CLAUSE ELEMENTS AND CLAUSE PATTERNS.

Classes of Wh- words	Belong to **different word classes**, depending on their use.
	• Pronouns. (who, whom, what, which)
	  ○ *Who's calling? Whom are you texting?*
	• Determiners (what, which, whose)
	  ○ *What flavor do you like? Which photos do you have?*
	• Adverbs (how, where, when, why)
	  ○ *How was your trip? When are you leaving?*

Single world classes.	(a) Existential **there**. *There is no sugar.* (b) The negator **not**. (c) Infinitive marker **to.**
Clause elements. Objects.	1) **Direct object**. Indicates the thing affected by the action. 2) **Indirect object**. Beneficiary of an action. 3) **Prepositional object**. Preceded by prepositions All three types may become the subject of a passive. Who? Whom? What?
Clause elements. Predicative	1. Subject predicative. 2. Object predicative.

Noun phrase (NP)	Direct object (dO)	We saw *them*
	Indirect object (iO)	I wrote *them* a letter
	Subject predicative (SP)	He is **a teacher**
	Object predicative (OP)	They elected him **president**
	Adverbial (A)	I'll see you *next week*
Adjective phrase (AdjP)	Subject predicative (SP)	He is **very happy**
	Object predicative (OP)	We painted it **red**
Adverb phrase (AdvP)	Adverbial (A)	He left *very quickly*
	Obligatory adverbial	Her friend wasn't *there* You must put all the toys *upstairs*
Prepositional phrase (PrepP)	Prepositional object (prepO)	She's looking *at them*
	Subject predicative (SP)	He seemed **in great shape**
	Adverbial (A)	I left it *on the table*
	Obligatory adverbial	The parties were *at midnight* The nice summer lasted *until 17 October*

Type **SV**: **Intransitive** Someone was laughing

Type **SVO**: **Monotransitive** My mother enjoys parties

Type **SVSP**: **Copular** The country became totally independent

Type **SVA**: **Copular** I have been in the garden

Type **SVOO**: **Ditransitive** Mary gave the visitor/ a glass of milk

Type **SVOOP**: **Complex Transitive** Most people consider these books rather expensive

Type **SVOA**: **Complex Transitive** You must put all the toys upstairs

THE NOUNS.

Types of plurals	• Regular plurals. +s/+ies/+oes
	• Native irregular plurals (man/men)
	• Latin & Greek plurals.
	• 'Zero plural' No changes from singular to plural. (Fish→ fish)
	• Unmarked plural nouns. Look singular but are plural. (people, police)
	• Nouns that look plural but are singular. (*News, politics,…)*
	• Plural invariable nouns.
	   ○ Summation plurals. Two equal parts which are joined together (glasses, scissors)
	   ○ Pluralia tantum. Only make sens in the plural (brains, clothes)

Semantic gender classes	Masculine Feminine Personal Neuter
Form of the genitive.	1. **Specifying genitive** ('whose x?') *John's new bike.* 2. **Classifying genitive** ('*what kind of x?')* 3. **Genitive of time & measure.** 4. **Independent or elliptic genitive**. (head is recoverable from the context). *It's not my writing, but Selena's.* 5. **Local genitive**. Convention. *She has gone to a friend's.* 6. **Group genitive**. -s is attached to the last word of a genitive phrase. *Her mother-in-law's house* 7. **Double genitive.** Of + -s. *One of Peter's sisters.*
When to use the genitive?	• Nouns referring to humans and animals. • Human organizations. • Time • Place nouns, or places with human population (*Spain's blackout, London's bridge*)
When to use the -of construction?	• Inanimate and abstract nouns. • Much more common

DETERMINERS.

Function word.	Precede a noun, are used to help clarify the meaning of a noun.

Kind of determiners.	1) Central determiners.
	  a) Definite article. ***The*** *book.*
	  b) Indefinite article. ***A*** *book.*
	  c) Demonstrative determiners. ***This*** *book.*
	  d) Possessive determiners. ***My*** *book.*
	  e) Quantifiers. *All, both, each, every, many, much, some, few, any, more, less, fewer, neither,* ***no***.
	  f) Wh-determiners. *Which color do you like the best.*
	  g) Numerals: cardinal numbers. ***Six*** *apples.*
	2) Predeterminers. Used before a central determiner. *All, both, such.* ***What*** *a day!*

	3) **Postdeterminers**. Follow central determiners. *Quantify determiners, cardinal and ordinal numbers. Many, most, more, few, fewer, fewest. The **first** visitors.*

PRONOUNS.

