

6. a. Those students study in the library.
b. Those students will study in the library.
7. a. Suda has been to Phuket twice.
b. Suda will have been to Phuket twice by September.
8. a. Martha practices the piano with her mother.
b. Martha is practicing the piano with her mother.
9. a. Our project shall be finished next month.
b. Our project should be finished next month.
10. a. I have read that novel.
b. I will read that novel.

CHAPTER 8

SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES

Grammar is conveniently divided into two portions morphology and syntax. Syntax may be roughly defined as the principles of arrangement of the constructions formed by the process of derivation and inflection into larger constructions of various kinds (Gleason: 1961, 128).

In the previous chapters, you have seen how words are formed. If we combine two or more words, either with or without function words and study them carefully, you will find out that each group is different from one another. They may be different both in the parts of speech that make them up and in the structural meanings that they convey. We can divide them into four principal groups on the basis of their structural meaning. All the combinations that appear in column (1) are of the structure of modification. Those in column (2) are of the structure of predication, those in column (3) are of the structure of complementation and those in column (4) are of the structure of coordination.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
- small hotel	- they arrived	- is strong	- young and beautiful
- dances beautifully	- the dog barked	- to tell the truth	- neither hot nor cold
- extremely dangerous	- the boss finally left	- do all the work	- either Jim or Harry
- that fat man with drugs	- his secretary has gone	- gave me a ring	- Martha as well as Mary
- mighty short	- your sister behaved well	- consider him innocent	- ice cream together with cake

Each structure except the structure of coordination has two main components. The structure of modification consists of a head (*hotel, dances, dangerous, that fat man, short*) and a modifier (*small, beautifully, extremely, with drugs, mighty*). The structure of predication comprises a subject (*they, the dog, the boss, his secretary, your sister*) and a predicate (*arrived, barked, finally left, has gone, behaved well*). The structure of complementation must have a verbal element (*is, to tell, do, gave, consider*) and a complement (*strong, the truth, all the work, me a ring, him innocent*). The structure of coordination, however, consists of conjoin 1 (*young, hot, Jim, Martha, ice cream*) and conjoin 2 (*beautiful, cold, Harry, Mary, cake*). These two equivalent grammatical units are joined by a coordinator or a coordinate conjunction (*and, neither...nor..., either...or..., as well as, together with*).

The easiest and simplest way to identify each structure is to draw a diagonal line between the two main components as shown below.

Structure of modification: MODIFIER HEAD
 small / hotel

For a structure of modification, an arrow may also be used. It always points from the modifier towards the head. If there is a series of structures of modification one within the other, the head which is one of the two immediate constituents will be indicated by the last arrow pointing towards it.

 HEAD MODIFIER
that fat man / with drugs

In the example above, *man* is the ultimate constituent. It is modified by the adjective *fat*. In turn, *fat man* is modified by the

demonstrative *that*. The prepositional phrase *with drugs* modifies *that fat man*. Therefore, *that fat man* and *with drugs* are the two immediate constituents. The former is the head and the latter is the modifier of the whole structure. You can notice that the last arrow points toward the head *that fat man*. The following examples show how the other three syntactic structures may be identified.

SUBJECT PREDICATE
 Structure of predication: they / arrived

VERBAL ELEMENT COMPLEMENT
 Structure of complementation: is / strong

CONJOIN 1 COORDINATOR CONJOIN 2
 Structure of coordination: young (and) beautiful

For a structure of coordination, the coordinator is identified by drawing a circle around it. The component which precedes the coordinator is conjoin 1; the one following it is conjoin 2.

All of these four types of structures can be found in one sentence as in the following example:

- That beautiful lady is neither my sister nor my niece.

Structures of modification are:

 MODIFIER HEAD
That / beautiful lady

 M H
my / sister

 M H
my / niece

Structure of predication is:

SUBJECT PREDICATE
That beautiful lady is neither my sister nor my niece.

Structure of complementation is:

VERBAL ELEMENT COMPLEMENT
is / neither my sister nor my niece.

