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# The semantics of the genitive case in English

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### **Poděkování**

Mé poděkování patří Mgr. Petru Kosovi, Ph.D., za odborné vedení, trpělivost, ochotu a rady, které mi v průběhu zpracování mé bakalářské práce poskytl.

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## **Anotace**

V této bakalářské práci se zabývám funkcí genitivů, sémantikou a využitím anglického gramatického genitivu. Bakalářská práce je rozdělena na část teoretickou a část praktickou.

V teoretické části se práce zabývá dostupnými zdroji o gramatickém genitivu.

V praktické části jsou analyzována reálná data získaná z korpusu.

Cílem práce je tak klasifikovat sémantiku a kvantifikovat konkrétní využití genitivu v angličtině na reálném vzorku dat vybraného z jazykového korpusu. Práce má dále za úkol dokázat, zda existují nějaké mezery v klasifikaci sémantických vztahů v reálném použití jazyka.

## **Klíčová slova**

Morfologie; pád; gramatický genitiv; sémantika; přivlastňovací zájmena; korpusová analýza.

**Abstract**

This bachelor thesis deals with the function of the genitive substantive, the semantics and use of the English genitive case. The thesis is divided into two parts, the theoretical part and the practical part.

In the theoretical part, the work deals with theoretical sources concerning the genitive case in English.

In the practical part, real data, which were obtained from a corpus, are analysed.

The aim of this thesis is to classify the semantics and quantify the particular meaning of the genitive case in English, using the real sample from language corpora. The thesis also intends to demonstrate, whether there are any gaps in classification of semantic relations within the genitive phrases.

**Key words**

Morphology; genitive case; semantics; grammar; possessive pronouns; corpus analysis.

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## Introduction

This thesis deals with the phenomenon of the genitive case. The main focus of the present thesis is to explore the category of the genitive case, the function of the genitive substantive, and the semantic relations within the genitive phrases.

Although the syntactic structures of the English genitive are examined quite thoroughly by grammarians, the semantic aspect of the genitive case frequently causes difficulties. The most default meaning of the genitive phrase is possessive; however, it is not the only one by far. There are six semantic categories which are widely recognized and described throughout the grammar books: the possessive genitive (*my sister's car*), the subjective genitive (*my brother's decision*), the objective genitive (*John's release*), the genitive of origin (*the boy's poem*), the genitive of attribute (*the victim's courage*) and the partitive genitive (*the child's eyes*). There is not a single comprehensive meaning to the English genitive phrase.

The theoretical part contains the available information about the English genitive case, described by Quirk et al. (1985), Huddleston & Pullum (2002) and Dušková (2012).

In Chapter 2, I present the research methodology used to obtain relevant data for my analyses, the process of compiling the data and the corpus used.

Chapter 3 contains the results of the analyses of the collected data. Three separate analyses were performed. The first analysis, regarding the field of common nouns, was the most thorough one, because it provided the most relevant data and contained all types of semantic meaning. In the second analysis, I focused on the proper names, because during the manual selection of data, it was the prevailing category. The research, however, was limited because the tendencies were apparent from the already collected data. The last analysis was performed separately and was concentrated on the possessive pronouns. The possessive pronouns are a special type of the genitive case, because of its formation and also their absence in some types of semantic relations.

The analyses were compiled into overall analysis and the results were evaluated. From the analyses, I obtained a deeper knowledge of semantic relations, which I then tried to further explain in the practical part. I interpreted some samples to demonstrate the thought process in determining their meaning and to show the relations and then described the re-occurring tendencies in the analyses, providing an insight of phenomena in English language. I described some problematic cases in my analysis concerning the semantic and

pragmatic aspect of the constructions. I compared the grammar books in the variety of semantic meaning and similarities among them and suggested some insights based on the analysed data. All the results and data are revised in the conclusion.



## Theoretical preliminaries and abbreviations

For my research I selected three books as my primary sources to compare the major manuals of English grammar; Quirk et al. (1985), Huddleston and Pullum (2002) and Dušková a kol. (2012). The objective is to analyse function and semantics of the genitive case in NPs and possessive pronouns. The English grammar books are descriptive, and their goal is to define the forms and functions of a language. All three books have slightly different distinctions on the topic.

In this section I am going to define the abbreviations used throughout the thesis.

N	Noun
NP	Noun phrase
Adj	Adjective
AdjP	Adjective phrase
D	Determiner
DP	Determiner phrase
P	Preposition
PP	Prepositional phrase
V	Verb
VP	Verb phrase
S	Sentence
G, GEN	Genitive
GN	Genitive noun
Ref	Referent
ART	Article
e.g.	for example
i.e.	that is/that means
c.f.	compare
sb	somebody
sth	something

# 1 Case in general

In this section, I am going to research the category and the concept of case in English.

In English, a case is traditionally understood as a morphological or grammatical case. It serves as a method of categorizing nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, and participles. Particular forms of case paradigms determine the relations of the noun phrase to predicate or the reciprocal relations between clause constituents that are realized by substantives (Dušková, 2012). In other words, morphological case expresses the relation between a head noun and nouns, which are dependent on the head. According to traditional grammars, the morphological marking and grammatical function of a NP must correspond. (Polinsky and Preminger, 2014)

Nouns in English have two distinct cases, the first one being the common case (e.g.: *a girl* in the singular, *girls* in the plural), which is unmarked and appears in a non-specific form and the second one; a marked genitive case (e.g.: *girl's* in the singular, *girls'* in the plural). In present day English, cases are rather an anachronism of a former case system of Latin (Table 1.). (Quirk, 1985)

Case	Latin
1 Nominative	domin-us
2 Genitive	domin-i
3 Dative	domin-o
4 Accusative	domin-um
5 Vocative	domin-ae
6 Ablative	domin-o

Table 1: Grammatical suffixes in Latin; masculine substantives of 2<sup>nd</sup> declination.

Case markings distinguish the structure and semantic function of nouns within phrases and sentences (Quirk, 1985). In Czech, which is a language with rich inflectional morphology, there are seven inflectional categories. A quintessential noun has several grammatical suffixes that are attached to a stem and mark different grammatical cases (Table 2.). The relationships, which are in Czech expressed by inflectional morphology, are in English expressed via prepositions, or in relation with other clause elements.

Case	Czech	English
1 Nominative	pán-ø	man
2 Genitive	pán-a	man's
3 Dative	pán-u, pán-ovi	man
4 Accusative	pán-a	man
5 Vocative	pan-e	man
6 Locative	pán-u, pán-ovi	man
7 Instrumental	pán-em	man

Table 2: Grammatical suffixes in Czech (declension of masculine substantives) vs. English.

As mentioned above, case is also a manner of classifying pronouns. A Czech pronoun, as well as a Czech noun, also has rich inflectional forms, compared to an English pronoun (Table 3.). Most of English pronouns have solely two forms; common and genitive (e.g. someone, someone's), however, personal pronouns *I*, *we*, *he*, *she*, *they* (except *you*) further differentiate the subjective and objective cases. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002).

Case	Czech	English
1 Nominative	on	he
2 Genitive	ho, jej, něj, jeho, něho	his
3 Dative	mu, jemu, němu	him
4 Accusative	ho, jej, něj, jeho, něho	him
5 Vocative	ø	ø
6 Locative	něm	him
7 Instrumental	jím, ním	him

Table 3: Czech vs. English pronoun.

English, however, may be classified as an analytic language. What is important for such languages is the word order, therefore their inflectional morphology is not a crucial part of language formation. Nominative and genitive cases are used to differentiate nouns; for pronouns it is nominative, genitive, and accusative case.

Each author of the selected English grammar books treats the term *case* differently. Quirk et al. distinguish between a common case and a genitive case; however, the author uses the term only to refer to this phenomenon, claiming there is no real case

distinction in modern English language in the present day. “[...] *but since the common case is simply the form when the genitive is not used, [...]*” (Quirk, 1985: 318).

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) recognize two cases of nouns; they use the term *plain case* in contrast to the genitive case and recognize it to be an inflectional form of substantives that determines the function of a NP.

Dušková (2012) distinguishes two cases as well. The author calls the first form *a common case*, as Quirk does. She states that the apostrophe form of case used to be a genitive, however, in the nowadays language it preserved only some of its genitive functions and properties. According to her, it does not possess the objective or partitive function anymore; it solely determines or modifies a substantive. Therefore, Dušková classifies this form as *an adnominal case* rather than a genitive case.

All three grammar books treat *case* as a grammatical category, which, in English, is only relevant for the genitive form. The case system in general is for the present-day English rather inconsequential to deal with. Quirk et al. (1985) note that the case system is so poor even the terminology (*nominative, dative, accusative, ...*) is rather unnecessary to use, but they stick to it to preserve the tradition.

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), pronouns further distinguish between nominative and accusative case, as well as two types of the genitive: dependent and independent.

	nominative	accusative	genitive	
	plain case		dependent	independent
personal Ps				
	I	me	my	mine
	we	us	our	ours
	you		your	yours
	he	him	his	
	she	her	her	hers
	they	them	their	theirs
interrogative/ relative Ps				
	who	whom	whose	

Table 4: English personal and interrogative/relative pronouns and their cases. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 458).

Regarding the nominative and accusative cases, there is a large number of instances, where the system is unstable and displays certain variation. In many grammatical constructions, nominative case is understood to be more formal, the accusative case is, on the other hand, associated with informal writing style and speech. Because of the issues with grammatical correctness, and the mentality of “what is formal is grammatically correct”, there sometimes occurs a phenomenon called hypercorrection. Nominatives are therefore used in some constructions instead of grammatically correct accusative. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

c.f.	accusative	nominative
	It is <u>me</u> who loves you.	It is <u>I</u> who loves you.
	It is <u>her</u> !	It is <u>she</u> !

This issue with hypercorrection, however, only occurs with personal pronouns. Regarding the interrogative or relative pronoun, its accusative form *whom* is only used in formal style. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

## 1.1 Genitive Case

This thesis is focused on the genitive case since it has distinct categories and its use is specific. The genitive case, sometimes referred to as a *second case*, is a grammatical form of noun, in relation to another noun, the first one modifying the second. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), it is important to distinguish the case from the syntactic function. Their idea is that the case is only one of the possibilities to mark syntactic function and in modern English, the genitive case primarily marks the dependency on a larger NP. Quirk et al. (1985) mention only possible specific meanings of possessor concerning the head noun. The relation between the two substantives is essentially the function of the genitive.

The genitive realized by *of*-construction is not referred to as the genitive according to Huddleston and Pullum, (2002), because it is rather considered an analytic marker of the genitive case. They classify this construction as an *of*-phrase. However, Quirk et al. (1985), compare the genitive realized by ‘s and *of*-construction side by side because of their undeniable resemblance. These two types of genitive constructions have similarities in function and semantics; a noun inflected with ‘s genitive and the same noun within the

prepositional phrase have in most cases similar, if not the same, semantic meaning. However, this interchangeability is not always possible, the two instances do not always correspond.

c.f.	the ship's name	the name of the ship
	*the house's front	the front of the house

The interchangeability between clitic 's genitive and the genitive of-construction is an essential indicator of genitive meaning. It marks not only the difference between animate and inanimate objects, but also whether the interchangeability is possible or not may demonstrate the semantic properties of the phrase.

c.f.	"his accusation"	
	<i>he accused sb</i>	his accusation
	<i>he was accused by sb</i>	his accusation/accusation of him

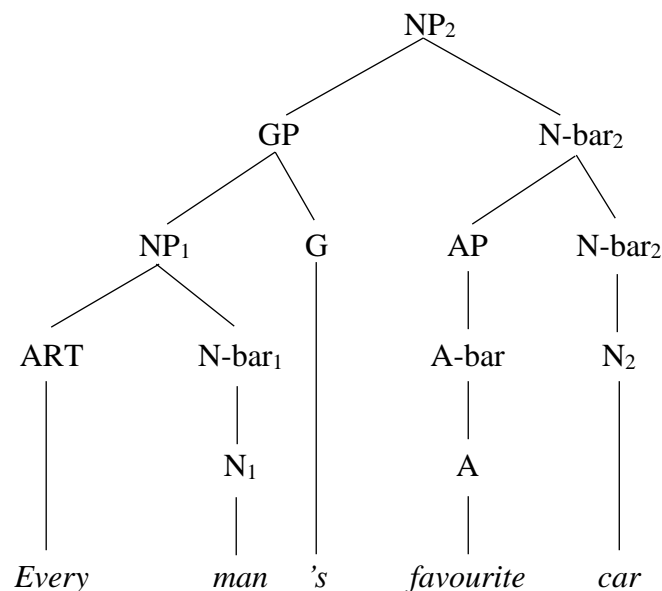
In the first case, the interpretation of the genitive case is subjective, and the only possibility is the construction with a possessive pronoun. In the second interpretation, the objective genitive, there is a possibility to replace it with an *of*-construction. The *of*-construction can indicate the semantic relation.

### 1.1.1 Formation and syntax

Adnominal case is syntactically before the substantive it modifies, the position in the relation with the controlling substantive is the same as a modifying adjective. The genitive case and adjective also have the same modifying function if the genitive is realized by a generic substantive, e.g.: *a girl's interests are rarely fixed*. Contrarily, if the adnominal case is realized by a non-generic substantive, its function is determinative, e.g. *the President's interests*. (Dušková, 2012) We form the genitive case using the apostrophe, 's. This suffix is added to substantives in the singular form. The suffix of adnominal case has the nature of a derivational suffix rather than an inflective ending, because it can join not only individual nouns but also phrases such as *a quarter of an hour's ride*, *everybody else's opinion*, *the City of London's boundary* or in group genitives. (Dušková, 2012)

Coordinated substantives form a *group genitive* when the controlling substantive applies to all together, e.g.: *my uncle and my aunt's house* (one house belonging to them both), in *William and Mary's reign* during the (joint) reign of William and Mary. If the controlling substantive relates to each of the coordinated nouns separately, the adnominal case forms each coordinated noun, e.g., *my father's and my mother's birthdays both fall in June*. (Dušková, 2012)

The homophony of the singular and plural in an adnominal case is usually not a problem, because the adnominal case is most often formed from the proper names, where the plural is out of the question, or is formally distinguished (cf. *Newton's law – the Newtons' Christmas party*). For appellatives, the number of the adnominal case can be indicated by a determinant (singular with *a, this, that*, plural by zero determination, *these, those*). The plural of the adnominal case is used less frequently than the singular, especially in the adjective function, in which the noun in the adnominal case has generic validity, so the difference between the singular and the plural ceases to be relevant, e.g.: *a printer's / printers' error typo, a bachelor's / bachelors' view on matrimony*. (Dušková, 2012)



Tree diagram 1: A genitive phrase according to Vikner & Jensen (2002: 193).