Function.	Fill the position of a noun or a noun phrase.

Major classes of pronouns.	1. **Personal pronouns**. Refer to the speaker, the addressee and other entities. *I hate **you**.*
	 2. **Demonstrative pronouns**. Refer to entities 'near to' vs 'away from' the speaker. ***This** is Outerbanks.*
	 3. **Reflexive pronouns**. Refer back to a previous NP. *I taught **myself**.*
	 4. **Reciprocal pronouns**. Mutual relationship. *They know **each other** pretty well.*
	 5. **Possessive pronouns**. Related to a possessive determiner and imply a missing noun head. *Is this **yours** or **mine?***
	 6. **Indefinite pronouns.** Notion of quantity, but broad meaning.
	 • <u>Compound pronouns</u>. Quantifier + general noun. *Anybody, anyone, everyone,…*
	 • <u>Quantifying pronouns</u>. Quantifiers as pronouns, most them are followed by 'of' and stand alone. *I've eaten **all of** the cake.*
	 • <u>The pronoun 'One'.</u>
	    ◦ Can follow a determiner (substitute one/ones). *Another one.*
	    ◦ Can refer to people in general (generic one). *One should respect one's elders.*
	 WH-WORDS:
	 7. **Relative pronouns**. Introduce a relative clause. *Who, whom, which, that. He is the guy **who** told me about this.*
	 8. **Interrogative pronouns**. ***Who, whom, which, what.***

THE NOUN PHRASE.

Structure.	**Head = proper/common noun, a pronoun, or an adjective which have been nominalised.** Often accompanied by one or more constituents. <mark>Determiners + premodifier + noun + postmodifier.</mark>
Postmodification (phrase level)	a) **A prepositional phrase**: the woman <u>in red</u> b) **An adjective phrase**: a man <u>capable of anything</u> c) **An adverb**: a long way <u>back</u> d) **An apposition**: Emma Hamilton, <u>Nelson's celebrated mistress</u>,.. e) **A non-finite clause**: a memorial <u>dedicated to the victims</u> f) **A finite clause**: the man <u>who was holding a gun</u>
Syntactic roles. (at clause level)	**Subject** **Direct object** **Indirect object** **Prepositional object**

	Subject predicative Object predicative Adverbial Apposition Complement of preposition.

THE ADJECTIVES.

Characteristics.	1. **Lexical class** (modify nouns) 2. Occur in a **preferred order** ('stacking') 3. Can be modified by adverbs
Semantic categories.	• **Descriptors**. Describe the noun (more frequent) • **Classifiers**. Restrict a noun's referent
Comparative/ superlative forms	Inflectional = -er/-est Phrasal. more/the most
Position of adjectives.	1. **Attributive** (premodifier in a Noun Phrase). *A big house.* 2. **Predicative** (occurring after a verb). *This house is big.* 3. **Postpositive** (occurring after nouns or pronouns). *I have something big.*
Attributive-only adjectives.	• Adjectives of degree. • Quantifying adjectives. • Adjectives of time and location. • Compounds.

Predicative-only adjectives.	• Adjectives beginning with the prefix a-. *alive, awake, alert*
	     ○ If they can be used with go, it's an adverb. He is abroad.
	     ○ if they can be used with seem it's an adjective. He seems asleep
	 • Adjectives that take complements that are infinitives or prepositional phrases. *Be able to, be fond of,…*
	 • Temporary medical conditions or health

Central adjectives.	Adjectives that can appear in both attributive and predicative position. *He gave an **interesting** talk.* (attributive) *His talk was **interesting*** (predicative)
Use of postpositive adjectives.	• After compound indefinite pronouns & adverbs ending in -body, -one, -thing, -where. *Anyone **intelligent** can do it.* • After institutionalized expression. *The president **elect**, attorney **general**,…* • Adjective ending in -able and -ible when modified by another adjective in superlative degree. *The **best** use **possible.** The **greatest** insult **imaginable**.* • Adjectives **absent, present, concerned and involved**.
Adjective, verb, or noun?	→ Very = adjectival status. *This is **very** **frightening*** → If paraphrase by a Prepositional phrase, it's a noun. *Living standard = standards of living.* → If paraphrasable by a relative clause, it's a participial adjective. ***Living** creatures = creatures which are living.*

ADJECTIVE PHRASES.