Structure of coordination is:

CONJOIN 1 CONJOIN 2
neither my sister nor my niece

Structure of Modification

A structure of modification consists of a head (H) and a modifier (M). The head, the word which is modified, can be any part of speech: noun, verb, adjective, or adverb. It may be a single word, a phrase, or a sentence. Therefore, noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, and sentences, which have heads and modifiers as their two major components, can constitute structures of modification. The modifier serves to qualify, select and limit the meaning of the head in order to make the head more specific and vivid. The modifier can precede or follow the head as in the following examples:

M H M H
small / children extremely / dangerous

In these two examples, the modifiers *small* and *extremely* appear before the heads *children* and *dangerous*. In the two examples below, however, the modifiers *beautifully* and *with drugs* appear after their respective heads *dances* and *that fat man*.

H M H M
dances / beautifully that fat man / with drugs

The modifier can be a word (*beautifully*, *small*) or a phrase (*with drugs*). It can also be a clause as in the following example:

M H
- After the rain stopped / we all went to the park.

1. Noun or Noun Phrase as Head

When a noun appears as the head in a structure of modification, the modifiers may be any of the four parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Study the following examples:

M H M H M H
world / history baked / potatoes dancing / girl
(n.) (v.) (v.)

M H H M
red / carpets American / now
(adj.) (adv.)

Modifiers which precede the head are called *prenominal modifiers*. They include noun determiners, adjectives, noun adjuncts, present participles, and past participles. Those that follow the head are called *postnominal modifiers* and include adverbs, infinitives, infinitival phrases, present participial phrases, past participial phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases and relative clauses.

Structure of Modification	Prenominal Modifier (Noun)	Head	Postnominal Modifier
1. M H <u>three</u> / horses	three (noun determiner)	horses	-
2. M H <u>red</u> / carpets	red (adjective)	carpets	-

Structure of Modification	Prenominal Modifier (Noun)	Head	Postnominal Modifier
3. <u>world</u> / history M H	world (noun adjunct)	history	-
4. <u>smiling</u> / guests M H	smiling (present participle)	guests	-
5. <u>baked</u> / potatoes M H	baked (past participle)	potatoes	-
6. America / <u>now</u> H M	-	America	now (adverb)
7. time / <u>to eat</u> H M	-	time	to eat (infinitive)
8. places / <u>to have lunch</u> H M	-	places	to have lunch (infinitival phrase)
9. Mary, / <u>laughing at her dog</u> H M	-	Mary	laughing at her dog (present participial phrase)
10. Jim, / <u>wounded seriously</u> H M	-	Jim	wounded seriously (past participial phrase)
11. Mr. Carter / <u>young and handsome</u> H M	-	Mr. Carter	young and handsome (adjective phrase)
12. people / <u>in our town</u> H M	-	people	in our town (prepositional phrase)
13. Martha, / <u>whose father is a lawyer</u> H M	-	Martha	whose father is a lawyer (relative clause)

It should be noted that when verbs function as noun modifiers (as in examples 4-5, 7-10), they are marked by one of the following forms:

- (1) the -ing of present participle morpheme (smiling guests)
- (2) the -ed of past participle morpheme (baked potatoes)
- (3) the infinitive marker *to* (time to eat)

Keep in mind that verbs in the base form are not normally used to modify nouns and those in the present tense and past tense forms never do.

A special type of noun-modifier is the appositive, which can be a noun, a noun-headed structure of modification, or a structure of coordination. The appositive often has a noun determiner preceding it and is generally marked by commas before and after it. Study the following examples:

- H M
- his father./a dentist, works at this hospital.
- H M
- Mrs. Johnson./an English teacher, will attend the seminar.
- H M
- The students./both boys and girls, enjoy the party.

The underlined part of each sentence above is the structure of modification. The first structure has *a dentist*, which is a appositive with the noun determiner *a*, as its modifier. In the second example, *an English teacher*, which is also a noun-headed structure of modification, functions as the modifier. The last example has *both boys and girls*, which is a structure of coordination, as the modifier.

