

POSSESSIVE CASE

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- Притяжательный падеж (possessive case) – это падежная форма, посредством которой выражается отношение принадлежности или причастности одного предмета к другому.
- В английском языке форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать существительные, а также личные местоимения, некоторые неопределённые местоимения и вопросительное местоимение *whose* (чей),

RULES:

- Possessive case with 's or s' for people or animals:
- 1) Singular nouns (person or animal) + 's the boy's racket, the dog's ears;
- 2) Regular plural nouns + ' the passengers' luggage;
- 3) Irregular plural nouns not ending in s + 's my sister-in-law's house;
- 4) 's after the last of two or more names to show common possession
Kate and Alan's yacht (They own a yacht.);
- 5) 's after each name to show individual possession
Sonia's and Marisa's yachts (Each owns a yacht.)

RULES:

- Possessive case with inanimate objects:
 - 1) nouns denoting countries, cities, ships
(Harvard is one of America's most famous universities);
 - 2) nouns denoting time
(a year, a month, a week, today, yesterday etc.: after a year's absence, for tomorrow's performance);
 - 3) time or distance expressions + 's
(last year's reports, two days' work, a mile's walk)
 - 4) nouns such as ship, city, country, world
(this ship's crew, our country's trade).
 - But: city names and the noun 'world' could also be used in a common case
(a matter of world importance, the Moscow underground).

RULES:

Possessive case with 'of' for inanimate things:

- 1) of + inanimate things or abstract nouns the windows of a house;
- 2) of + possessive case/possessive pronouns when there is a determiner (this, some etc.) before the noun. Listen to this song of Eric's. (one of Eric's songs).

Note:

- 1) phrases of place + 's (at the dentist's, the building's entrance),
- 2) time or distance expressions + 's (last year's reports, two days' work, a mile's walk)
- 3) we can use either 's or 'of' when we talk about places or organizations.

(York's monuments or the monuments of York)

- 4) we use 'of' with people in longer phrases. (That's the sister of one of my colleagues.)

BUT: Two nouns in a possessive case, e.g. «ИМЯ сына моей сестры» correspond to 's and 'of' in one phrase (the name of my sister's son).

RULES:

Of-phrase can denote:

- 1) reference of common to particular (the room of my elder brother, the door of the room);
- 2) a part of some whole (Take a little of this paper);
- 3) material the object is made of (a dress of blue silk);
- 4) reservoir and its content (a bottle of milk, a box of tins).

Соответствия русских падежей в английском языке:

- Родительный падеж в рус.яз. - of + noun
(The answer of the student was excellent)
- Дательный падеж в рус. яз. - to + noun
(Give the newspaper to Father).
- Винительный падеж в рус. яз.- это прямое дополнение
(The boy is writing a letter).
- Творительный падеж в рус. яз.
 - by + actor (The dishes were washed by Mary.)
 - with + instrument/ tool
(The machine is driven by an electromotor. Don't write with a pencil.)
- Предложный падеж в рус.яз. - in, on, at, from etc. + noun
(The ship was sailing in the ocean. The teacher put the books on my desk).

REMEMBER:

Noun as a definition:

- the morning paper - утренняя газета,
- the town centre - центр города,
- an Underground station - станция метро,
- the Moscow Underground - московское метро.

Translate into English using 's/' and/or of:

Имя сына моей подруги, ножка стола, сыновья Джона и Линды, платье дочери миссис Смит, московские улицы, недельный перерыв, деревянные игрушки, звонок друга, мамино варенье, тетради одноклассников ее сына, угол комнаты, нужды детей, Вебстерский словарь, стрелки часов, детские сны, бумажный кораблик, помощь зала, день рождения бабушки, банка кофе.