

ENGLISH GRAMMAR 1

COORDINATION

- Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990: pp. 262–282
 - Blaganje and Konte, 1998: pp. 482–488
-

Sentence elements

- Subject (S)
- Predicator/Verb (P)
- Objects: DO, IO
- Complements: SC, OC
- Adverbials / Adjuncts (A)

Almost all (not P) can be realised by clauses or phrases.

Phrase analysis

NP

VP

We |are leaving.

NP: we: simple (head)

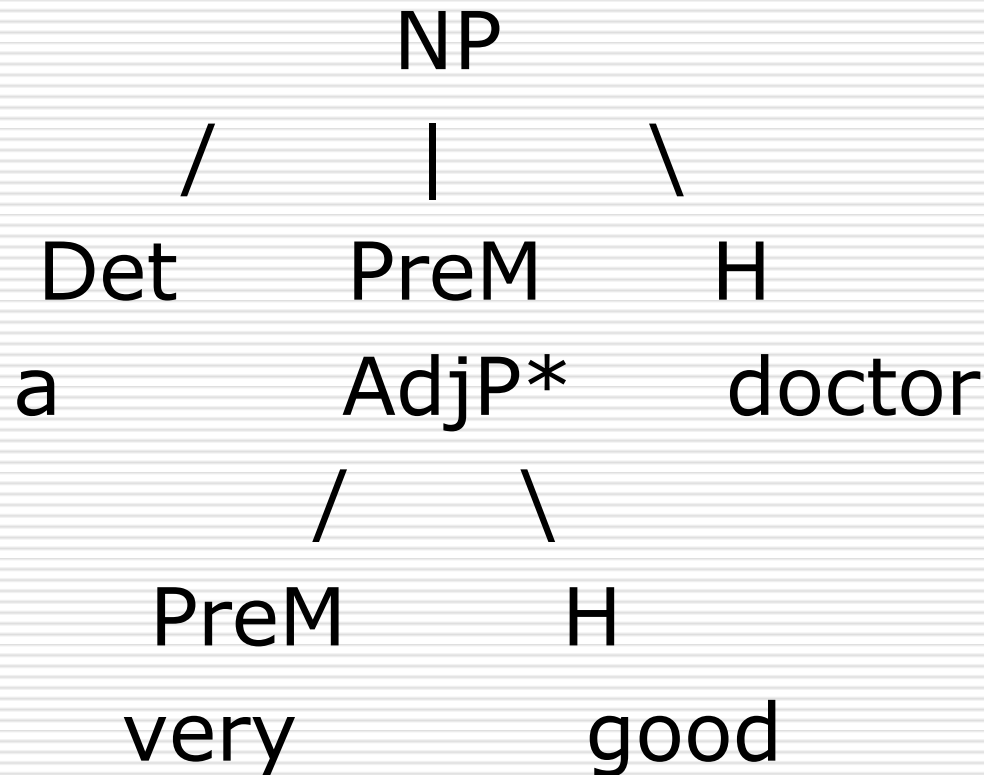
VP: are leaving: complex (PreM-H)

Det – PreM-H-PostM

Analysis

- We have given up.
 - He is a very good doctor.
 - You will see a large black car.
 - We were moving very quickly.
 - I saw a child who was playing in the garden.
-