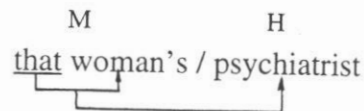
Sometimes it is rather difficult to determine which is the modifier and which is the head. Look at the two structures of modification below:

Possessive Construction

that woman's psychiatrist

For the possessive construction, a construction with *of* may be used to help determine whether *that* should go with *woman's* or with *psychiatrist*. Thus, *that woman's psychiatrist* can be transformed into *psychiatrist of the woman*. From this construction, you can see clearly that *that* modifies *woman*. Therefore, *that woman's psychiatrist* has *psychiatrist* as the head and *that woman's* as the modifier. See Diagram 1 below:

Diagram 1:



If you look at these two diagrams carefully, you may notice that a structure of modification can function as head as in Diagram 2 *woman/ psychiatrist*, which functions as the head of the modifier *that*, is a structure of modification. In Diagram 1, however, *that woman's*, which functions as the modifier of the head *psychiatrist*, is a structure of modification itself.

Noun-Adjunct Construction

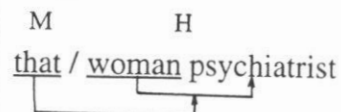
that woman psychiatrist

The construction with noun-adjunct *that woman psychiatrist* can be transformed into *that psychiatrist who is a woman*.

From this construction you can see that the noun determiner *that* goes with the noun *psychiatrist*.

Therefore, *that woman psychiatrist* has *woman psychiatrist* as the head and *that* as the modifier. See Diagram 2 below:

Diagram 2:



In the different examples of structures of modification shown on page 282-283, the modifiers are either single words or phrases except the last one *Martha, whose father is a lawyer*, which has a clause as modifier. In this chapter, two types of clauses, relative clauses and subordinate clauses, will be discussed. Relative clauses are used to modify nouns or noun phrases; whereas subordinate clauses are used to modify main clauses or sentences. (See pages 307-310.)

Relative Clauses

There are two types of relative clauses: restrictive relative clauses and non-restrictive relative clauses. An example of each type is shown below.

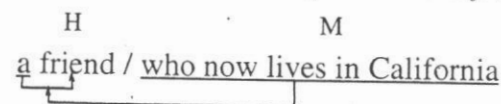
- I wrote to a friend who now lives in California.

(restrictive relative clause)

- I wrote to Janet, who now lives in California.

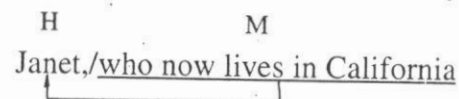
(non-restrictive relative clause)

The underlined part of the first sentence is a restrictive relative clause used to modify the head *a friend*.



As a restrictive relative clause limits and defines the head, it is not set off by a comma or commas.

The underlined part of the second sentence is a non-restrictive relative clause used to modify the head *Janet*.



A non-restrictive relative clause only gives additional information. Therefore, it is set off by a comma or commas.

A test for restrictiveness may be done by simply leaving out the relative clause. If the essential communication remains clear, the clause is non-restrictive. If, without the relative clause, the intended meaning is blotted out, the relative clause is restrictive.

Restrictive Relative Clauses

A restrictive relative clause restricts or limits the meaning of the head it modifies. In a friend/who now lives in California, the underlined restrictive relative clause is necessary in identifying the noun phrase *a friend*. The speaker does not mean just any friend but a particular one who now lives in California. It should be noted that the noun phrase *a friend*, which is the head, is indefinite. This is why the restrictive relative clause is essential in specifying this noun phrase.

The relative pronouns which can appear in restrictive relative clauses are *who, whom, which, whose, that*.

The underlined part in each example below is a structure of modification. Notice that all the relative pronouns are circled and the function of each relative pronoun is indicated in the right-hand column.

Examples	Function of Relative Pronoun
1. The people/ <u>who</u> built a dike could escape the flood.	Subject
2. Bob opened the box/ <u>that</u> held the service awards.	Subject
3. Do not eat mushrooms/ <u>which</u> have white gills.	Subject

Examples	Function of Relative Pronoun
4. The lady/ <u>whom</u> I telephoned this morning is his aunt.	Object
5. The student/ <u>whom</u> we saw a few minutes ago won this scholarship.	Object
6. Mike admired the trophy/ <u>that</u> Jane was carrying.	Object
7. The clock/ <u>which</u> I bought for Judy was stolen.	Object
8. The novel is about an actress/ <u>whose</u> husband tries to kill her.	Genitive
9. This is the woman/ <u>whose</u> son was seriously injured in an accident.	Genitive

N.B. The relative pronouns which function as objects can be omitted. Thus, the following are also accepted:

- The lady/I telephoned this morning is his aunt.
- The student/we saw a few minutes ago won this scholarship.

