

Grammar: 4th. Year Morning and Evening studies

Text book: "A University Grammar of English" by Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech and Jan Svartvik

1st. Semester 2021/2022

Syllabus Required: simple sentence

Week one:

The simple sentence can be written in seven main types which are:

- 1- SVA ----- Subject + verb(intensive) + adverb ---- Mary is in the house
- 2- SVCs ----- Subject + verb(intensive) +subject complement---- Mary is kind.

Mary is a nurse.

- 3- SVO ----- Subject +mono- transitive verb +direct object---
Somebody broke the window.
- 4- SVOA----- Subject + complex transitive verb+ direct object+ Adverb
I put the plate on the table
- 5- SVOC Co ---- Subject + complex transitive verb + direct object + object complement

I have proved him wrong

I have proved him a fool.

- 6- SVOO---- Subject + di- transitive verb+ indirect object + direct object
I gave her expensive presents
- 7- S V ----- Subject + Intransitive verb ----- the baby smiles

Week two:

Complementation

We talked in the previous lecture about the seven types of simple sentence and we said that there is rare pattern in which we can find some sentences. Complementation means that omitting of specific obligatory elements of sentences makes them unacceptable.

Examples: He put the book. This sentence is unacceptable because the direct object (book) must be followed by adverb of place.

The correct sentence should be He put the book on the shelf.

Optional adverbials

The seven patterns can be followed by optional adverbials.

Example:

SV ----- She sings. This sentence is accepted but it can be followed by optional adverbial which (beautifully)

She sings beautifully.

SV OO ---- She sent us some books. She **kindly (optional adverbial)** sent us some books.

Week three:

Intensive Relation

This means that there is a relation between two things within a sentence.

Example: Ali is a doctor. In this sentence, there is a relation between 'Ali' and ' doctor'. They are the same. There is no difference between Ali and doctor. The same relation can be found with another pattern which is SVOC (subject+ verb+ object+ object complement).

The students of the fourth stage elected Ahmed a captain.

Here, there is no difference between Ahmed and a captain. Both of them are the same. This means that there are more information about specific word within a sentence.

Another example:

I imagined her beautiful. In this sentence there is a relation between 'her' and 'beautiful' this relation can be expressed by a clause with an infinitive or 'that clause'

I imagined her to be beautiful.

I imagined that she was beautiful.

Week four:

AS I mentioned before that there are seven main types of simple sentence but there are some verbs that can be used with many types:

Example: the verb 'get' can be used with six types of them except the type(SV)

SVC: He's getting angry

SV A: He got through the window

SVO: He'll get a surprise

SVO C: He got his shoes and socks wet

SVO A: He got himself into trouble

SVO O: He got her a splendid present

Through the multiple class membership of verbs, ambiguities can arise:

I found her an entertaining partner.

This sentence can be interpreted in two ways:

either as

S	(I)	V (found)	direct object (her)
			object complement(an entertaining partner)

This means that there is no difference between (her) and (an entertaining partner)

or as

S (I) V (found) indirect object (her)
direct object(an entertaining partner) .

It can be written as : I found an entertaining partner to her.

Week Five:

Agentive, affected, recipient, attribute

The most typical semantic role of a subject is A GENTIVE;

In most cases, it is animate which cause the happening denoted by the verb.

Example: The teacher opened the door. Syntactically the word ' the teacher' is subject but semantically it is ' agent'.

The cat broke the window. The cat is Syntactically (subject) but semantically is agent.

Week six:

The role of the subject complement is that of attribute of the subject, whether a current or existing attribute (with stative verbs) or

one resulting from the event described by the verb (with dynamic verbs),

CURRENT ATTRIBUTE: He's my brother; He seems unhappy

RESULTING A TTRIBUTE: He became restless; He turned traitor

The role of the object complement is that of attribute of the object, again either a current or resulting attribute:

CURRENT ATTRIBUTE: I ate the meat cold; I prefer coffee black

RESULTING ATTRIBUTE: They elected him President; He painted

the wall blue.

1-The door opened.

3- Ali opened the door

2-The flowers have died.

4-The frost has killed the flowers

5-The road became narrower

7-They narrowed the road

6-I got angry

8-His manner angered me

9-My dog was walking

I was walking my dog

The subject of the first and second sentence is affected because it is affected by the verb. The subject of sentences (5 and 6) also affected.

Week seven:

Recipient subject

The subject may also have a recipient role with verbs such as *have*, *own*, *possess*, *benefit (from)*, as is indicated by the following relation:

Mr. Smith has bought/given/sold his son a radio. So now his son has/ owns/ possesses the radio

The perceptual verbs *see* and *hear* also require a 'recipient' subject, in contrast to *look at* and *listen to*, which are agentive. The other perceptual verbs *taste*, *smell*, and *feel* have both an agentive meaning corresponding to *look at* and a recipient meaning corresponding to *see*:

Foolishly, he tasted the soup

♦Foolishly, he tasted the pepper in the soup

The adverb *foolishly* requires the agentive; hence, the second sentence, which can only be understood in a non-agentive manner, does not make sense.

