

Revision

- **Simple sentence**
- **Complex sentence**
- **Compound sentence**

Simple sentence

- consists of **one clause only**
- all sentence elements are expressed by phrases
- *He came here after work.*

Complex sentence

- consists of **one matrix** and **at least one dependent clause**
- at least one sentence element must be expressed by a clause
- *He came here when he finished his work.*

Compound sentence

- consists of **two matrix clauses** and any number of dependent clauses
- *He finished his work and came here.*
- *He finished his work and came here when I asked him to.*

Seven clause types

- SV - intransitive verbs
- SVC - copular verbs
- SVA - copular verbs
- SVO - monotransitive verbs
- SVOO - ditransitive verbs
- SVOC - complex-transitive verbs
- SVOA - complex-transitive verbs

Multiple class membership

- SV *He's running.*
- SVC *He's getting hungry.*
- SVA *He got through the window.*
- SVO *He'll get a surprise.*
- SVOO *He got her sister a splendid present.*
- SVOC *He got his shoes and socks wet.*
- SVOA *He got himself into trouble.*

Multiple class membership

- *She is preparing her family dinner.*
- some verbs can belong to different classes
- some verbs can have different types of complementation (e.g. the verb *get* can belong to all the types with the exception of SV)
- complementation versus complement
- grammatically acceptable (correct) sentences

Subordination

- A subordinate clause may function as a sentence element within a sentence (here nominal object clause):

Example:

I don't know which boy is your best friend.

- A subordinate clause may function as a constituent of a phrase, e.g. a relative clause as a postmodifier within a noun phrase:

Example:

The boy (whom/that) we met yesterday is your best friend.

Three structural classes of dependent clauses:

- **finite** (*I'll come when I finish my work.*)
- **non-finite** (*I'll come after finishing my work.*)
- **verbless** (*I'll come as soon as possible.*)

Coordination

- **syndetic** (coordinators are used)
- **asyndetic** (no coordinators)
- **polysyndetic** (a coordinator is repeatedly used)

- Examples:

*Mary was running quickly **and** Petr was listening to some music.*

Mary was cooking, Petr was listening to some music.

*Mary was cooking **and** Petr was listening to some music **and** their mother was working in the garden.*

Linkers

- **coordinators** (coordinating conjunctions)
- **conjuncts** (adverbials)
- **subordinators** (subordinating conjunctions)

- Examples:

*Mary studied hard, **but** (she) failed.*

*Mary studied hard, **yet** (she) failed*

***Although** Mary studied hard, she failed.*

*(Mary failed **although** she studied hard.)*

Difference between coordination and subordination

- **Coordination** = units are on the same syntactic level (e.g. *He worked hard, he failed/yet he failed/but he failed.*)
- **Subordination** = one unit is a constituent of a superordinate unit (e.g. *Although he worked hard, he failed.*)

Functions of subordinate clauses

- **subject**
- **object**
- **complement**
- **adverbial**
- **modifiers within sentence elements**

Four major categories of subordinate clauses

- **nominal clauses** (subject, object, complement, apposition)
- **adverbial clauses** (adverbial, A-element)
- **relative clauses** (modifier)
- **comparative clauses** (modifier)

Examples of four major categories of subordinate clauses

- **nominal clause:**

I don't know what has happened. (object)

What has happened is not important. (subject)

- **adverbial clause:**

If you come in time, I'll help you. (condition)

- **relative clause:**

We met Barbara, who invited us to her party.

(non-restrictive)

- **comparative clause:**

Jane is happier than her sister (is).

Simple coordination

- coordination in which a single clause or clause element is linked to others that are parallel in meaning, function and mostly in form

- conjoin + conjoin = conjoint

My brother and my father are ready to go out.

My brother is happy and my father is ready to go out.

My brother and my father are happy and ready to go out.

Types of simple coordination

- c. of clauses (*David was reading a book and Mary was watching TV.*)
- c. of predicates and predications (*He walks slowly and speaks quickly. He can read and write.*)
- c. of noun phrases and their constituents (*my house and that new cottage of theirs*)
- c. within noun phrases (*young and clever people*)

Coordination of noun phrases

- **combinatory coordination:**

(e.g. *Jim and Mary are a pleasant couple.*

Jim and Mary look after each other properly.)

- **segregatory coordination:**

(e.g. *Jim and Mary are young. = Both Jim and Mary are young.*

Jim and Mary look after themselves properly. = Jim looks after himself and Mary looks after herself properly.)

Complex coordination

- coordination in which the conjoins are combinations of units rather than single units
- usually requires a strong parallelism between the conjoins
 - a/ each conjoin consists of contiguous elements and the conjoins are combined in F position (*He gave me a book and her a picture.*)
 - b/ conjoins are not in F position (*John likes, but Mary hates, swimming.*)

Gapping

- a type of complex coordination in which a second or subsequent conjoin contains a medial ellipsis, so that the elements in these conjoins are not contiguous

e.g. *One boy has written a poem and the other **E** a short story.* = SVO and S(V)O

Postmodification

Restrictive relative clauses

The boy that/who is playing the piano.

The boy (who(m)/that) we met.

The table that/which stands in the corner.

The table (which/that) we admire.

Nonrestrictive relative clauses (Note: The loose nonrestrictive relationship is often semantically indistinguishable from coordination or adverbial subordination)

Then we met Barbara, who invited him to a party/and she invited him to a party.

He got lost on Snowdon, which he was exploring/while he was exploring it.

Sentential relative clauses

This type has as its antecedent not a NP but a whole clause or sentence or even sequence of sentences.

He admires Mrs Brown, which surprises me/which I find strange.

Appositive clauses

The appositive clause resembles the relative clause in being **capable of introduction by *that***, and in distinguishing between **restrictive and nonrestrictive**. It differs in that the particle *that* **is not an element in the clause structure** (e.g. S, O) as it must be in a relative clause, and **the head of the NP** must be **an abstract noun** such as *fact, proposition, reply, remark, answer*, and the like.

Examples:

A message that he would be late arrived by special delivery.

*This fact, that **that** is obligatory, should be easy to remember.*

Apposition

Two or more NPs are in apposition when they have identity of reference. The appositives may be juxtaposed, separated, the apposition may be indicated by a conjunction or by forms such as *that is* and *namely*, e.g.

A professional singer, someone trained in Paris, had been engaged for the concert.

His birthday present lay on the table, a book on history, the work of his professor.

Linguistics or the study of language attracts many students.

The outcome, that is her re-election, was a complete surprise.