

Session 1: Word to text (Chapter 2, A taste of morphology)

Morphology: study of form, tell you how words are structured

Morphemes: stems and affixes

Stems: major part of words, usually can stand alone as separate words, **core meaning of word**

➔ **Bound stem:** cannot stand alone, old words from Latin (loc in location, Latin for place)

Affixes: are added before and after a stem, longer and more complicated words

➔ **Prefixes:** added before stem: un-, mis-, ...

- **always derivational!**

➔ **Suffixes:** added after stem: -n, -or, -s, -ible, -ing, -ly, -ed, -ment

- **Derivational suffixes:** derive (ableiten) words, grammatical change/meaning added in word class
 - al to a noun = adjective (nature, natural)
 - able to a verb = adjective (wash, washable)
 - ize to a noun = verb (vandal, vandalize)
 - ly to an adjective = adverb (hideous, hideously)
 - er to a verb = noun (mow, mower)
 - y to a noun = adjective (fluff, fluffy)
 - ful to a noun = adjective (wonder, wonderful)
 - ness to an adjective = noun (happy, happiness)

-> last suffix is important for showing the word's grammatical class (noun, verb, adjective or adverb)

- **Inflectional suffixes:** grammatical information but same word, singular/plural, have irregular forms
 - catamaran -> catamaran-**s**
 - every full verb in -ing

Simple words: have a stem but no affixes, words with just one morpheme (small)

Complex words: a stem and 1 or more affixes (structure shown with tree diagram, smaller)

Compound words: word contains at least two stems, mostly nouns (football, newspaper, humankind...) meaning is focused on second noun (foot+ball = kind of ball)

Compound-complex words: at least two stems and at least one affix (bowhead**s**)

Function: role played by a word, phrase, clause, or sentence in another grammatical unit (i.e. in a phrase, clause, sentence, or text)

Closed word classes, have some meaning, **POS:** conjunctions (cj), determiners (d), enumerators (e), interjections (ij), operator verbs (ov), prepositions (p), pronouns (pn)

Open word classes, content words, **POS:** Nouns (N), Adjectives (Aj), Lexical verbs (V), Adverbs (Av)

Form: type of word, phrase, clause, or sentence

Hierarchy of tests

First look at function - then form - then meaning

Chapter 3, Sentences and Their Parts

Form classes of words, Semantic definition (SD): in terms of meaning, **not always correct!**

Noun N: SD: naming a word, refers to a thing, person, substance, etc. (= concrete nouns, abstract nouns: are related to a verb/adjective: love)

Verb: SD: doing word, refers to an action

Adjective Aj: SD: describes something about a noun

Adverb Av: SD: says something about other types of words such as verbs, adjectives or adverbs

Preposition p: expressing a relation to another word (in, on, with, under, ...)

Depending on what we remove from words, we either get adjectives or nouns:

- ➔ Remove the -ly from a word with this stem, you get an adjective: really -> real
- ➔ Remove the -y from a word with this stem, you get a noun: funny -> fun

Hierarchy of units:

A **sentence** consists of one or more clauses

A **clause** consists of one or more phrases

A **phrase** consists of one or more words

A **word** consists of one or more morphemes

A meal consists of one or more courses

A course consists of one or more helpings (Portion)

A helping consists of one or more mouthfuls

A mouthful

- ➔ **Shoot!** Is a sentence consisting of one clause consisting of just one phrase consisting of just one word consisting of just one morpheme. To help clarifying things, look above.

Sentence Se: composed of smaller units: clauses, phrases, words, Capital starting letter, dot at end.

- ➔ **Major sentence:** subject + predicator + anything predicator wants. **Initial capital letter, at least one finite clause, closing punctuation: *Sally likes Tom.***
 - **Simple:** 1 main clause (1 predicator)
 - **Complex:** 1 main clause + 1 or more subordinate clause (clause inside clause) **more than 1 predicator -> complex**
 - **Compound:** 2 or more main clauses (**coordinators: and, or, but**)
 - **Compound-complex:** mixture of more than 1 MCI and SCI
- ➔ **Minor sentence:** initial capital letter, at least one word, closing punctuation: ***Who? – Tom.***
- ➔ **Declarative sentence:** statements that relay information
- ➔ **Exclamatory sentence:** Exclamation mark! Emotion, surprise
- ➔ **Interrogative sentence:** Questions?
- ➔ **Imperative sentence:** commands or instructions

Clause Cl: major units of which sentences are composed, sentence consists of one or more clauses. Are enclosed in square brackets []

- ➔ **Finite:** tensed: verbs either in present or past tense
- ➔ **Non-finite:** tenseless: are in the infinitive -ing / -en form, imperative clauses
- ➔ **Main clause MCI:** a clause that can form a complete sentence by itself, can stand alone
- ➔ **Subordinate clause SCI:** Nebensatz, are subordinate to a main or to another subordinate clause
 - **Adverb clause ACI:** functions as an Adverbial in a superordinate clause

- **Preposition clause PCI:** begin with a preposition, can function as Adverbials in the main clause
- **Relative clause RCI:** relative pronoun (that or wh-word) replaces an element in the clause structure and is not a conjunction
- **Comparative clause CCI:** usually marked with than or as
- **Noun clause NCI:** A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun

Function classes within the clause elements MAIN OR SUBORDINATE

1 [(Our landlady) (keeps) (a stuffed moose) (in her attic)].

2 [(A stuffed moose) (keeps) (our landlady) (in her attic)].

- ➔ **Subject S:** Who? Doer "Actor": Our landlady (1), A stuffed moose (2)
- ➔ **Object Od/Oi:** What? Doee "Sufferer": A stuffed moose (1), our landlady (2)
- ➔ **Predicator P: most important thing in a clause,** keeps (1+2)
- ➔ **Complement Cs/Co:** A syntactic constituent that 'completes' another constituent, adds information to the Object **through the Predicator** (Sleeping very soundly)
- ➔ **Adverbial A:** An Adverbial can be a single-word or multi-word phrase (She sings beautifully. She sings in the bath.)

Phrase Ph: groups of words that belong together (1 or more words), enclosed in round brackets ()

(My uncle Olaf) (was munching) (his peach) (with relish) = 4 phrases, 9 words (**Form Classes**)

- ➔ **Noun phrase NP:** My uncle Olaf, his peach
- ➔ **Verb phrase VP:** was munching (finite and non-finite)
- ➔ **Preposition phrase PP:** with relish (with = preposition)

[(Aunt Gladys) (has seemed) (rather grumpy) (just recently)]

- ➔ **Adjective phrase AjP:** rather grumpy (grumpy = adjective)
- ➔ **Adverb phrase AvP:** just recently (recently = adverb)

- ➔ **Genitive phrase GP:** the bowheads' -> whose? Possessive form = genitive

Function classes: elements of the phrase in Ajp, AvP and NP, **in VP:**

Head H / Main verb Mv: cannot be omitted (ausgelassen) in a phrase,

Modifier M / Auxiliary verb Aux: are optional (Pre Modifier PreM: adverbs: extremely, rather, too, very / Post Modifier PostM: adverbs, prepositional phrases or certain types of clauses)

Words Wo: function in phrases, 2 classes, separated by spaces

- ➔ **Open words:** content words: noun, adjective, lexical verbs, adverbs
- ➔ **Closed words:** have some meaning: conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, ...

(**Morphemes Mo:** stems and affixes, if needed to separate, we use hyphens -)

Nominativ: Wer oder Was?

Genitiv: Wessen?

Dativ: Wem?

Akkusativ: Wen oder Was?

-> See S01 W01 Word Text_LectureHO

Session 2: Closed word classes

Operator verb ov:

Primary: be, do, have: function as Mv or Aux in VP

Modal: can, will, may, shall, could, would, might, must, should: function as Aux in VP

Preposition p: function to connect phrases (PP), preposition clauses (PCI) to other phrases and clauses

Simple: about, after, among, around, as, at, before, behind, but, by, for, from, of, off, with, despite, ...

Complex: as far as, except for, as of, in spite of...

Meanings: place, direction, target, time, reason, ...

*Preposition is a word placed **before a noun or a pronoun** that shows its **relation to another word** in a sentence.*

Always followed by noun or phrase that acts as its object.

*Example: He stood under the tree. (Expresses **relationship** between he and tree)*

Jill has been studying since evening.

Prepositions (p)

ad

place (at, in, on, above, off, etc.)	manner (by, with, without)
direction (to, into, onto, towards, etc.)	agency (by, with)
target (at, towards, to, etc.)	reaction (about, at, in, of, to, with)
time (at, in, on, since, etc.)	accompaniment (with, without)
duration (for, during, from, etc.)	concession (despite, for, except)
reason (because of, for, etc.)	
purpose (for, in order, etc.)	

(Adverbs:)

Modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb, doesn't take an object.

Example: Everyone has already come in. (modifies verb)

Look above. (modifies verb)

- sentence adverbs: attitude adverbs/stance adverbial (fortunately, actually, oddly, perhaps, surely...) and connective adverbs (so, yet, however, therefore, secondly, though...)

Pronoun pn: always function as Heads in NP and PP

personal/impersonal (I, You, She / It, they, them), **possessive** (to "self": mine, hers, his), **reflexive** (different people: myself, yourself, himself), **demonstrative** (this, that, those), **interrogative** (question words: who, whose, to ask a question), **relative** (that, who, whose, connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun), **reciprocal** (each other) or **indefinite** (all, some, none).

Some have left. Some = pronoun (head)

Determiner d: always function as premodifiers, are followed by head

Articles (definite: The, Indefinite: a/an) , **possessives** (My, Her), **demonstratives** (point at something: this, that), **quantifiers** (amount: each, every, some), **wh-determiners** (which, whose) or **negative** (no).

Some people have left. Some = determiner, people = head

- predeterminer: all the books
- postdeterminer: a few games
- central determiners combine with others: all the numerous people

Enumerator e: function as preModifiers or Heads in NP and PP, can function as Heads in NP, PP (Only fifteen people saw it: preM / the fifteen who saw it: Head)

Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, ...), **ordinal numbers** (first, second, third, ...), **multi-word enumerators** (one hundred and ten, 110)

Deixis/reference with p, d, e:

Anaphoric: known / already mentioned / points back

Cataphoric: not-yet-known / points forward

Exaphoric: outside of text, assumed knowledge

Conjunction cj: Join parts of a sentence of equal status (join words, phrases, clauses), doesn't take any object. Introduces subordinate clause SCI. Change sentence structure to see if it works.

Coordinators: and, or, but

Correlative: either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and

Subordinators: after, although, as, because, before, for, how, if, like, so, since, that, while, ...

- Example: Since you are late, you must address this group. (conjunction: introduces SCI and joins it to MCI)
- Before I could say a word, he left.

Interjection ij: pragmatic (emotional) effect, but no grammatical function (exclamations, gee, ouch, X&%!)

Emotive words: ouch, oh, ...

Swear words: damn, ...

Discourse signals: good-bye, hello, yes, no, okay, um, ...

Special cases:

Negative marker: not (She is not here.)

Infinitive marker: to (I want to see the film.) vs. to as preposition: I look forward to seeing you.

Existential marker: there (There is a tree in the garden) vs. there as Adverb: He's over there.

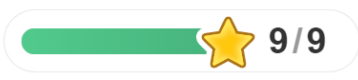
Adverb particles: in, on, off, ... (Come in. He is getting on well) vs. prepositions: She's in the office.