Structure.	A head (the adjective) and modifiers. • Premodifier + head. *Very **proud**.* • Head + postmodifier. ***Proud** of his achievements.* • Premodifier + head + postmodifier. *Too **proud** to admit his mistakes.*

Syntactic roles. Clause level.	Subject predicative. Following a copular verb. *He's quite **mad**.* Object predicative. *My parents made me **aware** of my responsibilities.*
Syntactic roles. Phrase level.	Premodifier of a noun. *That **tough brave little old** fellow has disappeared.* Postmodifier of a noun. *You should choose **somebody older**.*

ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL PARTICLES.

Definition.	A word that supplies information about how, where, when, why and to what extent some action occurs.

Position of adverbs.	Position and meaning can be related to what the adverb modifies.
	• BEFORE. Modifier of adjectives and adverbs.
	   ○ *He gave her a **really incredibly** beautiful ring.*
	• ADVERBIAL. Modifying verbs and clauses.
	   ○ Not between verb and object.
	   ○ Before a main verb.
	   ○ In sentence-final position. *She enjoyed the party **tremendously.***
	   ○ After a comma.
	   ○ In mid-sentence. *There is, **in fact**, no basis to claim.*

Semantic categories.	<table><tr><td>Place adverbs.</td><td>Position, direct, distance</td></tr><tr><td>Time adverbs.</td><td>Time, frequency, duration</td></tr><tr><td>Manner adverbs.</td><td>How an action is performed</td></tr><tr><td>Degree adverbs.</td><td>- Amplifiers/intensifiers. - Disminishers/downtoners.</td></tr><tr><td>Additive/ restrictive adverbs.</td><td>Additive = one item is being added Restrictive = focus on a certain element of the clause. *Only those who walked are tired.*</td></tr><tr><td>Stance adverbs.</td><td>- Epistemic stance adverb. 'How true is the information in the clause'. *Probably, actually, mainly, kind of,…* - Attitude stance adverbs. Writer's emotional attitude towards something. *Unfortunately, surprisingly…* - Style stance. Manner of writing. *Honestly, frankly, simply,…*</td></tr><tr><td>Liking adverbs.</td><td>Connection between sections. Enumeration, summation, apposition, result, contrast/concession, transition</td></tr></table>Many adverbs may belong to more than one category.

THE ADVERB PHRASE.

Structure.	A head (the adverb) and modifiers. • Premodifier + head. *Pretty **soon**.* • Head + postmodifier. ***Luckily** enough.* • Premodifier + head + postmodifier. *So **quickly** that you couldn't see it.*
Postmodification.	Frequently occurs after the head when there is also a premodifying adverb intensifier. 1. Prepositional phrase beginning with for. *Too **quickly** <u>for comfort</u>* 2. Nominal clauses. *So **quickly** <u>that I didn't see anything</u>.* 3. Comparative clauses. *More **quickly** <u>than I expected</u>.*

Syntactic roles at phrase level.	1. Premodifier. • In Adjective phrases. **Fairly** quiet • In adverb phrases. **Extremely** quickly. • Adverbs modifying other elements. (NP, pronoun, predeterminer, prepositional phrase, phrasal verb particle, numeral) 2. Postmodifier. *Everyone **else.*** 3. Adverbs as complements of prepositions. *You can't go [through]* ***here.***
Syntactic roles at clause level.	Adverbial. 1. Circumstance adverbial. Give details about time, manner and place (*she was **there***) 2. Stance adverbial. Convey the writer's assessment of the proposition in the clause (***Undoubtedly***, *this book fills a need*) 3. Liking adverbial. They connect stretches of text (*nevertheless, therefore,…*)
Adverbial particles.	Function words. • Used to build multi-word verbs. *He **looked** <u>**down**</u> **on** me.* • Used to build extended prepositional phrases, where a particle precedes the preposition. *We were going **back to** the hotel.*

PREPOSITIONS.

General points	Linking words. Prepositional complement following a preposition is generally a noun phrase.