Verbs indicating a mental state may also require a recipient subject:

I thought you were mistaken (*c f* It seemed to me ...)

I liked the play (*c f* The play gave me pleasure)

Normally, recipient subjects go with stative verbs. Some of them (notably *have* and *possess*) have no passive form:

They have a beautiful house * A beautiful house is had by them

Recipient means that the noun has or get benefit from something.

To clarify this, I will mention this example .

I have a pen. The subject is recipient.

I gave Ali a pen. Ali is recipient.

Week eight:

The roles of the DIRECT OBJECT.

AFFECTED OBJECT:

This category includes the following frame (*eg: X destroyed Y*) by saying 'X did something to Y';

LOCATIVE OBJECT:

The horse jumped the fence ('... jumped *over* the fence')

There are similar uses of such verbs as *turn, leave, reach, surround, penetrate, mount, cross, climb*.

EFFECTED OBJECT:

An effected object is one that refers to something which exists only by virtue of the activity indicated by the verb:

Baird invented television I'm writing a letter

Cognate object

This category is repeated, partially or wholly, with the meaning of the verb, as in *sing a song*.

Week nine:

Affected indirect object

There is only one exception to the rule that the indirect object has the role of 'recipient': this is when *give* (or sometimes related verbs like *pay, owe*) has an 'effected' object as direct object and an 'affected' object as indirect object:

I paid her a visit ('I visited her')

In short, I give a present to **her**.

'her' recipient (in most cases, indirect object has a recipient role but in specific cases it has the affected role such as the following example:

I paid her visit. (The meaning of this sentence is (I visited her) and this sentence change from the normal sentence which is (I paid her money) which means (I paid money to her). 'Her' in this sentence is recipient.

Week ten:

Concord

Subject -verb concord

1- The window is open.

2- The windows are open.

A clause in the position of subject counts as singular for purposes of concord:

How they got there doesn't concern me.

To treat them as hostages is criminal.

The same is true of prepositional phrases, etc, acting as subject: After the exams is the time to relax, etc.

Nominal relative clauses on the other hand, since they are equivalent to noun phrases, may have plural as well as singular concord:

What were once human dwellings are now nothing but piles of rubble.

Week eleven:

Coordinated subject

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When a subject consists of two or more noun phrases coordinated by *and*, a distinction has to be made between appositional and non-appositional coordination. Under NON -APPOSITIONAL COORDINATION

We include cases that can be treated as an implied reduction of two clauses. These have a verb in the plural:

Tom and Mary *are* now ready (Tom is now ready and Mary is now ready)

What I say and what I think *are* my own affair (What I say is ... and what I think is ...)

A singular verb is used with conjoinings which represent a single entity:

The hammer and sickle *was* flying from a tall flag pole

With the less common APPOSITIONAL COORDINATION , however, no such reduction is possible at all, for the coordinated structures refer to the same thing. Hence a singular verb is used:

This temple of ugliness and memorial to Victorian bad taste *was* erected at the Queen's express wish.

Week twelve:

Concord of person

There is concord of person between subject and verb:

I am your friend (1st PERSON SINGULAR CONCORD)

He IS ready 1 (3rd PERSON SINGULAR CONCORD)

He knows you.

Following the principle of proximity, the last noun phrase of a coordinate subject (where the coordinator is or, either ...or, or neither ... nor) determines the person of the verb:

Neither you, nor I, nor anyone else knows the answer

Either my wife or I am going

Because many people find such sentences unacceptable, they often prefer to use a modal auxiliary, which is invariable for person, eg:

Either my wife or I will be going.

SUBJECT-COMPLEMENT CONCORD

Subject-complement concord of number (but not of person) exists between S and C in clauses of type SVC ; thus:

The child was an angel |

The children were angels

This type of concord arises naturally from the denotative equivalence in the intensive relationship.

There are exceptions:

What we need most is books

They turned traitor {*but* They became traitors)

Good manners are a rarity these days

There is an equivalent type of concord between object and object complement in SVOC clauses; eg: *He thinks these girls the best actors.*

Week thirteen:

Question

Positive Orientation

A question has positive orientation, for example, if it uses assertive forms rather than the usual non-assertive forms:

Did someone call last night? ('Is it true that someone called last night?')

Negative orientation

It is found in questions which contain a negative form of one kind or another:

Can't you give us any hope of success? ('Is it really true that you can't ...?')

[1]

Isn't your car working? [2]

Does no one believe me? [3]

Week fourteen: written exam and revision