS“, Tartu

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ja täiendatud trükk

*Hariduse- ja Sotsiaalministeeriumi kooli-
raamatute-komisjoni poolt esimeses trükis
keskkoolidele soovitatud.*

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K./Ü. „LOODUS“, Tartus, 1935

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EESSÕNA.

Käesolev õpperaamat tahab anda meie kooli vajadustele kohaldatud ülevaate inglise keele grammatilisest struktuurist. Sellelt seisukohalt on eriti tähelepanelikku käsitlust leidnud keelendid, mille tõlgitsemine ja korrektne tarvitamine tekitab eesti õpilasele tavaliselt raskusi. Aine valikus on esijoones silmas peetud keeleõpetuse praktilisi ülesandeid, ja seetõttu on vaid mõõdaminevalt riivatud või jäetud üldse puudutamata paljudki teoreetilised detailid, mis pedagoogilises perspektiivis osutuvad enam-vähem tähtsusetuiks.

Aine käsitus kannab deduktiivset ilmet, kuna siin esikohal asetseb reegel ja sellele järgnevad näitelauseid. See järjestusprintsip ei tarvitse seista vastuolus induktiivse õppevormiga, sest viimane laseb keelelisteks vaatlusteks ja võrdlusteks tarviliku materjali hankida klassis käsiteldavaist lugemisaineist; grammatika õpperaamatus antavad näitelauseid ei suuda asendada seda loomulikku induktsiooni-materjali ja pakuvad vaid illustratsioone reeglitele, mis on indutseeritavad klassilektüüri ainetel.

Ladina terminoloogia tarvituselevõtt käesolevas õpperaamatus toeb võõrkeelte õpetajate I kongressil 1927. a. vastuõdetud resolutsioonile, millega tunnistati soovitavaks grammatilise terminoloogia ühtlustamine kõigis keskkooli astmel õpetatavais keelits.

Uues trükis on teksti parandatud ja täiendatud, grammatilisi reegleid kohati täpsamini sõnastatud ja näitelauseid võimalust mööda lihtsustatud. Häälde- ja rõhkmärkide näited (§ 2) on nüüd valitud nii, et neid saab kasutada individuaalsete artikulatsiooniharjumuste testimiseks. Mitmel puhul tuli ette

võtta materjali ümberpaigutusi, kuid seejuures püüti paragraafide numeratsioon jätta endiseks, et raamatut oleks võimalik tarvitada kõrvuti eelmiste trükkidega.

Lõppeks loen oma meeldivaks kohuseks avaldada erilist tänu hr. J. Estamile tema ulatusliku ja asjatundliku kaastöö eest nii raamatu koostamisel kui ka käesoleva parandatud trüki redigeerimisel.

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Poeglastegümnaasiumis.

Kasustatud kirjandus.

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englischen Sprache, 3. Teil.

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§ 1. Inglise häälikute tabel.

| | Huul- häälikud | Hammashäälikud | Lagihäälikud | | Kõri- häälikud | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | esi- | taga- | | |
| Sulg | p* b | t* d | | k* g | | Konsonandid |
| | m | n | | ŋ | | |
| Pilu | w f* v | θ* ð s* z ʃ* ʒ | j | [w] | h* | |
| | | r | | | | |
| | | l ɫ | | [ɫ] | | |
| Avaus | | | i u | | | |
| | | | e ə o | | | |
| | | | ɛ ʌ ɔ | | | |
| | | | æ a ɑ | | | |

Konsonandid on **helilised** või **helitud**. Viimased on tabelis märgitud tärnikesega *.

Helilise konsonandi **w** hääldamisel kujundub piitu mõlema huule vahel ja samal ajal tõuseb keelepär, mistõttu **w** on tabelis näidatud nii huul- kui ka tagalagihäälikuna.

Konsonant **ɫ** hääldub sõna lõpus või järgneva konsonandi ees „tume-dana“ [ɫ]: keeleots puudutab ülaigemeid ja ühtaegu tõuseb keelepär.

§ 2. Hääldusmärkide näiteid.

Vokaalid ja diftongid.

| | | |
|----|--------------|------------------------------------|
| i: | nagu sõnades | he, key, each, meet |
| i | " " | six, eleven, heavy, family |
| iə | " " | here, fear, year, nearest |
| e | " " | yes, left, said, many |
| ei | " " | name, make, may, eight |
| ɛə | " " | hair, fair, care, bear |
| æ | " " | man, fat, happen, lamp |
| ai | " " | fine, high, fly, eye |
| au | " " | out, mouse, now, down |
| a: | " " | ask, arm, fast, far |
| ɔ | " " | hot, stop, on, fox |
| ɔ: | " " | form, more, sport, horse |
| ɔi | " " | boy, voice, point, noise |
| ʌ | " " | up, some, must, shut |
| ou | " " | no, home, only, show |
| u: | " " | who, move, soon, you |
| u | " " | look, foot, put, push |
| ɛn | " " | poor, sure, during, pure |
| ɛ: | " " | first, learn, early, hurt |
| ə | " " | never, understand, forget, husband |

Konsonandid.

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|
| p | nagu sõnades | park, paper, piece, pen |
| t | " " | take, time, ten, start |
| k | " " | keep, cat, come, cock |
| b | " " | baby, book, Bob, cab |
| d | " " | day, down, dead, stand |
| g | " " | give, get, big, dog |
| m | " " | may, him, Tom, summer |
| n | " " | nine, cent, penny, hand |
| ŋ | " " | ink, long, singing, hangs |

| | | | |
|----|------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| l | nagu | sõnades | little, full, help, million |
| r | " | " | rain, carry, try, drink |
| f | " | " | feet, fine, food, laugh |
| v | " | " | visit, voice, live, love |
| θ | " | " | think, third, smith, month |
| ð | " | " | then, this, father, smooth |
| s | " | " | sister, starts, six, steps |
| z | " | " | easy, friends, feels, things |
| ʃ | " | " | ship, sugar, shine, fish |
| tʃ | " | " | church, picture, much, Scotch |
| ʒ | " | " | pleasure, usual, division, confusion |
| dʒ | " | " | June, large, judge, changes |
| h | " | " | hat, high, hard, who |
| w | " | " | when, woman, sweet, quick |
| j | " | " | yes, you, few, useful |

Märk : näitab, et eelnev vokaal on pikk; vrd. *sku:l, ɔ:l, fə:st.*

Märk ' näitab, et järgnev silp on rõhutatud; vrd. *dʒu:'lai, 'prounaun, im'perativ.*

§ 3. Inglise tähestik.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h |
| ei | bi: | si: | di: | i: | ef | dʒi: | eitʃ |
| i | j | k | l | m | n | o | p |
| ai | dʒei | kei | el | em | en | ou | pi: |
| q | r | s | t | u | v | w | |
| kju: | a: | es | ti: | ju: | vi: | 'dʌblju: | |
| | | x | y | z | | | |
| | | eks | wai | zed | | | |

Verb.

§ 4. Abiverbi *to be* konjugatsioon.

| Preesens. Olevik. | | Preteeritum. Lihtminevik. | I futuurum. Tulevik. | I konditsionaal. Ting. k. olevik. |
|--|-----------------|---|---|---|
| I am (thou art) he is she is it is we are you are they are | | I was (thou wast) he was she was it was we were you were they were | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should (thou wouldst) he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| | | | } be | } be |
| Perfekt. Täisminevik. | | Pluskvamperfekt. Ennemindevik. | II futuurum. Lõpet. tulevik. | II konditsionaal. Ting. k. minevik. |
| I have (thou hast) he has she has it has we have you have they have | | I had (thou hadst) he had she had it had we had you had they had | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should (thou wouldst) he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| | | } been | } have been | } have been |
| Infinitiiv. Olu- ehk teosõna. | | Gerundium. Aegnimisõna. | Partitsiip. Kesksõna. | Imperatiiv. Käskiv k. |
| Preesens | to be | being | being | be let us be |
| Perfekt | to have been | having been | been; having been | |

Abiverbi *to have* konjugatsioon.

| Preesens. Olevik. | Preteeritum. Lihtminevik. | I futuurum. Tulevik. | I konditsionaal. Ting. k. olevik. |
|--|---|---|---|
| I have (thou hast) he has she has it has we have you have they have | I had (thou hadst) he had she had it had we had you had they had | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should (thou wouldst) he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| | | } have | } have |
| Perfekt. Täisminevik. | Pluskvamperfekt. Enneminevik. | II futuurum. Lõpet. tulevik. | II konditsionaal. Ting. k. minevik. |
| I have (thou hast) he has she has it has we have you have they have | I had (thou hadst) he had she had it had we had you had they had | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should (thou wouldst) he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| } had | } had | } have had | } have had |
| Infinitiiv. Olu- ehk teosõna. | Gerundium. Aegnimisõna. | Partitsiip. Kesksõna. | Imperatiiv. Käskiv k. |
| Preesens to have | having | having | have let us have |
| Perfekt to have had | having had | had; having had | |

§ 5. Korrapärase verbi aktiiv.

| Preesens. | | Preteeritum. | I futuurum. | I konditsionaal. |
|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| I help (thou helpest) he helps she helps it helps we help you help they help | | I helped (thou helpedst) he helped she helped it helped we helped you helped they helped | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should (thou wouldst) he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| | | | } help | } help |
| Perfekt. | | Pluskvamperfekt. | II futuurum. | II konditsionaal. |
| I have (thou hast) he has she has it has we have you have they have | | I had (thou hadst) he had she had it had we had you had they had | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | I should (thou wouldst) he would she would it would we should you would they would |
| | | } helped | } have helped | } have helped |
| Infinitiiv. | | Gerundium. | Partitsiip. | Imperatiiv. |
| Preesens | to help | helping | helping | help let us help |
| Perfekt | to have helped | having helped | having helped | |

§ 6. Korrapärase verbi passiiv.

| Preesens. | | Preteritum. | I futurum. | I konditsionaal. | |
|--|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| I am (thou art) he is she is it is we are you are they are | } helped | I was (thou wast) he was she was it was we were you were they were | } helped | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | } be helped |
| I have (thou hast) he has she has it has we have you have they have | } been helped | I had (thou hadst) he had she had it had we had you had they had | } been helped | I shall (thou wilt) he will she will it will we shall you will they will | } have been helped |
| Infinitiiv. | | Gerundium. | Partitsiip. | Imperatiiv. | |
| Preesens | to be helped | being helped | being helped | be helped let us be helped | |
| Perfekt | to have been helped | having been helped | helped having been helped | | |

§ 7. Korrapärase verbi progressiiv.

Aktiiv.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Preesens : | I am helping. |
| Preteeritum : | I was helping. |
| I futuurum : | I shall be helping. |
| I konditsionaal : | I should be helping. |
| Perfekt : | I have been helping. |
| Pluskvamperfekt : | I had been helping. |
| II futuurum : | I shall have been helping. |
| II konditsionaal : | I should have been helping. |
| Infinitiiv : | to be helping. |
| Partitsiip : | being helping. |
| Imperatiiv : | be helping ; let us be helping. |

Passiiv.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Preesens : | I am being helped. |
| Preteeritum : | I was being helped. |

§ 8. Abiverb *to do*.

| Preesens. | Preteeritum. | |
|--|---|--|
| I do (thou doest) he does she does it does we do you do they do | I did (thou didst) he did she did it did we did you did they did | I futuurum : I shall do. I konditsionaal : I should do. Perfekt : I have done. Pluskvamperfekt : I had done. II futuurum : I shall have done. II konditsion. : I should have done. Infinitiiv : to do ; to have done. Gerundium : doing ; having done. Partits. : doing ; done ; having done. Imperatiiv : do ; let us do ! |

Verbi muudete kujundamine.

§ 9. Preesens.

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

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel :
 he sees [si:z] ; he plays [pleiz] ; he feels [fi:lz] ;
 he reads [ri:dz] ;

[s] helitute konsonantide järel :

he sleeps [sli:ps]; he speaks [spi:ks]; he laughs [la:fs];

[iz] konsonantide [z], [s], [ʃ], [ʒ] järel :

he rises [ˈraizɪz]; he dresses [ˈdresɪz]; he wishes [ˈwiʃɪz];
he changes [ˈtʃeɪndʒɪz].

Märkus: Piiblis ja osalt luulekeeles on säilinud vanad pöördelõpud
-est [ist] ja **-eth** [iə]:

Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou? Lord,
we know not whither thou goest. Let not thy left hand know
what thy right hand doeth [ˈdu:iə]. Every one that asketh receiveth;
and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall
be opened.

§ 10. Õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Preesensi ainsuse 3. pöördes liitub verbi tüvega muute-
lõpp **-s**. See lõpp omab kuju **-es** järgmistel juhtudel:

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

he dresses [ˈdresɪz]; he mixes [ˈmiksɪz]; he catches
[ˈkætʃɪz]; he pushes [ˈpuʃɪz];

b) kui tüve lõppvokaal on *-o* :

he goes [gouz]; he does [dʌz];

c) kui tüve lõppvokaal on konsonandile järgnev *-y* (see-
juures astub muutelõpu ees *y* asemele *i*):

to carry — he carries [ˈkærɪz]; to try — he tries [traɪz];
vrd. aga : to play — he plays [pleɪz].

§ 11. Oleviku partitsiip ja gerundium.

(Vrd. § 73 ja 81.)

Oleviku partitsiip ja gerundium kujunduvad infinitiivist
lõpu **-ing** abil :

The snow fell all night and the **following** day. He
turned the pages of the newspaper with a **shaking**
hand. We found her **sleeping** in an easy-chair. The
old man was **dying** when the doctor arrived.

Walking is a better way of **travelling** than the train.

Smoking is bad for heart and lungs.

§ 12. Õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Lõpu **-ing** ees leiavad aset järgmised tüve muutused :

a) tüve lõpp **-e** kaob :

to come — coming; to write — writing;

- b) **-ie** asemele astub **y**:
to **die** — dying; to **lie** — lying; to **tie** — tying;
- c) tüve lõppkonsonant, mille ees on rõhutatud lihtvokaal, kirjutatakse kahekordsena:
hop — **hopping**; stir — **stirring**; per'mit — **permitting**;
pre'fer — **preferring**; vrd. aga: sail — **sailing**; 'wonder — **wondering**;
- d) l kirjutatakse kahekordsena ka siis, kui eelnev vokaal on rõhuta:
com'pel — **compelling**; 'travel — **travelling**.

§ 13. Korrapärase verbi preteeritum ja mineviku partitsiip.

Mõlemad muuted kujunduvad korrapärasel verbil infiniitivist lõpu **-ed** abil; see muutelõpp hääldub

- [d] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:
played [pleid]; covered [ˈkʌvəd]; answered [ˈɑ:nsəd];
loved [lʌvd]; called [kɔ:lɪd];
- [t] helitute konsonantide järel:
liked [laikt]; dressed [drest]; wished [wiʃt];
- [ɪd] g ja t järel:
ended [endɪd]; hated [heitɪd].

Märkus: **Adjektiivide** lõpu **-ed** hääldamine on alati [-ɪd], näiteks: naked [ˈneɪkɪd] — alasti; wicked [ˈwɪkɪd] — õel; ragged [ˈræɡɪd] — närune.

§ 14. Õigekirjutuse 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 häälik on konsonant:
to carry — carried; to try — tried; to cry — cried;
vrd. aga: to play — played;
- c) tüve lõppkonsonant, mille ees on rõhutatud lihtvokaal, kirjutatakse kahekordsena:
to stop — **stopped**; to per'mit — **permitted**; to pre'fer — **preferred**; vrd. aga visited, waited, needed.

d) I kirjutatakse kahekordsena ka siis, kui eelmine vokaal on rõhuta:

to com'pel — compelled; to 'signal — signalled; to 'travel — travelled.

§ 15. Futuurum ja konditsionaal.

(Vrd. § 57.)

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?

§ 16. Verbi küsimuude.

Otseses küsilauseis seisab subjekt abiverbi või defektiivijärel, nimelt

a) aktiivi preesensis ja preteeritumis abiverbi *to do* vastava muute järel (vrd. § 27, 3):

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

Märkus 1: Abiverbide *to be, to have* ning defektiivide (vt. § 28) küsimuutes 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 preteeritumi küsimuutes harilikult abiverbiga *to do*:

Do you have (= see, receive) many visitors in winter? **Do you have** (= take) a bath every morning? **Do you have** (= hold) your meetings in this room? What **did you have** for dinner? **Did you have** a good night (= Did you sleep well)?

b) liitmuudetes esimese abiverbi järel:

What **are you** doing here? When **shall I** see you again? **Have you** heard the news? **Would your father** have allowed it? **Have the boys** been punished?

§ 17. Verb ei esine küsimuutes,

kui küsiv pronoomen on küsilause subjekt või subjekti atribuut:

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

Normaalne sõnajärjestus (subjekt — predikaat) jääb 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**?

§ 18. Verbi eitav muude.

Eitav muude kujundub partikli **not** abil, mille asend on

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

I **don't** want to talk about it. You **don't** know what this means to me. He **does not** even know how to write his name! We **did not** see what became of them. **Don't** speak so loud! **Do not** go there! **Don't** look at me, please!

b) liitmuudetes esimese abiverbi järel:

I **shall not** need your help. He **will not** come to-day. The poor boy **has not** slept for two days. I **should not** have done it.

Märkus: Eitavas muutes langeb rõhk tavaliselt abiverbile, kusjuures partikkel *not* (*n't*) hääldub lühendatuna [nt]. Rõhk võib langeda ka partiklile *not* ja niisugusel juhul lüheneb abiverb.

We haven't seen him for a week. **I've not** given up hope yet. **She's not** at home. **It isn't** true. **I wasn't** born yesterday.

Abiverbid või defektiivid ja rõhutamata partikkel *not* liituvad kõnekeeles üheks sõnaks järgmiselt:

| | | |
|-------|--|--|
| be: | he isn't [iznt] we aren't [a:nt] he wasn't [wɔznt] we weren't [wɛ:nt] | shall: I shan't [ʃa:nt] I shouldn't [ʃudnt] |
| have: | I haven't [hævnt] he hasn't [hæznt] I hadn't [hædnt] | will: I won't [wɔunt] I wouldn't [wudnt] |
| do: | I don't [daunt] he doesn't [dɔznt] I didn't [didnt] | can: I cannot I can't [ka:nt] I couldn't [kudnt] |
| | | must: I mustn't [mʌsnt] need: I needn't |

Abiverbide sagedamini tarvitavad lühivormid on:

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 'm — am | 've — have |
| 're — are | 'd — had, should, would |
| 's — is, has | 'll — shall, will |

I'm not angry with you. **You're** not the only person who knows about it. **He's** not an Irishman at all. **I've** not forgotten that.

§ 19. Eitava lause erisusi.

Abiverbide *to be*, *to have* ja defektiivide (§ 28) eitav muude kujundub preesensis ja preteeritumis ilma abiverbita *to do*. Imperatiivis aga on abiverbide eitav muude harilikult *don't be*, *don't have*.

It is **not** a question of money. I **have not** a penny in the world. You **must not** go before Bob comes. I **can't** believe it. You **need not** do that. **Don't be** a fool! **Don't have** too many friends!

Abiverbiga *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**. He tried to say something, but **found no** words. *Nobody spoke* when she had finished. *No one knows* his own end. **Have no** fear! **Never mind** the cost!

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

I tried *not to look* at him. Tell him *not to move*! She seemed *not to notice* me. We warned the children *not to whisper* in church. He lives *not far* from here. She answered *not a word*.

§ 20. Küsiv-eitavad muuted.

Küsiv-eitavas muutes seisab *not*

a) kirjakeeles **subjekti järel**:

Why **did** you **not** come? **Have** you **not** finished your breakfast? **Are** you **not** hungry? **Can** you **not** wait for me?

b) kõnekeeles harilikult **subjekti ees**:

Why **didn't** you come? **Haven't** you finished your breakfast? **Aren't** you hungry? **Can't** you wait for me?

Ebakorrapäraste verbide põhimuuted.

Ebakorrapärasteks nimetame verbe, mille preteeritum ja mineviku partitsiip ei kujundu lõpu **-ed** abil (vrd. § 13).

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

§ 21. I. Verbid, millel kõik kolm põhimuudet on samased.

(Infinitiiv = preteeritum = partitsiip.)

bid, bid, bid — pakkuma (oksjonil)
burst, burst, burst — lõhkema
cast, cast, cast — heitma; valama (metalli)
cost, cost, cost — maksuma (väärt olema)
cut, cut, cut — lõikama
hit, hit, hit — tabama; lööma
hurt, hurt, hurt — vigastama, haiget tegema
knit [nit], knit*, knit* — kuduma (varrastoid)
let, let, let — laskma; üürima
put, put, put — panema
rid, rid, rid — vabastama
set, set, set — asetama; loojenema
shed, shed, shed — valama (verd, pisaraid)
shut, shut, shut — sulgema
split, split, split — lõhestama
spread [e], spread, spread — laotama; levima
thrust, thrust, thrust — lükkama, pistma

Märkus: Tärnikesega * on märgitud põhimuuted, mis võivad kujunduda ka korrapäraselt.

II. Verbid, millel kaks põhimuudet on samased.

(Preteeritum = partitsiip.)