Form of prepositions.	• SIMPLE. Short, invariable forms.
	   ◦ *About, after, around, as, at, by, down, for, from, into, like, of, off, on, round, since, than, to, towards, with, without.*
	• COMPLEX. Multi-words units which functions semantically and syntactically as single prepositions.
	   ◦ *such as, as for, except for, because of, apart from, instead of, out of, regardless of, according to, due to, owing to*
	   ◦ Three-word prepositions: Prep + noun + prep: *by means of, in spite of, on account of, on top of, in addition to, with regard to, as far as, as well as, in view of, at odds with, in case of*
	   ◦ Four-word prepositions: *as a result of, with the exception of, for the sake of*

Meaning of prepositions.	Spatial relations	Static location. *Beside, inside,…* A change in location. *Towards a goal*
	Time relations.	*During, for,..*
	Instrumental	Indicate the thing that is used to carry out an action. *With, By*
	Commitative	Express the notion of accompaniment.

Prepositions and conjunctions.	Some words which are prepositions can also function as conjunction. *After, as, before, since, until.* <u>How to distinguish them?</u> When followed by a NP, prepositions. ***After*** <u>*the meeting*</u> *he left.* When followed by a clause, conjunctions. ***After*** <u>*we spoke this afternoon,*</u> *he left.*
Prepositions and adverbs.	Some words which are **prepositions** also belong to the word class of adverbs. *About, across, around, before, beyond, down, in, inside, near, on, opposite, past, through, under, up, within* <u>How can we distinguish them?</u> Adverbs normally stand alone. *Many visitors were left to walk* <u>**in** the castle</u> *unsupervised.(prep)* *We stayed* <u>**in**</u> *last night. (adv)*

THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE.

Structure of the **prepositional complement**.	• Noun phrase. • A nominal relative clause. • A -ing clause
Syntactic role of Prepositional phrase.	CLAUSE LEVEL. • Adverbial. He worked <u>**in** a shop</u> • Prepositional object. He looked <u>**at** us.</u> PHRASE LEVEL.

	• Postmodifier or complement of adjectives. *I'm not afraid of anything*
	• Postmodifier or complement of nouns.
Stranded prepositions.	Obligatory when the complement is transformed into the subject of the sentence. *The picture is worth looking at.*

🔍 How to Identify the Word Class:

Ask yourself...	If yes, word class is:
Is it replacing a noun?	Pronoun
Is it modifying a noun?	Determiner
Is it modifying a verb (time, place, manner...)?	Adverb
Is it introducing a clause (not a question)?	Relative pronoun/adverb

VERBS.

Three classes of verbs within the VP	• Lexical/full verbs • Primary verbs: *be, have, do.* • Modal auxiliary verbs (function word class). *Can, may, shall, will, must, could, might, should, would.*
Multi-words verbs	Verb + particle/s (idiomatic)
Phrasal verb	Meaning cannot always be predicted from the meanings of its individual elements. • Transitive. • Separable Transitive PhVs. Can be separated by the direct Object. *They turned on the light = They turned the light on* ○ Permanently Separated Transitive Phrasal Verbs. *That job is getting Janice down her down* • Intransitive phrasal verbs. Verb and particle cannot be separated
Phrasal verbs VS free combinations	• Opacity test. Meaning PhrV cannot be predicted, but a free combination can • Semantic inseparability test. In PhrV, a change made to one component will destroy the meaning of the whole. With free combinations, however, a change of one component only affects that one. • Syntactic cohesion test. Normally the phr. vb. particle cannot be separated from the lexical verb by anything except the Object, but the separation is possible in free combinations. • Fronting of the particle is not accepted by the cohesion between vb & particle in phr. vbs. In free combs., however, fronting is possible.
Prepositional verb	Verb+prepositional phrase. Transitive. *He applied for the job.* 1. NP + V + prep + NP *She looks like Taylor Swift.* (prepO) 2. NP + V + NP + prep + NP *She reminds me of Taylor Swift* (dO, prepO) *ex. stand for (=represent), or call on (=visit), decide on, stare at, care for, depend on*
Prepositional verb vs free combination	<table><tr><th>Feature</th><th>Prepositional Verb</th><th>Free Combination</th></tr><tr><td>Fixed combination?</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>Preposition essential?</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>Meaning</td><td>Often idiomatic or abstract</td><td>Literal and flexible</td></tr><tr><td>Example</td><td>"Listen **to** music"</td><td>"Run **in** the field"</td></tr></table>
Phrasal-prepositional verbs	• Lexical V + particle + prep + NP. He can get away with everything

	• V + NP1 + particle + prep + NP2. Don't <u>take</u> it <u>out on</u> me!