In Tree diagram 1, Vikner & Jensen reference the individual syntactic parts of the genitive formation. The genitive 's belongs to the G category, which is the head of GP X-bar projection. NP<sub>1</sub> is a complement of 's, therefore 's is considered a clitic affix to the

NP-host, and not to the N-host. This phenomenon confirms the clitic 's attaching to the end of a relative clause, apposition or group genitives (i.e. conjoined NPs). NP<sub>1</sub> placed before the head in syntactic analysis emphasizes the fact that not every X-bar projection phrase may appear in the left position, it must always be a NP. Essentially, immediate constituents should have some hierarchy, G-bar should be dominating G and NP<sub>1</sub>.

Vikner & Jensen (2002) treat the inflectional 's as a fully-fledged lexical sign, it has its own precise syntactic, and semantic values and properties. The authors also treat pronouns in a possessive form as a genitive phrase.

### **1.1.2 X-bar theory**

X-bar theory, first proposed by Noam Chomsky, is a theory which explains the syntactic formation of lexical categories or parts of speech. Every major category (V, N, P, Adj) has a certain set of rules, in which the phrase structure and grammatical connections are represented. The X-bar theory is to describe parallels among the structures and deals with the grammatical rules. The X represents the grammatical category, the diagrams represent the lexical information and connections. (Vikner & Jensen, 2002)

The abstract X label is replaced by a specific lexical information, forming an XP. The specific constructions can be for example a NP, a VP, a PP, etc. These structures are then recorded using tree diagrams, where their relations and dependency on other elements are demonstrated. The relationships are the indicators of meaning. Referential meaning and relational meaning are the two key types of meaning that are possible to be decoded by grammar. X-Bar Theory is important in terms of the encoding the two key types of meaning. Essentially, the relationship of a head to a specifier is argued to be naturally referential, likewise is the relationship between a head and its complement essentially relational. (Ball, 2004)

### **1.1.3 Phonetics of genitive**

In spoken language, the genitive is phonetically realized only in singular form of a noun. Where there is the 's inflection, the pronunciation takes form of /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/ respectively to the preceding consonant or vowel. The genitive marking in plural does not add anything to pronunciation and in the written language solely the apostrophe. The lack



of inflection may be classified as the *zero genitive*. (Quirk, 1985) Suffix of the adnominal case is homophonous with the plural marking. (Dušková, 2012)

SPOKEN	singular	plural
common	/bɔɪ/	/bɔɪz/
genitive	/bɔɪz/	/bɔɪz/
WRITTEN	singular	plural
common	boy	boys
genitive	boy's	boys'

Table 5: Regular -s plural. (Quirk, 1985)

According to Dušková (2012), generic and non-generic adnominal cases often differ in accent. Adnominal case in a generic function tends to become the bearer of the main accent of the whole phrase, (cf. *a 'doctor's de, gree*) whereas in phrases with a non-generic adnominal case, both nouns have an equally strong accent (e.g.: *my 'mother's 'ring*).

The accent, as a part of phonetic and phonological studies, is important for the genitive meaning. In spoken language, the meaning of some genitive constructions may be evident, however, in written language, most of the time the meaning is ambiguous. For instance, in a structure such as *a girl's voice*, the first accent structure, where the bearer of the main accent is the *girl* is used in the sense “it was a girl's voice, because girls generally have lower voices”, the second structure, where both the head noun and the genitive noun are voiced, the meaning is “some particular girl has a (nice) voice”.

In spoken language, the accent structure within constructions with common substantives seems to be one of the main indicators of genitive meaning, without the phonetic factor, ambiguities would occur.

#### 1.1.4 Local genitive

Another specific type of the genitive case is called *local genitive*, where the ellipsis is not as clear as in the independent genitive. The constructions relate mostly to establishments, cathedrals, churches, shops, houses etc. (Quirk, 1985)

e.g.: *Till 8 o'clock I will be at Bill's.*

The recipient must deduce the appropriate head noun from context or understand it from general knowledge. If the genitive substantive is a common substantive, it refers to the professional institution. (Quirk, 1985)

There are three instances, where the local genitive is utilized (Table 6).

cases	examples
normal residences	my aunt's
	at Bill's
public places and buildings	St Paul's (Cathedral)
	Queen's (College)
businesses	the hairdresser's
	the grocer's

Table 6: Local genitive cases with examples. (Quirk, 1985: 330)

The local genitive possesses a specific semantic meaning. Lyons (1968) in his work described the similarities between the possessive and local genitive. These parallels are not only syntactic, but also semantic. According to him, the general tendency of genitive meaning should be classified “*location with respect to...*,” natural to genitive constructions.

### 1.1.5 Functions and grammatical status of genitive case

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) recognize six types of the genitive construction (Table 7).

	examples	function
1	Kim's father has arrived.	subject-determiner
2	No one objected to Kim's joining the party.	subject of gerund-participial
3	Max's attempt was not as good as Kim's.	fused subject-determiner-head
4	She is a friend of Kim's.	oblique genitive
5	All this is Kim's.	predicative genitive
6	He lives in an old people's home.	attributive genitive

Table 7: Six types of genitive construction. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 467)

Huddleston and Pullum specify the types 1-5 as a NP, however, type 6 (attributive genitive) may solely be nominal.

In the first type, *Kim's* functions as a subject-determiner of *father* within the NP. *Kim's* is dependent within the matrix. The construction may be recurrent, e.g.: *Kim's father's business*, where *Kim's* is dependent on and subject-determiner to the *father*, and *father's* is dependent on and subject-determiner to the *business*. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

In the second construction, the genitive marking indicates the subject in a function of a complement. The relation of *Kim* is to a clause rather than to a NP. This type may alternate between the genitive and plain case. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

In type three, *Kim's* is a case of the fused-head structure. A number of determiners can fuse with the head. Similarly, as in type 1, the genitive case signifies the connection between a dependent component and a NP containing it. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

Type four of genitive construction is referred to as an *oblique* genitive, because it refers to the head of the NP obliquely, using the preposition *of*. The connection is not immediate (as in *Kim's friend*) therefore *Kim's* is post-head dependent to the NP. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

The predicative genitive, the fifth type of construction, indicates the connection between *Kim* and *all this*. This relation may be expressed by *belong + to*. The genitive NP directly realize the predicative complement function. These types are usually subjective; however, they may occur in the objective meaning as well, e.g.: *Let's regard it as Peter's*. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

In the last type, the genitive construction functions as a modifier within the NP. Huddleston and Pullum distinguish two more subtypes of this type of the genitive, the partitive genitive, and the measure genitive. Descriptive genitives denote mainly humans and are typically nominal. The measure genitive marks a value, distance, or a temporal length. They commonly stand at the beginning of the NP, which may resemble subject-determiner, however they are not determiners, as they have a function of a modifier. They do not yield to definiteness. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002)

Quirk (1985), on the other hand, distinguishes only two grammatical statuses of the genitive case, as a determinative and as a modifier.

The most frequent function of the genitive according to Quirk (1985) is as a determinative, as it can be compared to a determiner, for instance definite and indefinite articles. The determinative genitive in some constructions stands in a place of a

determiner, it can be in a form of a possessive pronoun (a), substantive (b) or a substantive accompanied by a determiner of its own (c). In the third example, the genitive is a NP, because of the possessive pronoun *your* that relates to the *son* not the *phone*. The genitive may be extended to a whole phrase. (Quirk, 1985)

- (a) his phone
- (b) Peter's phone
- (c) your son's phone

Occasionally, the genitive case has a role of a modifier (d). In the Table 9 below, modifiers are the ones characterized as a *descriptive genitive*. Their role is similar to the modifying adjective, the substantive further characterizes the head noun. If there are other determiners or modifiers before the modifying genitive, these are generally semantically affiliated with the head substantive (e). (Quirk, 1985)

- (d) a shepherd's cottage
- (e) a brand-new women's college

### 1.1.6 Genitive Pronouns

Personal pronouns can appear in inflected genitive form. Earlier mentioned, pronouns have two forms in which they occur: independent and dependent form. Regarding the Table 8, Huddleston & Pullum divide the pronouns into the same categories as substantives. The dependent forms of pronouns (*my*, *your*, *our*, *his*, *her*, *their*) appear in the first two subtypes, *subject-determiner*, and *subject of gerund-participial*. In subtypes three to five, *fused subject-determiner-head*, *oblique genitive* and *predicative genitive*, the only possibility is an independent form of pronouns (*mine*, *yours*, *our*, *his*, *hers*, *theirs*), because they have the ability to stand alone and function as a NP. Type six is overall excluded when referring to pronouns. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002)

	examples	function
1	<u>My</u> father has arrived	subject-determiner
2	No one objected to <u>my</u> joining the party.	subject of gerund-participial
3	Max's attempt was not as good as <u>mine</u> .	fused subject-determiner-head

4	She is a friend of <u>mine</u> .	oblique genitive
5	All this is <u>mine</u> .	predicative genitive

Table 8: Six types of genitive construction of pronouns. (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 471)

### 1.1.7 History

The clitic 's has its origins in Old English. Before it evolved into s with an apostrophe, it used to be an inflectional suffix *-es* marking the genitive. One of the reasons it is called clitic nowadays is that modern linguists view 's solely as a grammatical mark, a suffix that is not generally considered a word itself, however it is independent from the substantive. The *-es* suffix, however, applied differently to each gender of substantives which Old English used to have. (Campbell, 1959) During the period of Middle English the *-es* suffix was generalized. The *e* sound gradually became unvoiced, it did not represent a sound anymore. Therefore, the letter *e* was substituted for an apostrophe, and the cluster 's started to appear in the possessive usage after a substantive. (Crystal, 2003)

Curme (1931) in his work stated that the original meaning of the English genitive is still undiscovered and unknown. However, he suggests that according to a study of Old English and Middle English periods, when the use of the genitive case was much more widespread, the semantic meaning could have been in a sense of “*in a sphere*”. His example *my brother's house* therefore would literary signify “*the house in the sphere of my brother*” (1931: 78).

## 1.2 Genitive meaning and semantics

All three chosen books of English grammar have moderately different distinctions for the function of the genitive case. Dušková's and Quirk's genitive distinctions are considerably similar in some instances, however, Quirk recognises more types of the genitive meaning.

According to Dušková (2012), the adnominal case most often has a possessive meaning (as an possessive pronoun), i.e.: it expresses a relation of ownership to the controlling noun, which can be paraphrased by a verb *have*, e.g.: *Jimmy's new ball* and *Jimmy has a new ball*; *Mr. Newman's secretary* and *Mr. Newman has a secretary*. (Dušková, 2012)

Besides the possessive meaning, it expresses various other genitive relationships. A phrase such as *our guest's arrival* contains a subjective genitive, by *the chairman's*

*election* we understand “*they elected the chairman*”, which has an objective meaning. Cases like *Constable’s pictures*, *Graham Greene’s*, *Jane’s letter*, or *Sam’s mistake* contain the genitive of agent. (Dušková, 2012)

Some substantives allow multiple interpretations of adnominal case. Therefore, homonymy of the subjective and objective genitives is substantially common: *Bill’s accusation* – *Bill accused somebody*, or *somebody accused Bill*. Another example may be *John’s picture*, which can express *a picture belonging to John*, *a picture painted by John*, *a picture depicting John* (a double genitive binding cannot contain a subjective genitive). (Dušková, 2012)

Adnominal case expressed by a generic noun has the meaning of a generic adjective, e.g.: *a lion’s share*. (Dušková, 2012)

Quirk et al. (1985) recognize eight types of genitive meaning. The types of meaning are best explained by phrasal examples (Table 9).

genitive meaning	examples	meaning
possessive genitive	my wife’s father	association
	Mrs. Johnson’s passport	possession
subjective genitive	the boy’s application	the boy applied
	her parents’ consent	her parents consented
objective genitive	the family’s support	they support the family
	the boy’s release	the boy was released
genitive of origin	the girl’s story	the girl told the story
	the general’s letter	the general wrote the letter
descriptive genitive	a women’s college	a college for women
	a doctor’s degree	a doctorate
genitive of measure	ten day’s absence	the absence lasted ten days
	a five mile’s journey	the distance was five miles
genitive of attribute	the victim’s courage	the victim was courageous
	the party’s policy	the party has a certain policy
partitive genitive	the baby’s blue eyes	the baby has blue eyes
	the earth’s surface	the surface is the part of earth

Table 9: Genitive meaning according to Quirk et al, (1985: 321-322).

The types of genitive according to Quirk (1985) may not be fully understandable from the examples without the context. The lack of context may sometimes cause ambiguities.

Possessive meaning of the genitive can be explained to some extent as an ownership of some sort or association with a person.

The subjective genitive, as it implies, refers to the “subject”. According to the example above, *the boy’s application*, the boy is the *subject* or *agent* of the “action”. The subjective genitive answers to a question “*whom?*” or “*belonging to who?*”.

In the objective genitive, the question may be “*of what?*” or “*of who?*”. This type of genitive can often be replaced by *of*-construction.

The genitive of origin can be explained as someone’s invention, fiction, speech, or utterance.

