

(10)

Compounding,deletion,and forms

In this lecture, three topics will be explained with examples:

1-**Compounding**: is to join two sentences using conjunctions like (and,or,nor,but,yet,for) to produce a compound sentence

For example:

Alice wrapped the package,and susan addressed the card.
In compounding,we sometimes have deletion of identical elements.

For example:

We went to the exhibition,but (we) did not stay long.
(deletion of the second we is possible.

2-**Deletion**: like deleting the repeated VP

Example:

Edward was at the ball game and don was at the ball game

Edward and don were at the ball game

Or

Edward was at the ball game and don

Note: if the two sentences are the same structures, they can be conjoined but it will be ungrammatical if the two sentences are not alike.

Examples

She is good and nice (both are adj)

They work hard and carefully (adv of manner))

They went to bed early but woke up early (both Vps)

**She is friendly and a pleasant woman. (adj and NP)*

2-Pro form: is the substitution of a generalized word.

Example:

A- Do: used for VP or a verb

I saw the accident, and bill saw the accident, too

I saw the accident, and bill did, too.

B- there: for adv of place

We were sitting in the balcony, and they were sitting in the balcony, too.

We were sitting in the balcony, and they were sitting there, too.

C- then: for adverbial of time

He saw tom yesterday, and we saw Fred yesterday, too

He saw tom yesterday, and we saw Fred then, too.

D- One: for a noun or a noun phrase

I have a sister, and you have a sister, too.

I have a sister, and you have one, too.