

I) Finish topics on H1: verb forms//finiteness **vs** non-finiteness (f/nf inflection > f/fn verb form > f/nf VP > f/nf clause (or sentence)//phrases (definition) **vs** sentence elements (functions)//lexical V **vs** auxiliary V (criteria)

II) Review some points of L1: meanings of *sentence* or *clause type* (i. simple/multiple = complexity ii. in terms of sentence elements: a) intransitive/monotransitive/ditransitive/ complex-transitive 1, 2/intensive 1,2 = on the basis of V complementation potential b) SV/SVA/SVC_S/SVO/SVOO/SVOC_O/SVOA) >> how to distinguish between SVOO (eg. He sent him a flower) and SVOC_O (eg. He called him a fool/foolish//SVC_S (eg. He became a teacher) and SVO (eg. He loved a teacher)

III) Complex sentences (CS) = main clause (always finite) + (at least one) subordinate, f or nf clause

formal indicators of subordination

i) the presence of a subordinating conjunction (= subordinator): *that/whether/for/if*_{non-conditional} introduce complement clauses//others introduce adverbial/adjunct (= optional) clauses (see the list in CGEL 14.12-14.20)

ii) the clause is initiated by a *wh*-element I do not understand *what you are talking about*

iii) initial elements in the clause are inverted *Had I been less forthright*, I would have acquired more support//*Were she here*, she would support the motion//*Should he come*, tell him I am unavailable

iv) the verb in the subclause is non-finite or absent (= verbless clause)

CS1: subordinate clause = complement clause (obligatorily required by the main clause V) any subordinate clause (obligatory or optional) expresses one function of the main clause, ie. a sentence element is not expressed in the form of a phrase but as a clause. That's why we can talk about subject, direct object, indirect object (very rare!), subject/object complement, and adverbial clauses

→ aspects of analysis of subordinate clauses: i. function (S, O etc.) ii. clause type (1. f/nf 2. ± subordinating conjunction 3. ± subject) >> nominal clause

1 [To turn back now] would be a mistake. > subjectless S clause, nf, to-inf, no conj

2 *It* would be a mistake [to turn back now]. > extraposed S, no conj, → dummy S/anticipatory *it* >> subject types: i) meaningful S/required by V ii) dummy/empty S: ambient-*it*/existential-*there*

3 Her parents intend [to buy her a car]. > O, nf, to-inf, no conj

4 We considered *it* sensible [to take legal advice]. extraposed O (cf. heavy O), nf, to-inf, no conj, → anticipatory *it* >> three *its*: i) referential/referring ii) dummy/non-referring iii) anticipatory

5 It provides an opportunity [to broaden the mind]. no S, to-inf, N-complement clause

6 He was [_{AP}anxious [to make a good impression]]. no S, to-inf, A-complement

7 I don't know [*whether* to accept their offer]. no S, to-inf, O

8 I'm not [_{AP}sure [*how* to proceed]]. no S, to-inf, A-compl

9 They can't agree on [*what* to do about it].

10 A decision [*whether* to go ahead] hasn't been made.

11 The problem is [*who* will water the flowers (while I am away)]

12 I wonder [*if* you can help me] → two *ifs*: i) introduces indirect questions/complement → O, replaceable by *whether* ii) introduces optional, conditional clauses

→ interpretation of subjectless nf clauses: i) non explicit/logical/understood subject interpreted syntactically >> He promised [...] to buy her an engagement ring, ie. syntactic structure determines the understood S ii) pragmatically, ie. with the help of context >> [?] To be late for the lecture is unpardonable (for me? for us? for everybody?)/It is easy [?] to criticise

nominal relative clause

1 [*What* I want] is a cup of hot cocoa → S >> the thing that I want... → antecedent + relative pronoun = one element ((H. az, amit ...))

2 You should see [*whoever* deals with complaints] → O_d >> ... the person who ...

3 He gave [*whoever* asked for it] a copy of his latest paper → O_i

4 April is [*when* the lilacs bloom] → C_s >> ... the time that ...

5 You can call me [*whatever* you like] → C_o ... that which ...

6 You should vote for [*whichever* candidate you think best] → P complement

CS2: subordinate clause = optional element in the sentence, usually adverbial/adjunct clause.

aspects of analysis of optional adverbial clauses: 1. f/nf, 2. ± conjunction, 3. ±S 4. semantic content

1 [When returning merchandise], be sure [to bring your receipt]. +subord, no S, nf, prpart, time

2 [In order *for* you to be eligible for a student grant], your parents must receive less than a stipulated annual income. + subord: *in order*, +subord: *for*, +S, purpose >> three *fors*: i) *for* = preposition heading a PP, expresses 'beneficiary, recipient' (eg. I did it [_{pp}*for* you]) ii) introduces adverbial clauses, expresses 'cause, reason' as *since*, *because* iii) introduces complement to-inf clauses with explicit accusative case subject:

a) [*For* him to be late] is unpardonable/It is easy [_{pp}*for* the rich] [_{nf clause}*for* the poor to work]

3 I go to the gym (in order) [to keep fit]. > subjectless P-complement, +subord, no S, purpose