→ See S02 W02 Closed Class Words_LectureHO

1. Categorising pronouns

Drag the example sentences with a (pn) into the box to match with the (pn)'s category.
pronouns (pn) - function as Heads in noun phrases (NP) and preposition phrases (PP)

- personal They climbed the ... ✓
- impersonal It's raining. ✓
- possessive That book is theirs. ✓
- reflexive Don't forget... ✓
- reciprocal The boys looked a... ✓
- interrogative Who climbed the m... ✓
- relative The man who tony ... ✓
- demonstrative That doesn't... ✓
- indefinite Everyone was invited ✓



Identifying pronouns

Identifying pronouns

Click on the pronouns in the following text.

'It ⁺¹ will be a very difficult job, perhaps impossible. I ⁺¹ couldn't guarantee anything. I ⁺¹ m not sure it ⁺¹ s worth your while to have it ⁺¹ repaired.'

'I ⁺¹ ll decide that, ' ⁺¹ said Malfoy. 'And don't forget to keep that one ⁺¹ safe. We ⁺¹ ll need it, ⁺¹ too.'

'Perhaps you ⁺¹ d like to take it ⁺¹ now?'

'No, of course I ⁺¹ wouldn't, you ⁺¹ stupid little man, how would I ⁺¹ look carrying that ⁺¹ down the street? Just don't sell it, ' ⁺¹



Key to identifying determiners and pronouns

Determiners (NB: there are no wh-determiners in this text)

articles, possessives, demonstratives, quantifiers.

Pronouns (NB: there are no interrogative pronouns in this text)

personal, impersonal, possessive, reflexive, demonstrative, relative, reciprocal, indefinite.

Bellatrix Lestrange was sneering to herself in one from the front of the nearest apothecary. A few windows were boarded up, including those of Florean Fortescue's Ice-Cream Parlour. However, a number of shabby-looking stalls had sprung up along the street.

Session 3: Nouns and Adjectives

Nouns

Inflectional morphemes: represent a different form of the same word (sg./pl.: spellbookss), doesn't change word class (chair -> chairs, still a noun)

Derivational morphemes: derive one word from another, prefix and suffix, semantic information, indicate word class category, form new words, prefixes are always derivational (nature (n) + suffix -al = new word natural (adj.))

Compounds:

Noun + noun: bathroom

verb + noun/particle: cookbook

Adjective + noun: software

Preposition + noun : bypass

Clips: smaller words from larger words

Demonstration, influenza, zoological garden, advertisement (ad/advert), hippopotamus

Blends: merge together

Breakfast + lunch: brunch

Smoke + fog: smog

Hungry + angry: hangry

Neologisms: (new words of initial letters)

Teflon: polytetrafluoroethylene

Kleenex: clean X

Selfie, social distancing, Brexit

Acronyms: first letter of words

Scuba: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Asap: as soon as possible

Initialism: spell each letter separately

UN: United Nations

BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation

Mixed -> CD-ROM (CD separately, ROM connected)

Abbreviations:

Dr. lb. km. (AmE), Dr lb km (BrE)

Noun categories

Proper: capitalised (Names, titles, places, ...)

Common: classify things into types, can occur after definite article **the** (lab, crew, hair, stress, ...)

Countable: have a plural form (regular/irregular or identical to sg. Form), singular countable nouns must have a determiner

Uncountable: substances or qualities and things that are not counted.

Collective: groups of animals, people or things (family, committee, government), followed by **singular** verb form in AmE and by **singular or plural** in BrE.

Countable/uncountable nouns: danger 2 meanings, depends on meaning in the text:

1. 'The possibility of something bad happening'. In this case, it is **uncountable** (it describes a state).
2. 'A person or thing that can harm or kill'. In this case, it is **countable** (a danger).

Concrete nouns: can be seen, touched, or otherwise perceived. (sound, sunlight, drugs, ...)

Abstract nouns: refer to qualities or states, things that cannot be received by our senses (desire, life, ...)

Personal: nouns referring to people (crew, teacher, ...)

Non-personal: refer to animals, other than people (dog, cow)

Inanimate: non-living things (book, egg)

Gender-specific: waitress, father, Sue, ...

Gender-neutral: server, parent, ...

Functions:

- Premodifiers in phrases (a jazz club)
- Heads of Noun Phrases (a good jazz club)

NB: Nouns only have a function within the phrase, **Noun Phrases** can function as: Subjects (S), Direct Objects (Od), Indirect Objects, Subject Complements (Cs), Object Complements (Co), Adverbials (A)

1. Noun morphology

Drag the words into the correct boxes

inflectional morph...	✓	- plural (-s, -es, -en, vowel change, etc.)
derivational morph...	✓	- prefixes to form new nouns (anti-, sub-, mal-, etc.)
- suffixes to form nouns from other words (-tion, -ity, -er, -ness, etc.)		
compounds	✓	bathroom, cookbook, software, bypass
clips	✓	demo, deli, flu, zoo
blends	✓	brunch, smog, motel, workaholic
neologisms	✓	Teflon, yuppies, spam, troll
acronyms	✓	scuba, laser, basic, NATO, AIDS
initialisms	✓	UN, BBC, FBI, XML, URL
abbreviations	✓	Dr. lb. km. (AmE) Dr lb km (BrE)

Adjectives

Inflectional: comparative -er, superlative -est, suppletive bad-worse-**worst** (changes in form of word)

Derivational: prefixes to form new Aj (un-, dis-, ultra-,...) suffixes to form Aj from V, N, Aj (-ing, -ed, -al, ...)

Compounds:

Aj + Aj: royal-blue, bitter-sweet

Aj + V: clean-shaven, good-looking

N + Aj: smoke-free

N + V: bone-chilling, nerve-wracking

Attributive: premodifying **head** of NP (the sleepy **baby**)

Postpositive: postmodifying noun or pronoun (the individuals responsible)

Predicative: functioning as the head of complements (the baby is asleep -> **follow a verb**)

Gradable: modified by many degree adverbs (very, fairly, ...), can be **inflected** (funny, funnier, funniest), **suppletive** (good, better, best), or **periphrastic** comparisons (more friendly).

Non-gradable: absolute adjectives: Swiss, alcoholic ... here the words don't include "very" or anything like that, so when we say "**absolutely** Swiss" or "**totally** Swiss", it is still **ungradable**.

extreme adjectives such as terrible / miserable already have "very" packed into their meaning. Therefore, they are gradable adjectives. Very terrible or a bit terrible doesn't make sense, but you can say "absolutely" or "really", which in some sources they claim ungradable, but as we make the meaning stronger, we here say it's **gradable**.

Proper: referring to countries, nationalities, cities, languages are capitalised (Mexican, French, ...)

Common: all non-capitalised adjectives (green, native, brave, good, ...)

Physical: colour, shape, size, weight or physical characteristics of nouns (green, large, heavy, ...)

Quality: Age, origin, nationality, classification, type of nouns are all indicated by adj. denoting quality (old, native, technical, ...)

Psychological: related to emotions (sad, ...)

Judgmental: author's positive or negative judgement of a quality (good, wrong, foolish, beautiful, ...)

Functions:

- Pre- and postmodifiers in phrases (the friendly dog/the people concerned)
- Heads of Adjective Phrases (very friendly/highly concerned)

NB: Adj. only have functions within the phrase, **Adjective Phrases** can function as Subject Complements
Cs: "She is clever." or Object Complements Co: "I find her clever."

➔ See S03 W03 Nouns and Adjectives_LectureHO

Identifying **noun phrases NP** and **adjective phrases AjP** and their **functions**:

Subject (S), direct Object (Od), indirect Object (Oi), Subject Complement (Cs) in NP:

Subject (S): Who? (NP^S(The house) P(was) C^O(quite empty)).

Direct Object (Od): What? (S(We) P(have bought) NP^O(the house)). = object (thing that subject acts upon)

Indirect Object (Oi): Whom? = optional part of a sentence; it's the recipient of an action

Subject Complement (Cs): (S(This) P(must be) NP^C(the house)). -> attributes some quality to the subject

Subject Complement (Cs) and premodifier (preM) in AjP:

Subject Complement (Cs): follows the predicator and attributes some quality to the subject ((S(Her eyes) P(were) C^O(brown)).)

Premodifier (preM): very good: preM (very premodifies good)

Multimorphemic nouns/adjectives and derivational morphemes (semantic information, indicate word class category), where to cut off to define the affixes?

Noun: Transformation

Core word: form

Affixes: trans, ation

Adjective terrible: suffix -ible (core word terror; terr-ible)

Session 4: Verbs and Verb Phrases

Verb morphology

Verb type	Example sentence
Intransitive (NO direct/indirect object; possibly adverbial) S-P-(A)	<i>I arrived at 7.00.</i>
Monotransitive (+ direct object) S-P-Od	<i>I ate an apple.</i>
Ditransitive (+ indirect object + direct object) S-P-Oi-Od	<i>I sent John an email.</i>
Complex transitive (+ direct object + object complement) S-P-Od-Co	<i>I consider him a good friend.</i>
Copular (+ subject complement) S-P-Cs	<i>I am a teacher.</i>

➔ Note: **direct/indirect objects** cannot start with a **preposition**

Direct object:

Directly affected by verb (giving the pencil)

Indirect object:

Giving the pencil to me

Object/Subject complement:

Co: another NP or AjP functioning as object complement

Cs: Connection between subject & verb: I = sad (equal)

Adverbial:

come home, fall down, got through the window, arrived at 7.00

Operator verb (ov): function words

Primary: be, do, have. Main verb (Mv) or Auxiliary verb (Aux) with another primary or lexical verb.

Modals: can, could, may, might, must, should, will, would, shall, always auxiliary verb (Aux)

Verb (V): lexical verb, content words

Regular: -ed suffix for past (**Ved**) as well as for passive and perfect (**Ven**) form.

Irregular: differ from regular pattern in pronunciation and spelling of **Ved form**, **Ving form**, **Ven form**.

➔ Look at Ved/Ven form

Transitivity pattern:

Intransitive: come, fall, happen, ...

S-P-(A), needs to be alone: verb can never take a direct object. Adverbial: come home, fall down.

Monotransitive: explain, request, ... something...

S-P-Od, mostly need a direct object

Ditransitive: ask, pay, tell, give, ... ask somebody the question, give me the pencil (me Oi, the pencil Od)

S-P-Oi-Od, can take direct and indirect object

Complex transitive: call, make, consider... I consider him a good friend (him Od, a good friend Co)

S-P-Od-Co, take direct object + another NP or AjP functioning as object complement

Copular: be, seem, become, ... I am sad. Connection between subject & verb: I = sad (equal)

S-P-Cs, take subject complements but not direct objects.

He turned the pancakes as soon as they were ready. = Monostransitive because for the transitivity patterns, we can ignore the Adverbials. So both of these examples have just one Object

S-P- <u>A</u>	He got <u>through the window</u> .
S-P- <u>Od</u>	He got <u>a letter</u> .
S-P- <u>Oi</u> - <u>Od</u>	He got <u>her</u> <u>a splendid present</u> .
S-P- <u>Od</u> -Co	He got <u>his shoes</u> <u>wet</u> . (how are his shoes? Wet.)
S-P- <u>Cs</u>	He got <u>angry</u> . (he = angry)

Finiteness:

Finite (agreement with subject, tense, aspect, modality) and non-finite

Tense:

Present and past

Voice:

Active and passive (passive be + Ven, optional *by*)

Aspect:

Simple (present and past: present = fact, past = fact in past, date)

Progressive (be + Ving, present in progress for future, backgrounding past)

Perfect (have/had + Ven, event has present relevance)

Perfect progressive (have/had been + Ving)

➔ Careful if used in a present or past sentence!

Modality:

Probable (modals in first Aux position, will something happen? prediction)

Negative (marked by not, never, no longer)

Factual (absence of modal verbs or negatives, facts)

Mood:

Declarative (positive or negative declaratives, Tom signed the contract.)