The function of the partitive genitive is primarily modifying, the genitive construction further modifies the head of the NP.

The genitive of measure represents some type of duration.

The genitive of attribute is sort of an abstract property or value of someone or something.

In the partitive meaning, the genitive inflection sort of represents the whole unit.

The syntactic construction of a genitive case is generally employed to refer to a certain unit. The referent of the NP<sub>1</sub> (see Tree diagram 1, PGNB), sometimes called a possessor, will be referred to as Ref<sub>1</sub> or the genitive noun. The referent of the NP<sub>2</sub>, which is called a possessee, will be addressed as Ref<sub>2</sub> or the head noun. Vikner and Jensen (2002) claim that the terms *possessor* and *possessee* are not neutral markings, therefore the *Ref* labelling is more suitable. Ref<sub>2</sub> possesses a certain relationship to Ref<sub>1</sub> and at the same time fits the characterization of N-bar<sub>2</sub>. Between the two referents (Ref<sub>1</sub> and Ref<sub>2</sub>), there is a genitive relation. (Vikner & Jensen, 2002)

As mentioned previously, context plays a huge role in determining semantic meaning of genitives. There could be various possible interpretations of a single construction. Briscoe (1990) proposes a “default theory”. This theory distinguishes between a *default* or *lexical interpretation*, which is the first to occur in mind according to syntactic and grammatical rules, and *non-default* or *pragmatic interpretation*, understood from pragmatic inference and informationally elaborate context. Lexical

interpretations are limited, although there may be an infinite number of pragmatic interpretations. In lexicosemantic, the lexical or default interpretations are favoured, whereas the non-default pragmatic interpretations are impossible to be realized with lexical knowledge alone, they profoundly depend on the discourse knowledge. (Vikner & Jensen, 2002)

To prove the point of default and non-default interpretations, Vikner & Jensen give this model sentence:

*The girl's poem is beautiful.*

Without any pragmatic knowledge, the first interpretation to come to mind would presumably be “*The poem that the girl has written.*” This is the default lexical interpretation. In Table 10, there are examples of lexical and pragmatic interpretations to show the limitedness of default lexical interpretations in contrast to the infinite number of pragmatic ones.

lexical interpretation	
the girl's poem	the poem that the girl has written
the girl's nose	the nose which is the part of the girl
the girl's teacher	the person who is the teacher of the girl
the girl's car	the car which is at her disposal
pragmatic interpretation	
the girl's poem	the poem she is holding
	the poem she is always talking about
	the poem she analysed
the girl's nose	the nose she has drawn
	the nose she has operated on
	the nose she moulded from clay
the girl's teacher	the teacher she is married to
	the teacher she is dreaming of
	the teacher she is going to interview
the girl's car	the car which she ordered
	the car she smashed
	the car she painted

Table 10: Lexical vs. pragmatic interpretations. (Vikner & Jensen, 2002:195)



There are also instances which show that the lexical interpretation is not always possible, however the pragmatic ones are imaginable. Dowty (1982) also suggests that during the language acquisition, or in some of its stages, the non-default pragmatic interpretation may be the only one possible to the recipient. He makes an example with common substantives such as *a mother*, where in instances that are *someone's mother*, the interpretation is associated with the recipient's intelligence or general knowledge rather than depending on the syntactic or semantic properties of the language. This phenomenon may be responsible for the hypothesis that the non-default pragmatic interpretations are inherently superior to the lexical ones.

### 1.2.1 Lexical interpretations

Vikner & Jensen (2002) differentiate four subtypes of lexical interpretations. They call these types "*inherent relation, part-whole relation, agentive relation and control relation.*" (Vikner & Jensen, 2002: 196)

The first subtype, *inherent relation*, consists of constructions in which the head N is an essentially relational substantive, it being for example *a brother, a student*. The relation between the genitive noun and head noun is expressed by head noun. "[...] (e.g.): the girl's teacher means 'the entity which stands in the teacher relation to the girl'. [...]" (Vikner & Jensen, 2002: 196)

In the second subtype, *part-whole relation*, the relation between the two substantives can be characterized as the head noun (Ref<sub>2</sub>) is a part of the genitive noun (Ref<sub>1</sub>). An example *the earth's surface* clearly depicts the relationship between the substantives, the surface is the part of the earth. Another example may be *the girl's nose* mentioned above.

*The agentive relation* represents the relationship between the agent and an item. A typical example of this type can be *the girl's cake* or above mentioned *the girl's poem* in default lexical meaning. The agent created or introduced the item.

The last relation, *control relation*, is between an animate (e.g.: *a girl*) and an inanimate object, the animate being in control the inanimate, being able to handle and use it. For instance, *the girl's car* set as an example, the control comes from the ownership of a car, or from handling of it, a number of factors may cause the control.

The genitive construction of these four subtypes, not being mutually exclusive, may cause several ambiguities. For instance, *the girl's picture* could be ambiguous in

three of these subtypes. If *picture* is a relational substantive, the genitive is classified as the first subtype, *inherent relation*. The meaning then would be *the picture taken of the girl*. The second meaning may be that *the girl painted the picture*, the girl is the agent, therefore there is *agentive relation*. Even the *control relation* is imaginable, as *the picture is at her disposal*.

Not all control relation meanings have an ownership relation, as ownership is a special subtype of control. However, ownership is viewed as a fundamental meaning of the genitive case because Western mentality considers it an extremely common type of control.

## 2 Research methodology

The books of English grammar provide the theoretical part of studying language, however, there are no data of actual usage and frequency of these instances in language. For the practical part of this thesis, I will be analysing real instances of the English genitive case, using the data collected from a corpus, in order to obtain relevant results.

The analysis follows the theoretical concepts from Quirk et al. (1985) since his distinctions of the genitive case cover most types of the genitive construction and its meaning.

### 2.1 The choice of a corpus

A corpus is a language resource which contains structured texts, written or spoken, which are stored electronically. In linguistics, corpora are used for analyses and hypotheses, validating rules and obtain various forms of linguistic information.

The corpus used to collect data in this thesis is the Czech National Corpus, developed by the Institute of the Czech National Corpus (ICNC) by the Faculty of Arts at Charles University in Prague. <sup>[1]</sup>

In the database and in the tab KonText, the corpus option was set to “Araneum Anglicum Maius (Global English, 15.04) 1,20 G”. Aranea corpora is a family of non-reference comparable web corpora compiled by Vladimír Benko. It currently covers a total of 14 languages, for some languages there are also specific corpora containing only some of varieties (in addition to global English there is also African and Asian English, in addition to the global Russian there is also Russian from Russian and non-Russian domains). There are always two corpora available for each language or variety: the basic larger one (maius, approx. 1 billion words) and its 10% smaller sample (minus). For Czech and Slovak languages, a corpus with the largest possible range (maximum) is also available. <sup>[2]</sup>

The used command in the search field was “s” and the results were manually sorted out to the genitive case only. If the exact same result occurred twice, one instance has been eliminated. The independent genitive and double genitive are also eliminated.

### 3 Analyses of genitive

In this chapter, I will describe the results of three consecutive analyses, the first one was an analysis of common nouns, the second one of proper nouns and the third one of the possessive pronouns. I decided to divide the three analyses into these parts in order to obtain the data primarily from common nouns, because the semantic relations within the genitive phrases have the most variety. I decided to limit the analysed samples of proper nouns and pronouns because of the frequency of meaning and also because of the limitedness of variety concerning the semantic relations. In the fifth subchapter, I will describe particular instances and how I classified them and what was the motivation. In the sixth subchapter, some reoccurring tendencies will be described.

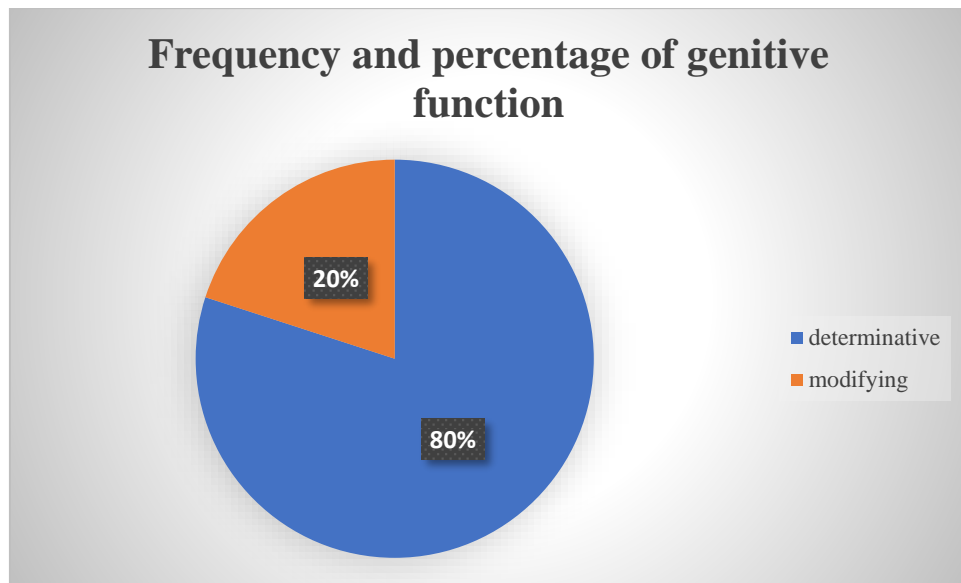
#### 3.1 Results of the first analysis

In this chapter, the results of the first analysis of common nouns are compared. The results are recorded in two tables and two diagrams accordingly. This part of analysis was chosen to show the most general tendencies within the field of common nouns. I decided to perform the most thorough analysis concerning specifically common nouns, because the semantic relations have the most variety and also context and pragmatic ambiguity. The data show the frequency of functions and the genitive meaning.

The Table 11 and Diagram 1 show the frequency of genitive function according to Quirk's distinctions. The function is either determinative or modifying. The determinative function and modifying function are in a ratio of 4:1. The results show that the determinative function is more dominant in the use of the genitive case.

function	frequency
determinative	160
modifying	40

*Table 11: The frequency and percentage of genitive function.*

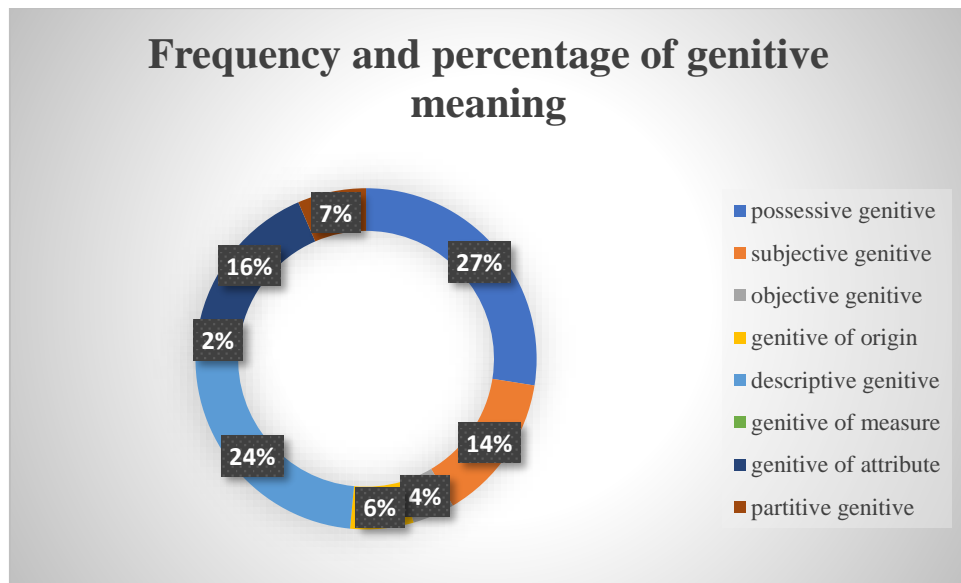


*Diagram 1: Frequency and percentage of genitive function.*

The Table 12 and Diagram 2 show the analysis results of genitive meaning. The distinctions are assessed on the basis of Quirk’s English grammar book. The genitive type with the most frequency is the possessive genitive, which occurred 55 times during the analysis of common nouns. As it is claimed by various authors of grammar books to be the main property of the genitive case in English, this result was foreseen. The partitive genitive is the second most frequent type of meaning with 49 occurrences and the third most frequent is the genitive of attribute, which appeared 31 times. The type with the least frequency is the genitive of measure with only 4 occurrences.

genitive meaning	frequency	percentage
possessive genitive	55	27%
subjective genitive	28	14%
objective genitive	8	4%
genitive of origin	12	6%
descriptive genitive	49	24%
genitive of measure	4	2%
genitive of attribute	31	16%
partitive genitive	13	7%

*Table 12: Frequency and percentage of genitive meaning.*



*Diagram 2: Frequency and percentage of genitive meaning.*

### 3.2 Results of second analysis

In this chapter, the results of the second analysis of the proper names are compared. The results are recorded in a table and two diagrams accordingly. This part of analysis was chosen to illustrate the difference in frequency of meaning between common nouns and proper nouns. I limited the analysed samples of the proper names, because the overall tendencies within this field were apparent from the first thirty samples of analysis.