§ 22. 1. Tüvevokaal ei muutu.

a) Lõpu **-ed** asemel **-t**.

burn, burnt*, burnt* — põlema; põletama
dwell, dwelt*, dwelt* — elama (kuski)
learn, learnt*, learnt* — õppima
smell, smelt*, smelt* — haistma; lõhnama
spell, spelt*, spelt* — veerima
spill, spilt*, spilt* — kogemata maha puistama, loksutama, valama

b) Tüve lõppkonsonant d + muutelõpp -ed > t.

bend, bent, bent — painutama
build, built, built — ehitama
gird, girt*, girt* — vööle panema
lend, lent, lent — laenama (kellelegi)
rend, rent, rent — käristama
send, sent, sent — saatma
spend, spent, spent — kulutama; veetma

c) Tüve lõppkonsonant kaob.

have, had, had, — omama, evima
make, made, made — tegema

§ 23. 2. Tüvevokaal muutub.

a) Muutelõpp on -t.

feel, felt, felt — tundma (valu, viha, häbi jne.)
creep, crept, crept — pugema, ronima
keep, kept, kept — pidama, hoidma
sleep, slept, slept — magama
sweep, swept, swept — pühkima
weep, wept, wept — nutma
kneel [ni:l], knelt*, knelt* — põlvitama
deal [i:], dealt [e], dealt — jagama, kauplema, käsitlema
dream [i:], dreamt* [e], dreamt* — und nägema
lean [i:], leant* [e], leant* — nõjatuma
leap [i:], leapt [e], leapt — hüppama
leave, left, left — jätma; lahkuma;
mean [i:], meant [e], meant — tähendama; kavatsema
lose [lu:z], lost [ɔ], lost [ɔ] — kaotama
bring, brought [brɔ:t], brought — tooma
think, thought [θɔ:t], thought — mõtlema
seek, sought [sɔ:t], sought — otsima
buy [bai], bought, bought — ostma
teach, taught [tɔ:t], taught — õpetama
catch, caught, caught — püüdma

b) Muutelõpp on -d.

hear [iə], heard [ə:], heard — kuulma
say, said [sed], said — ütleva
flee (fly), fled, fled — põgenema
sell, sold, sold — müüma
tell, told, told — ütleva; jutustama

c) Tüve lõppkonsonant ja muutelõpp on kokku sulanud.

bleed, bled, bled — verd jooksma
breed, bred, bred — kasvatama
feed, fed, fed — toitma
speed, sped, sped — ruttama, kiirustama
meet, met, met — kohtama
lead [i:], led, led — juhtima
read [i:], read [e], read [e] -- lugema
light, lit*, lit* — valgustama; süütama
shoot, shot, shot — laskma (püssi)

d) Ilma muutelõputa.

bind, bound, bound — siduma, köitma
find, found, found — leidma
grind, ground, ground — jahvatama
wind [ai], wound, wound — keerlema; keerama
strike, struck, struck — lööma
dig, dug, dug — kaevama
stick, stuck, stuck — pistma; külge jääma
cling, clung, clung — küljes rippuma, kiinduma
fling, flung, flung — virutama, pilduma
sling, slung, slung — viskama (lingust)
spin, spun (span), spun — ketrama
sting, stung, stung — torkama, nõelama
swing, swung, swung — õõtsuma; vibutama
wring, wrung, wrung — väänama
slink, slunk, slunk — hiilima
stink, stunk (stank), stunk — lehkama, haisema
win, won [ʌ], won — võitma
hang, hung*, hung* — rippuma; riputama; pooma
sit, sat, sat — istuma
spit, spat, spat — sülitama
slide, slid, slid — libisema
stand, stood, stood — seisma
understand, understood, understood — aru saama
hold, held, held — hoidma
behold, beheld, beheld — nägema, märkama
shine, shone [ʃɔn], shone — paistma, hiilgama
fight, fought [ɔ:], fought — võitlema
heave, hove*, hove* — vinnama, hiivama
get, got, got — saama (midagi)
awake, awoke, awoke* — äratama; ärkama
wake, woke*, woke* (woken) — äratama; ärkama

§ 24. III. Verbid kolme erineva põhimuutega.

a) Partitsiibi lõpp -en, -n.

bid, bade [bæd], bidden — käsikima
forbid, forbade [fə' bæd], forbidden — keelama
give, gave, given — andma
forgive, forgave, forgiven — andestama
beat, beat, beaten — lööma, peksma
eat, ate [et], eaten — sööma
bite, bit, bitten (bit) — hammustama
chide, chid, chidden (chid) — tõrelema
hide, hid, hidden (hid) — peitma; peituma
drive, drove, driven [i] — ajama; sõitma
ride, rode, ridden — ratsutama, sõitma
rise, rose, risen [i] — tõusma
arise, arose, arisen — tõusma; tekkima
smite, smote, smitten — lööma
stride, strode, stridden — sammuma
strive, strove, striven [i] — püüdma (millegi poole)
thrive, throve, thriven [i] — kasvama, edenema
write, wrote, written — kirjutama
forget, forgot, forgotten — unustama
tread [e], trod, trodden — astuma, tallama
freeze, froze, frozen — külmuma
speak, spoke, spoken — kõnelema
steal, stole, stolen — varastama
weave, wove, woven — kuduma (kangast)
break [ei], broke, broken — murdma
choose [tʃu:z], chose, chosen — valida
bear [εə], bore, borne — kandma, sünnitama
born — sündinud
forbear, forbore, forborne — hoiduma
swear [εə], swore, sworn — vanduma
tear [εə], tore, torn — rebima, käristama
wear [εə], wore, worn — kandma (rõivaid, ehteid jne.)
forsake, forsook, forsaken — maha jätma, hülutama
shake, shook, shaken — raputama
take, took, taken — võtma
blow [ou], blew [u:], blown — puhuma
grow, grew [u:], grown — kasvama
know [nou], knew [nju:], known — teadma, tundma
throw, threw [u:], thrown — viskama, heitma
draw, drew [u:] drawn — tõmbama; joonistama
fly, flew [u:], flown [ou] — lendama

slay, slew [u:], slain — maha lööma
 lie, lay, lain — lamama; asetsema
 see, saw, seen — nägema
 fall, fell, fallen — kukkuma, langema
 befall, befell, befallen — juhtuma
 go, went, gone [gɔn] — minema
 do, did, done [dʌn] — tegema

b) Partitsiip ilma lõputa.

begin, began, begun — algama; alustama
 drink, drank, drunk — jooma
 ring, rang, rung — helistama; helisema
 shrink, shrank, shrunk — kokku tõmbuma, tagasi tõm-
 buma; vanutama
 sing, sang, sung — laulma
 sink, sank, sunk — vajuma
 spring, sprang, sprung — hüppama; tärkama, pärit olema
 stink, stank (stunk), stunk — haisema, lehkama
 swim, swam, swum — ujuma
 come, came, come — tulema
 become, became, become — saama (millekski)
 run, ran, run — jooksmata

Märkus: Adjektiividena esinevad *drunk* ja *drunken*, nimelt *drunk* predikatiivses asendis ja *drunken* peamiselt atribuudina.

He was **drunk** with joy. Are you really **drunk**? There's a **drunken** man outside who wants to see you.

Samuti ainult atributiivselt tarvitatakse partitsiibivorme *shrunken* ja *sunken*: vrd. näit. *shrunken* limbs, *sunken* cheeks, eyes, etc.

c) Preteeritum korrapärane.

hew [hju:], hewed, hewn* — raiuma
 mow [mou], mowed, mown* — niitma
 saw [sɔ:], sawed, sawn* — saagima
 sew [sou], sewed [soud], sewn* [soun] — õmblema
 shear [iə], sheared, shorn — pügama
 show, showed, shown — näitama
 sow [sou], sowed, sown* — külvama
 strew [u:], strewed, strewn* — puistama
 swell, swelled, swollen [swouln] — paisuma; paisutama

Abiverbide tähendus ja tarvitamine.

§ 25. To have.

1. Iseseisva verbina *to have* tähendab „omama“.

My father **has** a house in the country. You **have** no right to ask me such questions. She **had** a nice voice. I am sure you **have** a kind heart.

Märkus 1: Tavalises kõnekeeles täiendub *to have* sageli mineviku partitsiibiga *got*, eriti küsivas ja eitavas muutes.

Have you **got** a pen? What **have** you **got** to say? I **haven't got** a penny. He **had got** a bad cold.

Märkus 2: Kõnekeeles esineb *to have* mitmesugustes kõrvaltähendustes, mis on tuletatud põhitähendusest „omama“.

This morning I **had** a letter from an old friend. The children **are having** their supper in the dining-room. I wanted to **have** a word with you about Dick. **Have** a cigar! Let us go and **have** tea! Do you **have** many visitors?

2. Abiverb *to have* kujundab koos mineviku partitsiibiga perfekti ja pluskvamperfekti:

You **have come** too late. What **has happened**? It **had been** a hot day. Bob **had spent** his last penny. I **have told** you everything I know.

Märkus: Kõnekeeles esineb rõhutamata abiverb *to have* enamasti lühivormides *'ve (have)*, *'s (has)*, *'d (had)*.

I hope **I've** done nothing wrong. **What's** happened? **We'd** hoped to see them in the afternoon. **I've** not seen her for a week. **She's** been crying!

3. *To have* seoses objektile järgneva mineviku partitsiibiga tähendab „laskma“:

He **has** his hair **cut** every month. We must **have** a new key **made** for that lock. You ought to **have** the tooth **pulled** out. He rang the bell and **had** the things **taken** away.

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. You **will have to do** it sooner or later. We **shall have to wait** for the next train. They **had to walk** home in the rain. **Did you have to punish** him? We **did not have to wait** long.

§ 26. To be.

1. *To be* on sidemeks subjekti ja predikaaditäite vahel:
In summer the days **are** warm. I **am** glad you have come. Annie **is** a nice girl.
2. *To be* ja oleviku partitsiip kujundab progressiivi (vrd. §7):
It **is getting** late. Why don't you look where you **are going**? I **was working** in the garden when he came.
3. *To be* ja mineviku partitsiip kujundab passiivi (vrd. §6):
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 **is to become** of us? What **am I to do**? You **are to come** downstairs, mother is waiting for you. 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**. The English **are to be found** living all over the world.

§ 27. To do.

1. *To do iseseisva* verbina tähendab „tegema“:
What shall we **do**? It **has not done** you any harm. What I **did** I had to **do**.
 2. *To do asetäitva* verbina
 - a) seisab teise, juba nimetatud verbi asemel, eriti vastuses:
You know her better than I **do**. My mother laughed, and so **did** my father. 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**? 1. You saw me, **did you not** (didn't you)? 2. You didn't see me, **did you**?
- Märkus 1: Jaatava lause lõpus on eitav muude (vrd. näide nr. 1) ja vastupidiselt (näide nr. 2).
- Märkus 2: Abiverbid ja defektiivid ei asendu *to do* abil, 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**? Mrs. Brown is your aunt, **isn't she**? Shall you go to the concert to-night? Yes, I **shall**.

3. *To do* abiverbina (järgneva infinitiiviga) esineb preesensis, preteeritumis ja imperatiivis

a) verbi küsimuudete kujundamisel (vrd. § 16, a):

Do you **know** what happened this morning? What **did** he **say**? **Does** your father **know**?

b) verbi eitavate muudete kujundamisel (vrd. § 18, a):

He **does not talk** much. I **did not know** your address. **Don't be** afraid!

c) rõhutamise otstarbel jaatavas kõnes (tõlkes: „tõepoolest, tingimata, ometi, -gi“):

I told him to run, and he **did run**. Please, **do come** this afternoon! So you **did come** after all! William **did land** with an army.

d) kui lause algab negatiivse adverbiga või konjunktsiooniga nagu *never, no sooner, not only, little, scarcely* jne.:

Never **did I listen** to such a song. Little **did he think** of his family. Our canary-bird does not sing, nor **does it eat**.

Defektiivid.

§ 28. 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. pööre on defektiividel ilma muutelõputa.

| Preesens. | Preteeritum. |
|-----------|--------------|
| he can | he could |
| he will | he would |
| he shall | he should |
| he may | he might |
| he must | (he must) |
| he ought | — |

Verbid *to need* ja *to dare* konjugeeruvad kas korrapäraselt või defektiividena (vrd. § 43, 44).

Must preteeritumina esineb ainult kaudses kõnes (vrd. § 40, märkus).

§ 29. Will — would

a) väljendavad nõustumist, tõotust või otsustust; selles tähenduses esineb *will* 1. pöördes ja küsimuute 2. pöördes, *would* ainult eitavas muutes:

I **will** go with you; **will** you wait a moment? We **will** try to be good boys. The prisoner **would** not answer. He **would** not hear of it.

b) märgivad harjumuspärast, korduvat tegevust:

A gentleman **will** not smoke in the company of ladies. Boys **will** be boys. Oil **will** not mix with water. The old man **would** sit for hours in his garden, watching the bees.

c) kujundavad futuurumi ja konditsionaali (vrd. § 15):

England expects that every man **will** do his duty. Without the camel the Arabs **would** not be able to live in their hot country.

§ 30. Puuduvate muudete asendamine.

Tähenduses „tahan“ esineb defektiiv *I will* ainult teatavates preesensi ja preteeritumi vormides (vrd. § 29, a). Puuduvad vormid on väljendatavad muude verbide abil, näit.: *to want, to wish, to desire, to be willing* — tahtma, soovima, nõus olema, *to intend, to mean* — kavatsema, *to like, to choose, to please* — heaks arvama, *to refuse, to decline* — mitte tahtma, keelduma. „Tahaksin“ on tõlgitav keelendiga *I should like*.

What **does** he **want**? He **wished** to speak to your father. He did what he **liked**, he went where he **chose**, and he lived as he **pleased**. She was **unwilling** to help me. I **refused** to hear of such a thing. I **should like** to go to bed.

§ 31. Shall — should.

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

Thou **shalt** not kill. The boys **shall** have a holiday to-morrow. You **shall** do as I like. He **shall** have no help from me.

Shall ja *should* kujundavad futuurumi ja konditsionaali (vrd. § 15):

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

§ 32. *Should* konjunktiivses tähenduses

väljendab tagasihoidlikku sundi ehk kohustust:

- a) *should* + infinit. pres. = peaks:

You **should send** for the doctor. 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.

§ 33. Puuduvaid muuteid asendab

to be + infinitiiv (vrd. § 26, 4):

What **am I to say**? You **were to be** here at five o'clock. When **are we to start**?

§ 34. Can — could

väljendab võimalust, mis põhineb

- a) isiku kehalisel või vaimsel võimel (= oskan, suudan):

I ran as fast as I **could**. He wanted to speak, but he **could not**. **Can** you swim?

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

Can you give me some money? I am sorry I **cannot** offer you a chair. In winter little work **can** be done on the farms.

§ 35. *Could* konjunktiivses tähenduses

väljendab oletatavat või kaheldavat võimalust:

- a) *could* + infinit. pres. = võiks:

I wish I **could help** him. **Could** you **show** me the way to London Bridge? Where **could** I **find** him?

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

Our places in the theatre were excellent, they **could not have been** better. Nothing **could have given** me greater pleasure.

§ 36. Puuduvaid muuteid asendab

to be able (unable):

I think I **shall be able** to come. I **have not been able** to come. Not **being able** to walk, he remained at home.

§ 37. 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) tõenäosel oletusel, arvamusel (= võima):

That **may** be true. One never knows what **may** happen. We **may** meet again.

Märkus: Eitav muude selles tähenduses on **cannot**:

A visitor to London **may** forget a great many things he sees, but be **cannot** forget its great size.

§ 38. May, might konjunktiivses tähenduses.

1. **May** väljendab soovi:

May you be happy! Long **may** he live!

2. **Might** väljendab mõeldavat võimalust:

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

He feared that long fasting **might make** him ill.
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. He **might have had** you arrested.

§ 39. Puuduvate muudete asemel tarvitatakse

to be allowed, to be permitted tähenduses „tohtima“ ja keelendeid *it is possible that, I am likely to* tähenduses „võimalik, tõenäone olema“:

I am sorry you **will not be allowed** to come. She **was not allowed** to receive any visits during her illness. They had waited outside without **being permitted** to enter. Where **shall I be likely** to meet him?

§ 40. Must

väljendab

a) sundi (= pean, olen sunnitud):

I **must** have the money this afternoon. You **must** tell me everything. We **must** stop here.

b) loogilist järeldust või oletust (= pean vist, arvatavasti):
I **must** have seen that person somewhere. You **must** be quite hungry. He **must** have been rather good-looking when he was young.

c) eitavas muutes keeldu (= ei tohi):
You **must not** do it again. You **must not** speak a word. Beggars **must not** be choosers.

M ä r k u s : **Must** preteeritumina esineb ainult kaudses kõnes (vrd. § 52, 2 a):

He said he **must** go now. They knew that I **must** be in the house. I told them what they **must** do.

§ 41. Puuduvad muuted asenduvad

verbidega *to have* (vt. § 25, 4) — pidama, *to be obliged, to be forced, to be compelled* — sunnitud olema:

He **will have** to be told sooner or later. I **was obliged** to give up my journey. The poor children **had been forced** to work 14 hours a day.

§ 42. Ought to

samuti kui *should* (vrd. § 32) väljendab tagasihoidlikku sundi:

a) *ought to* + infin. 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.

§ 43. Need

tähendab

a) defektiivina „tarvitsema“ (preesensi 3. pööre ilma lõputa -s; järgnev infinitiiv ilma prepositsioonita *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.

§ 44. 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**.

Märkus: Vanem preteeritumivorm *durst* on praegu tarvitav ainult eitavas muutes või konditsionaallause preedikaadina.

They **durst** (dared) not deny it. If he **durst** enter my room with his hat on, I should kick him out.

b) täieliku verbina:

The enemies **did not dare to approach**.

Aeg.

§ 45. 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.

§ 46. 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. The post **has just arrived**, but it **has brought** no letters for you.

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. How many years **has your father been dead**?

§ 47. Preteeritum

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

a) kui tegevuse aeg on ligemalt määratud adverbialliga (*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. — Have you seen the museum? Yes, I **was** there last Wednesday. I **was born** in 1920.

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 preteeritumi 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** (olete juba) in England? I **have lived** (elan juba) here for three years.

§ 48. Pluskvamperfekt

väljendab

a) teisele tegevusele eelnevat tegevust minevikus:

He turned round quickly. The door **had opened** without noise. Nobody spoke when he **had finished**. She walked back to Kensington, more slowly than she **had come**.

Märkus: Konjunktsioonide *after* ja *since* järel võib pluskvamperfekt asendada preteeritumiga.

I started half an hour after I **(had) got** your telegram. It was now five years since he **(had) left** England.

b) tegevust või olukorda minevikus, mille algus ulatub enneminevikku:

I **had been** (olin juba) ill a long time. The girl **had been** motherless since her birth. He **had been working** for ten hours. The poor boy **had been** without food for days.

§ 49. 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 asendada preesensiga, kui tulevikusuhe jäeldub mõnest ajamäärusest või on ilmne kontekstist. Selles tähenduses esineb preesens peamiselt temporaal- ja konditsionaal-lausetes 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**. She is a nice girl, and her father will give her a good round sum when she **marries**.

Märkus 2: Ligemat 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!** **Are you coming** with me?

§ 50. 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.

§ 51. 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.

§ 52. 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 pronoomenitega ja adverbidega. Kaudses

küsimuses on sõnajärjestus normaalne, s. o. predikaat järgneb subjektile (vrd. § 17).

Kaudse kõne ja kaudse küsimuse ajavorm oleneb pealause predikaadist.

1) Kui pealause predikaat on **presensis, perfektis, futuurumis** või **imperatiivis**, siis on kaudses kõnes sama ajavorm, mis oleks otseses kõnes:

I think he **knows** everything in the world. She says she **has** never **seen** you before in her life. I hope we **shall not be** too late. 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 **preteeritumis** või **pluskvamperfektis**, siis on kaudse kõne ajavorm võrreldes otsese kõnega muutunud järgmiselt:

a) otsese kõne **presens** asemel on kaudses kõnes **preteeritum**:

The girl said (had said) that her name **was** Edna. She said she **did not know** you. You said just now you **didn't understand** what I **was talking** about. They did not know who I **was**. They asked me why I **wanted** that information.

b) otsese kõne **preteeritumi** ja **perfekti** 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. Mary told me in a few words why she **had come** back. She asked me whether I **had seen** her brother.

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. Bob had told her that he **would do** anything in the world for her. He did not even know when he **would see** her again. I began to wonder whether they **would believe** my story or not.

§ 53. Konjunktiiv ja selle erilised muuted.

Konjunktiiv tähendab midagi soovivat, mõeldavat, oletavat.

Konjunktiivi väljendavad inglise keeles osalt erilised verbaalmuuted, osalt abiverbid.

Konjunktiivist on praeguses kirjakeeles säilinud vähe eri muuteid.

a) **Preesensi** konjunktiiv võrdub kõigis pöördteis 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* preteeritumi konjunktiiv on kõigis pöördteis **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) **Preteeritumi** ja **pluskvamperfekti** konjunktiiv on samastunud indikatiiviga:

I don't know what he would say if he **knew**. He looked at me as if he **wanted** to ask me something. I wish I **could** help you. If you **had taken** the morning train, you would have been here at ten.

Märkus: Kui defektiivile järgneb infinitiiv, siis moodustub konjunktiivi pluskvamperfekt defektiivil preteeritumist ja järgnevast perf. infinitiivist:

A better man **could not have been found** for this place. You might **have told** me so before. I **ought not to have danced** last night.

Konjunktiivi kaudne väljendus.

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

§ 54. **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.

Märkus: Konjunktsiooni *lest* (= et, kas mitte) järel on tarvitavam *should*:

We were afraid *lest* we **should be** late. I wrote down his address *lest* I **should forget** it.

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) **finaallausetes** (vrd. § 249):

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.

§ 55. 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. I only ask that it **shall be done** before the end of this week. We demand of a dog that it **should be faithful** to its master. He ordered that nobody **should enter** his room.

§ 56. Should.

Should (sõltumata pealause ajavormist) asendab konjunktiivi

a) **impersonaalsete** 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 strange* — on imelik, *it is a pity* — on kahju, *it is impossible* — on võimatu jne.

We find it quite natural that English **should become** the universal language. It is just that each **should pay** his share. 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, vrd. § 58, 2):

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

c) temporaallausetes, 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. The gangsters were to shoot him as soon as he **should return** to the hotel.

§ 57. 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 (vrd. § 15).

§ 58. 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 tõsioludele või pole enam võimalik (casus irrealis). Sel juhul väljendab

a) **olevikku** pealauses **I konditsionaal** ja kõrvallauses konjunktiivne **preteeritum** (vrd. § 53, c):

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

b) **minevikku** pealauses **II konditsionaal** ja kõrvallauses konjunktiivne **pluskvamperfekt** (vrd. § 53, c):

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

Märkus 1: Defektiivide puuduvat konditsionaali asendab konjunktiiv (vrd. § 53, c, märkus) või mõni sünonüümne verb konditsionaalis:

You **couldn't** do it if you tried forty times. If you had told me that you were short of money, I **could have helped** you. If he had told me everything, I **might have forgiven** him. If the sun were not bigger than the earth, we **should not be able** to see it. If we had not caught the night train, we **should have had** to put up at the village inn.

Märkus 2: Konjunktsioon *if* võib puududa; siis algab kõrvallause predikaadiga:

Had I known that you would come, I should have gone to meet you. **Could** we foresee the future, how few of us would agree to live on?

§ 59. Imperatiiv.

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

a) võrdub vormilt infinitiiviga:

Come in and **shut** the door! **Go** back to your room and **wait** till I call you!

b) rõhutatud kujul — eriti tungiva sooviavaldusena — moodustub abiverbiga **do** (vrd. § 27, 3c):

Do come, please! **Do sit** down and **be quiet**! **Do get up**, it is very late!

c) eitavas muutes moodustub **do not** abil (vrd. § 27, 3 b):

Please **don't go**! **Don't be silly**! **Do not forget** me!

2. Imperatiivi 1. ja 3. pööre väljendub *let* + infinitiivi abil:

Let me have a look at you! **Let us sit** down! **Let us pray**! **Let him try** now. **Let him do** his worst! **Let it cost** what it may! **Don't let us waste** time!

§ 60. Passiiv.

(Vrd. §§ 6 ja 26, 3.)

Eesti keeles on passiiv impersonaalne, inglise keeles personaalne:

I am called — mind kutsutakse, *I am wanted* — mind vajatakse, *I was told* — mulle kõneldi, *I was asked* — minult küsiti.

Aktiivlause subjekt esineb passiivis prepositsiooniga **by**.