Imperative (implicit second person subject, Tom, **sign it.**)

Interrogative (usually indicated by subject-auxiliary inversion, Will Tom sign it?)

Exclamatory (indicated by intonation (speech) or emphatic devices, Tom actually signed it!)

Subjunctive (indicated with **bare verb** form in **certain SCI**: If I were Tom, I would **sign** it. **That clauses**: I suggest that Tom should **sign** it. **Certain set expressions**: God **save** the queen.)

Verb morphology and word formation

inflectional morphemes:

Vo	✓	- bare form (often known as infinitive), e.g.
Vs	✓	- simple present (-s marks 3rd person singular – am/are)
Ved	✓	- simple past (-ed for regular verbs)
Ving	✓	- progressive/continuous aspect or non-finite marker
Ven	✓	- perfect aspect or passive voice or non-finite marker

derivational morphemes:

- prefixes	form new verbs fr...	✓	e.g.	(re-, dis-, un-, ...)	✓
- suffixes	form verbs from n...	✓	e.g.	(-ize/-ise, -en, ...)	✓

Verb formation:

compounds	✓	are combinations of word e.g.	(p/N/Aj + V (unde...)	✓
back-formations	✓	are new verb by removing typical noun suffixes e.g.	(donate, orientat...)	✓
conversions	✓	are a change of word class from N to V e.g.	(cycle, dog, text...)	✓

Verb (V) categories

Regular verbs	✓	have the -ed suffix for past (Ved) as well as for the passive and perfect (Ven) form.
Irregular verbs	✓	can differ from the regular pattern in the pronunciation and/or spelling of the Ved form, Ving form, and/or Ven form. There are about 200 irregular verbs in English.

An obligatorily **intransitive** ✓ verb can never take a direct object. There are relatively few of them in English (e.g. **come, fall, go, h...** ✓). These verbs may be followed by an adverbial. S-P-(A)

Most verbs in English are **monotransitive** ✓ (i.e. they must or can take a direct object). S-P-Od

Ditransitive ✓ verbs can take an indirect and a direct object. S-P-Oi-Od

With some ditransitive verbs, either object can be omitted (e.g. **ask, pay, teach, ...** ✓).

Complex transitive ✓ verbs are relatively rare. They take a direct object + another NP or an AjP functioning as an object complement (e.g. **I consider him a ...** ✓)

S-P-Od-Co

Copular ✓ verbs take subject complements, not direct objects (e.g. **I am sad.** ✓) S-P-Cs

The most common current copulars are: **be, seem, appear, ...** ✓

Verb Phrases (VP)

Finiteness

Finite ✓ VPs are marked for agreement with Subject, tense, aspect, modality.

Examples:

He took up golf while he was working in London.

When he was approached by the police, he shouldn't have run away.

These verb phrase may consist of up to four auxiliaries (Aux) and a negative marker, and they contains at least one main verb (Mv).

(Aux modality) – (negative) – (Aux perfect) – (Aux progressive) – (Aux passive) – Mv

Non-finite ✓ VPs have no modal verbs or indication of tense, number, or person.

Examples:

He took up golf while working in London.

When approached by the police, he shouldn't have run away.

Tense

The first primary verb or lexical verb is marked for either **present or past** ✓ tense.

Examples:

He works hard. He is working hard. He has worked/has been working hard.

Does he work hard?

He worked hard. He was working hard. He had worked/had been working hard.

Did he work hard?

Voice

The **active** ✓ voice is the unmarked form in English. With the **passive** ✓ voice (be + Ven), be is used as the Aux, and an optional by prepositional phrase indicates the agent of the action performed.

Aspect

Simple ✓ aspect: for generalisations (present) and completed events (past).

Progressive ✓ aspect (be + Ving): present indicates events in progress or planned for the future; past often indicates backgrounding

Perfect ✓ aspect (have/had + Ven) indicates events in retrospect with present relevance

Perfect progressive ✓ (have/had been + Ving) indicates a temporary event until a certain point in time and is less frequent than the ordinary perfect forms.

Modality

Probable ✓ mode: modals in first Aux position of finite VPs (e.g. He may have lied.)

Negative ✓ mode: marked by not, never, no longer (e.g. He no longer lives here.)

Factual ✓ mode: indicated by the absence of modal verbs and negatives.

Mood

Declarative (indi... ✓ mood: positive or negative statements. E.g. I like coffee.

Imperative ✓ mood: implicit second person subject. E.g. Sit down, please.

Interrogative ✓ mood is usually indicated by subject-auxiliary inversion. E.g. Do you like coffee?

Exclamatory ✓ mood is indicated by intonation (speech) or emphatic devices. E.g. I won!

Subjunctive ✓ mood is indicated with the bare verb form in:

- certain subordinate clauses (If I were Tom... or I wish it were true).

- that clauses with certain "demand" verbs and adjectives (e.g. It is vital that he sign it. I suggest that he sign it – particularly common in AmE)

- certain set expressions (God save the Queen. Come what may.)

4. Operator verb (vo) categories

Drag the words and phrases into the correct boxes

Operator verb (ov) categories:

Primary verbs are: **be, have, do** ✓

Primary verbs function as:

Main verb (Mv) ✓ : I am here. She has a cat. He did most of the work.

Auxiliary (Aux) ✓ with another primary or a lexical verb to express:

- aspect (be + Ving for progressive, have + Ven for perfect)

- passive voice (be + Ven)

- emphasis (do + Vo). If there are no other operator verbs, do is also used as a pro-verb and to form interrogatives and/or negative verb phrases with not.

Modals ✓ : These always function as an auxiliary (Aux), no indication of tense, and indicate: permission/possibility/ability e.g. **(can, could, may,...** ✓ , obligation/necessity e.g. **(must, should)** ✓ or volition/prediction e.g. **(will, would, shall)** ✓ .

Classify the finite verb phrases underlined in the text below in terms of their tense, aspect, and voice.

Harry looked around the room. It was stuffy and cluttered but comfortable: soft chairs with plump cushions had been placed around a cheerful fire, drinks and books were lying on little tables. If Harry had not been told differently, he would have guessed at a rich, fussy old lady.

'What would the Death Eaters want with a broken-down old man like me?' demanded Slughorn. 'I was told they d been looking for new blood.'

'They would want to turn your considerable talents to coercion, torture and murder,' said Dumbledore. 'Are you really telling me that they haven't tried to recruit you yet?'

'They haven't been given the chance. I 've been moving every week or so for the past year. How did you find me, by the way? I must be losing my touch!'

looked	past simple active	✓
had been placed	past perfect passive	✓
were lying	past progressive active	✓
was told	past perfect passive	✗
'd been looking	past perfect progressive active	✓
would want	present simple active	✓
haven't been given	past perfect passive	✗
've been moving	past perfect progressive active	✗
must be losing	present perfect progressive active	✗

Die richtige Antwort ist: looked → past simple active, had been placed → past perfect passive, were lying → past progressive active, was told → past simple passive, 'd been looking → past perfect progressive active, would want → present simple active, haven't been given → present perfect passive, 've been moving → present perfect progressive active, must be losing → present progressive active

Careful with present in the end!!!

Classify the finite verb phrases underlined in the text below in terms of their tense, aspect, and voice.

Harry looked around the room. It was stuffy and cluttered but comfortable: soft chairs with plump cushions had been placed around a cheerful fire, drinks and books were lying on little tables. If Harry had not been told differently, he would have guessed at a rich, fussy old lady.

'What would the Death Eaters want with a broken-down old man like me?' demanded Slughorn. 'I was told they d been looking for new blood.'

'They would want to turn your considerable talents to coercion, torture and murder,' said Dumbledore. 'Are you really telling me that they haven't tried to recruit you yet?'

'They haven't been given the chance. I 've been moving every week or so for the past year. How did you find me, by the way? I must be losing my touch!'

looked	past simple active	✓
had been placed	past perfect passive	✓
were lying	past progressive active	✓
was told	past simple passive	✓
'd been looking	past perfect progressive active	✓
would want	present simple active	✓
haven't been given	present perfect passive	✓
've been moving	present perfect progressive active	✓
must be losing	present progressive active	✓

→ See S04 W04 Verbs and Verb Phrases_LectureHO

Session 5: Adverbs and Adverb Phrases

Adverb Phrase: Premodifier / Heads / Postmodifier, **with another adverb**

<i>preModifiers (preM)</i>	<i>Heads (H)</i>	<i>postModifiers (postM)</i>
Av	Av	Av

Examples:

He played (well). (H)

He played (very well). (preM + H)

He played (well enough). (H + postM)

He didn't play (quite well enough). (preM + H + postM)

Degree: Identifier: absolutely, extremely, too, very: She sang ^{preM} **quite** ^H wonderfully.

Diminisher: barely, fairly, somewhat: She acted ^{preM} **quite** ^H nervously.

Adverbials:

Verb-Qualifying: Circumstance Adverbials: relate to a VP of MC or SCI, **provide information to a verb**

Manner: How?

→ Well, nice, cleverly, hard, easy, fast, quickly

Place: Where?

→ Somewhere, here, there, inside, outside, inside out

Direction: Where to/from?

→ Backward(s), forward(s), right, left, straight on, upstairs, sidelong

Time: When?

→ Then, once, soon, recently, today, tomorrow, late, just, yet, now

Duration: How long?

→ Briefly, long

Frequency: How often?

→ Often, always, weekly, seldom, ever, never, sometimes, once, twice

Degree: To what extent?

→ Almost, nearly, really, quite, very, enough, half, too, much, little, hardly, rather, firstly, secondly, just

Sentential: Connective Adverbials: functioning to a complete clause

- Do not relate to VP of a MCI or SCI
- Serve as links or transition between sentences or clauses
- Express semantic and logical relationships
- Contribute to the cohesion of text
- Usually occur in initial position of clause
- Cannot be used alone or with negatives
 - ➔ Accordingly, additionally, also, besides, otherwise, however, too, nevertheless, ...

Sentential: Stance Adverbials: functioning to a complete clause

- Relate to whole sentence or SCI, not to VP
- Comment by author and/or evaluation of text
- Marker of subjectivity in a text
- Often in initial position of clause
- Can be used in short answers and short negatives (No, obviously not.)
 - ➔ Actually, personally, surprisingly, possibly, maybe, seriously, ...

Adverb particles:

Short words, same as many prepositions, but **semantic content is linked to a verb** and not a noun, adjective or other adverb.

➔ We're **staying** in tonight vs. We're staying in **the Hilton** tonight.

concrete or abstract meanings, e.g.:

on = connection He caught on quickly.

out = beginning War broke out in 1914.

away = unrestrained They partied away all night.

up = completion He will soon sober up. Eat up!

down = decrease Prices have come down.

off = disconnection They broke off negotiations.

Difference adjective and adverb:

Adverb: He aimed high. (High = head of Adverb phrase)

Adjective: He aimed at the high target. (High = premodifier of noun)

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

She ✓ probably ✗ has ✗ left ✓ the ✓ office ✓ by ✓ now ✓

Other correct answers are:

By now, she has probably left the office.

Probably, she has left the office by now. ()*

The sentence marked by (*) is the least natural

Die richtige Antwort lautet:

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

[She] [has] [probably] [left] [the] [office] [by] [now]

Probably with left

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

Apparently ✓ , he ✓ handed ✓ his ✗ notice ✗ in ✗ immediately ✓

Other correct answers are:

Apparently, he immediately handed in his notice.

