

ENGLISH GRAMMAR 1

FORM AND FUNCTION

- Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990: pp. 11–23
 - Blaganje and Konte, 1998: pp. 12-27
-

Open classes

- noun (N)
 - verb (V)
 - adjective (Adj)
 - adverb (Adv)
-

Closed classes

- ❑ article/determiner (Art)
 - ❑ pronoun (Pro)
 - ❑ numeral (Num)
 - ❑ preposition (Prep)
 - ❑ conjunction (Conj)
 - ❑ interjection (Inter)
 - ❑ auxiliary verb (Aux)
-

Form - function

A unit may have different functions,
although the form stays the same:

- My car is parked in front of the main building. (subject)
 - I can see my car from the main building. (object)
-

Form - function

- I could see the main building from my car. (part of prepositional phrase)
 - I shut off the engine of my car. (part of PP)
-

Function - form

The same function (npr. *subject*) can be realised by different types of units:

- Swimming is safe and relaxing. (a gerund)
 - It is safe and relaxing. (a pronoun)
 - Golf is safe and relaxing. (a noun)
-

The phrase

- ❑ He *has lost* interest in his work
- ❑ He *will lose* interest in his work.
- ❑ He *is losing* interest in his work.
- ❑ He *lost* interest in his work.
- ❑ He *has shown* interest in his work.

A tense is changing.

The phrase

- *Cats* are not so companionable as dogs.
- *A cat* is not so companionable as a dog.

The meaning is not the same.

Not a word, phrases realise the sentence!

The phrase

- ❑ *Babies* can be carried in carrycots.
 - ❑ *A baby* can be carried in a carrycot.
 - ❑ *A small baby* can be carried in a carrycot.
 - ❑ *A very small baby* can be carried in a carrycot.
 - ❑ *A very small and helpless baby* can be carried in a carrycot.
-

The phrase

- Not a word, phrases realise the sentence! Because we can expand phrases with adding words. Phrases are not limited!
-

Types of phrases in English

- ❑ verb phrase (VP)
 - ❑ noun phrase (NP)
 - ❑ adjective phrase (AdjP)
 - ❑ adverb phrase (AdvP)
 - ❑ prepositional phrase (PP) – there is always a preposition
-

The Phrase

- a grammatical unit between the word and the clause
- **simple** phrase: has only a headword, no modifiers
- **complex** phrase: PreM (levi prilastek), H (jedro), PostM (desni prilastek). Prilastki dodajo informacije jedru.
- head / headword (H), (jedro)

The Clause

- clause vs. sentence
 - 2 obligatory constituents:
 - Subject
 - Predicate - povedek
-

The clause

- 5 possible constituents:
 - Predicator (P) – povedek
 - Object (O) – predmet:
 - Direct Object (DO) – v 4. sklonu
 - Indirect Object (IO) – ne more stati sam, vedno potrebuje Direct Object
 - Adjunct (a) – Prislovno določilo
 - Subject Complement (SC) – povedkovo določilo
 - Object Complement (OC) – predmetno določilo
-

Sentence elements - [*stavčni členi*]

- Subject (S) - [osebek]
 - Typically realised by a **NP**
 - Word order: **beginning** of a sentence
 - **Agreement:** if the S is in certain person than the V has to be in the same person (ujemanje):
John has a car. (S,V: 3. person)
 - case in pronouns:
I am here. not Me am here.

Sentence elements - [*stavčni členi*]

- Predicator/Verb (P) - [povedek]
 - Realised by a **VP**
 - **Obligatory**: must be present in the sentence
 - **Agreement**: glej prejšnjo
 - **Determining** other elements
-

Sentence elements - [*stavčni členi*]

- Direct object (DO) – predmet v 4. sklonu
 - Typically realised by a **NP**
 - **S-V-O**
 - Corresponds to the Slovene object in the accusative case
 - Passive voice
-

Sentence elements - [*stavčni členi*]

- Indirect object (IO) – predmet vezan na DO
 - Typically realised by a **NP**
 - **IO-DO**
 - Corresponds to the Slovene object in the dative case
 - **Passive** voice:

John gave Mary some flowers.

Mary was given some flowers.