There are first 30 results of the proper names analysed, which were obtained in corpora research. The Table 13 shows the frequency of genitive function according to Quirk's distinctions. The modifying function of the genitive case within constructions with the proper names disappears completely.

function	frequency
determinative	30
modifying	0

*Table 13: Frequency and percentage of genitive function of proper nouns*

In the Table 14 and Diagram 4, there are the analysis results of genitive meaning. The possessive genitive and the genitive of origin are the most frequent types, both with 12 occurrences in the research. There are only two instances of the subjective genitive and the partitive genitive, and only one instance of the genitive of attribute and the

partitive. The genitive of measure and the objective genitive are not covered at all in these thirty analysed samples.

genitive meaning	frequency	percentage
possessive genitive	12	40%
subjective genitive	2	7%
objective genitive	0	0%
genitive of origin	12	40%
descriptive genitive	2	7%
genitive of measure	0	0%
genitive of attribute	1	3%
partitive genitive	1	3%

Table 14: Frequency and percentage of genitive meaning of proper nouns

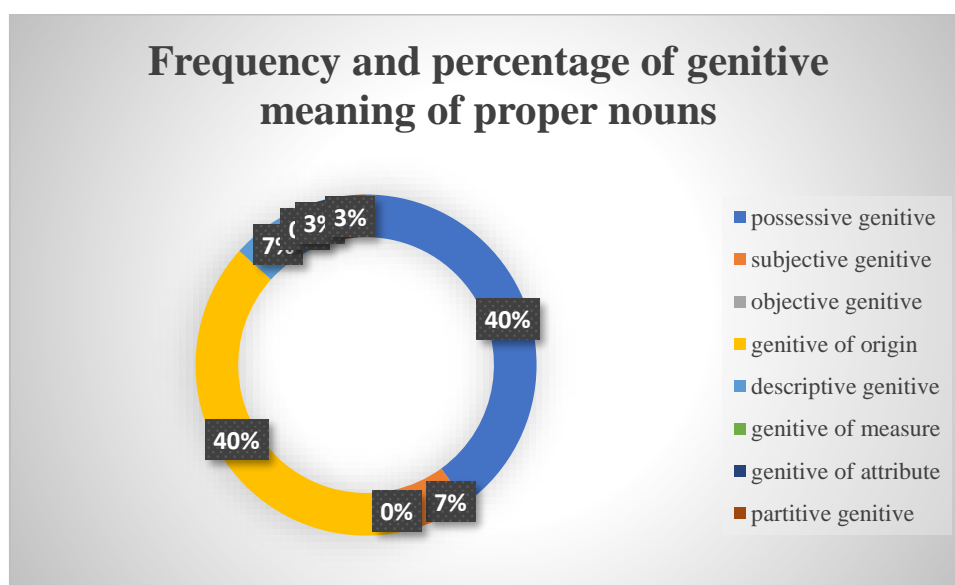


Diagram 3: Frequency and percentage of genitive meaning of proper nouns

Despite the fact that the objective genitive was not represented in the analysis results, its construction is possible.

A sample of this type of genitive meaning was obtained from the same corpora (Araneum Anglicum Maius), however, the search command had been further specified.

I wanted to provide an example of the objective genitive with a proper name.

[...] a doctorate in political sociology. After **Nelson Mandela's release** in 1990, Naidoo returned [...]

This sample can be explained as “[**the court**] **has released Nelson Mandela**,” the proper name is in the position of an object. However, this type of genitive is not particularly frequent.

An instance of a genitive of measure, even after further research, was not found in corpora database. The genitive of measure construction with a proper name is impossible.

### 3.3 Results of third analysis

In this chapter, the results of the third analysis of pronouns are compared. The results are recorded in a table and two diagrams accordingly. The possessive pronouns were researched separately, however, the semantic relations are closely connected to the instances with the proper names.

There are first 10 results of each dependent genitive pronoun (my, your, his, her, our, their) in corpora research. The total number of analysed samples of possessive pronouns is 60 samples. The Table 15 shows the frequency of genitive function according to Quirk's distinctions. Modifying function with possessive pronouns is not possible, because pronouns cannot modify nouns in NPs. I limited the sample number of analysis to 10 of each pronoun, because the overall results showed the tendencies clearly within the 60 instances.

function	frequency
determinative	60
modifying	0

*Table 15: Frequency and frequency of genitive function of pronouns*

The analysis results of genitive meaning are recorded in the Table 16 and Diagram 6. The genitive type with the most frequency is the possessive genitive with 33 instances;



the genitive of origin is the second most frequent type of meaning with 15 occurrences. The subjective genitive occurred 7 times and is the third most frequent type of genitive meaning. The genitive of attribute occurred three times in analysis and the partitive only twice. The objective genitive, the partitive genitive and the genitive of measure are not covered at all in these sixty analysed samples.

genitive meaning	frequency	percentage
possessive genitive	33	55%
subjective genitive	7	12%
objective genitive	0	0%
genitive of origin	15	25%
descriptive genitive	0	0%
genitive of measure	0	0%
genitive of attribute	3	5%
partitive genitive	2	3%

Table 16: Frequency and frequency of genitive meaning of pronouns

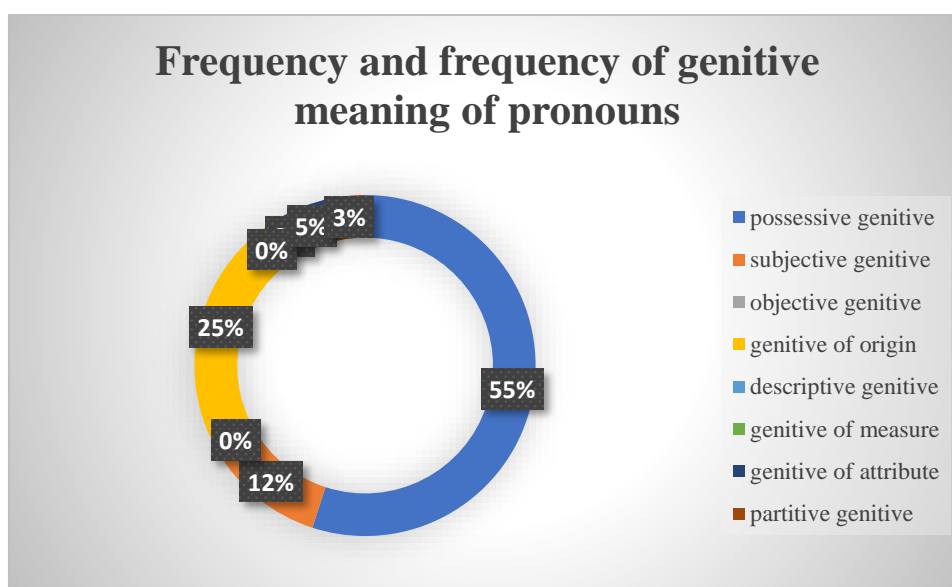


Diagram 4: Frequency and frequency of genitive meaning of pronouns

In the third analysis, the objective genitive did not occur as well as in the second one but is likewise possible. Many instances of this type of genitive meaning were found during the further specified research.

I would like to provide an example of the objective genitive with a possessive pronoun:

[...] Jeffrey Skilling is serving **his sentence** at Englewood, and he doesn't get out until 2028. [...]

This sample can be interpreted as “**Jeffrey Skilling was sentenced/the court sentenced Jeffrey Skilling.**” According to further inspection of the structure and context, the genitive construction is an objective genitive

The research shows that the objective genitive with possessive pronouns is not frequent.

The partitive genitive is an impossible construction because the function of the descriptive genitive is mainly modifying. As it is stated above, the modifying function is not a property of possessive pronouns.

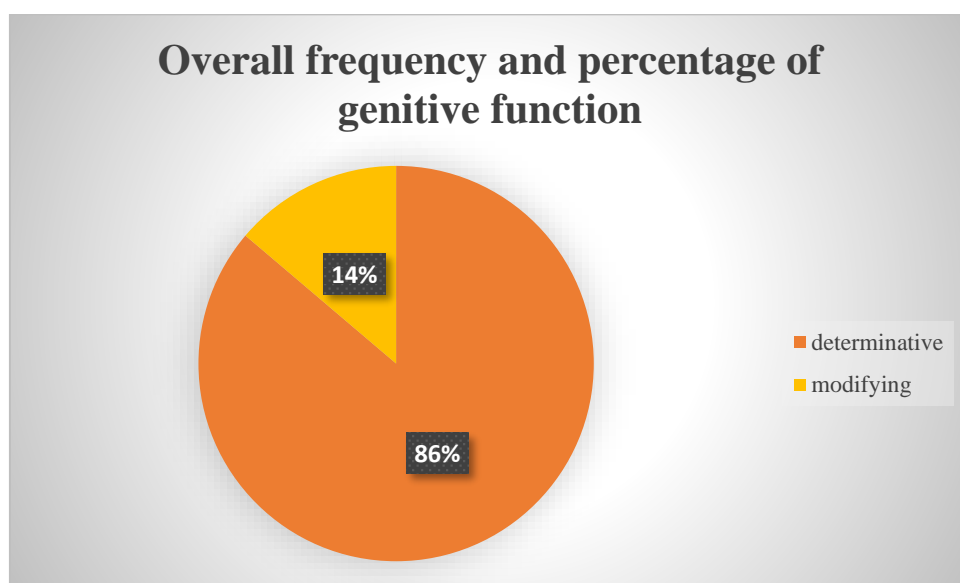
The genitive of measure is an impossible genitive construction with possessive pronouns. Genitive pronouns cannot express measure.

### 3.4 Overall results of analyses

In the practical part of the thesis, there have been exactly 290 samples of the genitive case in English analysed based on Quirk's distinction (1985). Table 17 and Diagram 7 show the frequency and percentage of the genitive function globally throughout this work. The overall results were compared on the basis of the individual analyses, because the tendencies were represented by percentage data. The research shows that the function of the genitive case in English is mainly determinative. The modifying function of a genitive case is possible with common nouns only. From all 290 samples, there are 250 instances with determinative function which makes it 86%. The modifying function, however, have only 40 samples, the percentage being 14%.

function	frequency
determinative	250
modifying	40

Table 17: Overall frequency and percentage of genitive function



*Diagram 5: Overall frequency and percentage of genitive function*

Table 18 and Diagram 8 show the frequency of semantic meaning of the genitive case in English. The most frequent type of meaning is the possessive genitive, with 36%. The partitive genitive, with 18%, is the second most frequent type of genitive, even though it was not represented as much in the constructions with the proper names and pronouns analyses. The genitive of origin is the third most frequent with 39 instances, contrarily to the descriptive genitive, it was mostly represented in the constructions with the proper names and the possessive pronouns. The subjective genitive is the fourth most common type of meaning with 37 instances, showing the most constant frequency and representation per analysis. The genitive of attribute is the fifth most frequent with 35 instances, the partitive occurred 16 times, being the sixth most frequent. The objective genitive is the seventh most frequent type of genitive with 8 instances. Even though the objective genitive is possible in all three analyses, it occurred only in the first one, concerning common nouns. The last type, the genitive of measure is the least frequent type of genitive meaning, which occurred solely four times in all three analyses.

genitive meaning	frequency	percentage
possessive genitive	100	34%
subjective genitive	37	13%
objective genitive	8	3%
genitive of origin	39	13%
descriptive genitive	51	18%
genitive of measure	4	1%
genitive of attribute	35	12%
partitive genitive	16	6%

Table 18: Overall frequency and percentage of genitive meaning

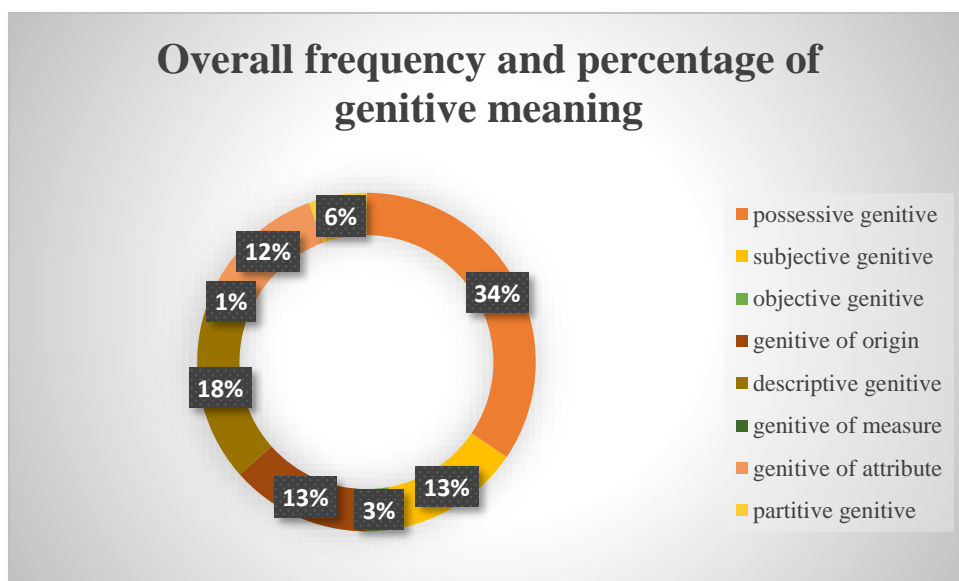


Diagram 6: Overall frequency and percentage of genitive meaning

### 3.5 Sample interpretation

In this part of the thesis, I will show the analyses of particular types within the three fields. I will describe and interpret at maximum four instances of each category of the first analysis and at maximum two instances of the second and third analyses.

The first analysis dealt with common nouns. There were instances of both determinative and modifying function and each genitive meaning category.

**Possessive genitive, determinative function:** (40) his sister's daughter

According to the grammar books, the possessive genitive includes constructions with affiliation. In this part, I analysed only the part of a NP including inflected noun, not the possessive pronoun. The genitive N *sister's* and the head N *daughter* are in a mother-daughter relationship; therefore, this sample was characterized as possessive. The genitive noun has a determinative function.

**Possessive genitive, determinative function:** (69) your baby's life

Function of this NP is determinative. The genitive N *baby's* and head N *life* have a possessive relation, because it can be paraphrased as "*The baby has a life.*" There is a certain extent of ownership, as it may be shown in an expression such as "*my own life*".

**Possessive genitive, modifying function:** (91) angel's nonphysical powers

The function of this NP is modifying, because from the context, it is apparent the genitive N *angel's* is not a specific angel, the sense is general. Therefore, the genitive N modifies the head N, it means “*general angel powers*”. In this instance, “*the powers are possessed by an angel*”, therefore I classified it as a possessive genitive.