He handed in his notice immediately, apparently. ()*

The sentence marked by (*) is the least natural

Die richtige Antwort lautet:

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

[Apparently], [he] [handed] [in] [his] [notice] [immediately]

Handed with in

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

In ✓ fact ✓ , relatively ✓ few ✓ people ✓ can ✓ truly ✗ be ✗ considered ✗ bilingual ✓

Other correct answers are:

Relatively few people can, in fact, be considered truly bilingual.

Relatively few people can be considered truly bilingual, in fact. ()*

The sentence marked by (*) is the least natural

Die richtige Antwort lautet:

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

[In] [fact], [relatively] [few] [people] [can] [be] [considered] [truly] [bilingual]

Truly belongs to bilingual

Other correct answers are:

Contrary to widespread belief, English food can be quite good sometimes.
Contrary to widespread belief, sometimes English food can be quite good. ()*

The sentence marked by (*) is the least natural

Die richtige Antwort lautet:

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

[Contrary] [to] [widespread] [belief], [English] [food] [can] [sometimes] [be] [quite] [good]

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

She ✓ undoubtedly ✗ is ✗ the ✓ worst ✓ cook ✓ I ✓ have ✓ ever ✓
met ✓

Other correct answers are:

Undoubtedly, she is the worst cook I have ever met.

The sentence marked by (*) is the least natural

Die richtige Antwort lautet:

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

[She] [is] [undoubtedly] [the] [worst] [cook] [I] [have] [ever] [met]

Undoubtedly with the worst cook

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

Admittedly ✓ , we ✗ believe ✗ his ✗ behaviour ✗ is ✗ ; suspicious ✗ , however ✗ he ✗ was ✗
highly ✗ innocent ✓

Other correct answers are:

Admittedly, his behaviour was highly suspicious; however, we believe he is innocent.

His behaviour was highly suspicious, admittedly; however, we believe he is innocent.

Admittedly, his behaviour was highly suspicious; we believe he is innocent, however. ()*

His behaviour was highly suspicious, admittedly; we believe he is innocent, however. ()*

The sentence marked by (*) is the least natural

Die richtige Antwort lautet:

Unscramble the following sentences, paying attention to the position of adverbs. More than one solution may be possible but try to produce one which seems most natural. Pay attention to the alternatives given in the question feedback.

[Admittedly], [his] [behaviour] [was] [highly] [suspicious]; [however], [we] [believe] [he] [is] [innocent]

'Sherbet lemon!' she said. This was evidently a password because the gargoyle sprang suddenly to life and hopped aside as the wall behind him split in two to reveal a spiral staircase which was moving smoothly upwards, like an escalator.

Word	Adverb phrase function	Type of adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	Type of Circumstance adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	If adverb phrase is a modifier, what word is it modifying? If adverb phrase is and Adverbial, enter N/A.
evidently	Adverbial ✓	stance ✓	N/A ✓	N/A ✓
suddenly	postModifier ✗	N/A ✗	N/A ✗	sprang ✗
aside	postModifier ✗	N/A ✗	N/A ✗	hopped ✗
smoothly	postModifier ✗	N/A ✗	N/A ✗	moving ✗
upwards	Adverbial ✓	circumstance ✓	direction ✓	N/A ✓

evidently (stance A), suddenly (A of manner), aside (A of direction), smoothly (A of manner), upwards (A of direction)

It was a large and extraordinarily beautiful circular room, full of funny little noises coming from a number of curiously designed silver instruments, which whirred and buzzed, intermittently emitting little puffs of smoke.

Word	Adverb phrase function	Type of adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	Type of Circumstance adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	If adverb phrase is a modifier, what word is it modifying? If adverb phrase is and Adverbial, enter N/A.
extraordinarily	preModifier ✓	N/A ✓	N/A ✓	beautiful ✓
curiously	Adverbial ✗	circumstance ✗	manner ✗	N/A ✗
intermittently	Adverbial ✓	connective ✗	N/A ✗	N/A ✓

extraordinarily (preM of beautiful), curiously (preM of designed), intermittently (A of frequency)

The author was quite annoyed when she realized that the publisher was very dishonest.

Word	Adverb phrase function	Type of adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	Type of Circumstance adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	If adverb is a modifier, what word is it modifying? If adverb is and Adverbial, enter N/A.
quite	Adverbial ✗	circumstance ✗	degree ✗	N/A ✗
very	preModifier ✓	N/A ✓	N/A ✓	dishonest ✓

quite (premodifier of "annoyed"), very (premodifier of "dishonest")

Wendy determinedly threw the garbage out afterwards. However, the flies would not leave.

Word	Adverb phrase function	Type of adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	Type of Circumstance adverbial (if adverb phrase is a Modifier, select N/A)	If adverb is a modifier, what word is it modifying? If adverb is and Adverbial, enter N/A.
determinedly	Adverbial ✓	circumstance ✓	manner ✓	N/A ✓
out	Adverb particle ✓	N/A ✗	N/A ✗	N/A ✓
afterwards	Adverbial ✓	circumstance ✓	time ✓	N/A ✓
however	Adverbial ✓	connective ✓	N/A ✓	N/A ✓

determinedly (A of manner), out (Adverb particle / A of direction), afterwards (A of time), however (connective A)

Label the bracketed phrases with a function label at the clause level.

A (On the bench outside the station), S (I) P (sat) and P (waited). S (Another woman) P (was sitting) A (at the other end of the bench); S (she) P (held) A (between her knees) Od (a string bag full of parcels wrapped in oiled paper). S (They) P (smelt) Cs (of raw meat). S (No other passengers) P (showed) (up) and A (after a while) S (the stationmaster) P (stuck) Od (his head) A (out of the window) and P (called) Od ('San'). S (I) P (didn't understand), but S (the woman with the parcels) P (stood) (up) and P (crossed) Od (the tracks) A (towards the electric train on the other side) so S (I) P (followed) Od (her) A (like a lost sheep).

Session 6 : Preposition Phrases and Parsing

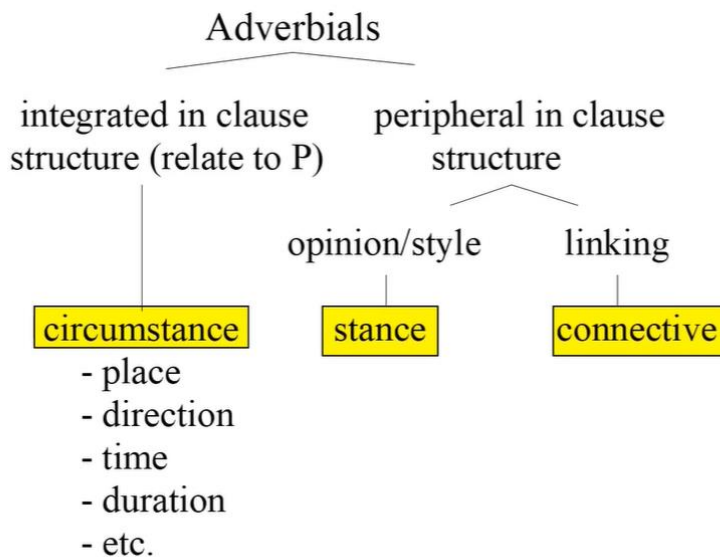
Six types of phrases

Verb phrase	V	(Aux) – (Aux) – (Aux) – (Aux) - Mv
Adverb phraseAvP		(preM) - H – (postM)
Preposition phrase	PP	(preM) -p - (preM) - H – (postM)
Noun phrase	NP	(preM) - H – (postM)
Genitive phrase	GP	(preM) - H – (postM) 's
Adjective phrase	AjP	(preM) - H – (postM)

Preposition Phrase :

- preposition (p) introduces the phrase (to, with, for, in, ...)
- single word or phrase structure follows p (to Winterthur, for now, with my brother)
- can be extended by preM of preposition (It is (just around the corner))
- function as postM in phrases
- function as an Adverbial (circumstance, connective, or stance) in clauses

Adverbials:



- **postmodifier** (of a noun, adjective, adverb) – state the head being postmodified
- **circumstance adverbial** (relating to a verb) - state the **type of circumstance** (manner, place etc.)
- **connective adverbial** (providing a semantic link between two sentences or two clauses)
- **stance adverbial** (making a comment)

Preposition or adverb particle?

Preposition: They went **down** the hill. = It's literally going down the hill. Circum. of direction
They ran **into** the house. = they really ran into something, so it's a preposition. Circum. of direction.

Adverb particle: Something went **down** = **verb needs it**, otherwise meaning changes: something has happened.

They ran **into** difficulties. = you cannot run into difficulties, it's figurative, ran into needs to be together to mean: encountered.

Tests: Verb + adverb particle/preposition

- meaning (literal or figurative) (if figurative: don't have a function)
- **dependency** on verb
- passive
- position (relative to **Od**)
- part of speech (adverb, adverb particle, preposition)
- function (Adverbial or none in the clause) (dependant whether they are literal or figurative)

Parsing: divide clauses into functional constituents:

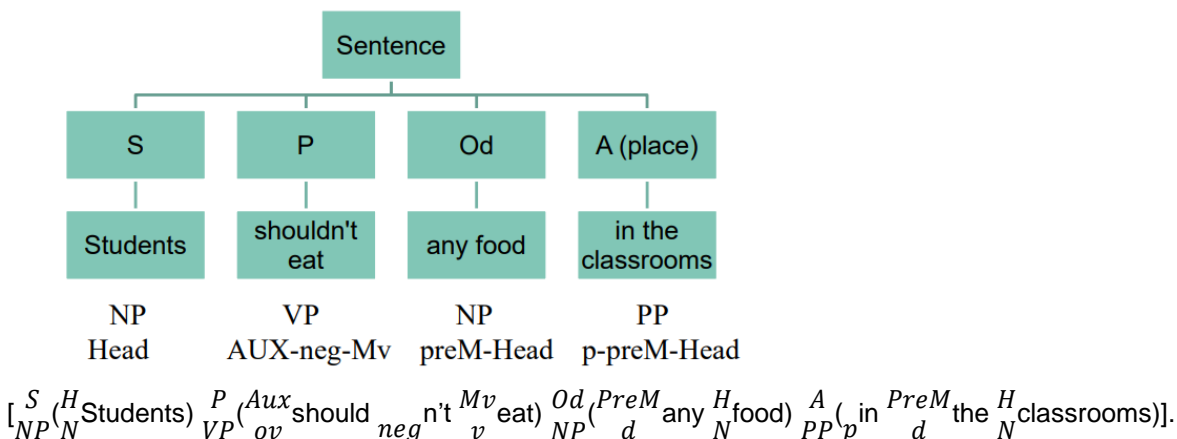
Subject (S)
 Predicator (P)
 Subject Complement (C_s)
 Object Complement (C_o)
 Direct Object (O_d)
 Indirect Object (O_i)
 Adverbial (A)

Objects never start with a proposition. If you find a preposition in a phrase, it functions most likely as an adverbial in a preposition phrase.

Od = Directly affected by verb (asking the question)

Oi = Asking the question to me, receives the effect of the action
 postmodifiers: referring nouns, adjectives, adverbs

adverbials: referring to verb



^S(Many people) ^P(consider) ^{Od}(English) ^{Co}(an easy language). **English = an easy language**

^S(The woman (in the tax office)) ^P(sent) ^{Od}(a letter) ^A(to our finance department) ^A(on Monday).

- See difference: ^S(The woman (in the tax office)) ^P(sent) ^{Oi}(our finance department) ^{Od}(a letter) ^A(on Monday).

^P(Ring) ^{Od}(the bell (on the right (of the door))). **2 postmodifiers**

[^S(No other passengers) ^P(showed) ^{av part}up]] _{cj}and [^A(after a while) ^S(the stationmaster) ^P(stuck) ^{Od}(his head) ^A(out of the window) _{cj}and ^P(called) ^{Od}(“San”)].

