

Linguistic analysis of text II, lesson 1
HANDOUT
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- 1. Units of Language
- 1.1. Morphemes
- 1.2. Phrases
- 1.3. Clauses
- 1.4. Clause Elements
- 1.5. Sentences

1. Units of language

1.1. Morphemes

Ex 1: Mark the highlighted affixes inflectional or derivational. Give reason for your choice.

Happiness	imperfect	(has) proven
Girl's	prearrange	neighbourhood
Damages (N)	damages (V, 3 rd p. sin)	buses
Glasses (spectacles)	glasses (vessels)	works of art
Boiling water	water is boiling	crises
Goods (commodity)	works (factory)	(He) works
Customs (habits)	customs (toll house)	hardened criminal
She had pinched face	I pinched myself to believe it	John's shop
Johns' shop	Walking down the street, I slipped	I prefer walking to driving
The show was entertaining	They are entertaining the prime minister	
Kim had been talking about writing		Disused mine working-s

Ex 2: Identify all inflectional suffixes in the following text.

Now that's what I call stupid: In my junior year of high school, this guy asked me on a date. He rented a Redbox movie and made a pizza. We were watching the movie and the oven beeped so the pizza was done. He looked me dead in the eye and said, "This is the worst part." I then watched this boy open the oven and pull the pizza out with his bare hands, rack and all, screaming at the top of his lungs. We never had a second date.

Ex 3: Identify inflectional and derivational morphemes in the Logical Song by Supertramp. Give reason for your choice.

When I was young, it seemed that life was so wonderful
A miracle, oh it was beautiful, magical
And all the birds in the trees, well they'd be singing so happily
Oh joyfully, playfully watching me
But then they send me away to teach me how to be sensible
Logical, oh responsible, practical
And they showed me a world where I could be so dependable
Oh clinical, oh intellectual, cynical

There are times when all the world's asleep
The questions run too deep
For such a simple man
Won't you please, please tell me what we've learned
I know it sounds absurd
Please tell me who I am
I said, watch what you say or they'll be calling you a radical
Liberal, oh fanatical, criminal
Won't you sign up your name, we'd like to feel you're Acceptable
Respectable, oh...

1. 2. Phrases

Ex 1: identify the underlined phrases. (Noun Phrase, Verb phrase, Infinitive Phrase, Participle phrase, Gerund Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase).

A cat that refused to meow.

The vegetables on Noel's plate lay untouched the entire meal.

The shoplifted pair of jeans.

To sleep all night was his only wish.

Should have been writing.

Esmeralda acted **extremely strangely**.

Flexing his muscles in front of the bathroom mirror

After breakfast, we piled the dirty dishes in the sink.

They surrendered **peacefully**.

To send the document before the deadline

Mom said the cost of a car is **way too high**. (adjective phrase)

The worst thing **to happen** during the severe thunderstorm was a lightning strike that fried Clara's computer.

Somewhat reluctantly, she returned home a week early.

Underneath the sagging yellow couch

The movie was **not too terrible**.

Her eyes were **incredible mesmerizing** to the young man

Elijah likes his eggs **smothered in cheese sauce**

Washing our dog Gizmo requires strong arms.

Faster than a speeding bullet, Superman saved the day.

The **spider above the kitchen sink** has just caught a fat fly

Mom **had just cleaned** the refrigerator shelves when Lawrence **knocked over** the pitcher of orange juice.

Extremely clumsy

She **was walking** quickly to the mall.

Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.

The police officer reported **seeing the suspect**.

Is that the time? I'd no idea it was so **late**.

Ex 2: Analyse the following noun phrases according to DHMQ model

All my four children go to school here.

Do you like **the car I bought last week**?
The boy with the big brown eyes is looking out of the window.
 This is **a chance that comes once in a lifetime**.
The stained glass with the crack.
The young mail who will be delivering the mail.
The small wooden box that he owned.
The police report
The Indian captain, Mohammed Azharuddin, was very successful.
Beginning students who have had no previous experience.

Ex 3: Decompose the following sentences into phrases, use parse trees.

I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station
 The senile old man was confused.
 The flu clinic had seen many cases of infectious disease
 It was a story as old as me.
 Dany has begun to play the guitar.
 Call me during the brake.
 Standing at the window, I was thinking of my day.
 Many of the exercises are fairly difficult.

Ex 4: Decompose each of the following sentences into phrases in two ways to show structural ambiguity.

I saw girl with a telescope.
 Look at the dog with one eye.

1.3. Clauses

*Classification of clauses according to their **form** (declarative, interrogative, imperative (Lojová 2012))*

*Classification of clauses according to their **structure**. (finite, non, finite, verbless).*

*Classification according to their **semantic function** (nominal clauses – That clause, Wh clauses, Yes/no interrogative clauses, Exclamatory clauses, non-finite) adverbial clauses, relative clauses, comparative clauses,*

Clauses – Structure

Ex 1: Change the following non-finite clauses into finite ones. (answers may vary).