Passiivi tarvitamisel on tähelepandavad järgmised juhud:

a) Aktiivlausel on üks akusatiivobjekt, mis muutub passiivlause subjektiks:

A tall young man opened **the door**. **The door** was opened by a tall young man. An old aunt had brought **Jane** to England. **Jane** had been brought to England by an old aunt.

Märkus: Passiivis tarvitatakse ka § 94, 1b loendatud verbe:

Tuesday **is followed** by Wednesday. England **was invaded** by the Normans. The king **will be succeeded** by his eldest son.

b) Aktiivlausel on kaks objekti, otsene (akusatiivobjekt) ja kaudne (daativobjekt); kumbki võib olla passiivlause subjektiks:

My father gave **a penny to the beggar**. **A penny** was given (to) the beggar. **The beggar** was given a penny. They offered **me a lot of money**. I was offered a lot of money. **A lot of money** was offered to me.

Märkus: § 95, d nimetatud verbide järel võib ainult otsene objekt olla passiivlause subjektiks:

The teacher had explained **the rule to the boys**. The rule had been explained to the boys by the teacher. An old sailor related **this story to me**. This story was related to me by an old sailor.

c) Aktiivlausele on prepositsionaalne objekt. Passiivis eraldub prepositsioon objektist ja liitub predikaadiga (vrd. § 195, a):

Everybody laughed **at him**. He was laughed **at** by everybody. We sent **for the doctor**. The doctor was sent **for**. Little children are taken care **of** by their mothers. The bed had not been slept **in**. Nobody likes to be made fun **of**.

d) Passiivse tähenduse juures on infinitiivil vastavalt ka passiivi vorm, eriti abiverbi *to be* järel:

There was nothing **to be seen**. He is nowhere **to be found**. A great deal of work remains **to be done**.

§ 61. Progressiiv.

(Vrd. §§ 7 ja 26, 2.)

Progressiivi tarvitatakse

a) kui tegevus teataval hetkel veel kestab või kestis.

Võrdle: The boy is going to school = poiss läheb (praegu) kooli, on teel kooli. The boy goes to school = poiss käib koolis.

This author **writes** well. He **is writing** a novel. **Does** it always **rain** in England? No, but to-day it **is raining**. What **have** you **been doing** to-day? I **have been writing** letters. What **have** you **done** to-day (mõeldakse tegevuse tulemust)? I **have written** four letters.

b) kui kahest tegevusest üks toimub teise kestel:

It **was raining** when we left the house. I **was writing** a letter when the bell suddenly rang. We **had been playing** chess when they came. To-morrow when you come I **shall be packing**.

§ 62. Progressiiv passiivis.

Passiivil on preesensis ja preteeritumis kaks erinevat tähendust. Lause *The book is printed in London* oleks tõlgitav:

1. „raamatut trükitakse Londonis“ (lõpetamata tegevus);
2. „raamat on trükitud Londonis“ (lõpetatud tegevus).

Lõpetamata tegevus leiab tarbe korral selgema väljenduse progressiivi vormides: *the book is being printed* = raamatut trükitakse praegu, raamat on trükkis.

The apartments of the palace **are being fitted up** for the reception of the king. The soldiers **were being drilled** as we passed. While the horse **was being shod**, we took a walk.

§ 63. 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 dog **is lying** under the table. The tree **stands** in the garden. The children **are standing** round the tree.

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.

§ 64. Infinitiiv.

Infinitiiv on verbi substantiivne vorm. Kuid infinitiivil on 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:

| | Aktiiv. | Passiiv. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Preesensi infinitiiv: | <i>to help</i> ; | <i>to be helped</i> ; |
| 2. Perfekti infinitiiv: | <i>to have helped</i> ; | <i>to have been helped</i> . |

You must **be** quite hungry. You must **have been** quite hungry. He may **have heard** you. There is nothing **to be done** about it. The letter seems **to have been opened**.

Infinitiiv esineb kahel kujul:

1. prepositsiooniga *to* (prepositsionaalne infinitiiv);
2. ilma prepositsioonita (liht-infinitiiv).

§ 65. Infinitiiv subjektina

esineb prepositsiooniga *to* ja asetseb predikaadi ees või järel (viimasel juhul eelsubjektiga *it*):

To be or not to be, that is the question. **To err is human, to forgive divine.** **It is never too late to learn.**

Märkus: Infinitiiv võib omada kaudset subjekti, mis temaga seondub prepositsiooni *for* abil (vrd. ka näiteid § 72):

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. It is against the law **for a king of England to be** a Catholic.

§ 66. Infinitiiv objektina

esineb

1. ilma prepositsioonita

a) abiverbi *to do* ja defektiivide järel (välja arvatud defektiiv *ought*, millele järgneb prepositsioon *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 paratamatult:

You had better **wait** till Henry arrives. I would rather **die** than **do** such a thing. He had rather not **drink** the cold water. I cannot but **admit** that you are right.

2. prepositsiooniga *to* transitivsete (sihiliste) verbide järel:

I hope **to see** you again. He taught me **to swim**. Do not forget **to rise** early! I don't want **to be asked** any more questions.

Märkus: Verbi kordus infinitiivis võib ära jääda, kusjuures prepositsioon *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**. You must do what your mother tells you **to**.

§ 67. Infinitiiv atribuudina

esineb prepositsiooniga *to* substantiivide ja pronoomenite järel:

There is no need **to ask** him. I was the last **to enter** the room. The children had nothing **to put on**.

Märkus: Mõnikord seisab prepositsioon, mis verbi seob substantiiviga või pronoomeniga, infinitiivi järel, lause lõpus:

They had no house **to live in**. The children had nobody **to play with**. I had no one **to talk to**.

§ 68. Infinitiv adjektiivilvi täiendina

esineb prepositsiooniga *to* ja täiendab adjektiive nagu *fit, able, ready, anxious, likely, easy, hard, difficult, pleasant, unpleasant*, jne.:

This book is pleasant **to read**. I am ready **to help** you. This is rather difficult **to understand**. Some people are hard **to please**.

§ 69. Infinitiv objektiivse predikaaditaitena ilma prepositsioonita.

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

Infinitiiv esineb objektiivse predikaaditaitena ilma prepositsioonita *to*

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.

Märkus: Infinitiivi võib siin veidi erineva tähendusvarjundiga asendada ka oleviku partitsiip (vt. § 83, 2).

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**. What *makes* you **think** so? Bob *made* his friend **repeat** what Anne had said about him. The general *bade* his soldiers **get** ready for the battle.

§ 70. Infinitiiv objektiivse predikaaditaitena prepositsiooniga *to*.

Infinitiiv esineb objektiivse predikaaditaitena prepositsiooniga *to*

a) verbide järel tähendusega „soovima“ (*to wish, to desire* — soovima, *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**. She is not a child any longer, and she *expects* you **to take** her seriously.

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

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| to allow | } — lubama, | 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.
 He *suffered* no one **to enter** his room. Who *told* you **to open** the windows? The ancient Britons *allowed* their hair **to grow** very long.

c) verbide järel tähendusega „mõtlemata“, „ütlemata“:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| to think — mõtlemata | to suppose — arvama |
| to believe — uskuma | to find — leidma |
| to know — teadma | to declare — seletama |
| to imagine — kujutlemata | 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. If you *suppose* me **to be** of your opinion, you are mistaken. The young man *declared* his passport **to have been stolen** from him.

§ 71. Infinitiiv subjektiivse predikaaditähena.

Lauses „He was seen *to enter*“ on *to enter* subjektiivne (s. t. subjekti kohta käiv) predikaaditähend. Infinitiiv subjektiivse predikaaditähena esineb **prepositsiooniga to**

a) kõigi §§ 69 ja 70 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. The English are known **to be** great sportsmen. He is believed **to be** a rich man. Cromwell is said **to have been** a very good father.

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. You seem **to have forgotten** what I said.

c) abiverbi *to be* järel:

To be good is **to be happy**. To call a man a liar is **to insult** him. The ruins are still **to be seen**. No servant was **to be found**.

§ 72. Infinitiiv lauselühendusliku adverbiaalina

esineb prepositsiooniga *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. He has done it **in order to show** that he was right. Ring the bell for Mary **to light** the lamp.

b) **tagajärke**

a) *so ... as, such ... as* järel:

Will you be *so kind as to show* me the way to London Bridge! 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. It is *too dark* for anyone to see us. It is *too beautiful to be* true.

c) **põhjust**:

I was astonished **to see** my father in such a hurry. We were glad **to have escaped** the rain. She was sorry **to have invited** him.

§ 73. Gerundium.

Infinitiivi kõrval on verbil teine substantiivne vorm — gerundium (vt. § 11). 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 pronoomen ja prepositsioon:

I don't like *your coming* here so often. I thank you *for helping* me. We are born into this world *without being asked*.

b) artikkel ja atribuudid:

I could almost hear *the beating of my heart*. One might have heard *the dropping of a pin*. *Quick writing* tires my hand.

§ 74. Gerundiumi muudet.

Gerundiumil on 4 muudet:

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

Betty sometimes talked to the old man, not because she liked him but because she liked **talking**. He thanked the stranger for **having saved** his life. He is very angry at **having been deceived**.

§ 75. Gerundiumi tarvitamine.

Gerundium esineb kas ilma artiklita või defiiniitse artikliga. Definiitne artikkel seisab gerundiumi ees, kui sellele järgneb prepositsionaalne atribuut (haril. prepositsiooniga *of*):

I hate **waiting** even five minutes for anybody. The chief occupations of the Eskimos are **fishing** and **the hunting** of seals.

§ 76. Gerundium subjektina.

Infinitiivi kõrval esineb lause subjektina ka gerundium, näit. keelendite *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. *It is no good* **crying** over spilt milk. *There is no* **trusting** him.

§ 77. 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)

We avoided **meeting** him for some time. There are fools who say that the fox enjoys **being hunted**. You had better leave off **smoking**. Where did we leave off **reading**? Would you mind **opening** the window? It has stopped **raining**. I can't help **laughing**. She went on **talking**.

Gerundiumi või **infinitivi** tarvitatakse objektina verbide järel:

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

I begin **to feel** sorry for him. We got up after a time, and began **walking** towards the hill. The snow had ceased **falling**. The noise soon ceased to **disturb** us. I hope you will not neglect **writing (to write)** to me. Do you intend to **leave (leaving)** Paris? This chair wants **mending (to be mended)**.

§ 78. Prepositsionaalne gerundium

esineb

a) atribuudina **substantiivi** järel (prepositsiooniga *of*):

Don't forget your promise **of writing** to me very soon! Mary had, I remember, the habit **of leaving** the room without shutting the door. I have given up all hope **of seeing** my money again.

b) **adjektiivi** täiendina:

I am afraid **of falling** into the water. I am angry **at having lost** my money. Little Hans felt very proud **of having** a friend with such noble ideas.

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

There is nothing **like travelling**. 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. Alfred prevented the Danes **from landing**. He succeeded **in beating** the enemies. Something held me back **from asking** any questions.

§ 79. Lausete lühendamine gerundiumi abil.

Gerundiumi abil lühenevad

a) aja adverbiaalused:

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. After **sailing (having sailed)** round the world, Francis Drake returned to Plymouth. On **reaching** the village, we found that Tom had arrived before us.

b) viisi adverbiaalused:

In England luggage is sent without **being registered**. You take your luggage from the van by **pointing out** what belongs to you.

c) põhjuse ja eesmärgi adverbiaalused:

He was punished for **telling (having told)** a lie. I thank you very much for **sending** me the book. The Arabs use the hair of the camel for **making** cloth.

§ 80. Gerundiumi subjekt.

Subjekti mõiste jääb lauselühendusliku gerundiumi juures väljendamata, kui ta järeldeb lausest enesest:

She stared at him for some time without **saying** a word. Excuse me for **being** late. I did not say anything to a soul about (my) **coming** here.

Kui gerundiumi abil lühendatava kõrvallause subjekt erineb pealause subjektist, siis väljendub gerundiumi subjekt vastava personaalpronoomeni, nimisõna genitiivi või sageli ka objektiivi (akusatiivi) kaudu:

I did not say anything to a soul about **your coming** here. Excuse **my being** late. Would you mind **my smoking** a cigar? He put the letter in his pocket without **Mary's noticing** it. The doctor insists on **Tom going** to the country. I have some doubts as to **the letter having reached** him. The soldiers began to plunder the town without **their officers being able** to prevent them.

Märkus: Objektiiviga seotud gerundiumi võiks mõnel juhul tõlgendada ka partitsiibina (vrd. § 82, b), näit.:

I don't like **your friend coming** here so often. We listened to **the birds singing** in the garden. The cat crossed the road in spite of **a dog barking** and **springing** to the length of his chain.

§ 81. 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:

The books I got from you might have been a bit **more interesting**. Anne is **more charming** every time I see her. She is **the most interesting** woman I know.

b) ta võib esineda substantiivina (vrd. § 140):

The dying and **the wounded** were lying on deck. **All the rescued** were taken to the hospital. **The unknown** is always attractive.

c) temast võib tuletada adverbe nagu *seemingly, knowingly, admiringly, untiringly, markedly, decidedly, repeatedly, unexpectedly, undoubtedly* jne.:

She looked at me almost **pityingly**. When pleased, the old man used to smoke his pipe quietly and **smilingly**. I met him quite **unexpectedly**.

Partitsiibi algmuuted on:

aktiivi preesens: *helping*;
passiivi perfekt: *helped*.

Partitsiibi liitmuuted on:

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

§ 82. Partitsiip atribuudina.

Adjektiivina võib partitsiip olla atribuudiks.

a) Partitsiip-atribuut ilma täiendita seisab substantiivi **ees** (vrd. § 134, 1a):

A **living** language cannot be learnt from books only. The **remaining** sum of money will be paid to you next month. A **burnt** child dreads the fire. Their cat is a **born** thief.

b) Partitsiip-atribuut ühenduses täiendiga seisab substantiivi **järel** (vrd. § 134, 2a). 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**.

§ 83. Partitsiip predikaaditäitena.

1. Partitsiip **subjektiivse predikaaditäitena** esineb

a) abiverbi *to be* järel, kujundades **progressiivi** (§ 26, 2) ja **passiivi** (§ 26, 3):

I **am coming** with you. She **is staying** with friends in the country. He **was found** dead in his study. 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. Maud stopped when she saw him and **stood waiting** for him to speak. He **remained** for a moment **standing** near the front door. How long will it **keep raining**? Tom **came running** into the kitchen.

2. Partitsiip **objektiivse predikaaditäitena** 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 **heard** the key **turned** in the door. We **found** him **reading** a newspaper. I hope I **have not kept** you **waiting**. You must **keep** your mouth **shut** and your ears open. **Leave** the lamp **burning**! He **left** the sentence **unfinished**.

Märkus: Verbide *to see, to watch, to observe, to hear, to feel* järel esineb objektiivse predikaaditäitena **infinitiiv** (vrd. § 69, 1a), kui tajutud tegevus lõpuni viidi, ja **oleviku partitsiip**, kui tegevus oli kestvat laadi või kui tegevust tajuti ajutiselt enne selle lõppu:

I **saw** him **leave** the house. We **watched** the birds **building** their nest. 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 predikaaditäitena** verbide *to have* ja *to get* järel, tähistades tegevust, mis toimub objekti juures

a) ilma subjekti tahtmiseta:

She **got** an arm **broken**. You **will have** your watch **stolen**. He **had** his horse **killed** under him. I **had** no money **left**.

b) subjekti tahtmisel (vrd. § 25, 3):

I **shall get** my books **bound** in leather. Where do you **get** your clothes **made**? He **has** his hair **cut** every month.

§ 84. Lausete lühendamine partitsiibi abil.

Partitsiibi abil lühenevad **atribuut-** ja **adverbiaallused**, kusjuures konjunktsioonid *when, while, though, if, as if, unless* võivad püsima jääda 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) relatiivlused:

Ulster is a large province **lying** in the north of Ireland.
I got a letter from my aunt **saying** that she would be here to-morrow.

b) aja adverbiaallused:

He got into bed, **having** first **placed** his pocket-book under his pillow. **When caught** young, the bear is easily tamed. Do not read while **eating**.

c) viisi adverbiaallused:

The Angles and Saxons landed upon the coasts of England, **burning** villages and churches, and **killing** and **robbing** the inhabitants.

d) põhjuse adverbiaallused:

Being too tired, I could not walk on. **Having** only one day to spend on shore, we could not see much. **Knowing** how ill he was, I went at once to the doctor.

e) mööndlused:

Though living in our country for years, he never learnt to speak our language. Miss Brown, **though possessing** a fine voice, was never heard to sing.

f) tinglused:

If kindly **treated**, 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. The French did not see the English, it **being** a dark night. Their conversation **being** in Spanish, I could not understand them. Weather **permitting**, we shall leave to-morrow.

Substantiiv.

§ 85. Sugu.

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

Artikkel ei ole inglise keeles soo tunnuseks. Substantiivi sugu võib ilmned

a) pronoomenist:

The *detective* put **his** ear to the door, but could hear nothing. I tried to talk to the old *servant*, but **he** did not answer. Our *cook* does not even know how to write **her** name.

b) mõnikord lõpust, näit.:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>master</i> — <i>mistress</i> | <i>duke</i> — <i>duchess</i> |
| <i>prince</i> — <i>princess</i> | <i>emperor</i> — <i>empress</i> |
| <i>actor</i> — <i>actress</i> | <i>hero</i> — <i>heroine</i> |

c) **kontekstist** seal, kus sõna võib tähendada mees- või naisolendit, näit. *servant*, *friend*, *student*, *teacher*, *cousin*, *neighbour* jne.:

I am going to see my *friend* Mary. We did not know that there was such a *person* as Mr. Wood. Our English *teacher* is going to marry my *cousin* Jane.

d) **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 tarvitata pronoomen **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. The **fox** was killed as **he** came out of **his** hole. The old cat has hurt **her** leg.

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, siis 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.

§ 86. Korrapärane pluural.

Substantiivi pluurali lõpp **-s (-es)** hääldub

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

boy — boys [bɔiz], tree — trees [tri:z], dog — dogs [dɔgz], hand — hands [hændz];

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

cat — cats [kæts], lip — lips [lips], book — books [buks];

[iz] konsonantide [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ] järel:

glass — glasses [ˈglɑ:siz], bush — bushes [ˈbʊʃiz],
rose — roses [ˈrouziz], page — pages [ˈpeɪdʒiz].

§ 87. Häälendamise 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 [ˈkla:siz], bush — bushes [ˈbʊʃiz],
fox — foxes [ˈfɒksiz], church — churches [ˈtʃɜ:tʃɪz];

b) kui tüve lõppvokaal on **-o**:

negro — negroes [ˈni:grouz], potato — potatoes
[pəˈteitouz], hero — heroes [ˈhiərouz].

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

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

story — stories [ˈsto:riz], country — countries [ˈkʌntriz],
lady — ladies [ˈleɪdiz]; vrd. aga: boy — boys [bɔiz].

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

a) [s] ja [θ] asenduvad heliliste konsonantidega [z] ja [ð] sõnades *house* [haus] — *houses* [ˈhauzɪz], *mouth* [mauθ] — *mouths* [maudz], *path* [pa:θ] — *paths* [pa:ðz], *bath* [ba:θ] — *baths* [ba:ðz], *oath* [ouθ] — *oaths* [oudz].

Märkus: Sõnal *cloth* (riie, kalev) on kaks eri tähendusega pluuralivormi, nimelt *cloths* [klɒs] — kalevid ja *clothes* [klaudz, klouz] — rõivad.

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

life — lives

wife — wives

knife — knives

half — halves

calf (vasikas) — calves

self (ise) — selves

thief (varas) — thieves

leaf — leaves

loaf (leivapäts) — loaves

wolf — wolves

§ 88. Ebakorrapärane pluural.

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

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

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

§ 89. 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 |

§ 90. Erisusi pluurali tarvitamises.

1) Arvsõna järel on substantiiv pluuralis (eesti keeles singulari partitiivis) :

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 alamad ühikud — *shillings*, *inches*) :

I bought two **dozen** collars and two **pair** 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) Eesti üldistava singulari asemel tarvitab inglise keel harilikult pluurali asjade (eriti rõivaste ning kehaosade) juures, mis kuuluvad ühtaegu mitmele omanikule :

They had caps on their **heads**. The soldiers turned their **backs** and fled. Your children seem to have excellent **appetites**.

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

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| people — inimesed | fruit — puuvili |
| police — politsei | fish — kala |
| cattle — kariloomad | fowl — kanad; sulgloomad |
| hair — juuksed | |

To-day we have **fish** for dinner. I hope you will not get grey **hair**. The **cattle are** out in the field. The **police are inquiring** for him. **Many people were present**.

Märkus: Sõnad *hair, fruit, fish, fowl* omavad pluuralis lõppu **-s**, kui on mõeldud **üksikud** juuksed, 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.

5) Pluurali vorm, kuid singulari tähendus on

a) sõnadel *news* (uudis), *means* (abinõu, vahend), *summons* (kutse):

No **news is** good news. This **is** bad **news**. It was the only **means** of saving him.

b) *-ics* lõpuga sõnadel, mis tähendavad teadusi, näit. *mathematics* (matemaatika), *physics* (füüsika), *gymnastics* — (võimlemine), *politics* (poliitika) jne.

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

6) Ainult pluuralis tarvitatakse

a) kahest võrdsest osast koosnevate asjade nimetusi (nagu eestigi keeles), näit. *scissors* (käärid), *tongs* (tangid), *compasses* (sirkel), *spectacles* (prillid), *braces* (traksid), *trousers* (püksid), *lungs* (kopsud) jne.

b) sõnad nägu:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| thanks — tänu | middle ages — keskaeg |
| lodgings — korter | ashes — tuhk |
| barracks — kasarm | environs — ümbrus |
| wages — palk | billiards — piljard |
| riches — rikkus | stairs — trepp |
| contents — sisu | oats — kaer |
| morals — kõlblus | gallows — võllas |

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

- 7) **Erisugune tähendus** pluuralis on sõnadel:
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| custom — komme | customs — kombed; toll (tollimaksud) |
| pain — valu | pains — valud; vaev |
| spectacle — etendus | spectacles — etendused; prillid |
| spirit — vaim | spirits — vaimud; tuju; alkohoolsed joogid |

§ 91. Kaasus.

Substantiivil on 3 kaasust:

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

| Singular | Pluural |
|-------------|-------------|
| N. sister | N. sisters |
| G. sister's | G. sisters' |
| O. sister | O. sisters |

§ 92. Nominatiiv ja objektiiv.

Nominatiivil ja objektiivil on sama kuju. Kumbagi kaasust eristame nende asendi järgi lausesesoes: 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 prepositsioonidega.

§ 93. Nominatiivi tarvitamine.

Nominatiivis väljendub

1. lause **subjekt**:

The bell rings, and **the master** comes in. **The boys** did not talk much. **Uncle Henry** looked up with a smile.

