Exercise 2e (answers on p.202)
Insert the function labels S (subject), P (predicator), and O (object) as appropriate in front of the phrase brackets in the following sentences. Tip: first identify the predicator, then the subject, and then the object (if any):

any): $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{J}} = \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{J}} + \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{J}} + \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{J}}$ $\left[\left(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{M}} \text{Little } \mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{J}} \text{Joanna} \right) \left(\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{M}} \text{was } \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{M}} \text{sleeping} \right) \right].$

<u>a</u>

Function classes within the phrase: modifier (M) and head (H):

and prepositional phrase (PP).

adjective phrase (AjP), adverb phrase (AvP), genitive phrase (GP)

Form classes of phrase: noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP)

Form classes of word: noun (N), verb (V), adjective (Aj), adverb

auxiliary verb (Aux) and main verb (Mv)

The following conventions for brackets:

): round brackets enclose a phrase]: square brackets enclose a clause

(A), will be considered later).

dicator (P) (two further elements, complement (C) and adverbial

Function classes within the clause: subject (S), object (O), pre-

curly brackets enclose an optional constituent.

©

(Av), and preposition (p)

@

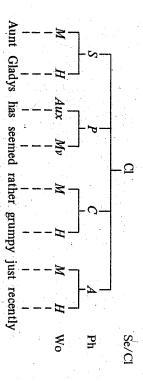
2. $[(^{M}\text{This }^{H}\text{job})(^{Aux}\text{must }^{Aux}\text{be }^{My}\text{finished})]$

3. $[(^{M}\text{The }^{M}\text{poor }^{H}\text{girl})(^{Aux}\text{has }^{Mv}\text{seen})(^{M}\text{seven }^{H}\text{ghosts})]$

4. $[(H_{You})(Aux_{must} M_{P} meet)(M_{my} H_{wife})]$.

5. $[(^{M}_{My})^{H}_{train}](^{Aux}_{is})^{M\nu}_{leaving}]$.





Alternatively, we can represent the same sentence as a bracketing with function labels:

FUNCTION (12d) $[S(^{M}\text{Aunt }^{H}\text{Gladys})^{P}(^{Aux}\text{has }^{M^{y}}\text{seemed})^{C}(^{M}\text{rather }^{H}\text{grumpy})$ $A(^{M}\text{just }^{H}\text{recently})].$

[Now try Exercises 2d and 2e.]

2.6 Summary

In this chapter we have introduced in a preliminary way:

(a) A rank scale consisting of four units: sentence (Se), clause (Cl) phrase (Ph), and word (Wo).

Exercises

Exercise 2a It is a significant point about nonsense words, such as those in Jabberwocky, that we can put these words to work in new sentences which we know to be grammatical. For example:

- 1. A tove is mimsier than a rath, but a borogove is mimsiest of all.
- 2. Did you see that slithy tove gimbling and outgribing?

But the following, for example, is not grammatical:

3. * I momed a rath mimsy.

Think up five new examples of (a) sentences which are grammatical, and of (b) sentences which are ungrammatical, using Carroll's nonsense words. Discuss the reasons for the differences between (a) and (b). Also, see how many grammatical forms of the same word (e.g. mimsy/mimsier/mimsiest) you can find.

Exercise 2b (answers on p. 200)

Draw tree diagrams like Figure 2.1 (p. 29) for the following sentences:

- 1. [(Those students) (have made) (an interesting discovery)].
- . [(Without doubt) (the play) (has been) (tremendously successful)]

Now reduce these diagrams to (a) abbreviated tree diagrams, and (b) unlabelled tree diagrams. Lastly, translate the tree diagrams shown in Figures 2.6a and 2.6b overleaf into bracketed sentences like 1 and 2:

Figure 2.6a

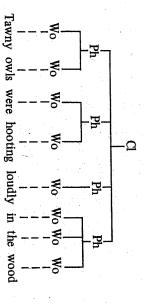
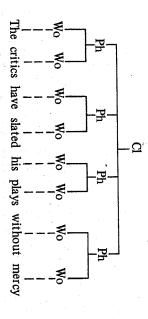


Figure 2.6b



Exercise 2c

Using expansion and substitution (2.4.1-2.4.2), convert the one-word phrases in the following sentences into units of two or more words (choose your own vocabulary, and make minimal changes to the sentence as it stands):

- [(Tonight) (we) (leave) (London)].
- [(Sometimes) (she) (looks) (young)].

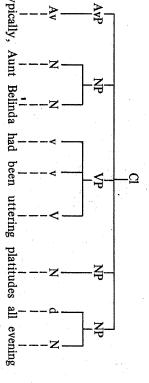
Now, using subtraction and substitution (2.4.2-2.4.3), reduce the phrases of the following sentences to one-word phrases, so that each sentence consists of just four words (you may use pronouns such as he, she, it and they as substitutes):

- [(The paintings in the Ducal Palace) (are considered) (without doubt) (his greatest masterpieces)].
- [(Her first novel) (had made) (Emily Brontë) (almost as famous as her sister)].

Exercise 2d (answers on p. 200)

Translate the tree diagram shown in Figure 2.7 into a sentence with bracketing labelled with form labels, like (12c), p. 33.

Figure 2.7

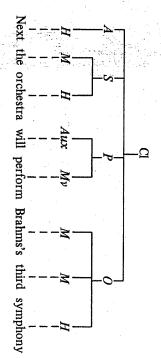


2. Translate the following sentence into a labelled tree diagram, like Figure 2.4, p. 33:

C1[Np(NJane)Vp(visVfinding)Np(AjmodernAjFrenchNliterature)Ap(Ajfascinating)].

3. Translate the tree diagram shown in Figure 2.8 into a sentence with bracketing labelled with function labels like (12d), p. 36.

Figure 2.8



4. Translate the following sentence into a labelled tree diagram like Figure 2.8:

Site $P(Aux_{can} M^p \text{type}) O(M \text{ business } H \text{ letters}) A(M \text{ very } H \text{ rapidly})].$