To open, tear off the tab.
 Looking around, he noticed a letter on the floor.
 Worn out by the heat they stopped for a drink.
 Driven by rain, we took shelter under the tree.
 She tiptoed round the house so as not to wake anyone.
 You need to paint the whole cupboard, starting from the bottom.

Ex 2: Identify the underlined clauses. Mark them finite, non-finite or verbless.

Too tall to enter the room, he remained standing at the door.
Whether successful or unsuccessful, he always puts his best efforts in his work.
 I had something to eat before leaving.
Too nervous to move, she stood on the floor, trembling.
He raises his hand constantly and talks in class.
 Don't forget to fill in the form attached to the letter.
Helped by local volunteers, staff at the museum have spent many years sorting and cataloguing more than 100,000 photographs.
Charlie smiled after answering the question.
 The person to ask about going to New Zealand is Beck.
Now to the business...we are all too busy.
 You have to look at the picture really carefully in order to see all the detail.
 Where are you going? To the hairdresser's.
 The proposal, if accepted by Parliament, will mean fundamental changes to the educational system.
 I know that she feels sick.

Clauses – semantic function

Ex 1: Identify a nominal clause in each of these sentences. What clause element is supplied by the nominal clause in each sentence?

What Alicia said made her friends cry
 The child is sad that his stomach hurts
 He didn't know why the stove wasn't working.
 She didn't realize that the directions were wrong.
 Going home at this time is not advisable
 Darla's excuse for being late was that she forgot to set her alarm
 Harry is not the best provider of what Margie needs.
 When he left the house was not recorded
 How the boy behaved was not very polite
 Carlie's problem was that she didn't practice enough
 Who wins the tournament remains unknown.
 I'm excited that my best friend is coming to visit
 They now understand that you should not cheat on a test
 You meant nothing that you said.
 The children love playing in the rain.
 Do you think that it is fun to do this?
 Where he went remains unknown

Ex 2: Complete the sentences with the following relative pronouns:
where, whom, which, who, when

1. Marie's parents, with _____ she lived until she was eighteen, live in Boston now.
2. Next year, _____ she graduates, she will travel abroad.
3. My sister has two children, _____ she loves very much.
4. Shakespeare's novels, _____ are famous worldwide, are masterpieces.
5. John's sister, with _____ he lived after his parents died, took very good care of him.
6. In 1946, _____ the first computer was invented, the whole world changed.

7. Mary Jane had a nanny, _____ she traveled with to Orlando.
8. São Lourenço, _____ I lived as a child, has changed a lot since the last time I was there.
9. My English teacher, _____ is from Ireland, is very friendly.
10. Tina moved last semester, _____ she graduated from college.

Ex: 3: Look at the following paragraph about Britney Spears. Identify defining and non-defining relative clauses. Substitute that for who or which when appropriate.

The person who you see in the picture is none other than singer Britney Spears. Britney, who was born in 1981, first appeared on TV in 1992, when she participated in Star Search. She then went on to star on The Mickey Mouse Club, which made her immensely popular among pre-teens and tweens. In 1999, she released her solo album, Baby One More Time, which debuted at number one on Billboard. The success which she enjoyed was in part responsible for the revival of teen pop music. It was Britney's attitude, though, which established her as a sex symbol. Britney subsequently became the first artist who had four consecutive albums debut at number one. Her personal life began to gain media attention after her marriage to Kevin Federline, which ended two years later. An aunt who she was really close to died of cancer, which made Britney shave her head in 2007. The rehab program which Britney attended has helped her deal with her problems.



Ex 4: Decide whether the following „that clauses“ are nominal or relative

They **said that** four million workers stayed at home to protest against the tax.

I'm **sure (that)** you'll know a lot of people there.

The umbrella **that** I bought last week is already broken.

The survey **indicated that** 28 per cent would prefer to buy a house through a building society than through a bank.

Jobs **that** are interesting and pay well are hard to find.

She picked up the hairbrush **that** she had left on the bed.

He **knew that** something bad had happened. He was the first director of the National Science Foundation, and he funded science research with an annual budget **that** grew to 500 million dollars

Do you **think that** they forgot to pay or that they stole it?

It's **important (that)** we look at the problem in more detail.

Adverbial Clause at the Beginning of a Sentence

When placed at the beginning of a sentence, an adverb clause is followed by a comma, as seen in these examples of adverb clauses:

- *Whether you like it or not*, you have to go to bed now.
- *If you pay your bills on time*, you can have a good credit score.
- *Unless you run fast*, you will miss the bus.
- *Because he loved her*, he didn't believe she was having an affair.
- *Once they saw the car coming*, the birds flew away from the road.
- *Although she has a business degree*, she is working as a retail clerk.
- *As we bought the tickets*, the overture was beginning.
- *Before we go on vacation*, we must make reservations
- *Since I'll be working late*, I'll eat downtown.
- *Now that everyone has left the party*, we need to start cleaning.
- *Unless you put in more hours*, I cannot recommend you for the promotion.
- *As soon as I saw you*, I knew something was wrong.