2. subjektiivne **predikaaditäide**

a) verbide *to be, to become, to remain, to appear, to look, to seem, to live, to die* jms. järel:

His father *was* a farmer. He *became* a soldier. He *lived* and *died* an honest man. None *is born* a master.

b) § 94, 3 nimetatud verbide järel passiivis (eesti keeles translatiiv):

He *is thought* an honest man. William *was crowned* king. He *was chosen* their leader. A piece of land with water all round it *is called* an island.

§ 94. Objektliivi tarvitamine.

Objektiivis väljendub

1. **otsene objekt** (täis- ja osasihitis eesti keeles), nimelt

a) 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 tähendus, 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.

b) erinevalt eesti keelest järgmiste verbide järel, mida inglise keeles tarvitatakse transitiivselt:

to advise — nõu andma (kellelegi)
to allow — lubama, luba andma (kellelegi)
to answer — vastama (kellelegi)
to approach — lähenema (kellelegi)
to ask — küsima (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 maasse)
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**. The population of Philadelphia **approaches a million**. He **resembles a very dear friend** of mine. Did you **pass a young man** in the corridor? I'll **follow John** in a minute or two. Julius Caesar **invaded Britain**. They were not prepared to **resist our sudden attack**.

2. **kaudne objekt** (daativobjekt), kui ta on ilma loogilise rõhuta ja seepärast seisab otsese objekti ees (vrd. § 95, a):

a) verbide järel nagu

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| to bring — tooma | to pay — maksuma |
| to give — andma | to sell — müüma |
| to lend — laenama | to send — saatma |
| to offer — pakkuma | to show — näitama |
| to owe — võlgnema | to tell — ütleva 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. Bring your chair a little nearer (to) **the fire**. I sat next (to) **our host**. My uncle lives opposite (to) **the village church**.

3. **objektiivne predikaaditāide** verbide järel

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| to appoint — määrama (kellekski) | |
| to choose } — valima (kellekski) | |
| to elect } — tegema (kellekski) | |
| to create } — pidama (kellekski) | |
| to make } — nimetama (kellekski) | |
| to think } — kroonima (kellekski) | |
| to believe } — pidama (kellekski) | |
| to call } — nimetama (kellekski) | |
| to name } — kroonima (kellekski) | |
| to crown — kroonima (kellekski) | |

The Romans *made* themselves **masters** of the country. You *have made* me **the happiest man** in the world. The king *appointed* him **his successor**. They *chose* him **their leader**.

Märkus: Mõnede verbide järel esineb objektiivne predikaaditāide konjunksiooniga *as*:

| | |
|--|--|
| to look upon as } — pidama (kellekski) | |
| to regard as } — pidama (kellekski) | |
| to consider (as) } — pidama (kellekski) | |
| to recognize as } — tunnustama (kellenagi) | |
| to acknowledge (as) } — tunnustama (kellekski) | |

Elizabeth considered Mary **(as) her mortal enemy**. They regarded the Swiss **as the best soldiers**. He was only forty, but the girls looked upon him **as an old man**.

4. a) aja, koha, mõõdu ning viisi adverbiaal:

One day the prisoner escaped. We walked **ten miles**.
He is **fifty years** old. The books cost **sixpence** each.

b) predikaaditäide või atribuut, mis kirjeldab asja suurst, värvust, hinda, vanust jne.:

What price is that box? **What colour** is your pencil?
What age is she?

§ 95. Prepositsionaalne objektiiv.

Daativobjekt väljendub prepositsiooni *to* abil järgmistel juhtudel:

a) kui daativobjekt on loogiliselt rõhutatud või laiendatud täienditega ja seisab otsese objekti järel (vrd. § 94, 2):

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:

Some parts of Africa belong **to France**. 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:

It is **to Columbus** that we owe the discovery of America. **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 }
to confide — usaldama (kellelegi midagi)
to describe — kirjeldama (kellelegi)
to explain — seletama (kellelegi)
to introduce — esitlema (kellelegi)
to mention — mainima, nimetama (kellelegi)
to read — lugema (kellelegi)
to relate — jutustama (kellelegi)
to reply — vastama (kellelegi)
to say — ütleva (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.

§ 96. Sünonüümid *to tell* ja *to say*.

a) Verbile *to tell* järgneb daativobjekt ilma prepositsioonita, verbile *to say* alati prepositsiooniga:

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

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

He **said** a few words. He **told me** his name. Who **said so**? Who **told you so**? He **said** that he had dined already. He **told me** that he had dined already.

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 tarvitata ainult *say*, mitte *tell*:

He **said** (to me): "I have dined already".

§ 97. Genitiiv.

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

[z] vokaalide ja heliliste konsonantide järel:

Henry's [ˈhenriz] father; the teacher's [ˈti:tʃəz] chair; his uncle's [ˈʌŋklɪz] house; the dog's [dɒgz] ears;

[s] helitute konsonantide järel:

Frank's [fræŋks] mother; my aunt's [a:nts] voice; at death's [deəs] door; the cat's [kæts] tail;

[ɪz] konsonantide [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ] järel:

George's [ˈdʒo:dzɪz] friends; James's [ˈdʒeɪmzɪz] uncle; the fox's [ˈfɒksɪz] tail; the old witch's [ˈwɪtʃɪz] daughter.

Märkus 1: Singulari genitiivi tunnusena tarvitatakse pärisnime juures, mis lõpevad konsonandiga [s] või [z], mõnikord ainult apostroofi, näit. *St. James' [sn'dʒeɪmzɪz] Park, Chambers' [tʃeɪmbəzɪz] Dictionary, Cox' [kɒksɪz] cleverness*. Piibliste ja klassiliste pärisnime genitiiv kujundub apostroofiga, mis aga hääldeamata jääb, näit. *for Jesus' [ˈdʒi:zəs] sake, Socrates' [ˈsɒkrəti:z] wife* jne.; selliste nime juures eelistatakse küll prepositsionaalset genitiivi (*the death of Socrates* jne).

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

My **brothers'** [ˈbrʌðəz] names are Tom and James.
We arrived after a five **minutes'** [ˈmɪnɪts] walk.

Märkus 2: Substantiividel, mille pluural kujundub ebakorrapäraselt (vrd. § 88), on genitiivi lõpp **'s**: *men's clothes, my children's nurse*.

§ 98. 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. We came home in **Henry's** car. The **boy's** eyes looked thoughtful. Portsmouth is **England's** chief naval station.

Märkus: Täiendatav substantiiv jääb mõnikord nimetamata,

a) kui ta on mõistetav lause sisust:

He kissed **Mary's** hand first, then **his wife's**. She took **Jim's** hand in hers — it was as soft as a **woman'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 peituvat 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. **One hour's** sleep before midnight is better than two after it. Tom shook his head after a **moment's** silence.

§ 99. Prepositsionaalne genitiiv.

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

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

Märkus: Prepositsionaalne genitiiv võib peaaegu alati asendada 's-lõpulist genitiivi:

The **king's** secretary is ill = The secretary **of the king** is ill.

Prepositsionaalne genitiiv seisab täiendatava substantiivi järel ja võib olla

1. **possessiivne genitiiv** (vrd. § 98, 1 a):

The leaves **of the trees** change their colour in autumn. The eldest son **of the King of England** is called the Prince of Wales.

2. **subjektiivne genitiiv** (vrd. § 98, 1 b):

Far off the cries **of the children** were heard. The complaints **of the poor** did not touch his heart.

3. **objektiivne genitiiv**, mis tähistab eelnevas substantiivis peituva tegevuse objekti:

The fear **of God** is the beginning of wisdom. I confide to you the education **of my son**.

4. **partitiivne genitiiv**, mis nimetab ainet või üldliiki, millest kõne alla tuleb vaid teatav osa:

Give me a glass **of water**, please. I bought a pound **of coffee**. He had a number **of letters** to write.

5. **aposiitiline** ehk **lisandav genitiiv**, mis

a) täiendab geograafilisi ja poliitilisi mõisteid, nagu *town, kingdom* jne.:

The city **of London**. The Prince **of Wales**. The University **of Oxford**.

Märkus: Sõnad *mount, river, cape, lake* täienduvad ilma prepositsioonita:

London lies on the river **Thames**. Mount **Everest** is the highest mountain in the world. Lake **Michigan** is in America.

b) täiendab sõnu *name, month, title* jne.:

I like the name **of Mary**. The month **of May** is a lovely time.

6. **deskriptiivne** ehk **kirjeldav genitiiv**:

The farmer is a man **of thirty**. He has a farm **of 100 acres**. These are potatoes **of my own** growing. He is a man **of his word**.

Eesti kaasuste vasteid inglise keeles.

§ 100. Illatiiv ehk sisseütlev.

a) **into, in**: He fell **into** the water. We went **into** the house. Put it **in (into)** your pocket. The windows open **into** (on) the garden.

b) **to**: On Sunday we do not go **to** school; we go **to** church, **to** the theatre. To go **to** London; to return **to** Estonia (Eestisse).

c) **for**: To start **for** London; to set out **for** America; to embark **for** New York.

d) **inside**: Do not let the hens **inside** the garden. We went **inside** the church.

§ 101. Inessiiv ehk seesütlev.

- a) **in**: The boys are **in** the kitchen. The children play **in** the garden. To live **in** Paris, **in** Estonia. My father died **in** September.
- b) **at**: To be **at** school, **at** church, **at** the theatre, **at** home. He lives **at** Tartu, **at** his uncle's (house). **At** the age of twenty, **at** my age. He is a poet **at** heart.
- c) **inside**: I keep my books **inside** my desk.

§ 102. Elatiiv ehk seestütlev.

- a) **from** (ruumilises tähenduses): He came **from** London, **from** Australia. To come **from** school, **from** church, **from** the theatre, **from** home.
(ajalises tähenduses): I am free to-morrow **from** one o'clock. **From** morning till night; **from** the beginning; **from** that time; **from** his childhood (**from** a child).
(verbide *to free, to keep, to save, to separate, to differ* j. i. järel): He saved me **from** death. The English Channel separates England **from** France.
- b) **out of**: Go **out of** the class! Take your hands **out of** your pockets! Who drank **out of** this glass?
- c) **of**: Bread is made **of** flour. **Of** two evils choose the least. Which **of** us shall do that? What do you think **of** my friend Jim? It is very kind **of** you. Try to get rid **of** him. What has become **of** the poor boy?
- d) **by**: Let us enter **by** the side-door! Take her **by** the hand! I recognize him **by** his voice. I know it **by** heart.
- e) **on**: The professor lectured **on** Shakespeare. He lives **on** his wife's capital.
- f) **for, with**: She wept **for** joy. He is ill **for** want of food. Your face is blue **with** cold. He shivered **with** fear.

§ 103. Allatliv ehk alaleütlev.

- a) **to**: Come nearer **to** the window! Take the letter **to** the post! To go **to** England, **to** Germany. To go out **to** sea.
- b) **into**: To go **into** the street, **into** the field, **into** the country.
- c) **on**: Put it **on** the table! It fell **on** the floor. He had to go **on** a long journey.

§ 104. Adessiv ehk alalütlev.

- a) **at**: (ruumilises tähenduses): There is a ship out **at** sea. The innkeeper stood **at** the door. I met him **at** a ball, **at** a concert, **at** a funeral.
(ajalises tähenduses): The moon shines **at** night; **at** midnight. We dine **at** noon. It happened **at** the same time, **at** that moment.
(kaudses tähenduses): I did it **at** his command, advice, request. It was done **at** his own wish. We came **at** your invitation. **At** my expense.
- b) **in**: (ruumilises tähenduses): To be **in** the street, **in** the field, **in** the meadow, **in** the country; **in** this country (= meie maal). He lives **in** Ireland. What do you see **in** this picture?
(ajalises tähenduses): **In** summer, **in** winter. **In** the year 1900. **In** the morning, **in** the evening, **in** the daytime, etc. Did you come **in** time (õigel ajal)?
- c) **on**: (ruumilises tähenduses): The picture hangs **on** the wall. I write **on** paper. I met Dick **on** my way to town. **On** the right, left side; **on** both sides. To live **on** an island. To be **on** a journey.
(ajalises tähenduses): He died **on** a Friday, **on** the 7th of March, **on** the same day, **on** the next morning. Come to see me **on** a Sunday afternoon.
- d) Nominatiiv + *to have* või *to be*:
The **farmer has** many horses. **He is** right. **I am** glad, sorry, cold (mul on heameel, kahju, külm).

§ 105. Ablatiiv ehk alaltütlev.

- a) **from**: They returned **from** the top of the mountain, **from** the field, **from** England. He took a book **from** the table. I received a letter **from** my sister.
- b) **off**: All the plates fell **off** the table. The door is **off** its hinges. The poor boy fell **off** the ladder and broke his leg.

§ 106. Abessiiv ehk ilmaütlev.

- a) **without**: No rose **without** a thorn. Can you reach the picture **without** stepping on a chair? How long can you be **without** food?
- b) **-less**: He died childless. I was left penniless.

§ 107. Komitatiiv ehk kaasaütlev.

- a) **with**: We played **with** our friends. I write **with** a pen.
The roof is covered **with** snow.
- b) **by**: We send letters **by** post. He took it from me **by** force.
It was a man **by** the name of John Smith.
- c) **in**: Say it **in** other words. To speak **in** a loud voice.
To write **in** pencil. He never goes out **in** bad weather.
I can tell you that **in** one word.

§ 108. Terminatiiv ehk rajav.

- a) **as far as** (ainult ruumilises tähenduses): Go **as far as**
that house. We have got **as far as** the tenth chapter.
- b) **till, until** (ainult ajalises tähenduses): We waited **till** one
o'clock. It rained **until** the evening.
- c) **from — to**: Let us run **from** the house **to** that tree.
This emperor reigned **from** 1894 **to** 1917. They were
killed **to** a man (viimse meheni).
- d) **up to**: I was in water **up to** my chin. He is in debt
up to his ears. He worked all day **up to** eleven at
night. **Up to** the present, **up to** now, etc.

§ 109. Translatiiv ehk saav.

- a) **to, into**: To cut **to** pieces. The churches were turned
into stables. **To** your health! **To** his joy, surprise,
regret. You have no right **to** it.
- b) **for**: I had an egg **for** (my) breakfast. He has no time
for anything else. We took him **for** a seaman.
- c) **by**: **By** that time (selleks ajaks) he had finished his work.
I want my coat **by** to-morrow, **by** Friday (homseks,
reedeks). I want it **by** ten o'clock.
- d) **nominatiiv ja objektiiv**:
We became and remained **friends**. They made him
a soldier. He was chosen **their leader**. The king
appointed him **his successor** (vrd. §§ 92 ja 93, 2 b).

§ 110. Essiiv ehk olev.

- a) **Nominatiiv ja objektiiv**:
He lived and died **an honest man**. The children
look **healthy**. I found him **poor** and **miserable**.
- b) **as**: Milton was great **as** a prose writer and **as** a poet.
He served in the army **as** a common soldier.

Artikkel.

Substantiiv ilma artiklita.

§ 111. Proprilised nimed (pärisnimed) ilma atribuudita esinevad artiklita. Siia kuuluvad:

a) isikute nimed:

Tom and **Mary** are in the garden. **Shakespeare** is England's greatest poet. America was discovered by **Columbus** in 1492.

b) maade ja linnade nimed:

I have never been in **Rome**. **London** is the capital of **England**. **Ireland** became a Free State in 1922.

c) päevade, kuude ja aastaegade nimed:

February has twenty-eight days. **Spring** brings flowers, **autumn** fruits. I have not seen him since **Monday**.

Märkus: Aastaegade nimetused võivad esineda ka artikliga. Päevaagadest 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*:

God is the Creator of **Heaven** and **Earth**. The road to **Hell** is paved with good intentions.

f) keelte nimetused:

Does he speak **English**? He speaks **Estonian**, **German**, and **Russian**.

§ 112. Proprilised nimed püsivate¹ atribuutidega esinevad ilma artiklita. Siia kuuluvad:

a) isikute nimed eelneva tiitliga või sugulusnimega:

Do you know **Mr. Harvey**? **Miss Edna** is engaged to **Captain Ross**. **Uncle John** invited the children to dinner. **Lord Byron** left no son to inherit his title.

¹ Püsivaks nimetame atribuuti, mis on teatava pärisnimega lahutamalt liitunud.

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

His friends call him **Little Hans**. Have I told you that **old Jones** is dead? **Poor Dick** is quite ill.

c) maade ja linnade nimed püsivate atribuutidega:

The climate of **Western Europe** is milder than that of **Eastern Europe**. The horse came originally from **Central Asia**. **East London** is known as the East End.

d) mägede, neemede ja järvede nimed eelneva apellatiiviga *mount, cape, lake*:

The *Endeavour* sailed round **Cape Horn** in 1768. **Mount Everest** is the highest mountain in the world.

e) kohtade, tänavate, ehitiste nimed järgneva apellatiiviga: I stood on **London Bridge**. We found ourselves in **Oxford Street**. Let us take a walk in **Hyde Park**.

§ 113. Ainete nimed ilma atribuudita

esinevad artiklita

Iron is more useful than **gold**. **Air** is lighter than **water**. The chief products of Australia are **wool, gold, and wheat**. May I offer you a cup of **tea**?

§ 114. Abstraktsete mõistete nimed

jäävad artiklita, kui nad esinevad

a) ilma atribuudita:

Time brings **wisdom**. **Knowledge** is **power**. **Death** is terrible to all living creatures.

b) püsiva atribuudiga:

Human life is short. Chaucer has been called the father of **English poetry**.

§ 115. Apellatiivid (üldnimed) ilma artiklita.

Artiklita esinevad

a) apellatiivid **pluuralis**, kui nad on tarvitatud terve liigi nimetusena (vrd. § 121, c):

Dogs and **cats** are domestic animals. **Cocks** crow in the morning. **Negroes** have thick lips.

Märkus: *Man* (= inimene, mees) ja *woman* terve liigi nimetusena esinevad ilma artiklita **ainsuses ja mitmuses**:

Man proposes, God disposes. **Men** are more active in England than anywhere else, **women** enjoy a greater liberty there.

- b) apellatiivid, mis tähendavad **kogumit**:

People easily catch cold in winter. Beef is the name given to the flesh of **cattle**.

- c) apellatiivid **kõnetluses**:

Get up, **children**, it is very late! Come here, [**little boy**] I quite agree with you, **gentlemen**! I knew, **O wise judge**, that you would soon learn the truth.

- d) **oma perekonna** liikmete nimetused:

Take that book to **father's** study. Tell **cook** to make coffee for **mother**.

- e) sõnad *school, church, prison, market, bed*, kui neid tarvitatakse **abstraktses tähenduses**¹:

The Dutch skate **to market**; they skate **to church**, they skate to visit their friends, and the children skate **to school**. **Church** is over. He was kept in **prison** for many years. Go to **bed**.

Vrd. aga: **The school** is opposite **the church**. **The prison** was destroyed by fire.

- f) sõnad *breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, supper*, kuid neid tarvitatakse üldistatud tähenduses:

After **dinner** we helped mother. What are you going to give us for **supper**? **Breakfast** is served at eight.

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

Most boys like play better than work. Did you go to the concert **last night** (eile õhtul)? I intend to go to England **next year**.

Vrd. aga: Dick has made **the** most mistakes (= the greatest number of mistakes). Which of these two towns has **the** most churches?

- h) substantiivid teatavates kõnekäändudes, näit.:

to go to *town* — linna minema

to go on *shore* — maale minema (laevalt)

to shake *hands* — kätt andma (raputama)

to be at *hand* — käepärast olema

hand in hand, arm in arm — käsikäes

to take to *heart* — südamesse võtma

to send, to leave *word* — sõna saatma, jätma

to strike *root* — juuri ajama

¹ S. o. kui silmas peetakse mitte nende asukohta, vaid ülesannet (näit *school* = õppetöö, õping; *church* = jumalateenistus; *prison* = vangistus jne.)

Substantiiv definiitse (määrava ehk piiriva) artikliga.

§ 116. Definiitse artikli kuju ja hääldamine.

Definiitse artikli kuju on **the** kõigis singulari ja pluraali kaasustes.

Definiitne artikkel hääldub

[ðə], kui järgnev sõna algab konsonandiga :

the town [ðə taun], *the university* [ðə juni'və:siti],
the year [ðə jə:];

[ði], kui järgnev sõna algab vokaaliga :

the end [ði end], *the island* [ði 'ailənd], *the old man*
[ði ould mæn].

Märkus: Viimasesse sõnarühma kuuluvad ka nn. „tumma“ h-ga algavad sõnad, nimelt *the hour* [di auə] — tund, *the honour* [di 'ɔnə] — au, *honourable* ['ɔnərəbl], *honest* ['ɔnist], *the heir* [ði eə] — pärija, *the heiress* [ði 'eəris] — pärijanna.

§ 117. Definiitse artikli tähendus.

a) Definiitsel artiklil on nõrgestunud demonstratiivpro-
noomeni tähendus:

He built a ship for himself and his companions. **The**
ship's name was *Argo*.

b) Definiitsel artiklil on enamasti piiriv tähendus; ta eral-
dab üht asja või isikut teiste samasse liiki kuuluvate asjade
või isikute hulgas:

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.

§ 118. Proprilised nimed definiitse artikliga.

Definiitse artikliga esinevad

a) pärisnimed pluraalis, näit.

1. isikute nimed:

James I. belonged to the house of **the Stuarts**. Mary
was sorry to have invited **the Smiths**.

2. maade nimed:

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

b) § 111 mainitud pärisnimed, kui nad on seotud mõne iseloomustava või eristava atribuudiga:

1. isikute nimed:

The immortal Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616. When **the brave Robert Bruce** was king of Scotland, there was war between him and the English for many years.

2. maade ja linnade nimed:

The London of the eighteenth century was different from **the London of to-day**. Even **the wealthy England** has an enormous national debt.

3. päevade, kuude ja aastaaegade nimed:

The winter of 1812 was very cold. **The July of this year** was unusually warm. **The Saturday on which I left you** will always live in my memory.

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 ilma 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: Artikkel puudub kõnekäändudes *from north to south*, *from east to west* jms.

§ 119. Ainete nimed

esinevad definiitse artikliga,

a) kui nad on seotud mõne eristava atribuudiga (vrd. § 113):

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 on **the ice**.

§ 120. Abstraktsed mõisted

esinevad definiitse artikliga, kui nad on seotud eristava atribuudiga (vrd. § 114):

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.

Märkus: Eristav atribuut ei tarvitse iga kord olla sõnaliselt väljendatud:

Walking is good for **the health** (of everybody). What shall we do to pass **the** (= our) **time**? Now tell me **the truth** (= the true details of the case).

§ 121. Apellatiivid (üldnimed)

esinevad definiitse artikliga,

a) kui nad on varemini mainitud või kirjeldatud, seega meile juba tuttavad (vrd. § 117, a):

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

b) kui nad on seotud eristava atribuudiga (vrd. § 117, b):

Here is **the book** you asked me for. I forget (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 (vrd. § 115, a):

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 (vrd. § 115, a, märkus):

Man is of greater bodily strength than **woman**.

