

CLAUSE TYPE

- i declarative
- ii closed interrogative
- iii open interrogative
- iv exclamative
- v imperative

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH ACT

- making a statement
- asking a closed question
- asking an open question
- making an exclamatory statement
- issuing a directive

Main/independent clause: i. You are very tactful ii. Are you very tactful? iii. How tactful are you? iv. How tactful you are! v. Be very tactful//Subordinate clause: i. Sue thinks *it was a success* ii. She didn't say *whether it was a success* iii. She wants to know *how big a success it was* iv. He told me *what a success it was*

polar question: i. Did he read her note? ii. Didn't he read her note?

alternative question: i. Is the meeting today, tomorrow, or next Monday? ii. Is the Kensington Runestone genuine, or is it a hoax?

information question: Did you open the window?(Yes, I did)/What did you give her?(I gave her a CD) >> 'real' question, seeking information

direction question: Shall I open the window?(Yes, please do)/What shall we give her?(Let's give her a CD) >> asks for some directive/order >> contrast between syntactic form (ie. clause type) and speech act

echo question: She wrote to the minister. <> She wrote *to the minister*? (closed polar)

He invited Arthur. <> He invited *who*? (open) >> rising intonation on *questioned element* >> no SAI, canonical constituent order

ADJECTIVE (PHRASE)

1) function: attributive: black hair/an old car/good news → modifier in NP vs predicative: Her hair is *black*/The car is *old*/The news is *good* → subject predicative complement (after an intensive/copular verb/copula) vs postpositive: a) the boy *allergic to the serum* → the PP is complement to the A, only postmodification is possible! (some fixed phrases: time immemorial, post master general etc.) b) indefinite pronouns can only postmodified (something wild/the ones asleep) >> A) some adjectives are only attributive (former/mere/principal/putative and nominal premodifiers) B) some adjectives are only predicative (ablaze/afraid (ie. all *a*-adjectives)) << these can appear postpositively, too

2) grade: absolute/plain vs comparative vs superlative (tall vs taller vs the tallest//useful vs more useful vs the most useful) → not all adjectives are gradable!

3) modification: too old/remarkably tall/extremely useful to us → adjective are premodifiable by adverb (phrase)s//many adjectives can take postmodifiers (= complements), a complemented adjective is either predicative or postpositive (ie. follows the noun head) >> adjectival complements can be: i) PP (sorry about the accident) ii) finite clause (sorry that I got drunk last night) iii) non-finite *to*-infinitive clause (sorry to say/uncertain what to do/difficult for us to see) iv) non-finite *ing* clause (worth remembering/busy making lunch) → nouns just as adjectives can function as premodifiers in NPs (functional overlap), however, they are two separate categories: i) only N can be pluralised ii) only N take determiners (*the/ a/some* etc) iii) only N can be premodified by A iv) only NP can function as S(subject), O(object(s)), A(verbial)//1. only A can be gradable 2. only can be premodified by Adv//I. both A and N can function as subject or object predicative complement (He is foolish/a fool//They considered him foolish/a fool) II. both can appear as attribute in NP (a brown box/a metal box)

ADVERB

function: verb/adjective/adverb modifier (quickly leave/extremely careful/very slowly)
>> similarly to A, some adverbs are gradable (more slowly)
>> only adverbs related to A may take complements (happily for the boys)
>> adjective-adverb homomorphs: fast (his is a fast car vs He drives fast)
>> *ly* suffix: slow → slowly (A →Adv) BUT: friend → friendly (N→A)

NOUN

1. *function*: head of NP, which, in turn, function as S, in/direct O, S and O predicative complement and adverbial (ie. all possible sentence functions)
subclasses: i) proper/common → abstract/concrete (on the basis of semantic properties) ii) countable/uncountable/dual membership (on syntactic/morphological basis) >> criteria: 1. combines with no determiner 2. combines with *the* 3. combines with *a* 4. combines with *some* 5. combines with the *plural* → four subclasses: i) proper nouns (no determiner) ii) countable N (*book/the book/a book/*some book/books) iii) uncountable (furniture/the furniture/*a furniture/some furniture/*furnitures) iv) dual membership (brick/the brick/a brick/some brick/bricks) → dual membership nouns are U in some contexts and C in some others! (She was *a beauty* in her youth/She had *great beauty* in her youth) >> reclassification: nouns can be shifted from one subclass to another by means of conversion with change of meaning: My wife likes coffee (U)/This is a nice coffee (C)/Brazilian coffees are the most expensive (C) → from U to C. Reclassification (which involves morphological and syntactic aspects > pluralisation/determiner(s)) affects meaning: material <> a certain amount of the material <> certain types of material
2. *modification*: nouns can be freely pre- and postmodified: [NP[Det all the three] [AP=premodifier very expensive] [AP=premodifier brown] [NP=premodifier jewellery] **boxes**_{head N} [PP=postmodifier on the table]/[RC=postmodifier that lie on the table]/[ling/-clause=postmodifier lying on the table]/[pp-clause=postmodifier put on the table]/[to-inf clause=postmodifier to be put on the table] >> some further terms: premodification= determiners+premodifier(s) (ie. premodification ≠ premodifier)

DETERMINERS

1. *function*: determiners (or: determinative) in NP (some grammars insist that *determinative* should be the class name, *determiner* is the function they perform in NP. Whatever we call them there is a one-to-one correspondence between class and function.
subclasses: predeterminers (all, both, half/fractions: *one-third the time*/exclamative what, such: *What/Such a wonderful day!*) - central determiners (articles/possessive determiners: *my-series/quantity expressions: some/any/every*) - post determiners (numerals, quantity expressions: *many/much/several/(a) little/(a) few*) >> the members of each subclass are mutually exclusive (ie. either this one or the other but not both). Det are not obligatory but if all the three categories are present they follow each other in this order