Adverb Clause in the Middle of a Sentence

When placed in the middle of a sentence, an adverb clause is offset by commas. Note that this is an unusual placement that indicates an interruption of the main thought:

- My sister, *when she is angry*, will turn red in the face.
- Elephants, *although they are large*, are not predators.
- Chocolate, *because it has a low melting point*, can be difficult to bake with.
- He remembered, *after he left the house*, that he needed to mail the thank you cards.

Adverb Clause at the End of a Sentence

When placed at the end of the sentence, an adverb clause needs no additional punctuation:

- Marty kept his schedule open *in case his wife went into labor*.
- You must keep practicing the song *until you get it right*.
- Give us a call *when you get back from your trip*.
- We need to find the bar *where they asked us to wait*.
- The fireworks show will start *after the sun goes down*.
- The cat made herself at home in the apartment *as if she had always lived there*.
- Frank ran the race *as though his life depended on it*.
- We can swim in the pool *as soon as you put on sunscreen*.
- I never knew how wonderful life could be *until I met you*.
- You need to remain calm *even if everyone else panics*.
- The day felt long *because we had nothing to do*.
- I won't allow you to see that movie *even though you are old enough to go*.
- We can get some new clothes *as long as the store is open late*.

Ex 5: Complete the sentences with adverbial clauses

They decided to climb the mountain ...(time)

We left the car...(place)

The UNO was formed ...(reason / purpose)

The book was so boring ... (result)

I should be delighted ... (condition)

..., I didn't have time to come (reason).

He arranged to come early ...(purpose).

As..., that won't be necessary (purpose).

As..., I met someone I hadn't seen for years (time).

The men were told that they would be dismissed ...(condition)

Provided that..., you will be allowed to join the society (condition).

Ex 6: Insert comma where necessary

Whether you like it or not you have to go to bed now.

She likes the red car more than her husband does.

If you pay your bills you will have a good credit score.

Unless you run fast you will miss the bus.

So that she would have a tan for her vacation she went to a tanning salon.

Marty will keep her schedule open in case there is an emergency.

Because he loved her he didn't believe she had an affair.

Once they saw the car coming the birds flew away from the street.

Although she has a business degree she is working as a retail clerk.

You must keep practicing the craft until you get it right.

Clause elements

Ex 1: Identify the underlined adverbials. Mark them A (adjuncts), D (disjuncts), C (conjuncts)

It is almost always this warm in Texas.

Frankly, Martha is a bit scary.

If she starts singing again, then I'm not staying.

She often plays the piano alone.

I love chocolate; however, I'm allergic to it.

She told him the instructions repeatedly, yet he just sat there.

His mom told him to come home before dark.

Although he was an actor, he could sing well, too.

She yelled his name loudly.

Fortunately, no one was hurt.

Ex 2: Identify clause elements in the sentences below:

When the train stopped, we set out for the next town.

The night grew dark

The old woman was talking to herself.

The armadillo thinks that peanuts are for elephants.

They chose the candidate who was best.

Colin asked if they could get a mortgage.

The polar bear, which lives in the Arctic regions and whose physical constitution is wonderfully adapted to that frigid climate, sometimes reaches temperate latitudes.
The Japanese diet is becoming more westernized.
Holiday resorts *which are very crowded* are not very pleasant.
Those who look into the practical life will realize that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious.
Shan named John the new manager.

Text 1:

Use any 5 sentences from the text and identify the units of language practised earlier.

1. High Functioning, but Still Alcoholics
2. Sarah Allen Berton is hardly your stereotypical alcoholic. She has a master of science
3. degree from Northeastern University and is a licenced mental health counsellor at Emmanuel
4. College in Boston. In recovery from alcoholism for the last five years, she has written an
5. enlightening new book about people like herself. As Ms Benton describes them, high-
6. functioning alcoholics are able to maintain respectable, even high-profile lives, usually with
7. a home, job and friends. That balancing act continuous until something dreadful happens that
8. reveals the truth – to themselves or to others – and forces the person to enter a treatment
9. program or lose everything that means anything. Typical high-functioning alcoholics, or
10. H.F.A. as Ms Benton calls them are in denial about their abuse of alcohol. Coworkers,
11. relatives and friends often enable the abusive behaviour to continue by refusing to
12. acknowledge and confront it. “The story of the H.F.A. is seldom told,” Ms. Benton writes
13. “for it is not one of obvious tragedy, but that of silent suffering.”
14. Based on surveys and professional experience, she estimates that as many as half of all
15. alcoholics are high-functioning types. The abuse can go on for decades until and unless
16. some alcohol-related crisis occurs, like being arrested for drunken driving, exposed for
17. having made unwanted sexual advances or being asked for a divorce when their spouses
18. can no longer tolerate the abusive drinking.