**Subjective genitive, determinative function:** (3) the group's release

The genitive N *the group* determines the NP, the function is determinative. The meaning of this NP is subjective, because it can be paraphrased as “*the group released*”, making the genitive N a subject of the clause. Therefore, the meaning of the G is subjective.

**Subjective genitive, determinative function:** (48) the seer's dream

The genitive N *the seer* determines the NP, the function is determinative. The NP can be paraphrased as “*the seer had a dream/the seer dreamed*”, where the GN becomes the subject of a phrase, therefore the semantic relation is subjective.

**Objective genitive, determinative function:** (26) the bicycle's invention

The function of the NP is determinative. The meaning of the NP is “*the bicycle was invented/someone invented the bicycle*”, where the GN becomes the object of a phrase. The semantic relation is objective.

**Objective genitive, determinative function:** (70) your book's marketing

The GN determines the NP, the function is therefore determinative. The meaning can be interpreted as “*your book was marketed/someone marketed your book*”. The possible interchangeability with the *of*-construction here is also apparent, which further contributes to the classification of objective meaning.

**Genitive of origin, determinative function:** (21) President's statement

GN *President* determines the NP. The semantic relation between the genitive noun and the head noun can be interpreted as “*President made a statement*”, he is the agent and the author of that statement, therefore it is classified as the genitive of origin.

**Genitive of origin, determinative function:** (52) her mother's response

In this sample, the function of GN is determinative. It is an instance of the genitive of origin, because the GN *mother* is the producer of the head noun *response*.

**Genitive of origin, modifying function:** (20) God's word

I classified this sample as the genitive of origin, because the GN is the "source" of the head noun *word*. This instance, however, has a modifying function, because the meaning can be interpreted more generally as a "*divine word*".

**Descriptive genitive, determinative function:** (7) last year's edition

The genitive phrase *last year's* determiner the whole NP, therefore the function is determinative. I classified it as a descriptive genitive. The relationship between the genitive noun and the head noun in to further define the NP.

**Descriptive genitive, modifying function:** (2) young people's interests

The function of the genitive phrase in this sample is modifying. The interpretation is of this sample is "*interests of general youth*", the NP has a rather abstract meaning.

**Descriptive genitive, modifying function:** (6) children's literature

In this sample, the GN *children's* modify the head N, further modifying the overall meaning of the NP. The interpretation of the NP is most likely "*the literature for children*", it has a descriptive meaning.

**Genitive of measure, determinative function:** (73) a moment's time

The GN has a determinative function in relation to the head N. The genitive of measure for the most parts describes some type of duration or distance. The interpretation therefore can be "*a duration of time that lasted for a moment*".

**Genitive of measure, determinative function:** (84) a year's worth of iodine

This sample has a determinative function. As the previous sample, the genitive meaning is the genitive of measure, because it determines certain duration. The interpretation would be "*a supply of iodine that would last a year*".

**Genitive of attribute, determinative function:** (4) our company's future

The function of the GN is determinative. I classified the meaning as the genitive of attribute, because the GN further develops the meaning. "*our company has a (bright) future*".

**Genitive of attribute, determinative function:** (29) the brain's potential

The GN determines the whole NP, therefore the function is determinative. The interpretation of the meaning can be expressed as "*the brain has a certain ability*".

**Genitive of attribute, modifying function:** (51) a poem's persona

This sample has a modifying function, because from the context, it is apparent that the originator of this NP was not speaking of some particular poem, therefore the GN adds a more abstract sense. The genitive meaning was classified as a genitive of attribute, because the "*poem can be personified*".

**Partitive genitive, determinative function:** (12) someone's stomach

The function of the GN is determinative, it does not modify the NP, only further defines. The relationship between the GN and head N is partitive, because "*the stomach is a part of certain somebody*".

**Partitive genitive, determinative function:** (128) the girl's body

The GN further determines the NP. The relationship between the GN and the head N is partitive, because "*the body is a part of the girl*".

**Partitive genitive, modifying function:** (58) a bird's foot

In this sample, the relation between the GN and head N is partitive, because it can be defined as "*the foot is a part of the bird*". However, the function is in this case modifying, as it can be apparent from the context. It can be further interpreted as "*the foot was birdlike/reminded of a bird*".

The second analysis dealt with the proper names. In this sample interpretation, there are no instances of modifying function. The only possible function of the genitive noun is the determinative function because the proper nouns do not have the ability to

modify a NP. The determinative function is the default one in structures with the proper names. Not all the genitive meaning categories are possible with the proper names.

**Possessive genitive:** (208) China's Wangqing Nature Reserve

This sample can be interpreted in a way that "*China has a nature reserve*", the semantic relation is possessive.

**Possessive genitive:** (209) India's last dancing bear

Interpretation of this sample is "*India had/possessed at some point a dancing bear*". The expressed genitive meaning is possessive.

**Subjective genitive:** (213) Brazil's achievement

This sample is interpreted as "*Brazil achieved something*", which sets the GN as a subject of a phrase. The semantic relation is subjective.

**Subjective genitive:** (214) Malaysia's total forest loss

The GN in this sample is in a position of a subject. It would be interpreted as "*Malaysia lost a certain amount of forests*".

**Genitive of origin:** (204) Eric Losh's new book

In this sample, the GN stands in a position of an author, an originator of the *book*, which is the head noun. The semantic relation is an authorship; therefore, it is classified as a genitive of origin.

**Descriptive genitive:** (216) Brazil's interior

The GN has a descriptive relation to the head N, to me, the interpretation is the "*look of the interior as having Brazilian elements*".

**Descriptive genitive:** (229) Plato's time

This sample is classified as a descriptive genitive, because even though the function is determinative, the GN modifies the whole NP and the interpretation is "*the time when Plato lived*".



**Partitive genitive:** (207) Gulf's deepest waters

I classified this sample as a partitive genitive, because the interpretation "*the waters are the part of Gulf*" seemed the most logical.

The third analysis dealt with pronouns. The only possible function of the genitive pronoun is the determinative function because they do not have the ability to modify a NP. The determinative function is the default one in structures with pronouns. Likewise, not all the genitive semantic relations are possible.

**Possessive genitive:** (242) your estate

Between the possessive pronoun and the head N, there is a relation of ownership. The default interpretation will be "*you own some estate*".

**Possessive genitive:** (263) her daughter

A possessive relationship also covers relationship affiliations. The interpretation of this NP is "*she has a daughter*".

**Subjective genitive:** (251) his departure

This sample can be interpreted as "*he departed*", where the genitive pronoun is in the position of a subject. Therefore, the meaning is subjective.

**Subjective genitive:** (279) our first encounter

The interpretation "*when we first encountered*" indicates the subjective semantic relation, because the pronoun represents a subject of a NP.

**Genitive of origin:** (240) my comment

This sample of genitive phrase has the meaning of origin. Genitive pronoun is the author of the comment.

**Genitive of origin:** (245) your advice

The interpretation of this sample can be "*you advised [...] / you are the author of the advice*", therefore the genitive relation within the NP is the genitive of origin,

**Genitive of attribute:** (259) his laws (the court)

This is an instance of the genitive of attribute. As it was apparent from the context in the analysis, the possessive pronoun in this case stands for “*the court’s*”. With the context, the semantic relation is clear, “*he [the court] has certain laws*”.

**Partitive genitive:** (289) their side

This sample is an instance of the partitive, because it can be interpreted as “*their side is a part of them*”.

### 3.6 Tendencies

During the analyses, I noticed some reoccurring tendencies, which appeared throughout the research. I will define the phenomena which seem to be typical in the English language use.

The first tendency occurred to me throughout the first collection of data. While manually selecting and sorting the data for the analyses concerning the ’s research, the phenomenon that occurred was the genitive case mainly used with the proper names. However, the proper names do not occur in every type of semantic relation within the genitive phrase, therefore the target data for analysis included primarily common nouns.

The second tendency is the essential connection of modifying function of the genitive with the category of descriptive meaning. Even though the category of the partitive genitive may occur in both determinative and modifying function of GN, the one to be more common is the modifying one. The property of the partitive genitive is substantially to further *modify* the NP, the function and the semantic meaning are dependent on each other. This phenomenon occurs because of the semantic properties of the GP.

Further exploring the genitive function field, there is a phenomenon that shows the connection between the function and the article of substantives withing the genitive phrase. Oftentimes, when the article of the genitive noun is definite, the function is determinative. On the other hand, when the article of the genitive noun is indefinite, the

function is modifying, which, most of the time, then shifts the meaning to the partitive genitive.

- c.f. (a) the girl's bedroom (example 130)  
(b) a girl's bedroom

In example (a), the meaning is clearly possessive, because the article indicates that the genitive noun is a particular girl both the speaker and the recipient know about from context and the pragmatic knowledge. The example (b) provides a more abstract meaning of “*a room, which according to its looks is meant for girls*”. The genitive relation is in this case descriptive.

Another phenomenon that occurred during the analyses is the quality of the substantive within phrases that are classified as the genitive of attribute. The noun in these constructions is most of the times an abstract noun, describing the quality or the ability, or a set of rules. The genitive of attribute seems to have more psychological value than the rest of the categories.

The tendencies of the language formation seem to be on a pragmatic level of language production. The speaker, or rather the author of the utterance, have a certain intention to express in their discourse, therefore they use these indicators or the semantic and pragmatic meaning, which are accumulated during the period of language acquisition and decoded in the brain and further developed in the course of their lives. From these tendencies we can understand the importance of the pragmatic meaning of genitive constructions, mainly the concept of context dependence, not only the lexical interpretations of GPs.

### **3.7 Problematic cases**

During the analysis, some problematic cases appeared which will be described in this chapter.

A reoccurring genitive noun appeared a number of times, however, the construction and the relationship between the GN and the head N determined different

semantic categories. Some instances of the same GN and different noun are for example (15) *the world's top exporter of coal*. The function of the GN is determinative. The relationship between the GN and head N first seemed as a possessive genitive, however after further inspection of the relation, it was classified as a descriptive genitive. The decision was made on the basis of the interpretation which is more abstract than a possessive relation between the substantives. The GP means rather “*a worldwide exporter of coal*”.

Another example with the same genitive noun but with a different head is a sample (72) *the world's most powerful commercial jet engine*. When we compare the two examples, the distinction between the relations is understandable; the second instance has a possessive meaning of the genitive, because it is in a meaning of an ownership. The first instance, however, cannot be in a possessive meaning because of its abstractness and also the impossibility to “own” a person.

Furthermore, the examples chosen to introduce remarkable cases are examples samples (90) *an angel's vessel* and (91) *angel's nonphysical powers*. Both of the genitive phrases contain the same substantive, *angel's*, however the relationship is different. In both instances, the genitive has a modifying function, because it further qualifies the NP. However, in the first sample, the genitive meaning is descriptive. From the context, it is clear that this case is not an instance of the possessive genitive, because it is not an issue of a particular angel, who owns a vessel. The interpretation is “*the vessel which is angellike*”. The second instance, however, has a possessive relationship. “*The nonphysical powers possessed by an angel*” would be the interpretation of this instance.

Same GN occurred in samples (124) *the girl's blood*, (127) *the girl's kidnapping* and (130) *the girl's bedroom*. Without context, there may occur multiple interpretations of the samples. The first one could mean “*the blood that is the part of the girl, the blood the girl donated, the blood the girl was donated*”. The second one, according to default lexical interpretation would be an instance of the objective genitive. However, pragmatic interpretations could change the meaning if the context were not available. The possible meaning could be subjective, in a sense that “*the girl kidnapped somebody*” than the default one “*the girl was kidnapped*”. The sample (130) is also interpretable with more than one meaning and relation. Possible interpretations include a semantic relation with descriptive meaning “*the room for girls*”, or the default lexical “*the girl that belongs to the girl*”.

This is where I think lexical and pragmatic interpretations play a crucial role in determining the relationship within the genitive phrases. The wider context is important for the genitive interpretation, however, so is the pragmatic knowledge of an individual. Meaning can change depending on the recipient's pre-existing knowledge of the situation, on the point of view or even on their social background.

### **3.8 Comparative study of grammar manuals**

Different grammars have different distinctions in meaning. Quirk et al. (1985) distinguish eight possible types of meaning, Dušková (2012) only seven. I discovered that six of these types of meaning are the same or at least similar in both grammar books; the types are the possessive genitive, the subjective genitive, the objective genitive, the genitive of origin, the genitive of attribute and the partitive genitive.

According to my analysis, I want to further specify the relationship between the genitive substantives and head substantives within the possible constructions. The meaning in both grammars is the same, the only difference concerns the partitive genitive.

The possessive genitive in both grammar books has a semantic relation of possession or affiliation. This semantic relation between the two nouns can be paraphrased with a verb *to have*, *to belong to* or *to be possessed by*. Ownership can be broadly defined, not necessarily literal, like possession of physical property.

The subjective genitive, which is another semantic relation among the two grammar books, as the name suggest, places the genitive substantive in the position of a subject, of an initiator or agent of the action. I.e. the GN semantically functions as a subject of the verbal idea in the head noun.

The objective genitive, being the third category in both of the grammars, contrarily to the subjective G, puts the syntactic and semantic property of the genitive substantive to a position of the object, more specifically the direct object of the verbal idea in the head noun. It can only occur with head nouns that imply a transitive verb idea, thus having a direct 'object'.

The genitive of origin and the substantives in the construction have a specific type of relation, which could be specified as the relation of an authorship, of source or of an initiator.

The genitive of attribute, according to my research concerns mainly the substantives of abstract meaning. The head substantive is considered rather an ability, a

personal trait, an idea, or a psychological set of rules. The genitive can be converted into an attributive adjective; however, the genitive noun is more emphatic in force.

The last type of genitive similar among the grammars is the partitive genitive. This type of genitive differs slightly among the grammars, because according to Dušková (2012), the partitive meaning of the genitive only occurs in genitives formed by *of*-constructions. The partitive genitive indicates the whole of which the head noun is a part. It can be replaced by "which is a part of". It requires head substantive to have a nuance indicating 'portion'.