Primary verb	1. Be.
	• Main verb (link subject with an SP or A)
	• Auxiliary verb. Progressive aspect
	2. Have
	• Main verb.
	• Auxiliary verb. Perfect aspect
	3. Do
	• Main verb.
	• Pro-verb. Substitute for a lexical verb
	• Do as auxiliary.
	    ○ Do-support. Used in negation and interrogation.
	    ○ Emphatic do. Reinforce ("I do like you")
	    ○ Question tag auxiliary.

THE VERB PHRASE.

Finite form	Specified by a distinction of tense, marked by person and number, and modality (modal auxiliaries)
Non finite form	Non tensed. Infinitive, -ing participle, -ed participle.
Tenses	Grammatical category referring to the time of the situation. 2 tense forms in English. Present and past.
Aspect.	Grammatical category referring to the way that the time of a situation is viewed by the speaker. 2 aspects. The perfect aspect, the progressive aspect
Voice.	Active and passive

Modal auxiliaries.	Invariable function words with no inflections.
	• Pure modals. Four characteristics: contraction, inversion, repetition and invariant forms.
	    ○ will, can, shall, may, must, would, could, should, might.
	• Marginal modals.
	    ○ dare, need, ought to
	• Semimodals. Fixed idiomatic expressions.
	    ○ be going to, be supposed to, had best, had better, used to, have to, have got to

Modality.	Meanings. Three main groupings. 1. Modals of ability, permission and possibilities. *Can, could, may, might.* 2. Modals of advice and necessity. *must, should, dare, need, ought to, had best, have to, be supposed to, had better, have got to* 3. Modals for expression future time. *Shall, will, would, be going to.*
Structure VP.	Head = verb. Main verb preceded optionally by a maximum of four auxiliary verbs.

THE SENTENCE

SENTENCE TYPES.	- Simple sentence: a single independent clause.
	- Multiple sentence with one or more clauses.
	    • Compound sentence. Two or more coordinated clauses.
	    • Complex sentence. One or more subordinate clauses (functioning as dO or A)

Clause links.	➤ Conjunctions.
	  ➤ Coordinators. Link units which have the same status in the sentence-final (and, but, or)
	  ➤ Subordinators. Introduce dependent clauses.
	    ➤ Adverbial clauses. Act as adverbials. *after, as, because, if, since, although, while, so that*
	    ➤ Introducing comparative clauses. *As, than*
	    ➤ Introducing complement clauses (complementizers). *If, whether, that*
	➤ Wh-words.
	  ➤ Relativizers (introducing a subordinate relative CL)
	  ➤ complementizers (introducing a complement CL)
	  ➤ Adverbial clause links. Temporal, or concessive relationships
	➤ Discourse markers/linking adverbs/conjuncts.
	  ➤ Linking adverb: organizing a formal text, (re)formulating, summarizing, correcting, providing examples, emphasizing, generalizing, marking an aside
	  ➤ Inserts. Organize ongoing spoken discourse.
	➤ No link. Non finite clause, reporting clause ('**they said**, 'yas gurl'), comment clauses ('I think')
	➤ Zero link. *That handbag (that) you bought is nice.*

Noun phrase (NP)	Direct object (dO)	*We saw them*
	Indirect object (iO)	*I wrote them a letter*
	Subject predicative (SP)	*He is **a teacher***
	Object predicative (OP)	*They elected him **president***
	Adverbial (A)	*I'll see you next week*
Adjective phrase (AdjP)	**Subject predicative (SP)**	*He is **very happy***
	Object predicative (OP)	*We painted it **red***
Adverb phrase (AdvP)	Adverbial (A)	*He left very quickly*
	Obligatory adverbial	*Her friend wasn't there* *You must put all the toys upstairs*
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	Subject predicative (SP)	*He seemed **in great shape***
	Adverbial (A)	*I left it on the table*
	Obligatory adverbial	*The parties were at midnight* *The nice summer lasted until 17 October*