Grammatical tests to determine function

- movement (→ Adverbials can be in various clause positions, postModifiers cannot)
We can accept his proposal in principle. In principle, we can accept his proposal.
We can accept his proposal about marketing.
- expansion (→ adding to a constituent does not change its function)
We can accept his proposal.
We can accept his proposal about marketing.
- subtraction (→ postModifiers are usually grammatically optional)
We can accept his proposal ~~about marketing~~.
- substitution (→ constituents in the same position often have the same function)
We can accept his proposal. We can accept that he will make a proposal soon.

Parse the sentence below. Decide on the form of each phrase (NP, VP, AP, AvP, PP, GP) and the function of each (preM or postM if within a phrase; S, P, Cs, Co, Od, Oi, or A if functioning at the clause level).

Function S ☒ P ☒ Od ☒ A ☒
 Form NP ☒ VP ☒ NP ☒ PP ☒
 (Ron and Harry) (led) (the way (into the shop)).

Die richtige Antwort ist: PostM
 Erreichte Punkte 0,00 von 1,00

S (Ron and Harry) P (led) Od (the way PostM (into the shop)).
 NP VP NP PP

S (They) P (stared) A (around), P (looking) P (up) A (at the boxes) PostM (full (of special tricks.)))
 NP VP AP VP AvP PP H

S (They) P (stared) A (around), P (looking) P (up) A (at the boxes) PostM (full of special tricks.))
 NP VP AP VP AvP PP H

S (A space) P (cleared) A (in the crowd) and S (Harry) P (pushed) Od (his way) A (towards the counter.)
 NP VP PP S VP NP PP A

S (Hermione) P (had managed) [P (to squeeze) P (through) P (to a large display) PostM (near the counter))
 NP VP NP VP PP PP PP PP
 and P (was reading) Od (the information) PostM (on the back of a box) PostM (with a colourful label.))]
 S VP NP PP PP PP PP

Session 7 : Adjective, Genitive and Noun Phrases – see lecture handout

Adjective Phrases

pre-modifiers (preM)	Heads (H)	post-modifiers (postM)
Av	Aj (V _{ing}) (V _{en})	Av, PP, NCl, PCl, CCl

Premodification:

- Adverbs most common
- Hyphenation to clarify preM status (a well-paid job, a good-looking man)

Heads:

- Common adjectives (or compound adjectives “breathtaking”)
- -en and -ing verb forms (very tired vs. very tiring)
- Coordinate heads (potential ambiguity)

Postmodification:

- Optional complementation (bored (with her job))
- Obligatory complementation (PP or PCl: very fond **of** someone)
- Choice of complementation (dialectal differences: angry about/at sth)
- Finite NCl as postM (I am ^{AjP}(pleased ^{PostM, NCl}[that **you** are here])).
- Non-finite NCl as postM (I am ^{AjP}(pleased ^{PostM, NCl}[to meet you])).

Functions:

- preM in NP or PP (He enjoys ^{NP}(^{preM, AjP}(very spicy) **food**).) **head**
- postM in NP or PP (He is ^{NP}(the **person** ^{PostM, AjP}(responsible for the event)).)
- Cs or Co in clause (They are ^{Cs}(desperately tired) / He made **me** ^{Co}(very angry))

➔ **Remember:** Just 1 Adjective as preM of NP: we wouldn't parse it as an AjP. But “very spicy”, then we do call it a phrase.

Genitive Phrases

pre-modifiers (preM)	Heads (H)	post-modifiers (postM)
see NP	see NP	see NP

's/s'

↑ !

Premodification:

- Premodifying determiners belong in GP ((my old cousin's) book)

Heads:

- Mostly animate (human or animal): the team's uniforms
- Noun as Head of GP: (That silly man's) ideas are best forgotten.
- Pronoun as Head of GP: This is (everyone's) favourite song.

Meanings:

- Possession: (Harry's) coat
- Attribute: (the victim's) courage
- Origin: (my cousin's) phone call
- Description: (children's) shoes

Functions:

- Premodifier in NP or PP (this is ((my brother's) dog).
- Head in NP or PP when noun assumed/ellipted (This is ^{NP, GP}(my mother's). / My work can't be compared ^{NP}(with ^{GP}(John's)).
- NO function in the clause

Noun Phrases : MOST IMPORTANT

pre-modifiers (preM)	Heads (H)	post-modifiers (postM)
d, e, Aj, N, Av, AjP, GP, (V _{en}), (V _{ing}), PP	N, pn, Aj, e, GP, AjP, (V _{ing})	Aj, Av, NP, AjP, AvP, PP, RCl, NCl

With premodified head

- Noun as Head, d/e/Aj as preM: (Those three red roses) are beautiful.
- Aj as Head, d/Av as preM: We want (the very best).
- E as Head, d/Aj as preM: (The top three) will win a price.
- Noun as Head, Noun as preM: (This exam paper) is quite difficult.

Premodification

- specific order, example: gadget

general	strange
size	little
age	new
shape	tubular
colour	green
substance	rubber
Verb form	mass-produced
provenance	Swiss
Noun	kitchen

- Determiners (this morning)
- Enumerators (two eggs)
- Adjectives (red shoes)
- Nouns (London pubs)
- Genitive Phrases (^{preM}(Gina's) pet marmoset)
- Adverbs in initial position (quite a noise)
- AjP ((awfully bad) weather)
- PP ((round-the-clock) service)

Heads

- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Enumerators (There were 524 present.)
- Adjectives describing people (The British are known...)
- Superlative Adjectives (The best is...)
- Verbal noun (Ving) (Skiing is not...)
- GPs (Tom's is too small.)

Postmodification

- Restrictive/defining (new info: identifies, is necessary to meaning) (The car **he rented** broke down.)
- Non-restrictive/defining (given info: elaborates, can be removed without changing the meaning) (My car, **which he borrowed**, broke down.)
- Apposition (restrictive or non-restrictive, two words have same referent) (My friend Michael just came in = one of at least two friends / My father, Paul, is also here. = one of one)

Examples with **postM**:

- AvP as postM: (The flat (right upstairs)) is empty.
- AjP as postM: We need (someone (highly qualified)). Pronoun with AjP construction
- NP as postM: (Ian, (my boss)) is over there. Apposition
- PP as postM: (The poor (in our society)) are to be pitied.
- RCI as postM: (All fifteen [we expected]) turned up.
- NCI as postM: (The fact [that I know him]) is irrelevant.

preM/postM in phrases (referring nouns, adjectives, adverbs)

- Premodifier in NP or PP (We have (a strict (language level) requirement).)
- Postmodifier in NP or PP (I spoke (to John Philips, (the manager)).)
- MANY functions in the clause -> S, Od, Oi, Cs, Co, A

Clause functions

- **S**: (The old school) was in the centre. **S-P-A**
- **Od**: What did the president accord to him? Mostly object, Directly affected by verb (asking the question). He likes (the red wine (from Piedmont)). **S-P-Od**
- **Oi**: Who did the president accord a very cool gift? mostly person, Asking the question to me, receives the effect of the action. I gave (the students) their timetables. S-P-Oi-Od
- **Cs**: Tom became (a (very good) artist). Tom = a very good artist. S-P-Cs
- **Co**: They elected him (the leader (of the group)). Co is joined with object by a linking verb. Him = the leader. S-P-Od-Co
- **Adverbial (usually circumstance A of time)**: referring to verb, We'll meet (next Tuesday evening). S-P-A

→ Remember that premodifying or postmodifying phrases form part of another phrase – they are not independent clause elements.

Session 8: Subordinate clauses: Adverb and preposition clauses

Finite, non finite

Subordinating conjunctions/clause markers

Grammatical complexity:

- Simple (1 MCI only, 1 predicator, order has logical relationship: reason/result)
- Compound (; : and, or ,but, **2 or more predicators, at least 2 MCI**, coordination often irreversible)
- Complex (sentences with finite/non-finite SCIs, order of **MCI and SCI** usually reversible, finite/non-finite SCIs inside phrases (pre/postmodifiers), **2 or more predicators**)

Types of Subordinate Clauses (SCI):

Types of SCI	in Clause	in Phrase
ACI Adverb clause	A	-
PCI Preposition clause	A	postM
NCI Noun clause	S,O,C,(A)	postM
RCI Relative clause	- (A)	postM
CCI Comparative clause	-	postM

Adverb clause

Functions:

- Circumstance, connective, stance
- Can only function as Adverbial in a clause
- Never modifies a head in a phrase

Characteristics of adverbials:

- Can be omitted, is optional
- Can be moved, is mobile
- Answers a question (when, ...)

Indicators:

One-word (simple) subordinating conjunctions: if, when, wherever, because, so, ...

Multi-word (complex) subordinating conjunctions: as soon as, in case so that, ...

Subject-Aux inversion (conditionals): Had she been here, ... Were she here, ...

non-finite Predicators (V_o “to catch the bus”, V_{ing} “having passed the exam”, V_{en} “refused entry”)

Preposition clause

Functions:

- Adverbial in a clause (circumstance, connective, stance)
- postM (state head) in a phrase (NP, AjP, PP, AvP)

Exemple: She objects [to people **smoking** in her house]. A manner (in her house is a PP functioning as a A of place relating to smoking. Because there is no predicator, it cannot be a clause.)

Indicators:

- Clause introduced by preposition (or premodifier of preposition)
- Usually followed by Ving
- Very often **non-finite** (by signing here)
- Preposition preceding **wh** in finite clauses (for **whom** I voted)

➔ Unclear cases: Interpretation possible? Yes = PCI, No = ACI (as, since, before, after, ...)

PCI as **postmodifier**:

- Postmodifiers in NP, AjP, PP, AvP
- word belongs to it (angry **about** xxx, intention **of cancelling**, the person **with** whom, ...)

ACI/PCI as **Circumstance Adverbials**: **see lecture HO**, relates directly to predicator

ACI/PCI as **Connective Adverbials**:

- finite ACI and PCI are seldom connective
- certain non-finite ACI and PCI can be connective Adverbials (To conclude, In addition, ...)

ACI/PCI as **Stance Adverbials**:

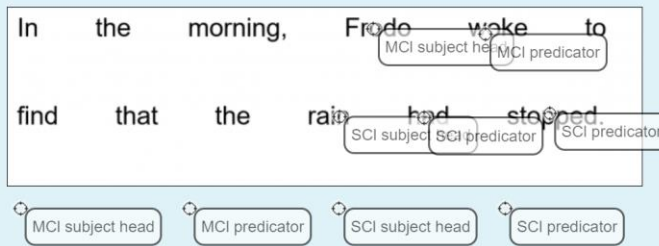
- usually initial or final position (To be fair, ... / ..., as you know.)
- comment from producer's point of view

Verb patterns of MCI-ACI (condition)

- + 0 FACTUAL: simple - simple
I always **go** **if/when** he **asks** me.
I always **went** **if/when** he **asked** me.
- I PREDICTIVE: **modal** - present simple
I **will** **go** **if** he **asks** me.
- II HYPOTHETICAL: **remote modal** - past simple
I **would** **go** **if** he **asked** me.
- III IMPOSSIBLE: perfect modal - past perfect
I **would have gone** **if** he **had asked** me.

- **Simple:** 1 main clause (1 predicator)
- **Complex:** 1 main clause + **1 or more subordinate clause** (clause inside clause) **more than 1 predicator -> complex**
- **Compound:** 2 or more main clauses (**coordinators: and, or, but**)
- **Compound-complex:** mixture of **more than 1** MCI and SCI

The sentence below is from the first book of *The Lord of the Rings* (by J.R.R. Tolkien). Identify the main clause subject heads and predicators and the subject heads and predicators of any finite subordinate clauses.