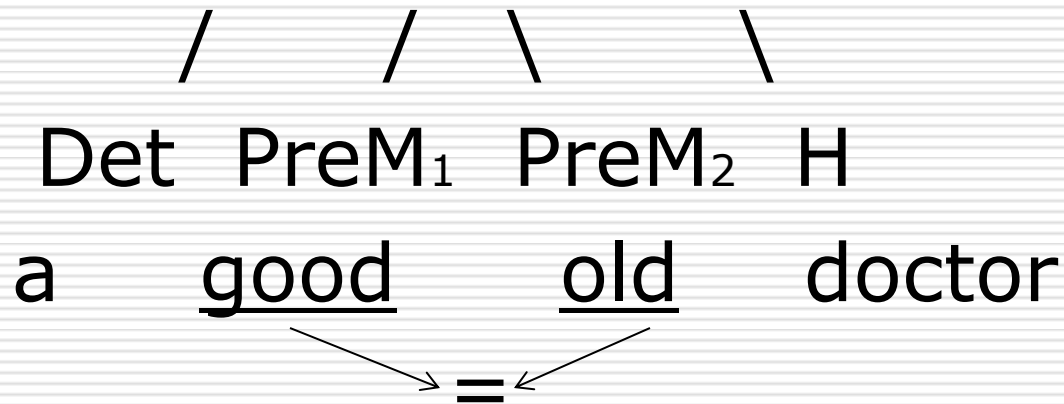
Phrase analysis



*phrase = because there is no predicator, it can not be a clause

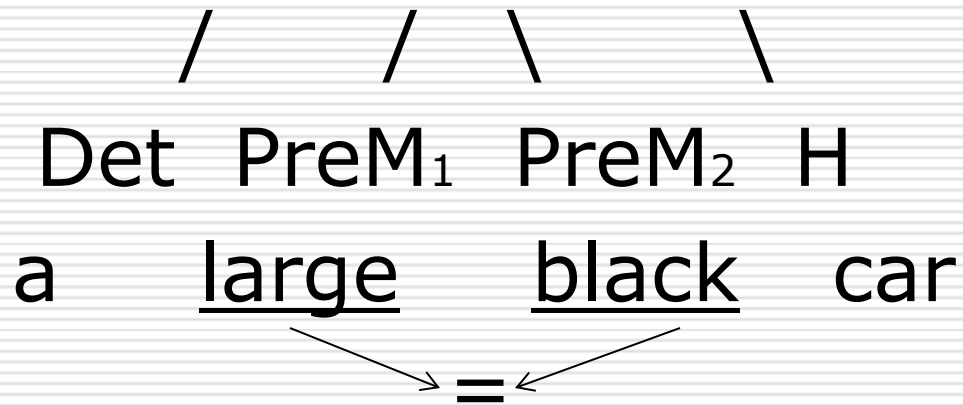
Phrase analysis – look out!

NP



Phrase analysis

DO



The sentence

- Coordination and subordination involve the linking of units
 - In **coordination** the units are on the same syntactic level [priredje].
 - In **subordination** one of the units is a constituent of a superordinate unit [podredje].
-

Coordination

- ❑ **Syndetic** (linked – involves a coordinator [veznik])
- ❑ **Asyndetic** (unlinked – involves comma [vejica] ...)
- ❑ **Polysyndetic** (contains several links, coordinators or commas ...)

*The wind roared, the lightning flashed, **and** the clouds raced across the sky. – asyndetic (,) , syndetic (and)*

*The wind roared, **and** the lightning flashed, **and** the clouds raced across the sky. – polysyndetic (and, and)*

Co-ordinate clauses

may be joined by:

- ❑ **Conjunctions:** and, but, or, nor, for
 - ❑ **Conjunction + conjunction/conjunct:**
and so, and thus, and yet, but
nevertheless, but still, or else
 - ❑ **Conjuncts** (adverbs + PP with conjunctive force): accordingly, also, consequently, however, indeed, in fact, still, therefore, yet
 - ❑ **Punctuation:** comma, semi-colon, colon
-

Types of coordination:

- ❑ **Disjunctive** (or, otherwise, either, or)
 - ❑ **Copulative** (and, nor, neither, not only but also, besides, moreover,...)
 - ❑ **Adversative** (but, however, nevertheless)
 - ❑ **Causal** (for - in the meaning of because:
The windows were open for the day was very warm)
 - ❑ **Resultative** (so, therefore, thus)
 - ❑ **Explanatory** (as, namely, for instance)
-

Analysis

- [He landed a reasonably paid job in London with a South African wine importer], [but he hated the insularity of England, the claustrophobia of city life and the modest rented flat in Kentish Town.]
 - 2 coordinate clauses:
 - “He-importer”
 - “but-Town”
 - Type of coordination: adversative
 - Coordinate phrases: “He-England” , “the-life” , “the modest-Town”
-

Analysis

- [He was glad that he was forgotten,]
[for he dreaded having his face
appear in the papers.
 - Type of coordination: causal
-

Analysis

- [Her voice softened,] [her anger disappeared] [**and** she smiled.]
 - Type of coordination: copulative
 - Asyndetic (,)
 - Syndetic (and)
-

Analysis

- [We'd been warned to get there early,] [so we arrived half an hour before it was due to start.]
 - Type of coordination: resultative
-

Analysis

□ [Your order will be delivered within two days,] [**and** you can pay us through your bank] [**or** you can send your payment by post.]

■ Type of coordination:

- Copulative (and)
 - Disjunctive (or)
-