Substantiiv indefiniitse (määramatu) artikliga.

§ 122. Indefiniitse artikli kuju.

Indefiniitsel artiklil on kaks kuju:

1. **a** [ə], kui järgmine sõna algab konsonandiga:

a day, a one-eyed man, a useful thing, a European;

2. **an** [ən], kui järgnev sõna algab vokaaliga:

an old man, an article.

Märkus: Viimasesse rühma kuuluvad ka nn. „tumma“ h-ga algavad sõnad (vrd. § 116, märkus); seega siis *an hour*, *an honourable man* jne.

§ 123. Indefiniitse artikli tähendus ja tarvitamine.

Indefiniitne artikkel on nõrgestunud arvsõna *one*. Teda tarvitatakse seepärast ainult singularis ja nimelt

a) mõnikord arvsõna *one* algtäendus:

Wait **a** moment! **A** bird in the hand is better than two in the bush. **A** stitch in time saves nine. Birds of a feather flock together. They may return in a day or two (= in one or two days). One at a time, please! **A** week contains seven days.

Märkus: Selles tähenduses seisab indefiniitne artikkel 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. **An** island is a piece of land surrounded by water. **An** Englishman's house is his castle.

c) et esitada senimainimata asju või isikuid:

A doctor in Ireland had **a** beautiful horse and **a** fine dog. **An** 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**. William III. was **a Dutchman**, and became **an Englishman**. He became **a soldier**. This voyage made Robinson **a sailor** and **a merchant**. They sent him out **as a messenger**. You came here **as a stranger**, but you leave us **as a friend**.

Märkus: Artikkel puudub predikatiivse substantiivi ees, kui see tähistab ametit, mis võib kuuluda vaid ühele isikule. Predikaaditäide jääb samuti artiklita verbi *to turn* järel.

Dick Whittington became **Lord Mayor** of London. In 1804, Bonaparte became **Emperor** of France. You don't mean to say you have turned **Catholic**?

e) substantiivide ees teatavates kõnekäändudes, nagu näit.:

I have **a headache** — mul on peavalu

I am in **a hurry** — mul on rutt

it is **a pity, a shame** — on kahju, häbi

to speak in **a loud voice** — valju häälega kõnelema

to speak in **a whisper** — sosinal kõnelema

to earn **a living** — ülalpidamist teenima

to put **an end** to something — lõpu tegema (millelegi)

§ 124. Artikli kordus.

a) Kui mitu substantiivi järgnevad üksteisele samaste lause liikmetena, siis artikkel harilikult ei kordu:

The brother and sister were alone. I have bought **a house and garden**. **The moon and stars** shine at night. **The King and Queen** visited the **sick and wounded** in the hospitals.

Artiklit korratakse ainult siis, kui soovitakse üksikuid substantiive rõhutada eraldi:

The brother and the sister were both invited. He is **a fool and a coward**. My uncle made me a present of **a watch and a bicycle**. **The horse, the ass, and the goat** were unknown in America before Columbus.

b) Kui ühe substantiivi ees seisab mitu adjektiivi, siis tähendab artikli kordumine, et vastavad omadused kuuluvad mitmele asjale või isikule, kuna artikli mitte kordumine tähendab, et nad kuuluvad ühele asjale või isikule:

A red and a yellow rose (= two roses, a red one and a yellow one). **A broad and deep river** (= one river, which is both broad and deep). To every room there was **an open and a secret passage**. The general was **a brave and wise man**. **The English and the French** fleets met off Cape Trafalgar. **The French and Spanish ships** were nearly all destroyed.

§ 125. Erisusi artikli asendis.

Mõnikord seisab artikkel atribuudi järel (vrd. § 134, 3), nimelt

a) definiitne artikkel sõnade *half, double, both, all* järel:

All the town speaks of it. Give me **half the sum**, and I shall be satisfied. **Both (the) boys** were taken to the police.

b) indefiniitne artikkel

a) sõnade *such, what, half, quite, many, rather* järel:

He is **quite a fool**. Have you ever seen **such a dog**? We waited for **half an hour**. **What a beautiful day!** **What a nice baby!** **Many a man** (= nii mõnigi mees) is his own enemy. They are **rather a large family**.

b) atribuudi järel, mille ees seisab *so, as, too*:

I never read **so interesting a book** as this. An hour is **too short a time**. Love is **as blind a passion** as hatred.

Adjektiiv.

§ 126. Deklinatsioon.

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

The **old** man waited in silence. The **old** lady paid us a visit once a year. I could not see the **old** man's face. He must have seen **better** days. She has such **nice** eyes. Your hands are quite **cold**. It was an hour when the streets were almost **empty**.

§ 127. Komparatsioon.

Komparatsioonistmeid on kolm:

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

Komparatsioon toimub kahel viisil:

1. lõppude **-er** [ə] ja **-est** [ɪst] abil;
2. adverbide **more** ja **most** abil.

Esimesel viisil kujundavad komparatsioonistmeid

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, crueller, cruellest; stupid, stupider, stupidest.*

§ 128. Õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

Lõppude **-er** ja **-est** ees leiavad aset järgmised tüve-
muutused:

a) tüve lõppvokaal *-e* kaob:

fine, finer, finest; large, larger, largest;

b) **y** asemel kirjutatakse **i**, kui eelmine häälik on konsonant:
happy, happier, happiest; heavy, heavier, heaviest;
vrd. aga: gay, gayer, gayest;

c) tüve lõppkonsonant lühikese lihtvokaali järel kirjutatakse kahekordsena:

big, **bigger**, **biggest**; hot, **hotter**, **hottest**.

§ 129. Komparatsioon *more* ja *most* abil.

More ja *most* abil kujundavad komparatsiooniastmeid: kahesilbised (peale § 127, b—d nimetatud sõnade) ja kõik kolme- või enamsilbised adjektiivid, nagu näit. *important, more important, most important; useful, more useful, most useful, dangerous, more dangerous, most dangerous; agreeable, more agreeable, most agreeable* jne.

The horse is the **strongest** and **most useful** domestic animal. The eldest sister was the **more gifted** of the two. He thought her the **most beautiful** woman in the world.

Märkus: Näilise superlatiiviga on tegemist juhtudel, kus *most* = *highly, greatly, extremely*:

It is a **most interesting** book („väga huvitav“, mitte „kõige huvitavam“). The situation is a **most serious** one. He is a **most dangerous** man.

§ 130. Adjektiivid ebakorrapärase komparatsiooniastmetega.

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

Märkus 1: *Much* ja *many* vaata § 187.

Märkus 2: *Little* esineb kahes tähenduses:

a) *little* = „väike“ ainult atribuudina positiivis, muidu aga *small, smaller, smallest*:

The **little** boy could not run away. Aga: he is rather **small** for his age, he is **smaller** than his brother.

b) *little* = vähe, *a little* = natuke, veidi (vrd. § 188):

How **little** you know the world! He cares very **little** about my opinions. There was too **little** time to do it. We have **a little** time before breakfast. Wait **a little**!

§ 131. Adjektiivid kahekordsete komparatsiooniastmetega.

| | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| near | nearer | { nearest next |
| far | { farther further | { farthest (furthest) |
| old | { older elder | { oldest eldest |
| late | { later latter | { latest last |

1. near.

- a) *nearest* tähistab kaugust (= kõige lähem):

Could you show me the **nearest** way to the station?
We don't know how far we are from the **nearest** house.
Fred is my oldest and **nearest** friend.

- b) *next* tähistab järjekorda ruumis või ajas (= järgmine):
He lives **next** door to Mr. Brown. Come **next** week!
Next time you write don't forget to tell me how you
are. What is true one day may be false the **next**.

2. far.

- a) *farther, farthest* tarvitatakse ruumilises tähenduses:

The sun is **farther** from the earth than the moon.
The little boy was standing in the **farthest** end of
the garden.

- b) *further* tarvitatakse enamasti kaudses tähenduses:

I wish to hear no **further** details. Have you anything
further (= more) to say? The shop is closed till
further notice.

3. old.

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

My **eldest** brother is two years older than I. George
Washington was the **eldest** of five children. Marjory
is the **elder** of the two sisters.

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

This boy is **the oldest** in his class. Two passengers
got out of the train; the **older** of the two looked
like a clergyman. He has two sisters both **older**
than himself.

4. late.

a) *later, latest* tarvitatakse ajalises tähenduses:

In winter I get up **later** than in summer. I shall be back on Wednesday at **latest**.

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

I have a clock and a watch: **the former** hangs on the wall, **the latter** is in my pocket.

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

Is this your **last** word? I was the **last** to enter the room. Write down the **last** two letters of the alphabet.

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

§ 132. Võrdlevad konjunktsioonid ja adverbid.

1. Võrdlev konjunktsioon „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. The elephant eats **as much** in a day **as** several horses.

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**.

§ 133. 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. The poor boy is **no** better. **No** less than ten people have told me the story. I have **no** more to say.

c) Superlatiivi rõhutamiseks tarvitatakse *by far, very*:

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

d) Atributiivse superlatiivi ees seisab harilikult definiitne artikkel (vrd. aga § 115, g):

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.

§ 134. Adjektiiv atribuudina.

Atributiivne adjektiiv seisab

1. **substantiivi ees**,

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 boy **ten years old**. 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) definiitse artikli ees seisavad *half, double, both, all* (vrd. § 125, a):

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) indefiniitse artikli ees seisavad

a) *such, what, half, quite, many* (vrd. § 125, b):

That is **quite** a different thing. I have never seen **such** a beautiful garden. You are **half** an hour late, my dear. The woman waited **many** a year for a letter from her husband.

b) *so, as, too* + adjektiiv (vrd. § 125, b):

Gold is **too soft** a metal to be used by itself. I was not prepared for **so kind** a welcome. Love is **as blind** a passion as hatred.

§ 135. Adjektiiv pronoomenitega *one* ja *ones*.

Kui adjektiiv-tribuudile järgnev substantiiv jääb mingipärast nimetamata (olles juba varemini nimetatud, kontekstist mõistetav jne.), siis astub substantiivi asemele pronoomen **one**, mitmuses **ones**.

New churches were built and old **ones** were repaired. A Chinaman has a very broad head, a negro has a very long **one**. The sermon was a very good **one**.

§ 136. Pronoomen *one* jääb 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.

(Vrd. ka § 178, c, märkus.)

§ 137. 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 woollen 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 **cat-and-dog** life. This **good-for-nothing** boy.

§ 138. Adjektiiv predikaadina.

Adjektiiv esineb

1. subjektiivse predikaaditäitena

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. The noise **grew louder** as we approached. You **look pale** and tired. For a moment or two we **remained silent**.

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. It **sounds right** enough. The rose **smells sweet**. He **died young**.

2. objektiivse predikaaditäitena 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**? Bill **ground** his knife **sharp** on a stone. You must **keep** your eyes and ears **open**.

§ 139. Ainult predikaadina

esinevad järgmised adjektiivid:

- a) to be *well* — terve olema (atrib. *healthy*);
to be *ill* — haige olema (atrib. *sick*);
to be *worth* — väärt 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* — üksi 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?

§ 140. 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**. **The worst** is yet to come.

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

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

Märkus: Kui adjektiiv peab tähistama ühte või mitut **üksikut** olendit, siis lisandub talle vastav substantiiv (*person, man, boy, woman, people* jne.) või pronoomen *one, ones*:

I gave **the poor man** (vaesele) a shilling. **A blind man** (pime) should not judge of colours. **The little ones** (väikesed, lapsed) have gone to bed. Sleep, my **little one**, sleep, my **pretty one**!

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

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

Harrison was the only white man amongst a crowd of **blacks**. He walked away towards his tent while **the natives** killed the snake. What is **the opposite** of *new*?

3. Substantiividena **ainult pluuralis** tarvitatakse:

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

Greens and **vegetables** are synonymous words, and mean **eatables** grown in the garden. Where do you keep your **valuables**? British **goods** are best.

§ 141. **Rahvust tähendavad substantiivid ja adjektiivid.**

a) Rahvust tähendava substantiivi **singular** on samasugune kui vastaval adjektiivil sõnades lõpuga **-an**, nagu *Estonian, German, Roman, American* jne. Pluuralis lisandub substantiivile lõpp **-s**:

The young lady speaks with a strong **American** accent. A well-dressed **American** entered the shop one afternoon. The old man disliked America and **Americans**.

b) Substantiivi **plural** moodustub definiitse artikli abil adjektiividest lõpuga **-sh** ja **-ch**, nagu *English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Dutch* — kui mõeldud on tervet rahvast (vrd. § 140, 1 b). Üksikute isikute äratähendamiseks lisandub eelmistele adjektiividele sufiks **-man** või **-woman**:

The doctor was a **Dutchman** and an old friend of mine. The **English** say that at Agincourt one **Englishman** stood against six **Frenchmen**. Mrs. Stevenson is a **Frenchwoman** by birth.

c) Substantiivi **singular** ja **plural** on adjektiiviga samakujulised sõnades *Chinese* [tʃai'ni:z], *Japanese* [dʒæpə'ni:z], *Portuguese* [pɔ:tju'gi:z], *Swiss* [swis]:

Not everyone who speaks the Chinese language is a **Chinese**. The **Japanese** and the **Chinese** belong to the yellow race.

d) Substantiiv ja adjektiiv erinevad sõnades:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|------|
| Spanish, subst. | Spaniard | Danish, subst. | Dane |
| British, „ | Briton | Polish, „ | Pole |
| Swedish, „ | Swede | Turkish „ | Turk |

The **Spaniards** were beaten and the **Spanish** fleet destroyed. The **Danes** first appeared off the coast of England in the year 787. The tall young man who passed us in the corridor is a **Swede**.

Adverb.

§ 142. 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

there — seal, sinna

back — tagasi

everywhere — igal pool

nowhere — ei kuski

elsewhere — mujal

far — kaugele, -e

near — lähedal, -e

away — ära

out — väljas, välja

in — sees, sisse

home — koju

b) aja adverbid :

now — nüüd

already — juba

always — ikka

ever — kunagi, ikka

never — mitte kunagi

then — siis

again — jälle

often — sagedasti

seldom — harva

sometimes — mõnikord

late — hilja

early — vara

soon — varsti

afterwards — pärastpoole

once — kord

first — esmalt, enne

meanwhile — vahepeal

yesterday — eile

to-day — täna

to-morrow — homme

c) viisi adverbid :

thus — niiviisi

well — hästi

badly — halvasti

easily — kergesti

quickly — ruttu

wisely — targasti

d) määra ja hulga adverbid :

almost }
nearly } — peaaegu

quite — üsna, päris

scarcely }
hardly } — vaevalt

very — väga

much — palju, väga

little — vähe

too — liiga

enough — küllalt

e) jaatavad ja eitavad adverbid :

no — ei

yes — ja

not — mitte

indeed — tõesti

certainly — kindlasti

surely — kindlasti, vististi

§ 143. Adverbide tuletamine adjektiividest.

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

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

Märkus 1: Sama sufiksi abil tuletatakse adverbe ka substantiividest ja partitsiipidest:

a) partly, purposely, namely, instantly;

b) untiringly, unexpectedly [-tidli], markedly [ma:kidli], repeatedly.

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

§ 144. Õigekirjutuse juhiseid.

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

a) **y** muutub **i**-ks:

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

Märkus: Ühesilbistes sõnades on kirjaviis kõikuv, näit. *shy* — *shyly*, *dry* — *dryly* või *dryly*, *sty* — *stily* või *slyly*.

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

full — fully; dull — dully;

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

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

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

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

§ 145. Adverbide komparatsioon.

Komparatsioonistmeid 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 adjektiivikujulised (vrd. § 146) 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.

§ 146. Adjektiivikujulised adverbid.

I. Mõned adverbid ei erine kujult adjektiivist. Siia kuuluvad

a) adverbid lõpuga *-ly*, mis tähendavad **aega**, 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. In Paris the streets are long and **straight**. Go **straight** on! We are his **only** relations. Little Jane is **only** two years old. Never speak **ill** of anybody!

II. Mõned adverbid esinevad kahesugusel kujul: muutu-matuina adjektiivi algvormis ja selle kõrval sufiksi *-ly* abil tuletatud 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.

Märkus 1: Adjektiivikujulised adverbid on säilinud peamiselt teatavais kõnendeis, kus nad mõnikord võivad asendada ka korrapäraselt kujundatud adverbidega:

Don't talk so **loud**! Speak **louder**! My watch goes **slow**. Read **slow** (*slowly*), please! We ran as **quick** (*fast*) as we could. He sat reading **deep** into the night. You have guessed **wrong**. The sun was shining **bright** (*brightly*).

Märkus 2: Predikatiivse adjektiiviga (mitte adjektiivikujulise adverbiga) on tegemist lausetes nagu:

We stood **silent** (vaikivatenä) for some time. His wife had died **young** (noorena). The children lay **quiet** in their beds. Our luggage has arrived **safe** (adv. *safely*). He returned home later than **usual** (than was usual). Old Bill is drunk as **usual**.

§ 147. Eitamine.

Eitavad partiklid on

1. **not**, mille asend on eitatava sõna ees; kui eitatud on predikaat, siis seisab *not* infiniitse verbi (infinitiivi, 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. **no**, mida tarvitatakse

a) *not a* ja *not any* asemel (ka liitsõnad: *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 (vrd. § 133, b):

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

Lauses tohib olla ainult üks eitav sõna (vrd. § 19):

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.

§ 148. Adverbi asend lauses.

Asendi suhtes jagunevad adverbid kahte rühma.

Esimesse rühma kuuluvad:

1. koha-adverbid;
2. rõhutatud viisi-adverbid;
3. kindlat aega tähistavad adverbid (*to-day, yesterday, to-morrow* jne.).

Teise rühma kuuluvad:

1. rõhutamata viisi-adverbid;
2. ebamäärast aega tähistavad adverbid (*always, never, often, usually, seldom, rarely, generally, sometimes*).

Kui adverb täiendab predikaati, siis esimese rühma adverbid seisavad

a) lause alguses:

1. **Here** I passed the happiest days of my life.
2. **Fortunately** he did not come.
3. **Yesterday** we met your brother.

b) objekti järel (või predikaadi järel, kui objekt puudub):

1. I shall think of you **everywhere**.
We had to walk **home** in the rain.
2. I accepted the invitation **willingly**.
We went in **very quietly**.
3. I shall see you **to-morrow**.
I received your letter **yesterday**.

Teise rühma adverbid seisavad

a) predikaadi ees, kui see on lihtmuutes:

1. He raised his hat and **slowly** moved away. And then I **suddenly** remembered where I had seen him before. I **quite** agree with you.
2. Barking dogs **seldom** bite. He **never** comes in time. **Never** say a word more than is necessary. We **always** believe what we want to believe.

Märkus: Adverb **järgneb** aga abiverbi *to be* lihtmuudetele:

He is **still** on his journey. He is **never** at home in the afternoon. You are **always** busy when I want something.

b) abi- ja põhiverbi vahel, kui predikaat on lihtmuutes:

1. I am afraid you did not **quite** understand me. Are you **really** going to leave us?
2. She has **always** been kind to me. You will **never** see me again.

Nagu eelmisest näha, ei armasta inglise keel paigutada adverb predikaadi ja objekti vahele. Erandiks on adverbid *about, away, by, down, in, off, on, out, over, through, up*, mis kujundavad verbiga ühise mõiste, nagu *to take off, to pull down, to bring back* jne. Nad seisavad enamasti predikaadi ja objekti vahel, kui objekt on substantiiv:

On Sundays people put **on** their best clothes. I've brought **back** your book. Frank had to give **up** his plan.

Kui aga objekt on pronoomen, siis seisab ka siin adverb selle järel:

I must think it **over**. You had better put it **off** till to-morrow. Why didn't you send them **away**?

Kui adverb täiendab mõnda teist lauseliiget (peale predikaadi), siis

a) adverb seisab täiendatava sõna ees:

It is **too** hot here. I know it **perfectly** well. It was a **perfectly** easy thing.

Märkus: *Only* võib seista täiendatava sõna ees või taga:

He had **only** one child. A few ships **only** returned to Spain. Write on one side **only**!

b) adverbid *alone* (ainuüksi), *enough* (küllalt), *too* (samuti, ka), *ago* (tagasi, varemini), *since* (sest saadik, sellest) seisavad täiendatava sõna järel:

Virtue **alone** brings happiness in this life. Now what I am going to tell you is for your ears **alone**. The coffee is not sweet **enough**. We **too** went to the theatre. He left school two years **ago**.

Märkus: Kui *enough* täiendab substantiivi, siis võib ta seista selle ees või järel:

He has **enough** money. He has money **enough**.

§ 149. Eesti adverbide vasteid inglise keeles.

1. Väga.

a) *very* — adjektiiv, adverb ja oleviku partitsiibi ees:

It is a **very** large house. You did it **very** well. This book is **very** interesting.

Märkus: Adjektiivide *afraid, alike* ees on tarvitav ainult *much* (*very much*):

He did not seem to be **much** afraid of it. The two brothers were **very much** alike.

b) *much, very much* — mineviku partitsiibi ees ja muude verbivormide järel:

I am **much** obliged to you. She seems to be **much** interested in herself. I thank you **very much**.

Märkus 1: *Very* superlatiivi ees rõhutab viimast (vrd. § 133, c):

He is my **very** best pupil. It is the **very** last thing I could have expected.

Märkus 2: *Very* adjektiivina (mitte adverbina) rõhutab järgnevat substantiivi:

This **very** night (just samal ööl) he was killed. His **very** brother (isegi tema vend) had forgotten him. She is the **very** (täielik, täppis) image of her mother. I knew it from the **very** (üsna) beginning.

c) *greatly, highly, deeply* jne.:

She comes from a **highly** respectable family. I am **deeply** grateful to you. I want the money **badly**.

2. **Veel.**

a) *still*: Is your brother **still** in London? That would be **still** worse.

b) *not yet* (veel mitte): I have **not yet** seen him. I have **not** seen him **yet**.

c) *more, another*: Try once **more**. Please, give me a little **more** bread. Let me have **another** cup of tea.

3. **Alles, vaid.**

a) *only*: He is **only** ten years old. I returned from my journey **only** yesterday.

b) *but*: I arrived **but** yesterday.

c) *not... till, not... until*: It was **not till** the end of May that I met her again.

4. **Ka.**

a) *also*: I was **also** there. Bring me **also** a glass! Take this, and my best thanks **also**!

b) *too*: I **too** was asked to come. The apples were excellent, and very cheap, **too**.

c) *so*: I must work, and **so** must you. "I am quite tired". — "**So** am I". I have a family, and **so** have you.

d) *neither, nor* (ka mitte): "I don't like him". — "**Neither** do I". You cannot swim, **nor** can I.

e) *not... either* (ka mitte): I don't know him **either**. I can't say it **either**.