A type of genitive construction which Dušková does not describe in her grammar book is a descriptive genitive, however, in the research, it was one of the most represented types of genitive construction and semantic relation. Concerning this type of genitive, the genitive substantive, as the name suggests, describes the head substantive. The nature of the relationship between the two nouns is frequently quite ambiguous. The meaning is quite broad, and its main property is that it modifies the noun in a certain way. All genitive types do a description; however, this type has a more refining value.

The genitive of measure describes a special type of relation of the genitive substantive to the head noun. It is distinguished only by Quirk. The least frequent type of the semantic relation has a very specific meaning, it is narrow in scope. The type indicates a certain type of duration, distance, or interval. The genitive substantive modifies the meaning by determining a certain type of measure.

Dušková (2012) describes a genitive type, which by its properties and values similar to a generic adjective. In addition to the adjectival adnominal case, there is a synonymous expression by an adjective, cf. a father's love = fatherly love, a mother's care = motherly care. These examples also show the substantive character of adnominal case (determination by a member + substantive suffix) as opposed to an adjective. On the other hand, the weakening of the substantive nature of adnominal case is shown by the position, the non-distinction of singular and plural form (in spoken language) for all nouns forming a regular plural, which can be attached not only to individual words, but also to entire phrases. (Dušková, 2012)

	Quirk	Dušková	Huddleston & Pullum
possessive genitive	+	+	-
subjective genitive	+	+	-

objective genitive	+	+	-
genitive of origin	+	+	-
descriptive genitive	+	-	+
genitive of measure	+	-	+
genitive of attribute	+	+	+/-
partitive genitive	+	-	-
meaning of a generic adjective	-	+	-
subject-determiner	-	-	+
subject gerund-participial	-	-	+
fused subject-determiner-head	-	-	+
predicative genitive	-	-	+

Table 19: The comparative analysis of genitive meaning.

Huddleston & Pullum (2002) describes the structure of genitive based more on the function than the semantic relation. Therefore, he does not fully fit into the table of genitive meaning. However, his distinctions in meaning are quite similar to the distinctions of the other authors. The *subject-determiner* type of construction as well as *the predicative genitive* can be compared to the possessive meaning of the other authors. Huddleston & Pullum (2002) gave an example of *Kim's father* in the subject-determiner genitive, which the other two authors would consider a possessive semantic relation. *The predicative genitive*, with the explanation of “*belonging to*” is also distinctively similar to the possessive G. Both the *subject of gerund-participial* and the *fused subject-determiner-head* types from H&P with the examples of *Kim's joining the party* and *Max's attempt* remind of the subjective genitive, because they are interpreted in the position of the subject of a phrase (*Kim joined the party, Max attempted sth*). The genitive of attribute, by H&P referred to as *the attributive genitive* has two subtypes, which have the same meaning as the descriptive genitive and the genitive of measure. Therefore, I put an +/- marker to the column next to the *genitive of attribute* because the semantic relation of the similar titled types is not the same.

One of the objectives of this thesis was to discover, whether there can be some inconsistency within the categories of genitive meaning and semantic relations, or

whether the semantic distinctions are thorough. After the analyses, I propose more categories that are relevant to the already existing categories.

The first category to be lacking is *a genitive of relation*. During the analyses, it seemed incorrect to characterize a number of samples as the possessive genitive. As the word *possessive* suggest, there should be solely a relation of possession or of ownership. However, the usage with substantives such as *a father, a mother, a son, a daughter, grandparents, a friend, a girlfriend, a dog* and alike, seems not only wrong in the relationship part between the GN and head N, but also in the politically correct modern society. The possession or ownership of a person is not a proper way of expressing the relationship. This case occurred in cases such as (40) *his sister's daughter*, (96) *his neighbor's wife*, (167) *the father's only son* (263) *her daughter*, (267) *her spouse*, (275) *our customers*, (288) *their children*. The suggested category of semantic meaning should be **a genitive of relation**.

Another void in the category of semantic relations could fill the *idiomatic genitive*. During the case studies, I encountered a specific genitive construction. Particularly, they were the samples (179) *the cobra's den* and (180) *the viper's nest*. Even though both these examples from the context were instances of a possessive genitive, it provoked a thought of another type of semantic relation.

[...] The infant will play near **the cobra's den** (179), and the young child will put its hand into **the viper's nest** (180).<sup>9</sup> They will neither harm nor destroy on [...]

Since the language is very rich in idioms, metaphors and overall specific language figures, the semantic relation within the genitive construction must adapt with the language change. The pragmatic plays a crucial role in determining the meaning of figurative speech, and therefore in determining the relations among genitive constructions.

E.g.: a lion's den  
at arms' length

The constructions with idiomatic expressions may seem to have close to the descriptive type of genitive meaning, however, the descriptive meaning would still signify the definiteness of the construction. In idiomatic sense of utterance, (e.g.: *She*



walked right into the lion's den.), the level of the quality of the NP is still more abstract, it does not express the physical part of the world. Another example provided could be [they] should ensure that users' involvement in the actual production of the data remains at arms' length. [...] The idiomatic meaning of expressions concerning the body parts is indisputable. This particular expression carries a sense of psychological proximity to the action, rather than a physical reach. More instances exist and it could help establish a more consistent system without ambiguities. The suggested category of genitive meaning would therefore be **an idiomatic genitive**.

Also, there is the idea of a category specified as a *plenary genitive*. This category is a specific type of semantic relation between the genitive substantive and head substantive, which would define the cases, where both the subjective and the objective genitive would be represented. Concerning only the special cases such as sample (195) *God's love*, which would mean both "*the love of God*" and "*the love for God*". This category would be considered as **a plenary genitive**.

## Conclusion

As it was mentioned before in the thesis, the genitive case in English has two major grammatical functions, determinative and modifying, and a number of types of meaning, which differ throughout English grammar books. The thesis question was to research the semantics of the genitive case in English, mainly the frequency of the genitive function and meaning.

The data were collected from the Czech National Corpus, namely “Araneum Anglicum Maius (Global English, 15.04) 1,20 G” corpus of Global English created by Vladimír Benko in 2015. The samples are numbered from (1) to (290), divided by chapters and sorted out according to the type of NP represented. The structure of the thesis and the selection of chapters was based on the fact that there was a number of instances with the proper names, which predominated, therefore the decision was made to make the frequency results clearer and more authentic. Proper names do not occur in every semantic relation possible, therefore the data were mainly based on common nouns.

The analysis demonstrates that the major function of the genitive case is determinative. From all 290 samples, there were 250 with determinative function. Contrarily, there were only 40 samples with modifying function.

There are also distinctions of genitive meaning, based on the theoretical background. The most frequent type of meaning is the possessive genitive. The possessive meaning is sometimes labelled as the default type of genitive, so the result was anticipated. The possessive genitive (*e.g.: the user's first and last names, sample 133*) occurs in 100 instances out of 290. The partitive genitive (*e.g.: a bachelor's degree, sample 122*) is the second most frequent meaning, with 51 instances throughout the analyses. Third most frequent type, the genitive of origin (*e.g.: her mother's response, sample 52*) occurred 39 times in this work, only two instances less there is the subjective genitive (*e.g.: a client's investment, sample 36*) being the fourth most frequent type. The subjective genitive was the most constant type of meaning throughout the different analyses. The genitive of attribute (*e.g.: each individual's intuitive creativity, sample 117*) appeared 35 times throughout the analysis. The partitive occurred 16 times in the analyses (*e.g.: the girl's body, sample 128*) and the objective genitive (*e.g.: the bicycle's invention*) appeared 8 times. The last and least frequent category is the genitive of measure (*e.g.: a year's worth of iodine, sample 85*) with only 4 instances throughout the work.

I provided case studies and interpretations of each type of semantic categories concerning the genitive case, explained the intention of their classification and explained why some cases could have been ambiguous and how I concluded the classification.

During the analyses, some problematic cases occurred as well, I described the problem with classification, the different interpretations concerning not only lexical meaning of the substantives and the syntactic structure, but also pragmatic relation to the constructions.

On the basis of the English grammar books by Quirk et al. (1985), Dušková a kol. (2012) and Huddleston & Pullum (2002) and my own analysis of the real-life instances, I further explained and described each category of the genitive and the semantic relation between the genitive substantive and the head substantive. As Huddleston & Pullum have different distinctions of the genitive and different terminology, he was compared to the other two authors and provided with examples from his work.

I provided a critical insight on the thoroughness of the semantic categories of the genitive and provided my own suggestions in lack of the categories, which I then characterized, explained why I think more distinctions are important and suggested a name. The three categories are a genitive of relation, an idiomatic genitive, and a plenary genitive.

In conclusion, different authors treat the genitive case differently. Quirk et al. (1985) provide the most thorough distinctions of genitive meaning and recognizes 8 particular types. Dušková recognizes 7 types of genitive construction, six of which is the same as Quirk's. Huddleston & Pullum's distinctions are essentially different. Among the 290 instances from corpora, the most default type of genitive meaning is possessive and the least common is the genitive of measure.

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## **Electronical sources**

[1] [https://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/cnk:uvod#kdo\\_tvori\\_cesky\\_narodni\\_korpus](https://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/cnk:uvod#kdo_tvori_cesky_narodni_korpus)

(cited on 12/7/2020)

[2] <https://wiki.korpus.cz/doku.php/cnk:arana>

(cited on 12/7/2020)

# Appendix

## Analysis

### Analysis of common nouns

- (1) [...] events can be promoted to make people aware of **chemistry's accomplishments** and contributions to the well-being of humanity, as [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (2) [...], thematic expositions and other activities to arouse **young people's interest** in chemistry. Primary ovarian insufficiency (POI) [...]  
Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (3) [...] s " Bleed the Fifth " will be **the group's release** with new vocalist Travis Neal, who was previously [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (4) [...], and to work together to plan for **your community's future** transportation needs. All external hyperlinks are provided for [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (5) [...] permanence for abused and neglected children is through **our nation's court systems**. Recently reauthorized under the Promoting Safe and [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (6) [...], fiction, essays and memoirs, books, **children's literature**, scripts and screenplays, and more. And [...]  
Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (7) [...] cumbersome (and expensive to print) as **last year's edition**. Days are now divided into half-hour segments instead [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (8) [...] quarter-hour segments. However, if you liked **last year's format** better, don't worry -- I made one [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (9) [...] 2013) Good news today about one of **the world's rarest mammals** today: camera traps in China 's Wangqing [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

- (10) [...] / 2013) The leatherback sea turtle — **the world's largest turtle** and the only member of the genus Dermochelys [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (11) [...], this notoriously secretive rainforest ungulate proved to be **the world's only living relative** of the giraffe, making it one [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of measure
- (12) [...] When food goes to the garbage can instead of **someone's stomach**, it is easy to see a wasted opportunity [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (13) [...] April 2010 will take a heavy toll in **the ocean's lowest layers** for years to come. That's the [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (14) [...] 11 / 20 / 2013) Indonesia is **the world's top exporter of coal** – supplying energy to China, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (15) [...] risks analysis company, Maplecroft, named Bangladesh **the world's most vulnerable nation** to climate change by 2050. The [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (16) [...] energy by 2030, which could potentially increase **the country's current carbon dioxide emissions** by 160 percent. (11 [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (17) [...] 11 / 15 / 2013) Malaysia had **the world's highest rate** of forest loss between 2000 and 2012, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of measure
- (18) [...] protecting biodiversity, warns a commentary published in **this week's issue** of the journal Science. While zero net deforestation [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (19) [...] / 14 / 2013) Want to save **the world's biodiversity** from mass extinction? Then make certain to safeguard [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

- (20) [...]. - KJV but don't just listen to **God's word**. You must do what it says.  
Otherwise [...]  
Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (21) [...] years. And if the primary content of **the President's statement** isn't strange enough the supporting information is wrong [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (22) [...] With massive majorities in both houses of Congress **the president's agenda** was enacted as quickly as possible. Then less [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (23) [...] that the other branches have traditionally deferred to **the court's rulings**, otherwise the court would be irrelevant. When [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (24) [...]. Oh, and how the heck does **this person's blog** have an advertisement in the middle of the content [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (25) [...] recreation, and have been adapted for use as **children's toys**, general fitness, military and police applications, [...]  
Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (26) [...] specialized designs for many types of cycling. **The bicycle's invention** has had an enormous effect on society, both [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: objective genitive
- (27) [...] using two methods: first, by measuring **the proton's energy levels** using hydr... (Medical Xpress) — [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (28) [...] Implications for Cheetah Conservation, researchers from **the University's School** of Ant... One of the largest and longest [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (29) [...] neurological injury has given way to recognition of **the brain's potential** for long-term regeneration and reorganization, rehabilitation strategies are [...]  
Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute



