**Topic 2: The Coordination - Handout**

a/ **syndetic**, units are linked by coordinating conjunctions (i.e. by coordinators)

b/ **asyndetic**, coordinators are not present (but could be inserted); conjuncts, on the

 other hand, can be present

c/ **polysyndetic coordination** - coordinator is repeated between each pair of units

Examples: a/ *He tried hard, but he failed*.

b/ *He tried hard, (and) yet he failed*.

c/ *The weather was nice and the sun was shining and the water was marvellous*.

**Linkers: coordinators** (coordinating conjunctions) - syndetic coordination

 **conjuncts** (adverbials) - asyndetic coordination

 **subordinators** (subordinating conjunctions) - syndetic subordination

**1. coordination** (units are on the same syntactic level)

**2. subordination** (one of the units is a constituent of a superordinate unit)

Examples: 1. *He tried hard, but he failed*.

2. *Although he tried hard, he failed*.

**Coordinators:**

three central coordinators: *and, or, but*

somewhere between ‘pure’ coordinators and ‘pure’ subordinators: *for, so that* (in the meaning “with the result that”)

1.unlike e.g. conjuncts, coordinators are restricted to the initial position in the second clause, e.g. *John plays the banjo, and his sister plays the violin*. x *John plays the banjo; his sister, moreover, plays the violin*.);

2. coordinated clauses (with *and, or*, and *but*) are sequentially fixed in relation to the previous clause (not true for most subordinators *Although she cried, he gave it away*.);

3. coordinators (all) are not preceded by a conjunction;

4. they can link clause constituents (the same applies to conjuncts *yet, so*, time adverb *then*) e.g. *You may come tomorrow or may phone today*.

5. they can link subordinate clauses, e.g. *I wonder whether I should stay or whether I should leave immediately*.

6. they (*and, or*) can link more than two clauses - **multiple coordination**.

**Correlatives (endorsing item and a coordinator):**

**three main pairs**: ***either … or*** (emphasizes the exclusive meaning of *or*),

***both … and*** (emphasizes the additive meaning of *and* and

singles out the segregatory meaning of *and* rather than combinatory meaning),

***neither … nor*** (negative counterpart of *both … and*, emphasizes that the negation applies to both units);

**one marginal pair**: ***not (only) … but (also)***

Examples: *Either you or your sister can stay*.

 *Both David and Jane got divorced.* (not from each other)

 *Mary is neither happy nor sad*.

 *He came not to help us, but to talk to us.*

 *Not Henry, but his wife is the owner.*

 *Not only was he late, but he also forgot his glasses.*

**Notes**: 1. According to prescriptive tradition, the use of correlatives is unacceptable

when there are three or more conjoins.

 2. Correlatives should introduce parallel units, i.e. units of equivalent function.

**Simple coordination**

coordination, in which a single clause or clause constituent is linked to others that are parallel in meaning, in function, and (generally) in form:

**conjoin + conjoin = conjoint**

two ways of analysing simple coordination of clause constituents:

1. an elliptical version of clause constituents, two clauses in which a subject and an operator have been ellipted from the second clause:

*She has trimmed the hedge and* O *mowed the lawn*.

2. a single clause containing two coordinated predications, which together constitute the predication of the clause:

*She has [[trimmed the hedge] and [mowed the lawn]]*.

**Types of simple coordination:**

c. of clauses, c. of predicates and predications (the most reduced form being preferred), c. of noun phrases and their constituents (combinatory and segregatory coordination of noun phrases, e.g. *John and Mary make a pleasant couple*. and *John and Mary know the answer*.), c. within noun phrases, etc.

**Complex coordination**

coordination in which the conjoins are **combinations of units** rather than single units, usually requiring a **strong parallelism** between the conjoins, therefore tending to be used in **written style** of English, two types:

1. each conjoin consists of contiguous elements and the conjoins are combined in final position, e.g. *He gave me a book on stamps and Mary a book on painting*. Oi + Od

2. conjoins are not in final position, e.g. *John admires, but Mary hates, modern music*.

**Gapping**

is a type of complex coordination in which a second or subsequent conjoin contains a **medial ellipsis**, so that the elements in these conjoins are not contiguous, e.g. *One girl has written a poem, and the other O a short story*. S + O

**Appended coordination**

characteristic of informal speech, occurs when an elliptical clause (involving one element or contiguous elements) is appended to a previous clause:

e.g. *My mother plays badminton, and sometimes even tennis*.

**Pseudo-coordination**

mostly found in informal speech; several types:

a/ the c. of two verbs that has an idiomatic function similar to that of a catenative construction (e.g. *I’ll try and come*.)

b/ the c. of two adjectives of which the first functions as an intensifier of the second (e.g. *His speech was nice and short*.)

c/ the c. of identical comparative forms of adjectives, adverbs, and determiners that expresses a continuing increase in degree (e.g. *She felt more and more angry*.)

d/ the c. of two or more identical forms of verbs and adverbs that expresses continuation or repetition (e.g. *He talked and talked and talked*.)

e/ the c. of two identical nouns to indicate different kinds (e.g. *You can find doctors and doctors*.)

f/ the c. of three or more identical nouns to indicate a large number or quantity (e.g. *We saw dogs and dogs and dogs all over the place*.)

**Quasi-coordination**

most of the quasi-coordinators are related to comparative forms: *as well as, as much as, rather than, more than*. They sometimes resemble coordinators in that they link a variety of constituents.

Examples:

*John, as well as his brothers, was responsible for the loss*.

*I am going to forget the whole affair, rather than cause trouble*.