- H M
- Mike admired the trophy/Jane was carrying.
- H M
- The clock/I bought for Judy was stolen.

Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses

A non-restrictive relative clause merely gives additional information about the head. It is not necessary for the clarification or the identification of the head or the noun modified.

H M

In Janet, / who now lives in California, the non-restrictive relative clause who now lives in California is not necessary in identifying the head *Janet* since *Janet* is a definite noun. As a result, this non-restrictive relative clause is set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma. However, when a non-restrictive relative clause appears within a sentence, a pair of commas is then, used to mark off the clause as in Linda, / who came from Michigan, is a champion skater.

The relative pronouns which occur in non-restrictive relative clauses are *who*, *whom*, *which*, and *whose*. The relative pronoun *that* does not appear in a non-restrictive relative clause. The underlined part in each of the following sentences is a structure of modification. All the relative pronouns are circled and the function of each relative pronoun is also indicated.

Examples	Function of Relative Pronoun
H M	
1. <u>Sandy Wilson, (who) is president of our club,</u> is leaving for Honolulu tomorrow.	Subject

Examples	Function of Relative Pronoun
H M	
2. <u>The red racer, (which) lost a wheel,</u> crossed the finished line last.	Subject
H M	
3. <u>My aunt, (whom) I admired a great deal,</u> passed away this morning.	Object
H M	
4. <u>His last novel, (which) I just read,</u> was about the new generation	Object
H M	
5. <u>Virginia, (whose) brother is a famous gymnast,</u> sang for the assembly.	Genitive

In all cases above, the relative pronouns cannot be omitted.

Exercise I Noun or Noun Phrase as Head

- A. Draw a diagram showing the relationship between the modifier and the head in the structure of modification. Then, in the blank provided, indicate whether the modifier is a word, a phrase, or a clause.

M H

e.g. running / water

word

- a long slide
- The new game's name
- Those two paragraphs above
- the restaurant at the corner

5. handmade pottery
6. young and old tourists
7. a topic of conversation
8. his chance to win the game
9. many broken dishes
10. a desire to travel around the world
11. time for a hobby
12. a sugar bowl
13. the wallet lying on the floor
14. four paper napkins
15. three old men sitting under the tree
16. a lemon with a delicious flavor
17. my roommate's wardrobe
18. the apartment which is for sale
19. Dr. Warren, headmaster of the Whitehill School.....
20. several gold picture frames

B. In each sentence, identify the largest noun-headed structure of modification by writing it in the space provided. Draw a diagonal line between the two components. Then, write H above the head and M above the modifier. In some sentences there may be a series of structures one within the other. Use arrows in identifying each structure.

1. Would you please carry these two heavy parcels?
.....

2. Margaret has a round face.
.....

3. This used to be a busy part of the metropolis.
.....

4. The attractive lady talking to Dr.Benson came from Germany.
.....

5. I always enjoy reading books about wild animals.
.....

6. Those magazines on the table in the library belong to Helen.
.....

7. Mrs. Anderson's lecture on modern architecture was canceled until tomorrow.
.....

8. They are supposed to read every book that the professor assigned.
.....

9. Those three steel knives that are in the top drawer are sharp.
.....

10. There are several plans to be considered by the committee.
.....

11. It was written by Helen Keller, who grew up deaf and blind.
.....
12. They are trying to determine the difference between an anaconda and a python.
.....
13. This tower, which is praised by architects and engineers, was built in 1950.
.....
14. He was impressed by Verna's knowledge of the music business.
.....
15. Books are generally organized alphabetically by the author's last name.
.....
16. Forensic scientists in labs in every country are helping police gather and analyze evidence.
.....
17. Years ago, scientists could identify only four different kinds of blood.
.....

18. We also see drawings of the San Francisco quake of 1906.
.....
19. Jane walked through all the rooms filled with happy people.
.....
20. Policemen are searching for the man driving the truck loaded with vegetables.
.....