- (30) [...] Research has suggested that a particular gene in **the brain's reward system** contributes to overeating and obesity in adults. [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (31) [...] the human side it is an activity. **Our Lord's figure** of the vine and the branches represents the relation [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (32) [...] Self-control. These three virtues have reference to **the individual's personal life**. But inasmuch as a man is a [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (33) [...] Church, recognising that these virtues had reference to **man's life** in relation to himself and his fellowmen in this [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (34) [...] do not sleep. When you awaken in **the morning's hush**, I am the swift uplifting rush of quiet [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (35) [...] U.S. states, and our customers can specify which **state's law** will apply. Because we want our customers to [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (36) [...] standards are based on dedication, respect for **a client's investment** and a constant drive to achieve goals. Together [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (37) [...] regarding a supervisor, instructor, **teacher and or coach's performance** should refrain from speaking with said person. Rather [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (38) [...] spend much time in my blog. OKey so **today's post** is about a wonderful course (I lovee it [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (39) [...] of menarikam by which a man marries **his maternal uncle's daughter**, is in force, and it is said [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(40) [...] it is said that he may also marry **his sister's daughter**. The remarriage of widows is permitted. Some [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(41) [...] or in concept). being ( Noun ) **One's basic nature**, or the qualities thereof; essence or [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(42) [...]. This retreat was created in celebration of **the organization's 30th anniversary**, and its primary aim was to [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(43) [...] commercial engines, and the GE 90, **the world's most powerful commercial jet engine**. This September, Peebles [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(44) [...] that he will be replacing Eddie Sachs, for **today's race**, in the Cheesman Offy. Jan Opperman will [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(45) [...] DiSteel made steel disc wheels. They used **their sponsor's wheels** during the Indy 500, but found the ride [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(46) [...]. Replicas are usually painted in **the owner / builder's favorite colors and schemes**. Replicas can range from a [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(47) [...]. A day I wished to be at **the Lord's feet**. I am almost 5,000 km apart. How [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(48) [...] Singh 's fort in Unnao, merely on **the seer's dream**. The seer, the head priest of revered [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(49) [...] championships and international opens, attracting some of **the game's best-known players**. Details Estimated travel time 30 minutes' drive [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

- (50) [...] in numerous texts, testifying to the importance of **Christian's claim** to the various practices called theorizing by writers of [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (51) [...] in a poem can be referred to as **a poem's persona**, regardless of whether that voice uses an " [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (52) [...] " (16). Chin also portrays **her mother's response** to her renaming: And there I was, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (53) [...] „: " too listless to fight for **my people's destiny** . . . I wait for imminent death. [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (54) [...] walk / into the new world / in **last year's pinafore?** " (50). Echoes of Prufrock [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (55) [...] bites her own tail, meaning harmony at **the year's end**. Or does it mean she is eating herself [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (56) [...] lotus have something to do with **this family member's expression** of dismay. Yet it is these very images [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (57) [...] only the " little bird " produced by **the adult's voice** in the poem, but is also associated with [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (58) [...] a plant with " divided leaves suggestive of **a bird's foot** " (Webster 's 326). The yellow [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (59) [...] and sexist ideologies which produce Asian and Asian American **women's identities** as passive, exoticized lotus, or lily, [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

- (60) [...] are walking through it. (54) **The reader's " eye "** walks through the pages of the poem [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (61) [...] I " as politically liberatory for feminist poets exploring **women's subjectivity**; see Bob Perelman and Marjorie Perloff for discussions [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (62) [...] position (learning to hear the specificities of **each poet's use of language**, as well as the particular intersections [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (63) [...] of the multiple axes which construct and produce **each poet's identities**). 8. All poems and quotations are [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (64) [...] Westword has all the ongoing details. **The U.S. Attorney's Office** in Denver has confirmed the raids: " The [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (65) [...], the operation under way today comports with **the Department's recent guidance** regarding marijuana enforcement matters. " Westword reports  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (66) [...] of an event and its consequence will exceed **the organization's risk appetite** and have a profoundly negative impact on an [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive
- (67) [...] appetite and have a profoundly negative impact on **an organization's ability** to be successful. Strategic planning is the process [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (68) [...] undertake in order to make thoughtful decisions about **their organization's mission**, values and goals, and properly allocate resources [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (69) [...] What to Expect During the Third Year of **your Baby's Life** by Gopi K. Patel MSE. d Special Educator [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(70) [...] promoting your personal brand. How you present **your book's marketing** and promoting message is as important to your personal [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: objective genitive

(71) [...] as important to your personal brand building as **your website's home** and About Us pages. Book titles are just [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(72) [...] Levinson, whose Guerrilla Marketing brand has become **the world's bestselling marketing brand**. There are over 100 books in [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(73) [...] and fleeting feeling, seeking anything appealing for **a moment's time**. And I keep slipping through every phrase, [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of measure

(74) [...] in the library studying in order to get **my teacher's degree** as fast as possible. It was a time [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(75) [...] for most cities. 'Dan Joyce, **the magazine's ex-editor**, added his personal view: 'My favourite [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(76) [...] Welcome to Kansas Cyclist! Kansas Cyclist is **the web's premier resource** for cycling in the great state of Kansas [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(77) [...],” I say. And I am. **Lifeline's 24-hour telephone crisis support service** is available to anyone [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(78) [...] as a result of natural processes that exploited early **Earth's raw materials**. Scientific models of life 's origins almost [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(79) [...] early Earth's raw materials. Scientific models of **life's origins** almost always look to minerals for such essential tasks [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

- (80) [...] minerals for such essential tasks as the synthesis of **life's molecular building blocks** or the ... > full story Our [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (81) [...] it remains the most traumatic known species die-off in **Earth's history**. Some researchers have suggested that this ... > [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (82) [...] ago, according to scientists who studied **the ice sheet's history** using a new ... > full story Viruses can [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (83) [...] lymphocytes – which play a central role in **the body's immune response** – with another type of white blood cell [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (84) [...] parental attitudes to social influences and concerns about **the vaccination's effect** on sexual behavior, according to a review of [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (85) [...] should take an iodine supplement capsule to provide **a year's worth of iodine** for them and their infant. Researchers [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of measure
- (86) [...] areas. Bicycles take on many types, from **children's toys** to adult fitness; the bicycle even has military [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (87) [...] we would be very limited in our conversations. **Saturday's weather** was nothing we will talk about a year from [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (88) [...] the wardrobe can also help bring a smile to **everyone's face** while still offering protection and comfort as well. [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (89) [...] would be saved and used to light **the next year's log**. It was also believed that as long as [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(90) [...] By pushing his hand through the chest of **an angel's vessel**, Edgar could inject them with a thick, [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(91) [...] Immunity- As a Leviathan, Edgar was immune to **angel's nonphysical powers** such as telekinesis, as seen when [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(92) [...] overpowers him. He then briefly morphs into **the vampire's form**, thus absorbing his knowledge, then kills the [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(93) [...] any way connected with your use of **a brokerage company's services**. Please read our disclaimer. About Living Principal [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(94) [...] unless there is a focus on the quality of **one's spiritual life**. Getting in touch with your spiritual beauty [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(95) [...] gift as it was with the results of **one individual's sin**: for the judgement which one individual provoked resulted [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(96) [...] hath eaten upon the mountains, and defiled **his neighbor's wife**, (See JPS) Ezekiel 32: 2 [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(97) [...] the issues that are important to you. Since **everyone's interests** are different, we've also built new tools [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(98) [...] not reflect the true economic value of investing in **children's health**. There are unique engineering design and regulatory hurdles [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(99) [...] To be honest I thought that this was **God's answering** my prayer and so, decided to go To

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(100) [...] some debate about what should be included in **a bank's capital**. This was resolved by defining two classes of [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(101) [...] 5 % and 6 %, depending on **a bank's size**. Because these requirements were based on a bank [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(102) [...] size. Because these requirements were based on **a bank's assets**, they were particularly susceptible to regulatory arbitrage. [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(103) [...] activities as a convenience to clients who used **the bank's other services**. Tentatively under Volker, but aggressively under [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(104) [...] to act. The newly formed Citigroup was **the world's largest financial services organization**, but it was operating under [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(105) [...] a genome that yes, it probably will impact **people's thinking** about life.” Venter defined his new technology [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(106) [...] was not confined to creed alone, it covered **one's ancestry** as well. What can be done to help [...]?

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(107) [...] free of Jews). The State Department and **President's office** received a tape of Yassir Arafat ordering the executions [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(108) [...] utilities and childcare and paid for **his children's tuition** so they could remain in their school. It [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(109) [...] his return. More than 25 percent of **the company's pilots** are veterans or currently serving in the Guard or [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive



- (110) [...] and deployments, and their overall support of **our nation's military**. Their support provides me with peace of mind [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (111) [...] a platform for displaying a true appreciation for **our organization's efforts** and shedding light for the nation on what a [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (112) [...] them. Their unwavering support for **our dual military family's service** and our military community has been amazing and we [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (113) [...] healthcare, the growing demands of cities and **the nation's infrastructure needs**, cleaner sources of energy production and industrial [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (114) [...] Award. In his nomination, Johnson highlighted **the company's new online Veteran's Network**, used to share job [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (115) [...] Navy Senior Chief Petty Officer James Greenwell, **a machinist's mate**, nominated the employer because of their overwhelming support [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (116) [...] Science, and Spiritual Wisdom, evoking **the alchemist's symbolic quest**: to turn lead into gold, transmute [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (117) [...] potential. It is in the realisation of **each individual's intuitive creativity** that everybody would agree with the statement, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (118) [...] world of fashion and the foodies, on **the market's creation** of popular reading or holidaymaking, on consumption in [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: objective genitive
- (119) [...] favor a convergence of land use patterns across **the world's cities**. 3. Transportation and Urban Dynamics Both land [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

- (120) [...] a central feature of a frugal lifestyle. **The site's tagline** sums it up pretty well: Ride More, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (121) [...] leveraging hashtags can quickly turn you into **the event's superstar**. Why I Won't Interview You Last year [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (122) [...] Interactive, Baan and Intergraph. Peter has **a bachelor's degree** in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Plymouth, [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (123) [...] of Plymouth, England. He also has **a master's degree** in business administration from Kingston University, England and [...]  
 Function: modifying  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (124) [...] He says he has no idea how **the girl's blood** got on his jacket or how her fingerprints got [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (125) [...] including Laspisa, still refuse to accept **the prosecution's basic theory** – that Westerfield is a pedophile who raped [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (126) [...] prison without parole instead. To some degree, **today's proceeding** represents one of the final loose ends in Westerfield [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (127) [...] soon, " Neal said. As for **the girl's kidnapping** and murder, Neal said, Westerfield has been [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: objective genitive
- (128) [...] February whereby he would reveal the location of **the girl's body** in exchange for a life sentence rather than the [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: partitive genitive
- (129) [...] with the Union-Tribune, both before and after **the article's publication**. In that matter, Westerfield didn't go [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: objective genitive

(130) [...] he refused to accept that Westerfield sneaked into **the girl's bedroom** with the intent of kidnapping, raping and killing [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(131) [...] them locked up. Yes, this will be **today's thread**. I 'm sure there will be more articles [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(132) [...] have come to Pondicherry so let me see **the Mother's center** „. In the simplest physical act, [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(133) [...] username, password, email address, **the user's first and last names**, and city, and may [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(134) [...] information that are stored by your browser on **your computer's hard drive**. Generally, Cookies work by assigning to [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(135) [...] disclosed to all other registered users. **A registered user's Member Profile** may include the user 's first and last [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(136) [...] changes. Children, Parental Consent Policy. **The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act** imposes certain requirements on websites directed [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(137) [...] under 13, we will attempt to notify **such child's parent** or guardian and erase such information from our records [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(138) [...] The ManKind Project supports a global network of **peer-facilitated men's groups**, where men mentor men through the passages of [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(139) [...] training, described by many as **the most powerful men's training available**, is the New Warrior Training Adventure. [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(140) [...] silly „) study in which we measure **100 people's height** in inches and centimeters. Thus, we would [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(141) [...] as a researcher. Suppose we want to measure **people's satisfaction** with their lives. We design a satisfaction questionnaire [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(142) [...] is unique to each item is then **the respective item's total variance** minus the communality. A common starting point [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(143) [...] " types of satisfaction. Let us assume that **people's responses** to those items were affected about equally by their [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(144) [...] John J. Carney William Shakespeare is regarded as **the world's supreme dramatist**. His impact on the English language was [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(145) [...] Fifth The course of true love - **A Midsummer Night's Dream** Anonymous  
Nothing will come of nothing I loved them [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(146) [...] " - is indicative of the joyful, compassionate **scientist's love** of the bicycle. Early in his schooling at [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(147) [...] by the Columbus bomb squad despite assurances from **the bike's owner** that it was just a sticker. The owner [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: objective genitive

(148) [...] The Foundation focuses on a broad range of **women's rights issues**, including economic justice, pay equity, [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(149) [...] economic justice, pay equity, racial discrimination, **women's health** and body image, women with disabilities, reproductive [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(150) [...] and development. Every once in a while, in **some people's lives** there comes along a person that gives you what [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(151) [...] enriches because it can bring a person some of **life's biggest and most intense experiences**, most impactful learning and [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(152) [...] fond nostalgia and satisfaction. This certainly is not **everyone's experience**. Especially hurt and disappointed are those people who [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(153) [...] considered to be symptomatic of being bewitched by some **witch's or warlock's romance spell**, and in time, [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(154) [...] spell, and in time, or with another **witch's help**, you could eventually exit from a Meta Lust [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(155) [...] the future. Meta Lust might be one of **evolution's ways** to help get a child started, and then [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(156) [...] Camp attack. [ Photo] Saulius Damulevicius **the government's ongoing statements** have projected an image of committed action, [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(157) [...] of militant violence — such as bombings at **a policeman's funeral** in Quetta, at a Shia mosque in Peshawar [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: objective genitive

(158) [...] weeks of each other. In June, on **Father's Day**, my son Aiden was born. In July [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(159) [...] the time. It manifests itself only when **the person's defences** are down, incapacitated, or adversely affected by [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(160) [...] is almost a universal reaction. Any threat to **one's welfare** (physical, emotional, social, financial, [...])

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(161) [...] met with anger. But so are threats to **one's affiliates**, nearest, dearest, nation, favourite football [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(162) [...] multiple intelligences are based on the premise that **each individual's intelligence** is composed of multiple " intelligences, " each [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(163) [...] as: " The ability to imagine oneself in **another's place** and understand the other's feelings, desires, [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(164) [...] imagine oneself in another 's place and understand **the other's feelings, desires, ideas, and actions**. It [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(165) [...] traits and behaviours which signify infatuation and obsession with **one's self** to the exclusion of all others and the egotistic [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(166) [...] all others and the egotistic and ruthless pursuit of **one's gratification, dominance and ambition**. Most narcissists (50 [...])