5. **Nii.**

- a) *so*: **So** he lived and **so** he died. He is not **so** clever as you think.
- b) *such*: You have been away **such** a long time. They are **such** good friends.
- c) *thus*: **Thus** you will never succeed. He **thus** lost another opportunity.
- d) *like this, that way, this is how*: Who taught you to play **like that**? **This is how** I did it. Do it **like this**! You will never catch it **that way**.

6. **Juba.**

- a) *already*: It is four o'clock **already**.
- b) *as early as*: Watches were in use **as early as** the time of Shakespeare.

7. **Ikka.**

- a) *always*: You are **always** right.
- b) komparatiivi kordus: The wind grew **stronger and stronger**.

8. **Kuidas.**

- a) *how*: **How** do you spell this word?
- b) *what, what... like*: **What** is this called in English?
What does he look **like**? **What** is this street called?
What is the weather **like**?

9. Mõnel juhul vastab eesti adverbile inglise keeles verb:
- loodetavasti — *to hope, to expect*
arvatavasti — *to suppose, to be likely*
nähtavasti — *to seem*
kindlasti — *to be sure*
juhtumisi — *to happen*
edasi — *to continue, to go on*
meelsasti — *to like*

I hope (loodetavasti) we have not kept you waiting. My father has gone to town on business, **I suppose** (arvatavasti äriasjus). The weather **is likely** to keep fine. **Go on** reading! — loe edasi! I **like** to read — loen meelsasti. They are **sure** to come — nad tulevad kindlasti, tingimata. We must **continue** to work — peame töötama edasi. I **happened** to be there — olin juhtumisi seal.

Pronoomen.

Personaalpronoomen.

§ 150. Muuted.

| | Singular | | | | | Pluural | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|------|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | | | 1. | 2. | 3. |
| Nominatiiv | I | (thou) | he | she | it | we | you | they |
| Objektiiv | me | (thee) | him | her | it | us | you | them |

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

2. Singulari 2. isiku vana nominatiiv *thou* [dau] ja objektiiv *thee* [di:], samuti kui pluurali 2. isiku nominatiiv *ye* [ji:] on säilinud ainult kiriku- ja luulekeeles. Moodsas kõne- ja kirja- keeles tarvitatakse nende asemel *you*.

Thou shalt not kill. Did I not see **thee** in the garden with him? I know not what **thou** sayest. Judge not, and **ye** shall not be judged; forgive, and **ye** shall be forgiven.

3. Muud eesti kaasused väljenduvad prepositsioonide abil samadel alustel, kui substantiivil (vrd. §§ 100—110):

He gave the book **to me**; he 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.

§ 151. Pronoomen *it*.

Pronoomen *it* esineb

a) asjasugu substantiivi (asjad, loomad, mõisted) asemel singularis:

Do you see that bird? **It** is a swallow. Dick opened his mouth, and then shut **it** again. You know something? I can read **it** in your face.

b) impersonaalsete verbide *it rains, it snows, it freezes, it lightens, it thunders* jne. subjektina:

It is raining again. **It** was rather cold. **It** is getting dark. **It** is clearing up. **It** is dawning.

c) grammatilise eelsubjektina, kui loogiliseks subjektiks on infinitiiv, gerundium või terve lause, mis seisab predikaadi järel:

It is impossible to deny the existence of evil. It is no use trying to explain it to you. It happened one day that a great fleet of the Danes came to Scotland.

Märkus: Kui subjektiks on substantiiv, mis asetseb predikaadi järel, siis seisab predikaadi ees enamasti **there**:

There lived a fisherman whose cottage was near a great river. **There** was a time when thieves were hanged in England. **There** remains another question to be settled.

d) ühenduses abiverbiga *is, was*, rõhutades mõjukamalt järgnevat subjekti või mõnda muud lauseliiget:

I think that **it is** I who am right and you who are wrong. **It is** you who have been deceived (*sina* oled petta saanud — mitte keegi muu). **It is** because I see so few people that I remember all they say.

§ 152. Personaalpronoomen impersonaalses tähenduses.

Personaalpronoomenid *we, you, they* esinevad mõnikord impersonaalses tähenduses:

We ought never (ei peaks kunagi) to believe evil of any one, till **we** are certain of it (kuni ollakse selles kindel). **You** must cut your coat according to your cloth. I met him in a little shop, where **they** sell (kus müüakse) cigarettes.

Märkus: Teised impersonaalsed väljendusviisid:

- One** cannot think of everything. **One** should not hide one's light under a bushel (vrd. § 178, b).
- People** say he died in prison.
- I was told** that he died in prison. Misfortunes **are said** never to come alone (õeldakse, et...)

§ 153. Personaalpronoomen demonstratiivses tähenduses.

Personaalpronoomenitel *he, she, they* on demonstratiivne tähendus „see“, „need“,

a) kui neile järgneb relatiivpronoomen (vrd. § 163):

He who says A must also say B. **They** give doubly who give quickly.

b) kui nad osutavad eelnevale substantiivile:

Who is that gentleman? **He** is my father. Who is that lady? **She** is my aunt. Do you know these strangers? **They** are Swedes.

§ 154. Refleksiivpronoomen.

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

Refleksiivpronoomenit tarvitatakse

a) **rõhutavas** tähenduses (= *ise, ennast* jne.), kui ta esineb ühes substantiiviga või personaalpronoomeniga:

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

Märkus: Mõnikord seisab ta rõhutamise otstarbel ka personaalpronoomeni asemel:

He was of much the same age as **myself**. My kindest regards to **yourself** and family.

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

Mary Stuart threw **herself** at the feet of Queen Elizabeth. One must not speak too much of **one's self**. We defend **ourselves**, when we are attacked. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as **thyself**.

Märkus: Prepositsiooni järel tarvitatakse refleksiivpronoomeni asemel enamasti personaalpronoomenit (eriti kui prepositsioonil on ruumiline tähendus):

Oliver Cromwell gathered round **him** a body of determined men like himself. I heard footsteps behind **me**. The soldiers got to the top of the mountain, and even carried a big gun with **them**.

§ 155. Retsiprookne (vastastikune) pronoomen.

Vastastikkuse vahekorda väljendavad **each other** ja **one another**:

We do not understand **each other** (teineteist). Mr. Harris and his guest sat down opposite **each other**. We wished **one another** (üksteisele) a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

§ 156. Possessiivpronoomen.

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

§ 157. Adjektiivsete muudete tarvitamine.

Neid muuteid tarvitatakse siis, kui possessiivpronoomenile järgneb substantiiv:

This is **my** chair. **Our** house is large. The rising sun showed us the town with **its** churches and roofs.

Märkus: Inglise keel tarvitab possessiivpronoomenit sageli **pleonastiliselt** (liigselt, ilma erilise tarbета):

Jack went along the street with **his** hands in **his** pockets (käed taskus). The blacks put **their** meat into **their** mouths with **their** fingers.

§ 158. Adjektiivsete muudete asend.

Neil muuteil on sama asend kui artiklil ja seepärast seisavad nemadki sõnade *all, both, double, half* järel (vrd. § 125):

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

§ 159. „Oma“.

Eestikeelne *oma* väljendub inglise keeles

a) subjektile vastava possessiivpronoomeniga:

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

b) vastava possessiivpronoomeniga + *own* (et rõhutada pronoomenit):

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

Märkus: Kui substantiiv on seotud indefiniitse artikliga või pronoomeniga **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**.

§ 160. Substantiivsete muudete tarvitamine.

Neid muuteid tarvitatakse

a) kui possessiivpronoomenile ei järgne substantiivi:

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

b) kui ühe substantiivi juures on kaks possessiivpronoomenit, mil juhul teine seisab substantiivses muutes:

My views and **yours** do not agree. We must ask **your** father and **mine**.

c) prepositsiooniga *of* substantiivi järel, kui viimane on seotud indefiniitse artikliga või pronoomeniga:

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

§ 161. Demonstratiivpronoomen.

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

§ 162. *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 maal.

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 demonstratiivpronoomen asendab **isikut**, siis täiendub ta pronoomeniga **one**:

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

§ 163. Determinatiivpronoomen.

Determinatiivpronoomenitena esinevad *that, those* seoses prepositsionaalse atribuudiga või relatiivlausega, mis mõnel juhul lüheneb partitsiibiks või adjektiiviks:

The climate of Scotland is colder than **that** of England. The coldest countries are **those** round the Poles. When you lend money to a friend you run two risks — **that** of losing your money or **that** of losing your friend. The manners and customs of the Chinese differ much from **those** of other nations. We call good **that** which is useful to us. **Those** who desire too much often lose even **that** which they already have. Among **those** invited was a negro. **Those** present are excepted, of course.

Determinatiivpronoomeni tähenduses tarvitatakse vanasõnades ja valitud kirjakeeles ka personaalpronoomeneid *he, she, they*, harilikus kõne- ja kirjakeeles enamasti keelendeid *the one, anyone, the man, the woman, the person, people* jne.:

Give to **him** that asketh thee. Bless **them** that curse you. **He** who digs a pit for others, often falls into it himself. **She** is not a good girl who disobeys her mother. **They** who have nothing to lose have nothing to fear. Is she **the one** who warned you against me? This is my bedroom, and **the one** opposite is that of my sister. **A man** who does not work should not eat. **People** who live in glass-houses should not throw stones.

§ 164. Such, same, so.

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

She has **such** a sharp tongue that nobody likes her. You cannot go out in **such** weather. You will never have **such** good friends again. The fog was **such** that we could see very little. A secret ceases to be **such** when shared by another.

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

I could not stay in **the same** house with him. It is **the same** thing day after day. Perhaps Jim would have done **the same**. Miss Robinson and Mrs. Brown are one and the **same** person. It is all the **same** to me.

3. So esineb demonstratiivpronoomeni tähenduses,

a) asendades predikatiivset substantiivi või adjektiivi:

We are good friends, let us remain **so** (jääme selleks).
Our housemaid 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!

§ 165. Interrogatiivpronoomen.

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

§ 166. Who.

Who esineb ainult substantiivselt tähenduses „kes“:

Who will accompany me? **Whose** book is this?
Whom did you ask? **Who** are those gentlemen?

§ 167. What.

What tarvitatakse

a) substantiivselt tähenduses „mis“:

What is the matter with him? **What** can I do for you? We know who you are and **what** you are.

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

What king reigned in England in 1640? At **what** time will he arrive? **What** books have you read?

Märkus: Kui küsimus puudutab asja omadusi või laadi, siis tarvitatakse *what* asemel harilikult **what kind of, what sort of? What kind of** weather is it? **What sort of** a man is he?

What tarvitatakse ka hüüdlausestes, harilikult indefiniitse artikliga singularis:

What a pity! **What a** small world it is! **What a** splendid dining-room you have! **What** fine pictures!

§ 168. Which.

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

Which esineb

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

Which is the ninth month of the year? **Which** is the highest mountain in the world? **Which** of you left the door open? **Which** do you like best, summer or winter?

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

Which months have thirty days, and which have thirty-one? **Which** hand did you show? We did not know **which** way to turn.

§ 169. Interrogatiivpronoomen prepositsiooniga.

Kui interrogatiivpronoomen esineb koos prepositsiooniga, siis taandub viimane harilikult lause lõpu:

What are you laughing **at**? **What** is this story **about**?
What is paper made **of**? **What** are these stones **for**?
Whom are you looking **for**? **Whom** do you want to speak **to**? **Whom** are you thinking **of**?

§ 170. Relatiivpronoomen.

Relatiivpronoomenid on *who* — kes, *which* — mis, *that* — kes, mis, *what* — see mis.

Relatiivpronoomen seob kõrvallause pealausega. 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 relatiivlauseid erinevad ka selles, et jätkavaid lauseid lahutatakse pealausest komaga, piirivaid aga mitte, sest nad on tihedalt seotud pealausega.

§ 171. Who

tähendab kes :

My brother, **who** has lately returned from Paris, will stay with me for a week. The gentleman **whom** you see there is a famous actor.

Genitiiv *whose* tähendab **kelle**, mõnikord ka **mille**, ja on tarvitav ainult possessiivse või subjektiivse genitiivina (§§ 98, 99); teistel juhtudel tarvitatakse *of whom*:

The Gauls, **whose** leader was called Brennus, tried to take Rome. Don't use words **whose** meaning is not clear to you. Mr. Brown has three sons, **of whom** Charles is the eldest.

§ 172. Which

tähendab mis :

There is one fact **which** you may not have noticed. Parliament accused Charles I. of raising money without its consent, **which** was contrary to the laws of the country.

Genitiiv *of which* seisab täiendatava sõna järel:

There you see the river Niagara, the length **of which** is thirty-three miles. A civil war followed, in the course **of which** Cromwell rose to be the first general of his time.

§ 173. What.

That which = see mis (vrd. § 163) asemel tarvitatakse harilikult **what**:

Never put off till to-morrow **what** you can do to-day. I could hear every word of **what** she said. He did not say anything about **what** he had seen.

§ 174. Üldistatud relatiivpronoomen.

Pronoomeneid *who, which, what* üldistab *ever*:

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

Whoever lost his foot in the battle, never rose again. Rip Van Winkle was one of those happy fellows who eat white bread or brown, **whichever** can be got with least thought or trouble. **Whatever** I have is yours.

§ 175. That.

That tähendab *kes, mis*, kuid teda tarvitatakse ainult **piirivates** relatiivlausetes. Relatiivpronoomenina on *that* alati rõhutu ja seetõttu ei või ta ees seista prepositsioon; viimane asetub tarbe korral verbi järele relatiivlause lõppu (vrd. § 177). Eriti on *that* tarvitatav 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. Never say a thing **that** you don't believe.

§ 176. Relatiivpronoomeni ärajätt.

Kui piirivas relatiivluses pronoomen esineb otsese objektina, siis võib ta hoopis ära jääda:

Ask the first person (whom) you meet in the street.
The food (which) we eat helps to keep us warm.
The best thing (that) you can do is to go home. They did not believe a word I said.

§ 177. Relatiivpronoomen prepositsiooniga.

Kui piirivas relatiivluses pronoomen esineb koos prepositsiooniga, siis

a) prepositsioon võib seista pronoomenite *whom, which* ees:

You are the man **for whom** I have been looking.
There is one thing in your letter **to which** I cannot agree.

b) prepositsioon harilikult taandub relatiivlause lõppu ja pronoomen (*whom, which, that*) võib ära jääda:

You are the man (**whom, that**) I have been looking **for**. There is one thing in your letter (**that**) I cannot agree **to**. There is only one thing I can talk to you **about**.

Indefiniitne pronoomen.

§ 178. One.

One tarvitatakse

a) tähenduses „keegi“, „mõni“:

She stood for a few minutes like **one** turned to stone.
He lay like **one** dead. Byron's marriage with **one** Miss Milbanke proved unhappy.

b) subjektina impersonaalsetes lausetes (vrd. § 152, märkus, a):

One must do **one's** duty. **One** feels most happy at home **One** must not sell the bear's skin before he is caught.

c) varemalt nimetatud substantiivi asendajana (vrd. § 135):
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**? The night was a dark **one**. He is a poet, and a good **one**.

Märkus: *One* ei leia tarvitamist § 136 loendatud juhtudel, samuti mitte

a) numeraalide järel:

My brother shot three rabbits, I only **two**. We work six days and rest on the **seventh**. This book is the **first** he has written.

b) possessiivpronoomeni ja possessiivse genitiivi järel:

When I see your troubles, I almost forget **my own**. She took Jim's hand in **hers** — it was as soft as **a woman's**.

§ 179. 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.

Märkus 1: *No* ja selle liidete (*no one, nobody, nothing*) asemel tarvitatakse sageli *any* või *a* negatiivse predikaadiga:

He did **not** say **anything** about what he had seen. He did **not** say **a** word, and I asked no questions. I **don't** drink **any** beer. **Don't** tell **anybody**! There was **not a** soul to be seen anywhere.

Märkus 2: Eitavate pronoomenite *no, not any, none, no one, nothing* jne. rõhutamiseks lisandub neile pronoomen **whatever**:

There is **no** doubt **whatever** about it. He has **no** money **whatever**. They knew **nothing whatever** about it.

b) Liiteid *no one, nobody, nothing* tarvitatakse substantiivselt singularis:

No one is too old to learn. **Nobody** had any idea who the stranger could be. **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**." There are many lakes in Australia, but **none** of them are very large.

§ 180. All.

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

You know nothing of **all** this. Rich and poor, **all** must die. Why did you burn **all** your papers? I gave him **all** the money I had. **All** London knows it.

Märkus: Adverbina esineb *all* tähenduses „päris“, „täitsa“. Angliksismidena on tähelepandavad 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. I was **all** alone in the dark. I shall be **all** right in a minute. The summer is **all but** over. It is **all the same** to me. You may laugh at the family as much as you like, but you belong to it **all the same**. It is **not** necessary **at all**. It may be true **after all**.

§ 181. Some, any.

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

Will you have **some** coffee or **some** tea? Shall I put **some** wood in the stove? I don't drink **any** beer. If you had **some** friends (= sõpru) in London, why didn't you go to see them? There ought to be **some** letters for me.

Some tähistab midagi tõeliselt olemasolevat, *any* — midagi kaheldavat või isegi olematut.

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

I had **some** friends with me. I have **some** other things to do. **Some** men are honest, and **some** are not. I have **something** to say now. She looks like **someone** I have seen **somewhere** before.

Märkus: Küsi-, eitus- ja tinglausetes tarvitatakse *some* ja selle liiteid siis, kui asja või isiku olemasolu kohta pole kahtlust:

I have five apples, shall I give you **some**? May I have **some** more tea? You wonder at me as if I had invented **something** new. Why didn't you come and warn me or **somebody** else in the hotel? Postman, have you **something** for me? (Kirjakandja on küsijat nähes oma pauna juba avanud).

Any ja selle liited (*anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere, anyhow*) leiavad tarvitamist peamiselt küsi-, eitus- ja ting-lausetes:

Have you **any** English books to give me? No, my boy, if I had **any**, I should let you have some with pleasure, but I am sorry to say I have none left. We found the road without **any** difficulty. **Any** letters for me? Is there **any** tea left? If I can do **anything** to help you, I will. I don't want **anyone** to hear us. There isn't a soul to be seen **anywhere**.

Märkus: Any ja selle liitsõnu tarvitatakse ka jaatavates lausetes, kuid siis juba eritähendusega *any* — iga (ükskõik missugune, mistahes), *anybody, anyone* — igaüks, kestahes, *anything* — iga asi, ükskõik mis.

You may come at **any** time. **Anything** is better than such a life. Talk to me, please! Say something — **anything**! **Anybody** can do that. The educated man knows something about **anything**. I will leave the books to **anyone** who will have them.

§ 182. Each

tähendab **iga** (piiratud arvust) ja esineb

a) substantiivselt tähenduses **igaüks, kumbki**:

Each of them wrote a name on a piece of paper. The boats were lowered, **each** with its twenty men. Sam and Dick got a shilling **each**.

b) adjektiivselt tähenduses **iga** (kahe asja või isiku puhul **kumbki**):

The Roman camp had four gates, one on **each** side. The bridge had a tower at **each** end. I have five fingers on **each** hand. A servant stood on **each** side of the door.

§ 183. Every

tähendab üldistavalt **iga** (piiramata arvust) ja esineb

a) adjektiivselt:

I see him **every** day. If you speak slowly, he will understand **every** word. **Every** rule has its exception. **Every** man is the architect of his own fortune.

b) liitsõnades *everybody, everyone, everything, everywhere*:

When winter comes, **everyone** skates in Holland. You must tell me **everything**. The cat and the dog are found **everywhere**. **Everybody** knows this. By trying to please **everybody** you will please nobody.

§ 184. Both.

Both (mõlemad) tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt. Definiitne artikkel, possessiiv- ja demonstratiivpronoomen asetsevad sõna *both* järel.

London stands on **both** sides of the Thames. **Both** his parents had died. **Both** the boys are at school. **Both** (the) brothers had come. **Both** are my friends.

Märkus: *Both* (nii üks kui ka teine) on vastand **ühele**, seetõttu alati rõhutatud. „Mõlemad“ ilma loogilise rõhuta on *the two*:

The two banks of the Thames are connected by seventeen bridges. **The two** armies met at Hastings. Which is the younger of **the two**?

§ 185. 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:

Neither could understand the other. **Neither** of you is right. **Neither** party would trust the other.

§ 186. Other.

Other (teine, muu) esineb adjektiivse või substantiivse pronoomenina. Substantiivselt tarvitatuna, omab *other* pluuralis lõppu *-s*.

My brother lives on the **other** side of the street. Have you no **other** boots but these? Read these books first, and then I will send you **the others**.

Märkus: „Teine, muu“ väljendub ka sõnaga *else*: *somebody else* — keegi teine, keegi muu, veel keegi; *anybody, nobody, everybody, something, anything else, who, what, where else* jne.

You can have only milk; we have nothing **else**. If there's anything **else** I can do for you, let me know. What **else** could I say?

Other indefiniitse artikliga kirjutatakse kokku (*another*):

Will you not take **another** (= veel üks) cup of tea?

He did not say **another** word (= ühtki sõna enam).

Another (jälle üks) day gone, and no work done!

Anglitsime: *the other day* — hiljuti; *some day or other* — ühel ilusal päeval (tulevikus).

Märkus: „Kui“ väljendub siin sõnaga „*than*“:

I have no **other** money **than** Estonian. It was whispered that he was no **other than** Prince Henry himself.

§ 187. Much, many

tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt tähenduses **palju**,
nimelt

a) *much (more, most)* singularis:

I have not **much** time left. She does not talk **much**.
She has spent **most** of her life in the country.

b) *many (more, most)* pluuralis:

He had **many** friends. I wish you **many** happy returns
of the day. **Many** of the boys had tears in their eyes.

§ 188. Little, few

tarvitatakse substantiivselt ja adjektiivselt tähenduses **vähe**,
nimelt

a) *little (less, least)* singularis:

They had **little** or nothing to eat. Much talk, **little**
work. **Little** wealth, **little** sorrow.

a) *few (fewer, fewest)* pluuralis:

Few birds fly as fast as the swallow. Many are called,
but **few** are chosen. Only **few** had recognized him.

Märkus: Erinevas tähenduses tarvitatakse *a little* — natuke, veidi,
a few — mõni, paar.

Could I have **a little** more milk, please. He is **a little** better
to-day. In **a few** minutes all was over. He told me in **a few**
words why he had come back.

§ 189. Whole.

Whole (terve) tähendab asja tervikuna, *all* (vrd. § 180)
tähendab asja üksikute osade kogumina. Pärinimede 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.
I think I know **the whole of** London. **All** London
knows it. I sat up **the whole** night. **The whole**
family is together.

§ 190. 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.

