



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : قسم اللغة الانجليزية

المرحلة: الثانية

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحو

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة العربية:التنوع الانعكاسي

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Inflectional Paradigm**

**A paradigm** is a set of related forms having the same stem, but they have different affixes. For example, the stem „head“ has a derivational paradigm: **ahead**, be**headed**, **header**, **headlong**, **headship**, **heady**, and **subheaded**, **heading**, **headstrong**.

Paradigms are also formed by the words to which the inflectional affixes are attached. These are called inflectional paradigms. There are only four of them as illustrated below:

**Noun Paradigm**

Forms	Stem	Plural	Possessive	Plural + Possessive
<b>Inflectional Suffixes</b>		(-s pl)	(-s Poss.)	(- s pl Poss.)
<b>Irregular Noun</b>	woman	Women	woman's	women's
<b>Regular Noun</b>	doctor	Doctors	doctor's	doctors'

## Pronoun Paradigm

Speaker	Subject	Object	Prenominal Possessive	Substitutional Possessive
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>I</b>	<b>Me</b>	<b>My</b>	<b>mine</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>You</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>your</b>	<b>yours</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>He</b>	<b>Him</b>	<b>His</b>	<b>his</b>
<b>Masculine</b>				
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>She</b>	<b>Her</b>	<b>Her</b>	<b>hers</b>
<b>Neutral</b>	<b>It</b>	<b>It</b>	<b>Its</b>	<b>Its</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>We</b>	<b>Us</b>	<b>Our</b>	<b>ours</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>You</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>your</b>	<b>yours</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	<b>They</b>	<b>Them</b>	<b>their</b>	<b>Theirs</b>
<b>Interrogative Relatives</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>Whom</b>	<b>whose</b>	<b>whose</b>

According to the above table, the pronoun „I“ functions as the subject of the sentence, „me“ functions as the object of the sentence. „My“ functions as the pronominal possessive determiner that specifically precedes the nouns only. Finally, the pronoun paradigm „mine“ functions as the substitutional possessive personal pronoun, which is usually placed after verb be. The examples below explain practically the fore-mentioned cases:

1. **I** like him too much. (Subject)
2. He drove **me** to my work place. (Object)
3. Sarah took **my** car. (Determiner)
4. This book is **mine**. (Substitutional Pronoun /Nominal)