2. Verb or Verb Phrase as Head

A verb or a verb phrase can function as a head in a structure of modification. Verb or verb phrase modifiers are not direct objects. Look at the two examples below:

- John ate out.
- John ate rice.

ate out in the first sentence is a structure of modification with *ate* as head and *out* as modifier. The word *out*, therefore, is not a direct object. But, *ate rice* is not a structure of modification. It is a structure of complementation, consisting of the verbal element *ate* and the complement *rice* which functions as direct object. In the first sentence, we cannot use the wh-word *what* in asking but in the second sentence, *what* can be used. *What did John eat?* The answer is *John ate rice*. Therefore, *rice* is a direct object, not a modifier.

The most common one-word modifiers are, of course, adverbs and their usual position is after verbs.

- H M
- She dances / beautifully.
- H M
- They are moving / forward.

Following are examples which illustrate different positions of adverbs.

- He occasionally came. (in front of the verb *came* and modifying *came*)
- I was always selected. (between the auxiliary *was* and the verb *selected* and modifying *was selected*)
- She has seldom been advised. (between the two auxiliaries *has* and *been* and modifying *has been advised*)
- He may eventually arrive. (between the modal *may* and the verb *arrive* and modifying *may arrive*)
- They will probably have telephoned Nancy. (between the modal *will* and the auxiliary *have* and modifying *will have telephoned Nancy*)

Like the structure of modification with noun or noun phrase as head, a verb-headed structure of modification may be the head of another structure of modification which has another adverb as modifier. In the sentence *Mary ^Mnever / ^Heats ^Hhere*, the adverb *here* modifies the verb *eats*. Thus, *eats here* is a structure of modification which is also modified by the adverb *never*. The following example is a more complicated structure.

- M H
- Mike always / drives home carefully.

In this sentence, *home* modifies *drives* and *carefully* modifies *drives home* and finally *always* modifies *drives home carefully*. You can see that the *outmost layer* of modification is the adverb preceding the verb; next comes the last adverb following the verb; then come the rest, working backward toward the verb (Francis 1958: 316-317).

Certain noun phrases may function as verb modifiers. In such cases, they always appear after the verbs. The problem is a noun phrase may also function as direct object when following a verb as in the structure of complementation which will be discussed later. How can we, then, distinguish between these two structures? Compare the two examples below:

Structure of Modification

- H M
- Those men retreated / a mile.
- (*retreated a mile* is a structure of modification with *retreated* as head and *a mile* as modifier.)

Structure of Complementation

- VB DO
- Those men measured / a mile.
- (*measured a mile* is a structure of complementation with *measured* as verbal element and *a mile* as direct object.)

The best way to determine whether *a mile* is a verb modifier or a direct object is to replace this noun phrase with *it*. If, by doing this, the structural meaning does not change, the noun phrase is a direct object. However, if the structural meaning changes, the noun phrase is a verb modifier.

- Those men retreated a mile.--> Those men retreated it.
(The structural meaning changes.)
- Those men measured a mile.--> Those men measured it.
(The structural meaning does not change.)

There are a number of adjectives which can function as verb modifiers. The following expressions contain verb-headed structures with adjectives as modifiers (Francis 1958: 318). Notice that these verbs are intransitive verbs.

- H M
- The convict came / clean.
- H M
- Those dogs ran / wild.
- H M
- This machine ran / true.
- H M
- The man went / crazy.
- H M
- His joke fell / flat.

Besides, a verb may be modified by another verb which appears in present participle (-ing) or in infinitive (to + base form) form. For example:

- H M
- Those boys came / hopping. (hopping: present participle)
- H M
- They came / to visit. (to visit: infinitive)

But in some cases, both present participle and infinitive can function as direct objects. Compare the following examples:

Structure of Modification

- H M
- Mary went / shopping.
- H M
- Peter came / to visit his aunt.

The two verbs *went* and *came* are intransitive verbs. But this doesn't mean that a transitive verb cannot occur in a structure of modification.

Structure of Complementation

- VB DO
- Mary liked / shopping.
- VB DO
- Peter wanted / to visit his aunt.

The two verbs *like* and *wanted* are transitive verbs which must be followed by direct objects.