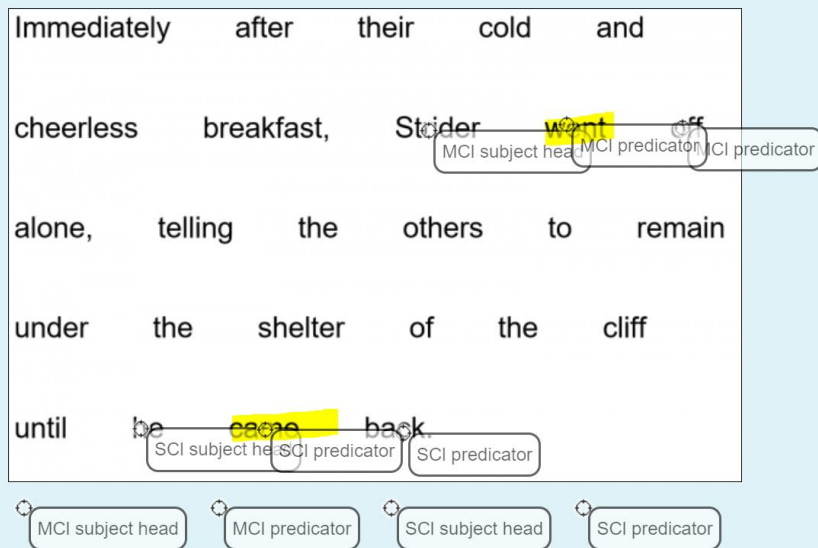


Your answer is partially correct. The correct answer is:

MCI Subject head: Frodo, Predicator: woke

finite SCI Subject head: rain, Predicator: had stopped

any finite subordinate clauses.



Your answer is partially correct. The correct answer is:

MCI Subject head: Strider, Predicator: **went** finite

SCI Subject head: **he**, Predicator: **came**

Main clauses

Can stand alone

Subordinate clauses

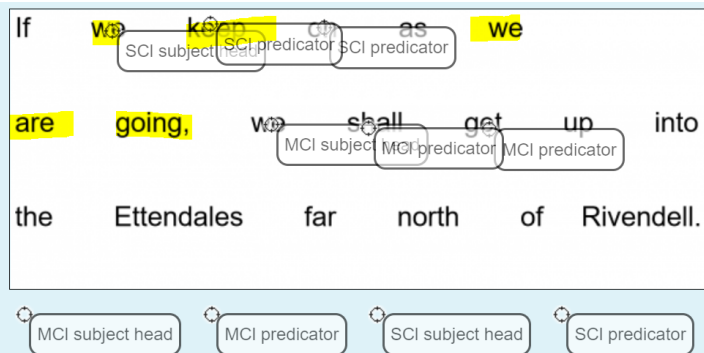
Cannot stand alone (as, while,

Always a part of another clause

Either element in a higher-up clause (e. g. Adverbial) or else a postmodifier in a phrase within a clause.

Markers:

- A subordinate conjunction: if, when, that, because, although
- A wh-element: what, who, whoever, which girl, what time, how
- A tenseless predicator

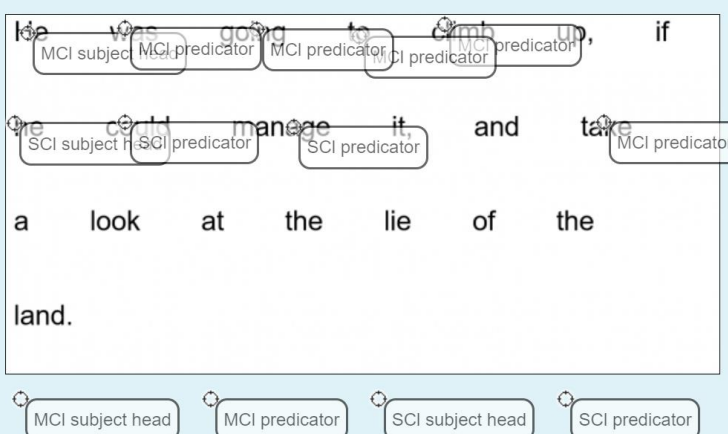


Your answer is partially correct. The correct answer is:

MCI Subject head: we, Predictor: shall get

finite SCI Subject head: we, Predictor: keep

finite SCI Subject head: we, Predictor: are going



Your answer is partially correct. The correct answer is:

MCI Subject head: He, Predicators: was going to climb (and) take

finite SCI Subject head: he, Predictor: could manage

Identifying main clause and all subordinate clause predictors

In the following extract from 'Adrian Mole: The Wilderness Years', identify all the main clause and subordinate clause predictors and decide whether each subordinate clause predictor is finite or non-finite.

My father came to take Rosie out to McDonald's as usual. While she was looking for her shoes, my father and I talked man to man about my mother. We agreed that she was an impossible person to live with. We had a good laugh about her new husband, Martin Muffet, who was in the back garden building a conservatory with his Black and Decker DIY equipment. We agreed that, since marrying my mother, Muffet has aged ten years. I congratulated my father on capturing his new love, Belinda Bellingham, and confessed that I didn't have much luck with women. I asked him if he intended to marry Mrs Bellingham, but before he could answer, my mother staggered into the room carrying a large cardboard box that contained the stuff she'd bought at a car boot sale. As she excitedly unpacked the junk onto the kitchen table, my father looked at her with lovelight in his eyes.

Main clause predictors (in order of occurrence in text):

came ✓, talked ✓, agreed ✓, had ✓, agreed ✓, congratulated ✓, confessed ✓, asked ✓, staggered ✓, looked ✓

Finite subordinate clause predictors (in order of occurrence in text):

was looking ✓, was ✓, was ✓, has aged ✓, didn't have ✗, intended ✓, could answer ✓, contained ✓, 'd bought ✓, unpacked ✓

Non-finite subordinate clause predictors (in order of occurrence in text):

to take ✓, to live ✓, building ✓, marrying ✓, capturing ✓, to marry ✓, carrying ✓

Session 9: Subordinate Clauses: Noun Clauses

Same functions as NP

Function in a clause:

- S, C, O, (A)

Function in a phrase:

- postM

Markers:

- **that or Ø (zero that-clauses)**

- ➔ Most common as Od with verbs of cognition (think, know, believe, ...), speech act verbs (say, admit, argue, ...) and other communication verbs (show, ensure, indicate, ...)
- ➔ 80% occur after Predicator (as Od or Cs) in post-Predicator position, rarely occur as Subjects (before Predicator)
- ➔ Can be embedded in other SCIs: I think [I thought [I saw [you try]]].

- **that**

- Tom thought [that the job would suit him].
 - ➔ that = conjunction, no function in NCI. Whereas in RCI it does, same with wh-elements
 - ➔ academic texts, presence avoids ambiguity, retained with coordinate that clauses
 - ➔ usually VP-NP-NCI structure: that tells us subject of upcoming clause, not object: He'll tell (the supervisors) [that the students are ready].

- **Ø (zero that-clauses)**

- He was sure [⊥ he had the right qualifications]. TEST: put "that" back in
 - ➔ That omitted in non-academic and less formal texts
 - ➔ Usually Ø if no ambiguity would arise
 - ➔ Often omitted if MCI and NCI Subject are same (The group decided they...)
 - ➔ Often omitted If NCI subject is a pronoun: Sally announced he had won the prize. (he = pronoun, him would be object)

- **Wh-elements (including whether and if)**

- He asked his boss [how many people had applied].
 - ➔ Interrogative, conversation and fiction (I asked her what she liked most)
 - ➔ Nominalised clauses: What I want is a cup of tea. (The thing ^{RCI}[that I want]...)
 - ➔ Exclamative clauses (Sense of scale/importance: We know what a nightmare it was.)

- Non-finite predicators (Vi, Ving, Ven)

- She didn't want [to reveal any information].
 - ➔ With to: **VP + Cli**: I tried **to** leave early
 - ➔ Without to: **VP + NP + Cli**: I'll have my brother do it.
 - ➔ **VP + Cling**: He enjoys [playing the piano].
 - ➔ **VP + NP + Cling**: She saw him [walk away]. **He is doing something** MCI:
 S P Od **Co**
 - ➔ Clen can only occur as Co: **VP + NP + Clen = P – Od – Co**
 - ➔ You can consider (P) yourself (Od) hired (Co).
 - ➔ I want something done to object: I need this clock [repaired immediately].

Functions in Clauses (must have verb)

- Subject (**before Predicator**) S:

- Not very common: Whether they win or lose **is** irrelevant.

- Direct object Od:

- Very common: She decided [to leave]. What did she decide?
- Direct/quoted speech: "I don't understand!", she exclaimed. (fronted Od)
- Indirect/reported speech: Tom told me (that) he had been in London recently.
- **Subjunctive** with so-called "demand" verbs: ask, demand, insist, ...
 - ➔ They insisted that Tom leave. (Verb following different pattern that expected according to agreement rules with subject.)
- **S + P + Od**: I prefer that you stay.
- **S + O + Od + Co**: I prefer you to stay. (you doing something)
- Parallel structure with non-finite clauses: He likes **to relax, read books, and watch television**. (same form, to can be omitted for following)

- Indirect object Oi:

- Quite rare, formal: only whoever, whichever, whatever: The teacher asked whoever put up their hand a question. The vet gave whichever dog barked loudest its meal first.

- Subject complement Cs:

- Relatively common: Our assumption **is** that interest rates will fall. Their plan **seems to be** definite. Is, seems = copular verb
- **Careful**: Her job **was** selling ad space to magazines. (was mv/P, selling mv/P)
 She **was selling** ad space to magazines (was = aux, selling = mv, VP)

- **Object complement Co:**
 - o Infinitive clauses Vi: It can make **you** **go** crazy. (you doing something, you = go crazy)
 - o Ving clauses: I watched **her** crossing the road.
 - o Ven clauses: He has his **hair** cut every month.
- ➔ Many employers **consider** [working abroad [to be a useful experience]]. **Od, Co**
- **Stance adverbial A:**
 - o Only possible type of A for NCI, unusual function for a NCI: [What was even worse], we forgot his birthday. Authors opinion
 - o [Whatever you say/No matter what you say], she'll disagree. Authors assessment on likelihood on whatever you're saying.

Function in a Phrase

- **postM in AjP/NP:**
 - o I'm not (**sure** [which she prefers]). (AjP) sure = head AjP
 - o It was (**a pleasure** [to meet you]). (NP) a pleasure = head NP
- ➔ I'm ^{Cs, AjP} (not ^{H, A} sure ^{postM, NCI} [what you should say].) **postM sure** (not sure what you say)
- **postM in NP or PP:**
 - o defining apposition, without comma: The **fact** that the man escaped is shocking. The **plan** to leave at 6:00 a.m. is unrealistic.
 - o non-defining apposition, with comma: For his **research**, investigating brain disorders, he needs a lot of support. = additional information

Identify form NCI/ACI and function:

If-clauses: condition or object (what)?

- I wondered if he would be here on time. Od = NCI (I wondered what?)
- I would have come if he had been here on time. A = ACI (condition)

When-clauses: condition or something else?

- When the window was broken is unclear. S = NCI (unsual, before P)
- I don't know when he will arrive. Od = NCI (what?)
- I'll phone you when he arrives. A = ACI (when: time)

It slowly became possible [to narrate the events [without reliving them emotionally]]. **NCI, postM possible (possible to)**, PCI manner (how?, PCI inside NCI)

Clarissa and I spent another half an hour [talking ^{AvP, A manner} (about nothing much)]. **NCI, Od ACI, manner (how did we spend another half an hour?)**

Identify the finite and non-finite subordinate clause(s) and decide what their function is in the clause (S, O, C, A: state type) or in the phrase (post-modifier: state head modified).

