



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الإنجليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

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4. 76. Ellipsis

Ellipsis means the deliberate omission of a word from a sentence or an utterance of material which is logically necessary but is recoverable from the context. Etymologically, the term comes from the Greek 'elleipsis', meaning "to leave out" or "fall short." Sometimes a group of words are left out of a sentence. It is used to shorten the sentence in written and verbal forms of speech. As it is used to pausing in a sentence in order to leave an effect.

Ellipsis can be used in expressions related to premises or establishments:

- I shall be at **Bill's**.

Here the word **Bill's** would normally mean 'where Bill lives' which could mean a house or a flat or an apartment, etc.

Also, ellipsis can be applied to proper names when they denote commercial firms or corporations.

I will be at **Ford's** (= I will be at Ford's corporation of producing cars)

John went to **MacDonald's**. (=MacDonald's Restaurant)

Types of Ellipsis

Textual ellipsis leaving out an element which does not affect the meaning or context, e.g.,:

I knew (that) something terrible had happened. (**That-Clause**)

We went for a walk and (we) took some lovely photographs. (**Pronoun**)

Situational ellipsis: Situational ellipsis often means we do not need to use the subject pronoun I, especially at the beginning of a clause. This is quite informal:

[**I**] Hope you have a nice holiday.

[**Do you**] Want some coffee?

[**Have**] You finished your essay yet?

4. 75 The Genitive with Ellipsis

The noun modified by the –s genitive may be omitted if the context makes its identity clear:

My car is faster than John's (= **than John's car**)

His memory is like an elephant's (= **than elephant's memory**)

John's is a nice car, too. (= **John's car: informal**)

With the of-genitive in comparable environments, a pronoun is normally necessary:

The population of New York is greater than the **Chicago's**.

The population of New York is greater than **that of Chicago**.

4. 77. Double Genitive

The genitive case is predominantly used for showing possession. With nouns, it is usually created by adding (-'s) to the word or by preceding it with *of-construction*. Double genitive is also called a double possessive.

In brief, double genitive means an *of*-construction is combined with an (-s) genitive where the noun with the (-s) genitive inflection must be definite and personal:

Examples: An opera **of** Verdi's , An opera **of** my friend's

The rule of double genitive can be: **Double genitive = preposition 'of' + possessive noun or possessive pronoun.**

He is a friend **of** my **Boss's**. (= he's one of many friends of the Boss)

Jack is a friend **of mine**. (Jack is one of my friends).

Consequently, we use 'double genitive' to describe one of many things. It is another way to indicate possession.