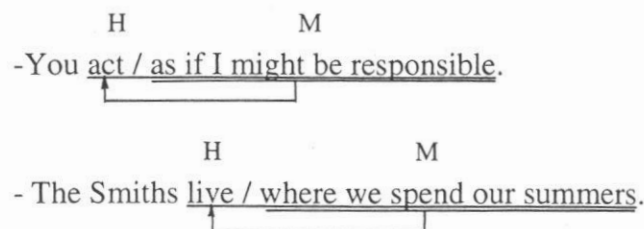
Moreover, prepositional phrases can be verb or verb phrase modifiers in structures of modification:

- H M
- They talked / about the accident.
- H M
- They are walking / along the beach.
- H M
- She will finish this work / before noon.
- H M
- The children do their homework / in the living room.

In the last two examples, *finish* and *do* are transitive verbs which require the direct objects *this work* and *their homework* respectively. The whole verb phrase *will finish this work*, functioning as head, is modified by the prepositional phrase *before noon*; whereas *do their homework* is modified by the prepositional phrase *in the living room*.

Clauses may also function as verb or verb phrase modifiers. Since these clauses modify verbs or verb phrases, they are known as *adverb clauses* which are introduced by subordinators such as *after*, *although*, *as*, *as if*, *before*, *because*, *if*, *since*, *so that*, *unless*, *until*, *when*, *where*, *while*, etc. For example:

- H M
- Jane stood on tiptoe / so that she could see the tiger.
- H M
- We left / before the rain had started.



Exercise II Verb or Verb Phrase as Head

A. Draw a diagram showing the relationship between the modifier and the head in the structure of modification. Then, in the blank provided, indicate whether the modifier is a word, a phrase or a clause.



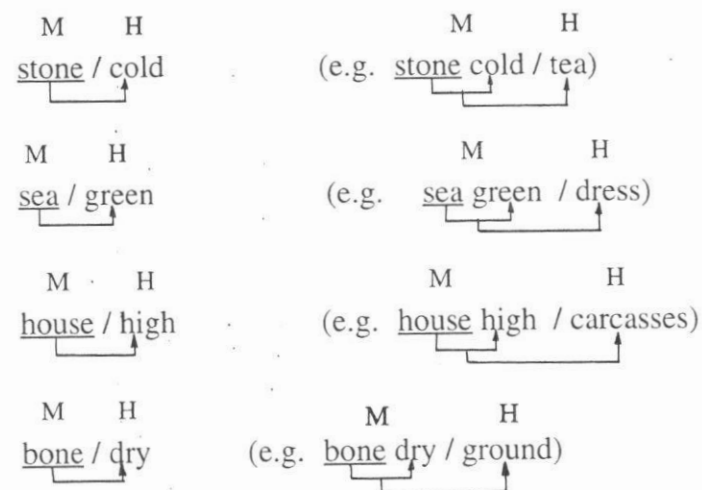
1. opened the door cautiously
2. proceed to inform his customers
3. are walking along the canal
4. usually rents a furnished cabin
5. will be marching in the parade
6. stayed in Hawaii for their summer vacation
7. slowed their speed as they go around the curve.....
8. came to him in his sleep
9. still looked bright and cheerful
10. brought tears to her eyes
11. has been sitting on the couch for three hours
12. mentioned the accident after she left the room
13. didn't go to school because she was sick
14. went to the basketball game with his friends
15. immediately scrambled into the coach

16. was standing near the back door in the dark
17. always give me a pain in the back
18. could read and write perfectly
19. hid under the brush piles and in the burrows
20. went to college to get away from the boredom
of farm work

3. Adjective as Head

Apart from being modifiers, adjectives may function as heads in structures of modification and their modifiers can be nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases.

Only certain nouns can function as adjective modifiers. They usually appear in set expressions as follows:



Verbs which function as adjective modifiers normally appear in present participle form and precede the head or in infinitive form, which occurs after the head.