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(167) [...] seen his glory, the glory as of **a father's only son**, full of grace and truth. Main [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(168) [...] the glans and inner foreskin. To protect **the infant's glans** from ammonia in diapers. To protect [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(169) [...] and each contributes in its own way to **the man's total experience** of lovemaking. It must be emphasized that [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(170) [...] hold the control key down when selecting) Sharing **God's love** through women of faith! By wearing your Olivetee [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(171) [...] Blessed.) An Olivetee can also change **a person's perspective** on things to a positive outlook. (Embrace [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(172) [...] by scripture. Not only do the Words capture **people's attention**, they encourage Christ like behavior (and REMIND [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(173) [...] environmental resources that occur as a result of **the project's influence** on land use. Besides induced growth and related [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(174) [...] No Regrets, Coyote, at **this past weekend's Miami International Book Fair**. In a Q & A [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(175) [...] "I went to the museum on **the exhibit's opening night** and I had no idea what to expect [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(176) [...] on [ ...] In case you missed **the university's event** of the year, TEDxFIU, watch the highlights [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(177) [...] FIU News will be featuring two talks from **this year's events** in our weekly e-newsletter (Don't get the [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(178) [...] child playing with snakes, unharmed? That is **God's promise** of a day coming. Isaiah 11: 1 [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(179) [...] ox. 8 The infant will play near **the cobra's den**, and the young child will put its hand [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

- (180) [...] the young child will put its hand into **the viper's nest**. 9 They will neither harm nor destroy on [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (181) [...] this information we can derive the identity of **the visitor's geographic location** and Internet Service Provider. We use this [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: objective genitive
- (182) [...] academic achievement than we would predict based on **the child's I.Q.** If they are really smart and they ought to [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (183) [...] multiple intelligences are based on the premise that **each individual's intelligence** is composed of multiple " intelligences, " each [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (184) [...] to be able to. You experience **the opposite person's "other"** (a smaller amount desirable) **quality** [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute
- (185) [...] a backpack full of paper products - and **the company's couriers** went up the elevator, still on the bikes [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (186) [...] inception, 70 % to 80 % of **the company's deliveries** are documents for the legal sector. " Our [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (187) [...] and unload, the ability to go right to **people's doors** with our bikes and knowing the city like the [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (188) [...] and can be seen buzzing around Milwaukee bearing **the company's whimsical pink logo**. Unlike Breakaway and Milwaukee Courier, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (189) [...] with delivery charges added to your bill. **Editor's note:** An earlier version of this story said Kevin [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin



(190) [...] is also complimentary Wi-Fi throughout the property. **The hotel's highly acclaimed chef** highlights local produce in his menu, with [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(191) [...] for the best and up and coming professionals in **today's game**. The Glasson Hotel and Golf Club also provides [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(192) [...] than this: to lay down one's life for **one's friends**. John 15: 13 Eros OK, we [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(193) [...] Again, intellectually, we know this is **God's job**, not ours. But practically? This can [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(194) [...] left but follow a path of obedience to **God's will**. Great blog, alive in the world, this is a [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(195) [...] undeserving I must remember how undeserving I am of **God's love**, of His grace, His mercy, His [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(196) [...] that has profound effects on how they cope with **life's stresses**. Particularly early in life, the social context [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(197) [...] Cole and Putnam (1992) have proposed that **people's core concepts** of themselves are defined to a substantial degree [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(198) [...] are confronting those who believe. We are clarifying **man's salvation** and access to God for those of the faith [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(199) [...] the world would be a better place. **Life's curse**: a dark house. Religion has rejected the [...]

Function: modifying  
Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive

(200) [...] forgotten. No one wants to admit that **the world's debt** is unsustainable; the world 's balances stand in [...]

Function: modifying

Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

### Analysis of proper nouns

(201) [...] about phonetics. The textbook we used (, **Gimson's Pronunciation of English** ,) included some information about syllabification [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(202) [...] is critically important to economic health and livability of **Wisconsin's communities**, WisDOT is working to find ways to improve [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(203) [...] world 's rarest mammals today: camera traps in **China's Wangqing Nature Reserve** have captured the first proof of breeding [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(204) [...] with wild animals are in illustrated books. **Eric Losh's new book**, The Chorus of Kibale, not only [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(205) [...] (11 / 23 / 2013) **Indonesia's national carrier** Garuda Indonesia has joined a growing number of [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(206) [...] finest religious statues and princely ornaments. Now, **China's nouveau riche lust** for decorative baubles and furniture made of [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(207) [...] 7 in PLoS ONE, examined life in **the Gulf's deepest waters** near the blowout, about 1.6 kilometers below [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(208) [...] seaside town of Minamata on the southwestern coast of **Japan's Kyushu Island**, cats began to behave very strangely. [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(209) [...] area. (11 / 20 / 2013) **India's last dancing bear** has retired. As the stars of [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(210) [...] (11 / 18 / 2013) That **President Yudhoyono's green legacy** may be in peril has been put in [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

- (211) [...] Morning Herald as bearing witness to the devastation of **Indonesia's tropical forests**. (11 / 18 / 2013) [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (212) [...] The designation came as little surprise, since **Bangladesh's government** and experts have been warning for years of climatic [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (213) [...] any Annex 1 country under the Kyoto Protocol. **Brazil's achievement** is particularly noteworthy because it did not come at [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (214) [...] global forest map developed in partnership with Google. **Malaysia's total forest loss** during the period amounted to 14.4 percent [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: subjective genitive
- (215) [...] which has put a previously known species, **Bokermann's nectar bat** (*Lonchophylla bokermanni*), at risk of [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (216) [...] Forest and the Cerrado – the tropical savannah of **Brazil's interior** - are in fact distinct from one another, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (217) [...] study in Zootaxa. Scientists now say **the Atlantic Forest's population** represents a newly described species, which they have [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (218) [...] a newly described species, which they have dubbed **Peracchi's nectar bat** (*Lonchophylla peracchii*). (11 / [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (219) [...] Court began overturning some of the central portions of **Roosevelt's program** in response to this resistance to his vision for [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (220) [...] the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, the nullification of **Jefferson's embargoes**, the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Act in [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

- (221) [...] III Sectin II. An example would be **Ron Paul's We the People Act**. President Obama knows he has [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (222) [...] quality private brands, Dollar General sells products from **America's most-trusted manufacturers** such as Procter & Gamble, Kimberly-Clark, [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (223) [...] family ... Actress So Yoo-jin is starring in **Yoo Ji-tae's movie** " Mai Ratima ,, So Yoo-jin acts out [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (224) [...] internet arrived and made things less personal. **The BBC's Peter Bowes** asks if there is still a place for [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (225) [...] three years after the last train rolled down **New York's High Line raised railway**, the route has successfully been [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: possessive genitive
- (226) [...] the brain reduces degeneration and motor deficits associated with **Huntington's disease** in two mouse models of the disorder, according [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (227) [...] For All is currently focusing on **the Kingdom of Morocco's initiative** to try resolve the long-standing issues relating to its [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (228) [...] is inadequate in reference to moral excellence, and **Aristotle's doctrine** of the 'Mean 'can hardly be applied [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin
- (229) [...] were constantly grouped. They were already traditional in **Plato's time**, but he adopts them as fundamental. Aristotle [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: descriptive genitive
- (230) [...] but he adopts them as fundamental. Aristotle retained **Plato's list**, but developed from it some minor excellences. [...]  
 Function: determinative  
 Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

### Analysis of genitive pronouns

(231) [...] by seeing them divided once and again. None of **my two dictionaries** show these divisions, and in almost every [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(232) [...] avoids breaking words. So, if it depends on **my seeing** it, I will never learn how to do [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(233) [...] problem, I inevitably go to the dictionary to check **my own supposition**. Mister Micawber When faced with a hyphenization [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(234) [...] thought that it wouldn't work for me owing to **my bad ear**, now I see that it cannot [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(235) [...] I definitely carried the passion in that band, and **my riffs**, my style, they were very distinctive. [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(236) [...] the passion in that band, and my riffs, **my style**, they were very distinctive. I don't [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(237) [...] in Fear Factory whatsoever. It will be part of **my memory** for the rest of my life. I believe [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(238) [...] will be part of my memory for the rest of **my life**. I believe I am continuing the legacy and [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(239) [...] really have authority to overturn unconstitutional laws. It is **my understanding** that the Marshall court assumed this power for itself [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(240) [...] stated " supreme contempt - for Obama " ... Has **my comment** been removed by someone for some reason? When [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(241) [...] process. Policies written in trust are technically no longer **your assets** and belong to the beneficiary from the moment the [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(242) [...] form is completed. Thus, the benefit is outside of **your estate** and will ensure the life insurance will not be [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(243) [...] average six months. Pitfalls to be aware of If **your Life Insurance policy** is worth more than £ 350,000 [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(244) [...] allowance. Please refer to the ‘Are you or **your partner** a Foreign National?’ section. The FCA [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(245) [...] word in normal speech. Thank you very much for **your advice**. I thought there might be some " written [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(246) [...] are available across the state to work with you and **your community** to provide important transportation data and project information for [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(247) [...] planning process, and to work together to plan for **your community’s** future transportation needs. All external hyperlinks are [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(248) [...] future transportation needs. All external hyperlinks are provided for **your information** and for the benefit of the general public [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(249) [...] from whether it’s acceptable to mention real-world products in **your fiction** to whether you can include other writers ‘fictional [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(250) [...] whether you can include other writers ‘fictional characters in **your own story**. The blog covers copyright issues, defamation [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(251) [...] with Fear Factory ended in March 2002 after Bell announced **his departure** from the group, allegedly telling his bandmates at [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(252) [...] Bell announced his departure from the group, allegedly telling **his bandmates** at the time, " Look, guys [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(253) [...] heads up a new band called Divine Heresy stated about **his former group**, " In the long run, I [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(254) [...] Living Dangerously’, a series about climate change. **His trip** to Central Kalimantan and Riau, was described by [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(255) [...] Andrew Jackson a long time Indian fighter spearheaded one of **his signature pieces** of legislation through Congress: the Indian Removal [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(256) [...] Chief Justice John Marshall that President Andrew Jackson made one **his most famous statements**, “Mr. Marshall has made his [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(257) [...] his most famous statements, “Mr. Marshall has made **his decision**. Now let him enforce it!” Instead [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(258) [...] of Roosevelt ‘s program in response to this resistance to **his vision** for what should be done FDR decided to pack [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(259) [...] decided to pack the court with Justices who would support **his laws**. What he proposed was that for any justice [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(260) [...] new justice to sit beside the current justice and do **his work**. If his plan had been adopted and none [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive



(261) [...] of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Marie Curie for **her work** on radioactivity will also be celebrated. According to [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(262) [...] in all stages of a child welfare case. In **her speech** on the House Floor, Rep. Gwen Moore [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(263) [...] is a monologue about a dad who wants to protect **her daughter** from getting into trouble. You can also watch [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(264) [...] for the mother as well as a risky one for **her baby**. Because of this, human mothers generally seek [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(265) [...] planet in the cosmic system. She is celebrated for **her infinite variegatedness** in every aspect of her existence. She [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(266) [...] is celebrated for her infinite variegatedness in every aspect of **her existence**. She is the bearer and indispensable ground for [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(267) [...] the lifestyle, habits, attitude etc. of his / **her spouse**. Though the joint family system is on diminishing [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(268) [...] varied modes of Asian American feminist literary theory which predate **her work** but are themselves acts of theorizing. By [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(269) [...] distinction between the poem and the act of theorizing. **Her poems** critique stereotypes of racialized and gendered identities, revealing [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(270) [...] as Chin, regardless of the fact that she uses **her own name** and clearly refers to herself in several instances [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(271) [...] bring global recognition to the chemical science, upon which **our life** and our future are based „ Starting now [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(272) [...] to the chemical science, upon which our life and **our future** are based „ Starting now, Brazilian chemists [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(273) [...] 2001. Whereas it is the poor and defenceless in **our inner-city communities** who are in greatest peril by sinister forces [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(274) [...] or nice sounding platitudes which can rescue us out of **our present dilemma**, be it resolved that the churches join [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(275) [...] levels. One keyway is to foster cooperation with **our customers**, including private landowners and local governments to find [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(276) [...] etc.) and require free plugins to work. Visit **our software information page** for assistance. Public Consulting Group News [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(277) [...] stability and permanence for abused and neglected children is through **our nation 's court systems**. Recently reauthorized under the Promoting [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(278) [...] " Awesome Blog " in the subject line. See **our complete list** of Awesome Blogs here! Recent Articles Has [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of origin

(279) [...] young age. And for many of us most of **our first encounters** with wild animals are in illustrated books. [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(280) [...] you share, connect, teach, and learn. Share **our dream** of a peaceful and united planet, a new [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(281) [...] can take months for any payment to be made to **their family** due to a lengthy legal process. Putting a [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(282) [...] Starting now, Brazilian chemists should initiate projects through **their institutions** so that, during the whole year 2011 [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(283) [...] other candidate genes have been described but the frequency of **their involvement** is still uncharacterized in large POI series. Here [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: subjective genitive

(284) [...] are in greatest peril by sinister forces at work in **their midst**, Whereas the principle of law and civility as [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: genitive of attribute

(285) [...] Blues in West Hollywood, California and have been rebuilding **their friendship** ever since. Dino 's tenure with Fear [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(286) [...] foster care system in the United States, many because **their parents** or guardians are accused of abuse or neglect. [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(287) [...] how professionals and child advocates agree that maintaining children in **their home** is the most effective way to address the concerns [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(288) [...] are often left with less than adequate legal counsel when **their children** have been removed from them. Court appointed attorneys [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive

(289) [...] plans and provides parents with someone who is on **their side**. It is for these reasons that I have [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: partitive genitive

(290) [...] fresh approaches to improving the court outcomes of children and **their families**. This legislation is expected to further expand positive [...]

Function: determinative  
Genitive meaning: possessive genitive