If he can speak Spanish, it will be a great help.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
If he can speak Spanish	NCI	Oi	N/A	n/a	Finite
✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓

If he can speak Spanish - ACI, A of condition, finite

Identify the finite and non-finite subordinate clause(s) and decide what their function is in the clause (S, O, C, A: state type) or in the phrase (post-modifier: state head modified).

I'll stand by you whatever you do.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
whatever you do	NCI	A	Concession	n/a	Finite
✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓

Whatever you do, ACI, A of condition/concession, finite

Identify the finite and non-finite subordinate clause(s) and decide what their function is in the clause (S, O, C, A: state type) or in the phrase (post-modifier: state head modified).

That they accepted the deal comes as no surprise to me.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
That they accepted the deal	NCI	Od	N/A	n/a	Finite
✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓

That they accepted the deal, NCI, S, finite

What you should do is call the police to report the burglary.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence	Form	Function	If A, state type?	If post M, state head	Finite or non-finite
What you should do ✓	NCI ✓	S ✓	N/A	n/a	Finite
			✓		✓
call the police	NCI ✓	Cs ✓	N/A	n/a	Non-finite
✗			✓		✓
to report the burglary ✓	ACI ✓	A ✓	Purpose	n/a	Non-finite
			✓		✓

What you should do - NCI, S, finite

call the police to report the burglary - NCI, Cs, non-finite

to report the burglary - ACI, A of purpose, non-finite

I'm not sure what you should do.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentnece.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
what you should do	NCI ▾	Od ▾	N/A ▾	n/a	Finite ▾
✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

what you should do - NCI, postM of "sure", finite

I don't know where she lives.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentnece.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
where she lives	ACI ▾	A ▾	Place ▾	N/a	Finite ▾
✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

where she lives - NCI, Od, finite

Where she lives, it is very peaceful.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentnece.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
where she lives	ACI ▾	A ▾	Place ▾	n/a	Finite ▾
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Where she lives - ACI, A of place, finite

Session 10: Subordinate Clauses: RCI, CCI

Relative clause RCI

- Relate to nouns or pronouns
- Postmodify head of phrase
- Often have relativisers: relative pronouns: **who, which, whom, that, whose**, relative adverbs: **where, when, why**

Ex.: Good things come ^{NP}(to **those** ^{RCI, postM}[who wait]).

The things ^{NCI}[that come ^{NP}(to **those** ^{RCI}[who wait])] will be the things [Ø left ^{PP}(by **those** ^{RCI}[who got there first])].

Functions in Clause: (A stance)

Functions in Phrase: postM

Indicators:

- **wh-elements** used as relative pns, Av: Coyotes, **which** are regarded as pests, cannot steal sheep
- **that** as a relative pn: that are protected by the alpacas or llamas
- **zero marker (Ø):** Ø many farmers now introduce into the herds (which possible, Ø only occurs if RCI has explicit S)
- **non-finite Predicators (Vi, Ven, Ving):** grazing on open pasture. (which are grazing)
- relative pronoun can **replace gap of S of RCI: be S in RCI**
 - o The man who/that called yesterday seemed confused. (who = the man, who called = S)
- relative pronoun or Ø can **replace gap of Od of RCI:**
 - o The woman (whom/who/that/Ø) we saw is my neighbour. (whom, etc Od of saw)
- relative pronoun can **fill other gaps in RCI:**
 - o The person (who/that (whom)) we gave the flowers to was delighted. (the flowers Od, who, etc, = A of direction PP to whom)
- **PP used for formal style:** The person [(to whom) we presented the award] was delighted.

Possessive relative pronoun as indicator: Whose (most likely with living things)

- Possessive relative pronoun can substitute for **GP** of RCI:
 - o The man's car was stolen. He reported the theft to the police.
 - o The man whose car was stolen reported the theft to the police.

Relative Av as indicator: where, when, why

- relative Adverbs of **place, time, reason** can **replace preposition plus relative pronoun**
 - o The house ^{RCI}_{PP}[(in which) she grew up] was demolished. (RCI)
 - o The house ^{RCI}[(where) she grew up] was demolished. (RCI)

Non-finite predicators: Ving, Vi/V0, Ven

- The **candidates** (which are) sitting in the auditorium are the **ones** (who are) chosen by the jury. The last **candidate** (who will sing) to sing in the contest will be John Smith.

Relative Clause or noun clause?

- Sometimes look similar. If they have defining or adding information, we consider them RCI
- They are both postM but with different semantic meaning.

Try inserting 'which' = RCI (only in defining RCI)

Or try the 'dass' test! = NCI (Deutsch)

- (The **fact** [(that) he came today]) suggests that the case will be resolved soon. (NCI) **semantic content of the fact.**
- (The **fact** [(that) the detective mentioned]) suggests that the case will be resolved soon. (RCI) **not actually the fact, defining which fact is meant.**

Restrictive/defining/identifying RCI	Non-restrictive/non-defining/non-identifying RCI
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- defining, specifies identity of Head- necessary information- no separation markers- not after proper nouns- that, who, which, whom, whose, Ø (pronouns)- where, when, why (adverbs)- usually shorter- very common- wh-element or that optional if Od of RCI The man (who/whom/that) I saw was very helpful. The club (which/that) they started is weird- wh-element or that obligatory if S of RCI This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house...- can be marked by V0, Ven, or Ving We talked to the peasants <u>working</u> in the rice-fields. The information <u>supplied</u> by the police was misleading. The best car <u>to buy</u> is a 700 BMW. ➔ for-to RCI: The best car <u>for you to buy</u>...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- non-defining, Head is specified otherwise- extra information ("by-the-way")- separation markers (commas, dashes, etc.)- after proper nouns- who, whose, whom or which (not that or Ø)- where, when, why (not adverbs here)- usually longer- less common- wh-element obligatory in finite clauses- that or Ø not allowed My PhD supervisor, <u>who</u> speaks English, Russian, and Cantonese fluently, is American. My friend Jane, <u>whom/who</u> you once met, has moved to Australia. Raclette, <u>which</u> is a Swiss speciality, is one of my favourite dishes.- separating punctuation required (, -) My boss, <u>whose</u> wife is Mexican, speaks excellent Spanish. or with -- can be marked by V0, Ven, or Ving His most famous book, <u>published in 2011</u>, has sold 10 million copies.

- **RCI function as Stance Adverbial:** relating to whole clause rather than to predicator
 - o unusual function for RCI (**only allowed with which**)
She offered to drive me home, which was kind of her.
 - o Can look like a non-restrictive RCI:
As postM: He has gone to **Swansea**, which is in Wales. (More info about Swansea)
As Stance: He has gone to Swansea, which is strange. (comment on whole)
As postM: Sam plays **golf**, which is an expensive sport. (postM golf)
As Stance: Sam plays golf every weekend, which takes up a lot of time. (not the weekend but the fact that he plays golf every weekend)

Comparative clause CCI

Function in phrase: postM

- **marked by conjunctions (e.g., as, than, so ... as)**
 - function as postmodifiers in phrases (NP, PP, AjP, or AvP)
 - as postModifier of Aj or Av (heads)
 - postmodify Head of phrase
 - can have finite or non-finite predicator

Non- equivalent comparisons with than

- Today Yvonne is **happier** [than she has ever been]. CCI

Equivalent comparisons with as ... as or so ... as

- Ben really is **as clever** [as people think]. CCI
 - o 1. As: adverb preM clever, 2. As: conjunction introducing CCI, adjective not in CCI!

Ellipsis and ambiguity

- some MCI and CCI are parallel: James likes soccer more than Mary likes it.
- **ellipsis of redundant elements:** James likes soccer more than Mary does. (replaces likes it)
- **incorrect ellipsis results in incomplete comparisons or ambiguity:** James likes soccer more than Mary. / I like chocolate as much as you.

In the following extracts from *Why Men Don't Listen and Women Can't Read Maps*, identify all the adverb clauses (ACI), noun clauses (NCI), relative clauses (RCI), and comparative clauses (CCI), both finite and non-finite, and state the function of each in the clause (S, O_d, O_b, C_s, C_o, A) or in the phrase (postM), in which case, state the head it is modifying.

To fulfil their hunting function, men grew stronger and taller than most women did and their brains developed in a way that suited their tasks.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence	Form	Function	If A, state type?	If post M, state head	Finite or non-finite
men grew stronger and taller ✗	RCI ⇅ ✗	PostM ⇅ ✗	N/A ⇅ ✗	function ✗	Finite ⇅ ✗
than most women did ✓	CCI ⇅ ✓	PostM ⇅ ✓	N/A ⇅ ✓	stronger and ✗ taller ✓	Finite ⇅ ✓
that suited their tasks ✓	RCI ⇅ ✓	PostM ⇅ ✓	N/A ⇅ ✓	way ✓	finite ⇅ ✓

To fulfil their hunting function (ACI, A of purpose), non-finite
 than most women did (CCI, postM "stronger" and "taller"), finite
 that suited their tasks (RCI, postM "way"), finite

As nurturers and gatherers, women were mostly content to stay near the family cave and keep the home fire burning brightly.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type?	If post M, state head	Finite or non-finite
to stay near the family cave ✗	NCI ⇅ ✓	PostM ⇅ ✓	N/A ⇅ ✓	content ✓	Non-finite ⇅ ✓
keep the home fire burning brightly ✗	NCI ⇅ ✓	Od ⇅ ✗	N/A ⇅ ✓	n/a ✓	Non-finite ⇅ ✓

to stay near the family cave and keep the home fire burning (NCI, postM "content"), non-finite
 burning brightly (NCI, Co), non-finite

Over millions of years, the brain structures of men and women have continued to evolve in different ways.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
to evolve in different ways ✓	ACI ⇅ ✗	PostM ⇅ ✗	N/A ✓	continued ✗	Non-finite ⇅ ✓

to evolve in different ways (NCI, Od), non-finite

Since the 1980s, there has been an explosion of research examining how male and female brains work.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type?	If post M, state head	Finite or non-finite
examining	RCI <input type="text"/> ✓	PostM <input type="text"/> ✓	N/A <input type="text"/>	research	Finite <input type="text"/>
✗			✓	✓	✗
how male and female brains work ✓	NCI <input type="text"/> ✓	Od <input type="text"/> ✓	N/A <input type="text"/>	n/a ✓	Non-finite <input type="text"/>
			✓		✗

examining how male and female brains work (RCI, postM "research"), non-finite

how male and female brains work (NCI, Od), finite

The way our brains are wired and the hormones pulsing through our bodies are the two main factors that dictate how we think and behave.

Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable.	Finite or non-finite
our brains are wired ✓	RCI <input type="text"/> ✓	PostM <input type="text"/> ✓	N/A <input type="text"/>	way ✓	Finite <input type="text"/>
			✓		✓
the two main factors that dictate ✗	NCI <input type="text"/> ✗	Cs <input type="text"/> ✗	N/A <input type="text"/>	n/a	Finite <input type="text"/>
			✓	✗	✗
that dictate how we think and behave ✓	NCI <input type="text"/> ✗	PostM <input type="text"/> ✓	N/A <input type="text"/>	factors	Finite <input type="text"/>
			✓	✓	✓
how we think and behave ✓	NCI <input type="text"/> ✓	Od <input type="text"/> ✓	N/A <input type="text"/>	n/a ✓	Non-Finite <input type="text"/>
			✓		✗

our brains are wired (RCI, postM "way"), finite

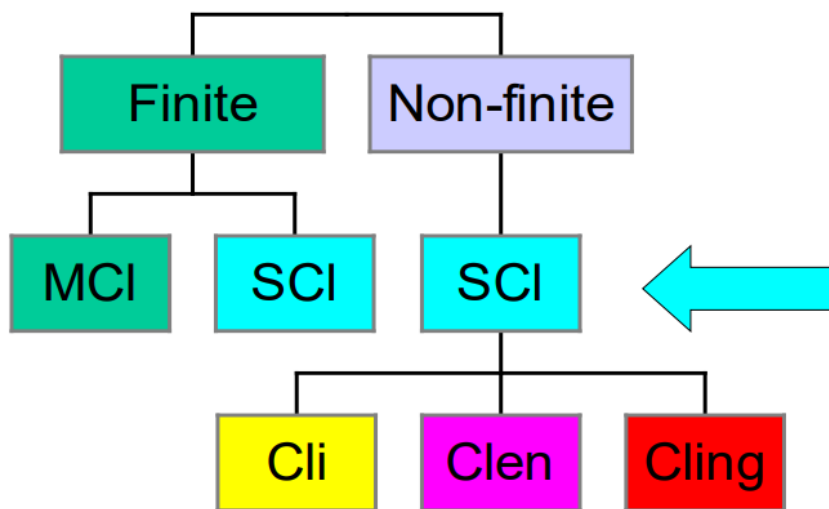
pulsing through our bodies (RCI, postM "hormones"), non-finite

that dictate how we think and behave (RCI, postM "factors"), finite

how we think and behave (NCI, Od), finite

Session 11: Non-finite Clauses: Cli and Clen

Clause types



1. find predicator, find MCI S and P, can't have non-finite MCI in major sentence (in minor yes), non-finite SCI can sometimes have several solutions.

Infinitive clause (Cli) markers

- To V₀: She wants to emigrate to Australia.
- V₀ ("bare" verb + after 'let/make/have/would rather/had better' + verbs of senses):
The police let him go. She made him leave. I saw him go.

Cli characteristics

- tense and mood information missing
- Subject understood as same as MCI S or indefinite
- possible to specify subject with PCI structure: It is difficult for her to meet new people.

Various forms of Predicator

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| - simple infinitive active | <i>It's nice to <u>sit</u> here with you.</i> |
| - progressive infinitive active | <i>It's nice to <u>be sitting</u> here with you.</i> |
| - perfect infinitive active | <i>It's nice to <u>have sat</u> here with you.</i> |
| - perfect-progressive active | <i>It's nice to <u>have been sitting</u> here with you.</i> |
|
 | |
| - simple infinitive passive | <i>It's nice to <u>be invited</u>.</i> |
| - perfect infinitive passive | <i>It's nice to <u>have been invited</u>.</i> |

Forms of Cli clauses

- **ACI functioning as:**
 - o Circumstance A *purpose* ... to discuss a new contract.
 - o Connective A To summarise, ...
 - o Stance A To be honest, ...

- **PCI functioning as:**
 - o Circumstance A We are moving for the kids to have a better life.
 - o Connective A With three items still to discuss, ...
 - o Stance A That argument, for me to be honest, is quite illogical
 - o postM of Aj in AjP, or N in NP (It was strange of her to ignore you. We need more space for the kids to play volleyball.)

- **NCI functioning as:**
 - o S rather rare, Cling form preferred
 - o Cs common: She seems to be quite happy in her job
 - o Od common, what? I want to read his new book
 - o Co less common: I want him to help.
 - o postM of H in NP/PP, NP: They changed (their **plan** [to leave at 6 a.m.])
 - o postM of Head in AjP: It's (too **late** [to do anything about it now]).

- **RCI functioning as:**
 - o postM in NP: This is (the **key** [to open the gate].) -> which opens the gate

- **CCI functioning as:**
 - o postM in AjP: It is (**better** [to speak now] [than to remain silent].)
first: Cli postM better, second: Cli, CCI postM better

EN-Clause Clen markers

- so called "reduced passive" clauses
- Ven This **article** [published in the Sunday paper] was good.
- Cj/preposition – Ven Once picked, this fruit doesn't ripen. Please fill in the form [as instructed]. ACI, A of manner
- Preposition - NP – Ven [With the heating turned off] it's very cold in here. PCI, A reason

Forms of Clen clauses

- **ACI functioning as:**
 - o Circumstance Adverbial Once understood, Newton's laws seem obvious. Abandoned by his parents, he grew up in an orphanage.
 - o Connective Adverbial That settled, we can...
 - o Stance Adverbial Considered rationally, ...

- **PCI functioning as:**
 - o Circumstance Adverbial With his passport confiscated, ...
 - o Connective Adverbial With that point discussed, ...
 - o Stance Adverbial With people like that elected, ...

- **NCI functioning as:**
 - o Cs The painting seemed done by an amateur.
(reduced form of passive form)
 - o Co I need this car window repaired immediately.

- **RCI functioning as:**
 - o **postM in NP/PP: most common type of Clen**
 - defining RCI: The children [rescued from the fire] are recovering in hospital.
 - Non-defining RCI: Her first novel, published in 1999, was a huge success.

- **CCI functioning as:**
 - o postM in AvP, PP, AjP Library books (are 'misplaced') (more often [than actually stolen]).

Various functions of V_{en} forms

Ov (operator verb: have, be, do, can, may, will, shall, ...) and V forms in finite and non-finite verb phrases:

- passive **M_v** His paintings (were **shown**) in the exhibition.
The paintings (**shown** in the exhibition) were wonderful. (Reduced RCI)
- perfect **M_v** I (had never **seen**) anything like this before.
[Never having **seen** his work before], I was surprised. Non-finite
- perfect **Aux** He (has **been** arrested). ov
[Having **been** arrested], he phoned his lawyer. Be +Ven

Predicative Aj form:

- subject complement Cs She is (**bored**). Cs with one-word phrases
- head** of subject complement Cs She is (very **bored** with English grammar). Head of Cs
- object complement Co The long walk made the children (**tired**). Co with one-word phrases
- head** of object complement Co The long walk made them (very **tired** indeed). Head of Co

Attributive Aj form:

- preM in NP The **exhausted** firefighters were sent home after they had rescued the **frightened** children.
- preM in PP (A circ. Place) He kept his will (in a **hidden** drawer) and his money (under a **broken** floorboard). Drawer = head, hidden = preM, floorboard = head, broken = PreM

He wanted to be on his own to think properly, without irrelevant interruptions, so he went to the boys' toilets near the gym and shut himself in the right-hand cubicle, because it had comforting hot pipes running along the wall, which you could squat down on.

Main clause subject head:	He	✓				
Main clause predictor:	wanted	✓				
Subordinate clause(s) In same order as in sentence.	Form	Function	If A, state type. Enter N/A if not applicable	If post M, state head. Enter N/A if not applicable	Finite or non-finite	
to be on his own to think properly, without irrelevant interruptions ✓	NCI ✓	Od ✓	N/A ✓	n/a ✓	Non-Finite ✓	
to think properly, without irrelevant interruptions ✓	ACI ✓	A ✓	Purpose ✓	n/a ✓	Non-Finite ✓	
so he went to the boys' toilets near the gym and shut himself in the right-hand ✗	ACI ✓	A ✓	Result ✓	n/a ✓	finite ✓	
because it had comforting hot pipes running along the wall ✗	ACI ✓	A ✓	Reason ✓	n/a ✓	finite ✓	
running along the wall ✓	RCI ✓	PostM ✓	N/A ✓	pipes ✓	finite ✓	
which you could squat down on ✓	RCI ✓	PostM ✓	N/A ✓	pipes ✓	finite ✓	

Main clause subject head: He

Main clause predictor: wanted

Subordinate clauses (6) Form Function Finite or Non-finite

1. to be ... interruptions NCI Od non-finite

2. to think ... interruptions ACI A purpose non-finite

3. so he went ... on ACI A result finite

4. because it ... on ACI A reason finite

5. running ... wall RCI postM "pipes" non-finite

6. which you ... on RCI postM "pipes" finite

Session 12: Non-finite clauses (Cling)

Progressive form: be + 'ing'!

Non-finite clause Cling: only 'ing', example: arriving...

ING-Clause Cling markers

- Ving: Complaining about things won't help much.
- p/cj – Ving: People aren't interested in hearing all the details.
- GP/NP – Ving: I dislike your/you/John's/John smoking in the house. (your/you: pronouns)

Characteristics

- Syntactic compression (tense, aspect, and mood recoverable from context)
- **Not progressive aspect!** Not: be + ing, but only: **Sitting** down, ...
- Can indicate previous or simultaneous action
- Can indicate repetitive action

Forms of Cling clauses

- **ACI functioning as: (Circ. Adverbial: meaning can be ambiguous)**
 - o Circ. Adverbial time/condition: Take care when walking home late at night.
 - o Circ. Adverbial time/reason: She angered her brother, refusing to lend him the money.
 - o Circ. Adverbial of concession/time: While not wanting to make a fuss, he hinted that ...
 - o Circ. Adverbial of result: We didn't support his candidacy, thus losing his friendship.
 - o Connective Adverbial: Summing up, ... / Wrapping up, ... / Coming to a conclusion
 - o Stance Adverbial: Strictly speaking, ... / Speaking frankly, ...
- **PCI functioning as:**
 - o Circ. Adverbial manner: The band started by playing their latest hit.
 - o Circ. Adverbial reason: From hearing his version of the events, I'd say he was...
 - o Connective Adverbial: With no further points being raised, ...
 - o postM in AjP/AvP/NP/PP:
 - I am (interested [in applying for the job]). (AjP)
 - She has (no intention [of leaving the company]). (NP)
 - We are looking (forward [to seeing her at Christmas]). (AvP)
 - To** = preposition (not infinitive marker!), + Cling
- **NCI functioning as:**
 - o Subject: Meeting everyone's expectations will be difficult.
What? Who? In front of P
 - o Subject complement: The difficult thing is meeting everyone's expectations.
Potential ambiguity: What he enjoys is sitting on the table.
 - o Direct Object: She dislikes asking for help. What?
 - o **Object complement:** They saw Tom driving away.
(especially with verbs of senses: see, hear, smell, taste, feel)
Somebody doing something / something being done to somebody
 - o postM (in NP): It was a pleasure meeting you.
 - o postM (in AjP): They are busy writing the final draft of the article.

- **RCI functioning as:** (restrictive/defining, no comma)
 - o postM (in NP): People working in London often commute more than 4 hours a day.
who are working...
- **CCI functioning as:**
 - o postM: He's better at leading people than dealing with admin.
Than he is at dealing...

Functions of -ing forms

- operator and full Verbs
 - o progressive Mv of **finite** predicator The students are studying for their exams.
 - o progressive Aux of **finite** predicator This is being encouraged by their lecturers.
 - o Mv in P of **non-finite** predicator Some students like forming study groups.
 - o Aux of **non-finite** predicator Having studied hard, they feel confident.
- Predicative Adjective
 - o Subject Complement (one-word phrase) Their progress is encouraging.
 - o Head of AjP/Subject Complement Their progress is very encouraging.
 - o Object Complement (one-word phrase) Most people find *criticism* discouraging.
 - o Head of AjP/Object Complement Most people find *criticism* very discouraging.
- Attributive Adjective
 - o preM of a head: They have made encouraging progress.
 - o Head of AjP: They have made extremely encouraging progress.
- Noun
 - o Head of NP or PP (Noun or "verbal noun") The fighting between the two gangs must be stopped.
You must report the incident in writing.
Our new managing director is...
meeting, evening, morning, ...
 - o Noun (with no related verb)

Nominalisation gradient: progressive finite verb (is + ing) – non-finite verb – noun