§ 191. Kardinaal- ja ordinaalarvud.

| | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. one 2. two 3. three 4. four 5. five 6. six 7. seven 8. eight 9. nine 10. ten 11. eleven 12. twelve 13. thirteen 14. fourteen 15. <i>fifteen</i> 16. sixteen 17. seventeen 18. <i>eighteen</i> 19. nineteen 20. twenty 21. twenty-one 22. twenty-two 23. twenty-three 24. twenty-four 25. twenty-five 26. twenty-six 27. twenty-seven 28. twenty-eight 29. twenty-nine 30. thirty 40. <i>forty</i> 50. <i>fifty</i> 60. sixty 70. seventy 80. <i>eighty</i> 90. ninety 100. { one hundred a hundred | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the first (1st) 2. the second (2nd) 3. the third (3rd) 4. the fourth (4th) 5. the <i>fifth</i> (5th) 6. the sixth 7. the seventh 8. the <i>eighth</i> 9. the <i>ninth</i> 10. the tenth 11. the eleventh 12. the <i>twelfth</i> 13. the thirteenth 14. the fourteenth 15. the <i>fifteenth</i> 16. the sixteenth 17. the seventeenth 18. the eighteenth 19. the nineteenth 20. the twentieth 21. the twenty-first 22. the twenty-second 23. the twenty-third 24. the twenty-fourth 25. the twenty-fifth 26. the twenty-sixth 27. the twenty-seventh 28. the twenty-eighth 29. the twenty-ninth 30. the thirtieth 40. the <i>fortieth</i> 50. the <i>fiftieth</i> 60. the sixtieth 70. the seventieth 80. the eightieth 90. the ninetieth 100. the (one) hundredth |
|---|---|

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 145. one hundred and forty-five | 145. the hundred and forty-fifth |
| 200. two hundred | 200. the two hundredth |
| 1 000. one (a) thousand | 1 000. the thousandth |
| 2 000. two thousand | 2 000. the two thousandth |
| 1 000 000. one (a) million | 1 000 000. the millionth |

§ 192. Märkmeld numeraalide kohta.

- a) Arvudel 13—19 on kaasrõhk teisel silbil:
'thir'teen, 'four'teen, 'fiif'teen, 'six'teen jne.
- b) Ühelised ja kümmelised liituvad sidejoonega:
twenty-seven; the twenty-seventh.
- c) Ühelised ja kümmelised liituvad sajalistega sõnaga *and*:
256 = two hundred **and** fifty-six.
- d) 100, 1000 tuleb lugeda a *hundred* ehk **one hundred** jne.
His income is about a thousand pounds. 1725 = **one**
thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.
- 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 prepositsiooniga *of*, teisel juhul ilma:
five **millions** of pounds; **millions** of pounds; five
million pounds.
- g) Järgarvud (peale erandite *first*, *second* ja *third*) kujun-
duvad põhiarvudest lõpu -*th* abil:
six — the **sixth**, seven — the **seventh**.
- h) Kuupäev (daatum) kirjutatakse *April 7th, 1936* ja loe-
takse *the seventh of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-six*
(sagedasti lühendatult *nineteen thirty-six*).

§ 193. Murdarvud.

Murdudel on loendajaks põhiarv, nimetajaks — järgarv.

a) Nimetud murrud:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ — a half | $\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ — a third | $1\frac{2}{3}$ one and two thirds |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ — a fourth (a quarter) | $3\frac{5}{6}$ three and five sixths |

b) Nimelised murrud:

half an hour — pool tundi, *a quarter of an hour* — veerand tundi, *three quarters of a mile* — $\frac{3}{4}$ miili, *one foot and a half* — $1\frac{1}{2}$ jalga, *three pounds and a half*, *five yards and three sevenths of cloth* jne.

§ 194. 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.

Prepositsioon.

§ 195. Prepositsioonide tarvitamine.

Prepositsioonid seonduvad inglise keeles neile järgneva objektiiviga (vrd. §§ 92 ja 150). Neid tarvitatakse kas ruumilises või ajalises, samuti kaudses ehk piltlikus tähenduses.

Inglise keele erisuseks on, et prepositsioon võib liituda verbiga,

a) eraldudes substantiivist või personaalpronoomenist ja võimaldades passiivi kujundamist ka intransitiivsetel verbidel (vrd. § 60, c):

We must send **for the doctor** = the doctor must be sent **for**. We never heard **of him** any more = he was never **heard of** any more.

b) eraldudes interrogatiivpronoomenist (vrd. § 169):

What are you afraid **of**? **Whom** did you send that letter **to**? **What** is a sparrow's nest made **of**?

c) eraldudes relatiivpronoomenist (vrd. § 177, b ja § 67, märkus):

This was the moment **that** I had been waiting **for**. This is the room he usually sleeps **in**. Little Hans had no money to buy bread **with**. Falling in love is not a thing to be ashamed **of**.

§ 196. About.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *üumber, mööda, juures.*

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

2. Ajalises tähenduses (ligikaudse aja märgistamiseks): *üumber, umbes.*

It was **about** five o'clock. **About** the beginning of the century.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

- a) *umbes*: **About** three hundred soldiers were killed.
b) *kohta, üle*: We know very little **about** Shakespeare's life. Did you hear anything **about** it?
c) *pärast*: Don't trouble yourself **about** it. Much ado **about** nothing. I am very uneasy **about** him.

§ 197. 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. Health is **above** wealth. **Above** all = üle kõige, kõigepealt.

§ 198. Across.

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

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

§ 199. After.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *järele, järel.*

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

2. Ajalises tähenduses: *pärast, järel.*

After rain comes sunshine. **After** dinner rest a while, **after** supper walk a mile.

3. Kaudses tähenduses: *järgi.*

Our little daughter shall be christened Lucy **after** her mother. Her dress was made **after** the latest fashion.

§ 200. Against.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *vastu*.

We sailed **against** the wind. He leaned **against** a tree.
He stood with his back **against** the stove.

2. Kaudses tähenduses: *vastu*.

That is **against** the law. Has she warned you **against** me? I shall never say another word **against** Henry.

§ 201. Along.

Ruumilises tähenduses:

a) *mööda, piki*: We saw a regiment of soldiers marching **along** the street. Let us walk **along** the bank.

b) *kaasa* (adverb): Come **along** with me. Take this **along** with you.

§ 202. Amid(st).

Ruumilises tähenduses: *keskel, keset*.

Struggling **amid** the waves was a boat. **Amidst** the blackness of the night. **Amidst** enemies.

§ 203. Among(st).

Ruumilises tähenduses: *hulgas, seas, sekka*.

He saw his father **among** the prisoners. I found a letter **among** some papers. The old man sat **among** his grandchildren. But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares **among** the wheat.

§ 204. Around, round.

Ruumilises tähenduses: (ringi) *üumber*.

The planets move **round** the sun. Francis Drake was the first Englishman to sail **round** the world. In winter we feed the birds **around** our house.

§ 205. At.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses

a) *ääres, juures*:

He is standing **at** the window. I am sitting **at** the table. He is staying **at** his uncle's. We met Mary **at** the baker's.

- b) kujundab substantiiviga inessiivi (seesütleva) vasteid:
To be **at** school, **at** church, **at** home, **at** the theatre,
at the station. To live **at** Tartu, **at** 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. Harry aimed **at** the lion's head. He threw a stone **at** the dog. I knocked two or three times **at** the front door.

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 nagu:

to laugh at — naerma
to weep at — nutma
to rejoice at }
to be delighted at } — rõõmutsema
to be grieved at — kurvatsesema
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.

§ 206. Before.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *ees, ette*.
He walked **before** (in front of) me. Look **before** you!
They were drowned **before** my eyes.
2. Ajalises tähenduses: *enne*.
Caesar invaded Britain in the year 55 B. C. (**before** Christ). We hope to be there **before** sunrise. The sun will not rise **before** an hour.

§ 207. 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. She is **behind** her years in some things.

§ 208. Below, beneath.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *all, allpool*.
The nest was just **below** the top of the tree. Far **below** them lay the valley. Black flowed the water **beneath** the bridge. The greater part of Holland is **below** the level of the ocean.
2. Kaudses tähenduses: *alla* (= vähem).
The population of this country is **below** two millions. Most of these pictures are **beneath** criticism. She thinks it **beneath** her (beneath her dignity) to speak to such people.

§ 209. 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.
By his mother's **side**, **by** his **bedside**, **by** the **wayside**, **by** the **roadside**, etc.
2. Kaudses tähenduses:
This is **beside** the question (ei puutu küsimusse). She was **beside** herself (meeletu) with rage.

§ 210. Besides.

Kaudses tähenduses: *kõrval* (kaasa arvatud), *peale*.

Besides Drake Nelson is England's greatest naval hero. **Besides** money he possesses land. Have you any relations **besides** Sam?

§ 211. Between.

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

There was a war **between** England and France. You must choose **between** us. Do you know the difference **between** wheat and barley?

§ 212. 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. I will not go **beyond** that price. It is **beyond** me — see käib üle minu mõistuse.

§ 213. 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 **by** väljendab aega, 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. **By** day, **by** night — päeviti, ööseti. Work **by** day and sleep **by** night. Owls see much better **by** night than **by** day.

3. Kaudses tähenduses **by** 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 (kuulmise 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 — järk-järgult; little *by* little — tasapisi, aegamööda; one *by* one — ühekaupa, üksikult; day *by* day — päev päeva järele; *by* hundreds, *by* thousands — saja-, tuhandeviisi.

§ 214. Down.

Ruumilises tähenduses: *alla* (mööda).

The tears ran **down** her cheeks. The boat floated **down** the river. Jack and Jill went **down** the hill to fetch a pail of water.

§ 215. During.

Ajalises tähenduses: *jooksul, kestel*.

Mice seldom leave their holes **during** the day. The football captain gives directions **during** the game.

§ 216. Except.

Kaudses tähenduses: *välja arvatud, peale*.

You are always here **except** when you are wanted. I have no friends **except** you. The London Museum is open every week-day **except** Fridays.

§ 217. 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. We embarked **for** London. In 1798 Napoleon set sail **for** Egypt with a French army.

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. The bandits were imprisoned **for** life. He sits **for** hours without speaking a word. I may go to the country **for** a few days.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

a) *jaoks, heaks, -ks.*

Fire is needed **for** everything we use or wear. Knives are used **for** cutting. What can I do **for** you? What shall we have **for** dinner? Something ought to be done **for** her. 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? Nelson died **for** his country. Did you thank him **for** his invitation?

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 — tähelepanuväärne

She wept **for** joy. Ireland is famous **for** its green meadows. **For** Heaven's sake, don't touch the thing! I wouldn't marry the most beautiful woman in the world **for** money. 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 — soovima
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. I shall call **for** help, if you don't go at once. I hoped **for** a letter from you. What are you looking **for**? Can't you wait **for** me?

§ 218. From.

1. Ruumiliselt tähistab *lähtekohta*.
Take the book **from** the table. They have come **from** London, **from** school, **from** the concert.
2. Ajaliselt tähistab *algmomenti*.
He has been ill **from** childhood. Queen Victoria reigned **from** 1837 to 1901. I knew it **from** the very beginning.
3. Kaudses tähenduses 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 — erineva
free from — vaba (millestki)
different from — erinev (millestki)

The English took Canada **from** the French. He was saved **from** drowning by a dog. I could not prevent him **from** visiting the Harrisons.
 - b) *põhjust, päritolu*:
He is ill **from** (for) want of sleep. William II. was called Rufus **from** his red hair. The Welsh are descended **from** the ancient Britons.

§ 219. In.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses:
The carriage stands **in** front of the door. I was **in** the garden. Let us walk **in** the sun.
Anglitsime: **in** the street — uulitsal; **in** the country — maal; **in** the field — põllul; **in** the meadow — aasal.
2. Ajalises tähenduses:
Do not go out **in** bad weather. We shall be **in** time for the train. He died **in** April; **in** (the year) 1910. **In** summer I live in the country. I shall be ready **in** half an hour.
Anglitsime: **in** the morning; **in** the evening; **in** the afternoon; **in** the daytime; **in** the meantime; **in** time — õigel ajal.

3. Kaudses tähenduses väljendab:

a) tegevusviisi:

To speak **in** a low voice. Say that **in** English, **in** other words. John was a bad king **in** every way. To be **in** a hurry.

b) suhet (= *poolest, järgi*):

Byron died young **in** years. Africa is rich **in** birds. Estonia is poor **in** minerals. He is a Christian **in** name only. **In** my opinion Fred did not tell you the truth.

c) tarvitatakse verbide järel nagu:

to believe in — uskuma (millessegi)

to trust in } — usaldama

to confide in } — usaldama

to have a share in } — osa võtma

to take part in } — osa võtma

to join in } — osa võtma

to be interested in } — huvitatud olema

to take an interest in } — huvitatud olema

to delight in } — rõõmu tundma

to rejoice in } — rõõmu tundma

to take (a) pleasure in } — rõõmu tundma

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. I am not much interested **in** music.

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.

§ 220. Into.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *sisse*.

He fell **into** the river. He was thrown **into** prison. 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 tähenduses: üleminekut ühest olukorrast teise.

Translate this **into** English. Change the banknote **into** gold. The churches were turned **into** stables.

§ 221. Of.

1. Esineb ainult kaudses tähenduses,

a) asendades genitiivi (vrd. § 99):

I found a letter in the pocket **of** his overcoat. Mary heard the door **of** the bedroom open.

b) kujundades eesti partitiivi vaste (vrd. § 99, 4):

A hundred pounds is a lot **of** money. He has been waiting a quarter **of** an hour.

c) väljendades päritolu, o madust, põhjust:

Harold was not **of** a royal family. I know that he is a man **of** his word. She may have died **of** hunger.

d) olles üld- ja pärisnime sidemeks (vrd. § 99, 5):

The city **of** London. The battle **of** Hastings. The name **of** Charles.

e) verbide järel nagu:

to speak of — rääkima (millestki)

to think of — mõtlema

to complain of — kaebama

to accuse of — süüdistama

to inform of — teatama

to remind of — meelde tuletama

to take leave of — lahkuma

He informed me **of** his departure. I have heard **of** him. She doesn't think much **of** you.

f) adjektiivide ja partitsiipide järel nagu:

to be fond of — armastama

to be afraid of — kartma

to be ashamed of — häbenema

to be glad of — rõõmus olema

to be jealous of — armukade olema

to be proud of — uhke olema

to be sure of — kindel olema

English boys are fond **of** sports. Little Hans was proud **of** having a friend with such noble ideas. You make me feel ashamed **of** myself.

§ 222. Off

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

The door is **off** its hinges. I have lost a button **off** my waistcoat. The cat frightened the birds **off** their nests. He is **off** duty = teenistusest vaba.

223. On, upon.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *peal, peale*.

We sat **on** benches. We sat down **on** benches. There is some ink **on** your hand. I left your book **on** the dining-room table.

Anglitsime: **on** the right (left) side; **on** board (of) the ship; **on** land; **on** the north — põhja poolt, põhjapoolsel küljel (**in** the north — põhjapoolses osas).

Märkus: **On** esineb eritähenduses sõnadega *coast, shore, beach, river, sea*.

London lies **on** the Thames. Tallinn is a town **on** the Baltic Sea. Shakespeare died in Stratford-**on**-Avon.

2. Ajalises tähenduses:

He died **on** a Friday; **on** the 7th of February; **on** the same day; **on** my birthday; **on** a spring morning; **on** this occasion = sel puhul; **on** my arrival. **On** receiving the telegram, he left at once.

3. Kaudses tähenduses

a) viisi:

The Normans fought **on** horseback. He acted **upon** his father's advice. He lives **on** his wife's capital.

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

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

The professor lectured **on** Milton. 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** }

to attend **on** } — pälvima, teenima (kedagi)

to live **on** }

to feed **on** } — elatuma, toituma (millestki)

I called **upon** Miss Marsden yesterday, but she was not at home. I can live **on** five pounds a month. It only depends **upon** you.

§ 224. Opposite.

Ruumilises tähenduses: *vastu*.

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

§ 225. Out of.

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

He took a knife **out of** his pocket. Henry looked **out of** the window and said nothing. It is cold **out of** doors (*väljas*). Get **out of** the way!

2. Kaudses tähenduses:

This hat is **out of** fashion. **Out of** sight, **out of** mind. The child had been received in their house **out of** kindness (**out of** love, pity). It is **out of** the question (see on võimatu, ei saa kõne alla tulla).

§ 226. Outside

= *väljaspool* (vastand *inside*).

Outside the hall Frank told his friends what he could not tell them inside. The church must have originally lain **outside** the city walls.

227. Over.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: (millegi) *üle*.

He lives **over** the way. Jenkins looked **over** his shoulder to see whether he was being followed. 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. I intend to stay in Italy **over** the winter.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

It's no use crying **over** spilt milk. We can talk about it **over** a cup of tea. I haven't got **over** it yet.

§ 228. Past.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *mööda*.

He ran **past** the church. We 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.

§ 229. Since.

Ajalises tähenduses: tegevuse algmomendist *peale, saadik*.

I have not seen him **since** Christmas. I have known him **since** a boy. I have had nothing **since** breakfast.

§ 230. Through, throughout

= *läbi*.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses:

He would not even pass **through** the street in which she had lived. When Anne found she could not get into the house, she tried to get **through** one of the windows. Look **through** the keyhole!

2. Ajalises tähenduses:

We have had bad weather **throughout** the summer. They have been friends **through** life. All **through** dinner they had never spoken to each other.

3. Kaudses tähenduses:

I made a mistake **through** carelessness. I got acquainted with him **through** a friend of mine. I hope you will get **through** your examination.

§ 231. Till, until.

Ajalises tähenduses: *kuni*.

I shall count the minutes **till** your return. Father won't be back **till** Monday afternoon. Mary Stuart remained a prisoner **until** her death.

Märkus: *Kuni* ruumilises tähenduses vrd. § 108.

§ 232. To.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses *to* väljendab liikumise sihti ehk suunda:

England sends coal **to** France. Take this letter **to** the post. Keep **to** the right! The children have gone **to** school (**to** church, **to** the theatre). I accompanied him **to** the station. He tied his horse **to** a tree. He turned **to** me with a friendly smile.

2. Ajalises tähenduses: *kuni, enne*.

Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 **to** 1901. We worked from nine **to** ten. I don't know **to** this day what she thought of me. Dinner began at twenty minutes **to** nine.

3. Kaudses tähenduses

a) väljendab daativi (vrd. § 95):

That is my present **to** you. The two are strangers **to** each other. Everything is very clear **to** me. He may be useful **to** us. You don't know what this means **to** me. He is a bad husband **to** poor Katie.

b) väljendab kaudset objekti verbide järel nagu:

to explain to — seletama
to introduce to — esitlema
to listen to — kuulama (kedagi)
to reply to — vastama
to say to — ütleva
to speak to }
to talk to } — rääkima (kellegagi)
to write to — kirjutama

I shall never speak **to** you again. Whom were you talking **to**? We listened **to** the nightingales in the garden. Will you introduce me **to** your friend, please!

c) on predikaadi ja objekti sidemeks verbide järel nagu:

to be accustomed to }
to be used to } — olema harjunud (millegagi)
to agree to }
to consent to } — nõusoleku andma
to happen to — juhtuma (kellegagi)
to object to — vastu olema (millelegi)
to prefer to — eelistama (millelegi)
to add to — lisandama (millelegi)

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

d) seisab adjektiivide järel nagu:

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

He was kind **to** the poor boy. The dog is faithful **to** his master. You must be polite **to** everybody. He ought to be thankful **to** me.

§ 233. 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. It is getting cooler **towards** evening.

§ 234. Under.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *all, alla*.

The dog is lying **under** the table. He put the pocket-book **under** his pillow.

2. Kaudses tähenduses: *all, alla*.

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

§ 235. Up.

- Ruumilises tähenduses: *üles (mööda), otsa*.

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

§ 236. With.

- a) *With* järgneva substantiiviga või pronoomeniga kujundab eesti komitatiivi (kaasaütleva) vaste:

I write **with** a pen. The ground is covered **with** snow. Will you come **with** me, please. She would have nothing to do **with** me.

- b) *With* = *juures*:

I live **with** my uncle. 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. He walked up and down **with** his hands in his pockets. He sat a long time **with** his head in his hands.

- 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. I don't like his habit of falling in love **with** every girl he sees. I am a little angry **with** you. I quite agree **with** you, my dear.

§ 237. Within.

1. Ruumilises tähenduses: *sees, ulatuses*.

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

2. Ajalises tähenduses: enne teatava aja möödumist.

This must be done **within** ten days. You shall have it **within** an hour. I saw old Jones **within** a fortnight of his death.

§ 238. Without.

Kaudses tähenduses: *ilma*.

The door opened **without** noise. **Without** a word he turned to the door. No person can enter the house **without** his knowledge. You must not come into my room **without** knocking at the door.

§ 239. Liitprepositsioonid.

according to — vastavalt, järgi

along with — kaasa

because of

on account of } — (millegi) pärast, tõttu

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. **In spite of** its situation in the middle of the country Birmingham has not become the capital of England. Columbus found America **instead of** India. A head and shoulders appeared **from beneath** the water. A short walk brought us **up to** the road.

§ 240. Prepositsioonide tarvitamine adverbidena.

Prepositsioonid võivad esineda ka adverbidena, 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 **subordineerivateks**; esimesed seovad kokkukuuluvaid lauseid ja auseliikmeid, teised kõrvallauseid nende pealausetega.

I. Koordineerivad konjunktsioonid.

§ 241. Kopulatiivid (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. Kipling has written many books, **both** of prose **and** poetry, dealing **not only** with India, **but** with all parts of the British Empire. You have **not only** taken the money, **but also** told a lie.

§ 242. Disjunktiivid (eraldavad konjunktsioonid).

or — või, ehk

either ... or — kas ... või, ei ... ega (eitavas lauses)

neither ... nor — ei ... ega

I will **either** send the book **or** bring it myself. I did not find him **either** in the house **or** in the garden. **Neither** at school **nor** at home work is done on Sundays. His eyes did not turn aside, **nor** did the smile leave his face.

§ 243. Adversatiivid (vastandilised konjunktsioonid).

but — aga, kuid

however — aga

only — ainult, ent

whereas — kuna

yet } — (ent) siiski

or (else) } — muidu, vas-

still }

otherwise } tasel 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. You are free to examine every nook and corner in my rooms; before you begin, **however**, will you explain what you expect to find here. You have paid only sixpence, **whereas** the book costs a shilling. We must run, **or (else)** we shall miss the train.

§ 244. Kausaalid ja konklusiivid (põhjendavad ja järel-
davad konjunktsioonid).

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| for — sest | } — seepärast | so — seepärast siis, järe- likult |
| therefore | | then — siis, järelikult |
| that is why | | |

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. Charlie is very proud; perhaps **that is why** he has no real friends. The door was open, **so** I walked in. It was Mary, **then**, who told you about all this? "I am ready." — "**Then** let us go."

II. Subordineerivad konjunktsioonid.

§ 245. Subjekt- ja objektlausete konjunktsioonid.

| | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| that — et | } — kas | whether . . . or — kas . . . või |
| if | | lest — kas mitte, et (vrd. § 54, b) |
| whether | | |

That you told a lie is shameful. Mary said **that** her father would take her to London in summer. I doubt **whether** you are right. I did not know **whether** to believe him **or** not. He waited a few seconds wondering **if** she would answer. I trembled **lest** the enemies should discover me.

