

**I.) aux vs lexical verbs**

1) negation: operator + *not* (operator: first/only finite auxiliary) *He can play the piano* vs *He cannot play the piano*//*He plays the piano* vs *he does not play the piano*// 2) negative and verb contractions: am - 'm, is - 's etc.//isn't, can't etc//3) inversion: operators invert with S in SAI constructions (*Will she come?*)//4) emphatic positive: A: You must speak to your teacher. B: I have spoken to him//5) operator in reduced (elliptical) clauses: A: Can you drive? B: No, I can't//Bill stayed and so did Henry//Bill broke his promise and Henry did, too//Bill said that he would win the match he did (= predication fronting)//Bill said he would win the match, which he did (= relativised predication)//6) pre-adverb position: She never believed his story - She could never believe his story (frequency adverb)//7) quantifier position: All the boys will be there - The boys will all be there (quantifier = quantity expression)//8) independence of subject: auxiliaries are semantically independent of the subject (The bus/The man ought to be there at five vs The man/\*The bus hopes to be there at five//There used to be/\*There hoped to be a school on the island) +modals: 9) M + bare infinitive//10) M have only finite forms//11) no 3rd person inflection//12) abnormal time reference

**II.) Functional categories of adverbial:** 1) adjunct, 2) disjunct, 3) conjunct >> functions realisable as different phrase and clause types

1) adjuncts are closely integrated into clause structure => a) focus of cleft sentence (It was because of his injury that Hilda helped Tony) b) alternative negation (Hilda didn't help Tony because of his injury but to please his mother) c) alternative interrogation (Did Hilda help Tony because of his injury or to please his mother?) d) focus of other adverbs (Hilda helped Tony only because of his injury) e) within the scope of ellipsis (Fred carefully cleaned his teeth but Jonathan didn't ~~carefully clean his teeth~~) f) within the scope of pro-forms (Fred carefully cleaned his teeth and so did Jonathan) g) can be elicited by question forms (Why did Hilda help Tony?)

2) disjuncts: not integrated in the above sense (aka sentence adverbs) >> they express the speaker's attitude to, and evaluation of, the sentence (Frankly, Mr Foster neglects his children/Briefly, there is nothing more I can do about it/If you ask me, he was drunk)

3) conjuncts: not integrated in the above sense, connect two (or more) linguistic units and express what logical connection the speaker thinks holds between them (It was snowing and, in spite of this Mona went cycling/I tell you in addition that she has written ...)

**III.) restrictive vs non-restrictive modification:** = semantic relation between a (pre- or post-) modifier and a head<< restrictive modification: essential for identification of the referent of the noun *My brother who lives in America is an engineer* - the relative clause (*who lives in America*) identifies which brother I have in mind unlike *My brother, who lives in America, is an engineer* -non-restrictive RC, I have only one brother, and want you to know that he lives in America >> consequences: 1. head+restrictive relative clause make up one intonational unit //non-restrictive: two separate intonation units (as indicated by the commas) 2. full range of relative pronouns are usable (*that/which/zero*) //non-restrictive: only wh-relative pronouns are available. Premodifiers can also be used non/restrictively: stress on restrictively modifying element (my old car vs. my old car) >> 'old' identifies which car I am talking about/'old' only gives a characterisation of my only car. BUT: restrictiveness is encoded in proper nouns: they can never take restrictive modification because grammar presents them as already identified: *Old John Brown was mugged yesterday* even if we don't know who John Brown is, ie. even if we need some identification. ALSO: culturally some nouns count as restrictive,

eg. wife, mother. In this culture the word 'mother' or 'wife' can only be used in connection with one woman so in the NPs *my beautiful wife* or *my old mother* the premodifiers can only be used as characterisations not as identifications (I have one wife/mother, and incidentally, she is beautiful/old)

**IV.) temporary/permanent:** premodification *tend* to refer to permanent characteristics while postpositive and predicative modifiers *tend* to refer to temporary

**V.) semantic classification of adjectives:** 1. stative (describe unchangeable properties) vs dynamic (changeable properties) 2. gradability: gradable (manifested through comparison) vs non-gradable 3. inherent (characterises the referent of the modified noun directly) vs non-inherent (not the referent is characterised but the quality that is described by the noun head) an old man (the man is old) vs old friend (friendship is old, not necessarily the person who is describes as 'friend') a perfect alibi (the alibi is perfect) vs a perfect stranger (the person is perfect as a stranger not as a person)

**VI.) Multi-word verbs:** 1) intransitive/transitive phrasal verb (*sit down, look up*) 2) intransitive/transitive prepositional verbs (*look at*) 3) phrasal-prepositional verb (*look forward to*) >> 1. I went [into the dining room]= V+PP. 2. We went [into the matter] carefully= intransitive prepV> passivisable/semantic unit 3. We must call in the police/call the police in/call them in = transitive phrasal verb: V+(adverb)particle/passivisable/one semantic unit? 4. I drove [out]=V+adverb 5. I drove [out] [to my friends]=V+adv+PP 6. They all [set off](down the road)=intransitive phrasal V+PP/V+particle 7. We flew [across] [in no time]=V+adv+PP 8. We flew [across the Atlantic] [in no time]=V+PP+PP/>> *across* = adverb in 7, P in 8 (cf. Some (=det) boys came vs Some (=pronoun) came) 9. We invested money [into the project]= transitive prepV/passivisable 10. You must face [up] [to you responsibilities]= phrasal-prepositional V: V+particle+P

**VII.) Semantic/participant/thematic/theta-roles:** *Margaret* is mowing the grass (agent/affected=patient), **We** paid *them* money (agent/recipient/affected), Kevin is *my brother* (.../identifying attribute) = My brother is Kevin, *The soup* is too hot (affected/characterising current attribute) > \*Too hot is the soup, We became restless (.../characterising resulting attribute), *The electric* shock killed him (external causer/affected), *A stone* broke his glasses (instrument/affected), *The pencil* was lying on the table (affected), *The hijacker* was holding a revolver (positioner/affected), *My tent* sleeps four people (locative/affected), *Yesterday* was a holiday (temporal/attribute), *The Norman invasion* took place in 1066 (eventive), We walked the streets (agent/locative(+affected? object), *Baird* invented television (agent/resultant (object)), *Chris* will sing **a song** for us (agent/cognate object/recipient) *It's* five o'clock/*It's* too windy in Chicago/*It's* not very far to York → prop-*it*: meaningless/no semantic role >> as subject in clauses expressing time/atmospheric conditions/distance

**VIII.) Genitive/meanings:** 1. subjective genitive: *the boy's* application (=the boy applied) 2. objective genitive: *the boy's* release (= ... released the boy) 3. genitive of origin: *the general's* letter (=the general wrote a letter) 4. descriptive genitive: *a summer's* day (= a summer day), *a women's* college (=a college for women)5. genitive of measure: *ten day's* absence 6. genitive of attribute: *the victim's* courage (= ... is courageous) 7. partitive genitive: *the earth's* surface 8. possessive genitive: my wife's father (=my wife has a father)

**IX.) middle verbs:**