Present participles as modifiers

M H
freezing / cold

M H
boiling / hot

M H
hopping / mad

Infinitives as modifiers

H M
 hard / to learn

H M
 beautiful / to see

H M
 easy / to follow

Adjectives which can function as adjective modifiers occur in certain expressions as follows:

M H
icy / cold

(e.g. M H
icy cold / drink)

M H
deathly / pale

(e.g. M H
deathly pale / face)

M H
tight / shut

(e.g. M H
tight shut / door)

M H
dark / blue

(e.g. M H
dark blue / skirt)

M H
bright / blue

(e.g. M H
bright blue / silk)

M H
crazy / drunk

(e.g. M H
crazy drunk / teenager)

M H
cold / sober

(e.g. M H
cold sober / man)

The most common adjective modifiers are adverbs, which always precede the adjective heads, as in the following examples:

M H
unusually / smart

M H
deeply / pleased

M H
extremely / important

M H
definitely / certain

M H
normally / happy

M H
exceptionally / keen

Other adjective modifiers found quite often are intensifiers, such as *very*, *much*, *pretty*, *quite*, *too*, *more*, *rather*, *somewhat*, etc. For example:

M H
very / beautiful

M H
too / big

M H
much / interested

M H
more / energetic

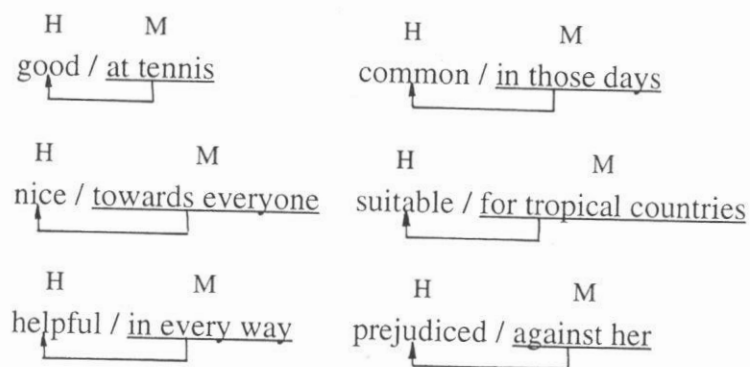
M H
pretty / sure

M H
rather / unhappy

M H
quite / hungry

M H
somewhat / difficult

Prepositional phrases are also among the most common modifiers of adjectives. Their usual position is after the head as in the examples on the next page:



Exercise III Adjective as Head

A. Examine each of the following sentences. Then, double underline the adjective and put parentheses around its modifier.

1. This was a really cold day.
2. Martha's work is very competent.
3. A surprisingly small amount of liquid fell.
4. The ship is ready to sail across the river.
5. A unusually large crowd gathered in front of the Town Hall.
6. These theories are difficult to understand.
7. He looked rather pathetic standing in the slush outside.
8. This film is interesting to many critics.
9. People in this area are worried about pollution.
10. It was a large room with a high ceiling and dark red curtains.

4. Adverb as Head

When adverbs function as heads in structures of modification, they may be modified by intensifiers, other adverbs, nouns or noun phrases, and prepositional phrases. The first three of these appear in front of the heads (except the intensifiers *enough* and *indeed*), while prepositional phrases always follow the heads

(Francis: 1958, 323). Following are some examples of structures of modification, having adverbs as heads with four different types of modifiers:

Types of Modifiers	Structures of Modification (Adverb as head)												
Intensifiers	<table><tr><td>M</td><td>H</td><td>H</td><td>M</td><td>H</td><td>M</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><u>rather</u> / quickly</td><td colspan="2">slowly / <u>enough</u></td><td colspan="2">beautifully / <u>indeed</u></td></tr></table>	M	H	H	M	H	M	<u>rather</u> / quickly		slowly / <u>enough</u>		beautifully / <u>indeed</u>	
M	H	H	M	H	M								
<u>rather</u> / quickly		slowly / <u>enough</u>		beautifully / <u>indeed</u>									
Adverbs	<table><tr><td>M</td><td>H</td><td>M</td><td>H</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><u>unbelievably</u> / well</td><td colspan="2"><u>unusually</u> / frequently</td></tr></table>	M	H	M	H	<u>unbelievably</u> / well		<u>unusually</u> / frequently					
M	H	M	H										
<u>unbelievably</u> / well		<u>unusually</u> / frequently											
Nouns Noun phrases	<table><tr><td>M</td><td>H</td><td>M</td><td>H</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><u>inches</u> / away</td><td colspan="2"><u>two minutes</u> / before</td></tr></table>	M	H	M	H	<u>inches</u> / away		<u>two minutes</u> / before					
M	H	M	H										
<u>inches</u> / away		<u>two minutes</u> / before											
Prepositional phrases	<table><tr><td>H</td><td>M</td><td>H</td><td>M</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">outside / <u>in the dark</u></td><td colspan="2">away / <u>for two weeks</u></td></tr></table>	H	M	H	M	outside / <u>in the dark</u>		away / <u>for two weeks</u>					
H	M	H	M										
outside / <u>in the dark</u>		away / <u>for two weeks</u>											