Märkus: Konjunktsioon *that* võib objektlausetes (harvemini ka subjektlausetes) tarvitamata jääda:

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.

§ 246. Temporaalid (ajastavad konjunktsioonid).

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| when — kui | } — vaevalt . . . kui | while (whilst) — niikaua kui, seni kui |
| whenever — iga kord kui | | before — enne kui |
| as — kuna, samal ajal kui, sedamööda kui | | after — peale seda kui |
| as soon as — niipea kui | | since — sest ajast kui |
| as long as — niikaua kui | | now (that) — nüüd kus |
| till, until — kuni | | that — kui, mil |
| no sooner . . . than | | |
| scarcely . . . when | | |

Viimase kahe konjunktsiooni järel seisab predikaat subjekti ees (v. § 254, d).

When the cat is away, the mice will play. I feel sad **whenever** I think of my lost friend. Milton was eight years old **when** Shakespeare died. He rose from the chair **as** he spoke. I saw him **as** he passed by. **As soon as** I opened the door, the dog ran out of the room. Make hay **while** the sun shines. **Since** I wrote last, there has been no change. Wait here **till** I come back. **Scarcely** had the boys taken the books, **when** the teacher entered. **Now** I think of it, the thing seems to me quite possible. There was nothing to be done **until** the doctor arrived. I had to call him twice **before** he turned round. **No sooner** said **than** done.

Märkus: *When* ja *that* võivad ära jääda ajaadverbiaalina 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. The moment I saw him I knew I was saved. I shall start for Paris the moment I receive your letter.

§ 247. Komparatiivid (võrdlevad konjunktsioonid).

as — kui, nii kui (vrd. § 132, a)

as if

as though } — nagu

than — kui (vrd. § 132, b)

the ... the — mida ... seda

You may do **as** you like. **As** you treat others, so others will treat you. I am not so helpless **as** you may think. The long-haired chief looked **as if** he had never washed in his life. This is much worse **than** I thought. **The** higher a place is above the sea, **the** colder it is. They talk to us **as though** we were children.

§ 248. Kausaalid ja konsekutiivid (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. She was **so** busy talking **that** she heard nothing but her own words. The time was about ten o'clock **so that** the shop was almost empty.

§ 249. Finaalid (eeldavad konjunktsioonid).

that
in order that } — et, seks et (vrd. § 54, d)
lest — et mitte (vrd. § 54, b märkus)

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.

§ 250. Konditsionaalid (tingivad konjunktsioonid).

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| if — kui | on condition (that) — tingi- |
| unless — kui mitte | musel, et |
| but that — kui mitte | in case (that) — sel juhul, kui |
| supposing — oletades, et | 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. You can take the book **on condition** you bring it back tomorrow. **Supposing** I decline your offer, what will you do? The wound will soon heal, **provided that** you do not disturb it.

§ 251. Kontsessilvid (mõõnvad konjunktsioonid).

though
although } — ehkki, kuigi

Though I can look back with much pleasure on my life in Australia, I think there is no place like home. Aunt Sally does not like me **though** I don't know what she has ~~not~~ against me.

§ 252. Interjektsioon (hüüdsõna).

Interjektsioon väljendab

- a) **rõõmu**: *Hurrah!* — hurraa! hõissa! *Ha! ha!* — naer.
- b) **kiitust, poolehoidu**: *All right! Right-o! Well done! Hear! hear!* — tubli, braavo!
- c) **ergutust, lohutust**: *Cheer up! Hurry up! Go it!* — suruge peale! las' käia! *Now, then! Well!* — noh! *Come, come*, you must not cry! *There, there* (nonoh, vaigistu!), we won't say another word about it.

- d) **tähelepanu virgutamist:** *Hallo! Hello! Hullo! Hey! I say!* — kuule! pea kinni! *Stop! Look! Listen! Silence! Peace! Sh! Hush [ʃ]! Hist [st]! Ahoy [ə'hoi]! Ahem [hm]!*
- e) **üllatust:** *Dear me! Dear, dear!* — taevake, heldeke! *Great Scott! Good Lord! Gracious! Goodness gracious! Good heavens! By Jove! Oh, my! By George! Bless me! How the deuce did you get in!*
- f) **kahetsust:** *Oh! Alas!* This reminds me of my old dog "Pincher", now *alas!* dead. My conscience is clean, but my pockets, *alas!* are empty. *Sorry!* — vabandage, palun vabandust!
- g) **kärsitust, rahulolematust, põlastust:** *Tut! tut!* — mis jutt see nüüd on! kus nüüd sellega! *Come now!* — tohoo, minge ometi! *Upon my word! Bosh!* — tühi lori, lollus! *Bah! Faugh! Pah! Phew! Pooh! Pshaw! Fie! Shame on you! For shame!*
- h) **pahameelt:** *Oh, bother! Dash it! Hang it! The devil, deuce, dickens! Devil a bit!* What the dickens does it mean?
- i) **tervitust, jumalagajättu:** *Good morning! How do you do? Welcome! Good-bye! Good night! Good day! Bye-bye! See you again! So long! Ta-ta! Farewell! Adieu!*
- j) **helide imitatsiooni:** *Bang!* — põmm! *Splash!* — sulps! *Snap!* — napsti! *Honk!* — auto tuututamine. *Bow-wow!* — auh! auh! (koera haukumine). *Cock-a-doodle-doo!* — kukeleegu!
- k) **Well väljendab imestust, kahtlust, ootust:** *Well,* that is really kind of you! *Well,* perhaps you are right. *Well* then? *Well? Well,* that is over! *Well,* who was it! *Well,* but if she can't come?
- l) **Why väljendab üllatust, etteheidet, jne.:** *Why,* it is Charles! What is twice five? *Why,* ten! (*Why* = tohoo, sa ei tea sedagi!)
- m) **I say tarvitatakse tähelepanu äratamiseks või imestuse väljendamiseks:** *I say,* father! Where are you going? — *I say,* Charlie, have you got change for ten pounds? — Certainly, old fellow. — *Well,* lend me five pounds! — *I say,* what a beauty!
- n) **I see! = I understand!** — ahaa! või nii! nii, nii! mmh!

Sõnade järjestus lauses.

§ 253. 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, jäävad tema osad nii pea- kui ka kõrvallauses lahutamata:

The money he **had put** into a bag. Nobody spoke when he **had finished**.

§ 254. Järjekord predikaat — subjekt.

A. Predikaadi konjugeeritav osa seisab subjekti ees

a) otseses küsilause:

When **did** Charles II. reign? **Shall** I see you again?

Märkus: Kaudses küsimuses jääb püsima normaalne sõnajärjestus (vrd. § 52):

I do not know *why he asked that*. It all depends on *how you do it*. I wonder *whether I shall ever see you again*.

b) soovlauses abiverbiga *may*:

May heaven bless you! **May** he come back soon!

c) tinglauses, kui konjunktsioon *if* on välja jäetud (vrd. § 58, 3, märkus 2)

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*; vrd. § 27, 3 d):

Never **was** any commander more beloved than Nelson. In no other country **is** the love of home and family stronger than in England.

e) kui lauses esineb eelsubjektina *there* (vrd. § 151, c, märkus):

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 adverbialiga (*thus, then, such, jne.*) või predikaaditäitega:

Thus **died** this unfortunate king. Vrd. aga: Thus this unfortunate king **ended** his life. Here **comes** my old friend Sam. Vrd. aga: Here he **comes**. Enclosed **is** a letter from my sister. Away **rolled** the cab.

b) otsese kõne vahel- või järellauses:

"Lord forbid!" **cried** the maid. "Lord forbid!" she **cried**. "Farewell, happy France!" **said** Mary, "shall I ever see thee again?"

§ 255. Objekt.

a) Objekt seisab transitiivse verbi järel:

Tom took **a book** from the table. I had made **many mistakes** in my dictation.

b) Kui lauses on kaks objekti, seisab tugevamini rõhutatud objekt teisel kohal:

I gave **the beggar some money**. I gave **some money to the beggar** (vrd. §§ 94, 2 ja 95, a).

c) Rõhutamise otstarbel võib objekt seista ka lause alguses:

The money he put into a bag. **This knowledge** he kept to himself.

§ 256. Adverbialid.

Adverbialidel on kõige rohkem liikumisvabadust. Nad ei seisa ainult predikaadi ja objekti vahel (vrd. § 148).

a) Adverbiaali loomulik koht on lause lõpus objekti või viimase puudumisel predikaadi järel:

I have seen her **somewhere before**. You take life **too seriously**. I write to her **once a year**. Peter smiled **happily**. We went **into the house together**. We were alone **in the empty house**. Perhaps you will feel hungry **later on**.

b) Rõhutatud adverbiaal — eriti ajamäärus — võib asetuda ka lause algusse:

Here is the telegram I got from Jane. **In the centre of the room** was a big table. **Suddenly** she turned and left the room. **Fortunately** I had some money with me. **Now** you must tell me everything.

c) Ebamäärased aja-adverbid nagu *always, never, ever, often, usually, seldom, rarely, sometimes, soon, still, once, just* ja mõned määra-adverbid näit. *quite, almost, nearly, hardly, mostly* jne. seisavad harilikult predikaadi lihtmuute ees (liitmuutes esimese abiverbi järel). Erandina tuleb silmas pidada abiverbi *to be* lihtmuuteid, millele nimetatud adverbid järgnevad.

He **seldom** comes home before nine. Father **usually** rises at seven. I **sometimes** wake up at night. **Never** say a word more than is necessary. **Always** speak the truth! I **quite** agree with you. He **hardly** knew what was happening around him. I have **just** heard serious news. Such a thing has **never** happened before. She has **always** been kind to us. Old Robertson is over sixty, but he is **still** a strong man. We were **often** hungry in those days.

d) Samuti predikaadi ette (liitmuuteis esimese abiverbi järele) võivad asetuda viisi-adverbid, eriti kui lause lõpposa on juba täidetud pikema objektiga või adverbiaalidega:

Hugh **quietly** opened the door that led to Dick's room. Mrs. Wilkins **slowly** turned round and looked at the Frenchman. Napoleon **generously** rewarded all those who fought with him. Lord Rankin was **calmly** gazing at her through his eye-glasses which he had **quietly** placed upon his aristocratic nose.

e) Kui lauses on mitu adverbiaali, siis järjestuvad nad nii, kuidas seda nõuab loogiline selgus ja ülevaatlikkus. Koha-adverbiaal asetseb harilikult aja-adverbiaali ees.

My watch gains **regularly five minutes a day**. I am free **on Tuesday at any time after three o'clock**. I asked him to come **here this afternoon**. I was **in Edinburgh at that time**. He was found dead in **Hyde Park in the early hours of this morning**.

f) Kui adverb täiendab mitte predikaat-verbi, vaid mõnda teist lauseliiget, siis seisab ta täiendatava sõna ees. Adverbid *alone, enough, ago, since, too* (ka, samuti) seisavad täiendatava sõna järel.

It is **rather** warm to-day. I am **very** glad you have come. He felt **quite** tired. I had spent **nearly** all my money. She is **too** clever for me. There is **only** one person in the world who can help me. My uncle went to Australia twenty years **ago**. I think you know him well **enough**. I am ready **too**.

Kirjavahemärgid.

§ 257. Märkide nimed.

| | |
|--|---|
| . full stop | ! exclamation mark or note of exclamation |
| : colon | — dash |
| ; semicolon | - hyphen |
| , comma | “ ” quotation marks or inverted commas |
| ? question mark or note of interrogation | |

§ 258. Kirjavahemärkide tarvitamine.

Kirjavahemärkide tarvitamine toimub inglise keeles üldiselt samadel põhimõtetel kui eestigi keeles. Olulisi lahku-minekuid on ainult koma tarvitamises.

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. Did he tell you why he had come back? A servant came to inform us that the carriage was at the door.

b) relatiivlauseid, mis on pealause arusaamiseks tarvilikud (nn. piirivad relatiivlauseid; vrd. § 170):

People who have light hair generally have blue or grey eyes. There are some words here which I cannot pronounce. I think he knew things that he never told.

Kuid nn. jätkavaid relatiivlauseid (vrd. § 170) tuleb eraldada komaga:

The boy ran to the farmer, who was ploughing his field. The favourite beverage of the Chinese is tea, which they take at all hours of the day.

c) sõnadega *than* ja *as* algavaid võrdlauseid:

Ireland is not so well peopled now as it was some years ago. Sam is older than you think. She seems to me as beautiful as she is kind.

d) konjunktsioonidega *when*, *before*, *till* jne. algavaid adverbiallauseid, kui nad seisavad pealause järel:

The second savage stopped when the first was knocked down. The king marched on till he met the French army. 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." Kirja algul: Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you that...

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) konjunktsioon *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 pronoomen, 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.

§ 259. 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 järgnevasse silpi:

ho-ly, bi-shop, mo-ther, pro-phet, ri-ches.

Märkus: *x* kuulub alati eelmisse silpi; vrd. näit.:

Sax-on, ex-ample, ex-amine.

c) Kahest või kolmest konsonandist kuulub esimene eelmisse, teised järgmisse silpi:

fel-low, pas-sion, num-ber, chil-dren, coun-try.

Märkus 1: *ng* ja *ck* jäävad lahutamatu eelmisse silpi:

Eng-land, pock-et, luck-ily.

Märkus 2: Kui kahest konsonandist teine on *r* või *l*, siis kuuluvad mõlemad järgnevasse silpi: se-cret, li-brary, no-bler.

d) Tuletus- ja muutelõpud lahutatakse etümoloogilisel alusel (tüvi, lõpp):

giv-ing, divid-ed, dress-ing, gold-en, music-al.

Märkus 1: Muutelõpu lisandumisel tekkinud kaksikkonsonantidest kuulub teine järgmisse silpi:

stop-ping, travel-ling, big-ger, swim-mer.

Märkus 2: *c* ja *g* kuuluvad järgmisse 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.

§ 260. Suur algustäht.

Suure algustähega kirjutatakse

a) kõik proprilised substantiivid, 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) proprilistest substantiividest 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. Man Takes Poison Under Estonian Law. From Our Own Correspondent.

f) pronomeni *I* ja interjektsiooni *O*:

I knew, *O* wise judge, that you would soon learn the truth.

Märkus: Interjektsioon *O* esineb tavaliselt vokatiivi (kõnetluskäände) ees, kuna mitmesuguste tunnete väljendamiseks on tarvitatavam *oh* järgneva komaga (näit.: *Oh, what a lie!* *Oh, is that so?*)

Ebakorrapäraste verbide nimestik.

Tärnikesega * märgitud vormid võivad kujunduda ka korrapärase muutelõpuga **-ed**.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| abide [ə'baɪd] | püsima; taluma | abode* [ə'boʊd] | abode* |
| arise [ə'raɪz] | tõusma | arose [ə'rouz] | arisen [ə'rizn] |
| awake [ə'weɪk] | ärkama, äratama | awoke [ə'wouk] | awoke* |
| bear [beə] | kandma; sünnitama | bore | borne — kandnud |
| beat | lööma, peksma | beat | born — sündinud |
| become | saama (millekski) | became | beaten |
| begin | hakkama, algama | began | become |
| behold | nägema, silmama | beheld | begun |
| bend | painutama, kummardama | bent | beheld |
| | | | bent |
| besech [bi'si:tʃ] | paluma, anuma | besought [bi'so:t] | besought |
| bid | käskima | bade [bæd] | bidden |
| bid | pakkuma (oksjonil) | bid | bid |
| bind [baɪnd] | kõitma | bound | bound |
| bite | hammustama | bit | bitten |
| bleed | verd jooksuma | bled | bled |
| blow [blou] | puhuma | blew [blu:] | blown |
| break [ei] | murdma | broke | broken |
| breed | kasvatama | bred | bred |
| bring | tooma | brought [brɔ:t] | brought |
| build [bild] | ehitama | built | built |
| burn | põlema, põletama | burnt* | burnt* |
| burst | lõhkema, puhkema | burst | burst |
| buy [bai] | ostma | bought [bo:t] | bought |
| cast [kɑ:st] | viskama, heitma, valama (metalli) | cast | cast |
| catch | püüdma | caught [kɔ:t] | caught |
| chide | tõrelema | chid | caught |
| choose [tʃu:z] | valima | chose [tʃouz] | chidden, chid |
| cling | küljes rippuma | clung | chosen |
| come | tulema | clung | clung |
| cost | maksma (väärt olema) | came | come |
| | | cost | cost |
| creep | ronima, pugema | crept | crept |
| cut | lõikama | cut | cut |
| deal [di:l] | jagama, asja ajama, kauplema | dealt [delt] | dealt |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| dig | kaevama | dug | dug |
| do | tegema | did | done |
| draw [dru:] | tõmbama; joonis- tama | drew [dru:] | drawn |
| dream [dri:m] | und nägema, unistama | dreamt* [dremt] | dreamt* |
| drink | jooma | drank | drunk |
| drive | ajama, sõitma | drove | driven [drivn] |
| dwelt | elama | dwelt | dwelt |
| eat | sööma | ate [et] | eaten |
| fall | langema | fell | fallen |
| feed | toitma | fed | fed |
| feel | tundma | felt | felt |
| fight [fait] | võitlema | fought [fo:] | fought |
| find [faind] | 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, kül- muma | froze | frozen |
| get | saama | got | got |
| gird | võõle panema | girt* | girt* |
| give | andma | gave | given |
| go | minema | went | gone |
| grind [graind] | jahvatama | ground | ground |
| grow [grou] | kasvama; saama (millekski) | grew [gru:] | grown |
| hang | rippuma, ripu- tama | hung | hung |
| hang | pooma | hanged | hanged |
| hear [hiə] | kuulma | heard [hə:d] | 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 (varras- tega) | knit* | knit* |
| know [nou] | teadma; tundma | knew [nju:] | known |
| lay | panema | laid | laid |
| lead [i:] | juhtima | led | led |
| lean [li:n] | nõjatuma, toe- tuma | leant* [lent] | leant* |
| leap [li:p] | hüppama | leapt* [lept] | leapt* |
| learn | õppima | learnt* | learnt* |
| leave | jätma, lahkuma | left | left |
| lend | laenama (kelle- legi) | lent | lent |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| let | laskma (lubama) | let | let |
| lie [lai] | lamama, aset- sema | lay [lei] | lain [lein] |
| light [lait] | süütama | lit* | lit* |
| lose [lu:z] | kaotama | lost | lost |
| make | tegema | made | made |
| mean [mi:n] | tähendama, ka- vatsema | 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 [red] |
| rend | käristama, re- bima | rent | rent |
| rid | vabastama | rid | rid |
| ride [raid] | ratsutama, sõitma | rode | ridden [ridn] |
| ring | helistama, heli- sema | rang | rung |
| rise [raiz] | tõusma | rose | risen [rizn] |
| run | jooksema | ran | run |
| saw [sɔ:] | saagima | sawed | sawed, sawn |
| say | üttelema | said | said |
| see | nägema | saw | seen |
| seek | otsima | sought [sɔ:t] | sought |
| sell | müüma | sold | sold |
| send | saatma | sent | sent |
| set | asetama; looje- nema | set | set |
| sew [sou] | õmblema | sewed [soud] | sewed [soud] |
| shake | raputama | shook | sewn [soun] |
| shave | habet ajama | shaved | shaken |
| shear [ʃiə] | pügama | shaved | shaved, shaven |
| shed | valama, pilduma (maha) | sheared | sheared, shorn |
| shine | paistma, hiilgama | shed | shed |
| shoot | (püssi) laskma | shone [ɔ] | shone [ɔ] |
| show, shew [ʃou] | näitama | shot | shot |
| shrink | kokku, tagasi tõmbuma | showed, shewed | shown, shewn |
| shut | shrank | shrank | shrunk |
| sing | shut | shut | shut |
| sink | sulgema | sang | sung |
| sit | laulma | sank | sunk |
| slay | vajuma | sat | sat |
| sleep | istuma | slew [slu:] | slain |
| slide [slaid] | surnuks lõõma, tapma | slept | slept |
| sling | magama | slid | slid |
| slink | libisema | slung | slung |
| smell | viskama | slunk | slunk |
| smite | libisema, hiilima | smelt* | smelt* |
| sow [sou] | haistma; lõhnama | smote | smitten |
| speak | virutama | sowed | sowed, sown |
| | külvama | spoke | spoken |
| | kõnelema | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| speed | töttama, kiirus- tama | sped | sped |
| spell | veerima | spelt* | spelt* |
| spend | raiskama, viitma, veetma | spent | spent |
| spin | ketrama | spun | spun |
| spit | sülitama | spat | spat |
| split | lõhestama | split | split |
| spoil | rikkuma, helli- tama (liialt) | spoilt* | spoilt* |
| spread [sprɛd] | laotama, levima, levitama | spread [sprɛd] | spread |
| spring | hüppama, kar- gama | sprang | sprung |
| stand | seisma | stood | stood |
| steal | varastama | stole | stolen |
| stick | külge jääma, kleepuma | stuck | stuck |
| sting | torkama, nõelama | stung | stung |
| stink | haisema | stunk, stank | stunk |
| strew [stru:] | puistama | strewed [stru:d] | strewed, strewn |
| stride | sammuma | strode | stridden |
| strike | lööma (hoobi) | struck | struck |
| strive [straiv] | püüdma (millegi) poole, taotlema | strove | striven [strivn] |
| swear [swɛə] | vanduma | swore | sworn |
| sweep | pühkima | swept | swept |
| swell | paistetama, pai- suma | swelled | swelled, swollen |
| swim | ujuma | swam | swum |
| swing | vibutama, õõtsuma | swung | swung |
| take | võtma | took | taken |
| teach | õpetama | taught [tɔ:t] | taught |
| tear [tɛə] | rebima, käristama | tore | torn |
| tell | üttelema, jutustama | told | told |
| think | mõttelema, arvama | thought [ɔ:t] | thought |
| thrive [θraiv] | jõudsasti kasva- ma, edenema | throve | thriven [θrivn] |
| throw [θrou] | viskama | threw [θru:] | thrown |
| thrust | lükkama, pistma | thrust | thrust |
| tread [tred] | astuma | trod | trodden |
| wake | äratama, ärkama | woke* | woken* (woke) |
| wear [wɛə] | kandma (riideid, ehteid) | wore | worn |
| weave [wi:v] | kuduma (kangast) | wove | woven |
| weep | nutma | wept | wept |
| win | võitma | won [ʌ] | won [ʌ] |
| wind [waɪnd] | keerama, kerima | wound [waund] | wound |
| work | töötama | worked | worked |
| wring [rɪŋ] | väänama; ringu- tama | wrung [rʌŋ] | wrought [rɔ:t] wrung |
| write [rait] | kirjutama | wrote [rout] | written [ritn] |

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Friday Street, on the way to Leith Hill, Surrey

Hind 2 krooni