Exercise IV Adverb as Head

A. Study each of the following sentences carefully. Double underline the adverb functioning as head and underline its modifier.

1. Mary dances very beautifully.
2. Funnily enough, old people seem to enjoy bingo.
3. She can remember too well the disasters that followed.
4. It's unbelievable that the traffic went that slow during the snowstorm.
5. Tom is waiting for his girlfriend outside in the snow.
6. Those students are behind in their studies.
7. They arrived here two weeks earlier.
8. During the next summer, my parents will be away for a month.

9. When he was young, he always drove his car pretty fast.
10. The mountain climbers got to the top of the hill rather easily.

5. Prepositional Phrase as Head

Prepositional phrases may function as heads whose modifiers can be intensifiers, adverbs, or noun phrases. Some examples of structures of modification with prepositional phrases as heads and three types of modifiers are as follows:

Types of Modifiers	Structures of Modification (Prepositional phrase as head)	
Intensifiers	<div>M H</div> <div><u>a little / below average</u></div>	<div>M H</div> <div><u>a bit / out of her mind</u></div>
Adverbs	<div>M H</div> <div><u>definitely / out of control</u></div>	<div>M H</div> <div><u>completely / under control</u></div>
<div>{ Nouns</div> <div>{ Noun phrases</div>	<div>M H</div> <div><u>seconds / behind schedule</u></div>	
	<div>M H</div> <div><u>fifty miles / above the sea level</u></div>	

Exercise V Prepositional Phrase as Head

A. Examine each of the following sentences carefully. Then, underline the prepositional phrase functioning as head and circle its modifier.

1. This type of work is almost beyond the capacity of many children.

2. We stayed in a small hotel slightly off the main highway.
3. My secretary told me that those bankers arrived exactly on time.
4. You ought to be totally out of the sun.
5. I believed it is a bit against the current trend.
6. Claudia will be completely in bandages for at least two more weeks.
7. We have already traveled 10 miles from home.
8. Far beneath them, the trees of the forest sighed in the breeze.
9. My grandmother is well over ninety years of age.
10. One evening, just below the tree line, I saw a grizzly bear.

6. Sentence as Head

When sentences appear as heads of structures of modification, they may be modified by adverbs, phrases (prepositional phrases, present participial phrases, past participial phrases, or infinitival phrases), and subordinate clauses. The following examples illustrate some sentence-headed structures of modification with different types of modifiers.

Types of Modifiers	Structures of Modification (Sentence as head)
Adverbs	<div>M H</div> <div><u>Fortunately, / such occurrences are rather rare.</u></div>
	<div>M H</div> <div><u>Eventually, / they realized that the whole thing was a joke.</u></div>

Types of Modifiers	Structures of Modification (Sentence as head)
Phrases: Prepositional phrase	M H <u>According to the records,</u> / that fellow has been in prison five times.
Present participial phrase	H M He was in the garden. / <u>watering the plants.</u>
Past participial phrase	M H <u>Exhausted by the long trip,</u> / Tom took a nap.
Infinitival phrase	M H <u>To tell the truth,</u> / I don't want to travel by plane.
Subordinate clauses	M H <u>While I was in the library,</u> / Jim was playing tennis. M H <u>Although we tried our best,</u> / we lost the game.

Subordinate clauses can be classified according to the type of modification they provide: cause, comparison, concession, condition, manner, place, purpose, result, or time (Ehrlich and Murphy 1986: 114). It should be noted that when a subordinate clause is a sentence modifier, it usually precedes the main clause, but in some cases (purpose and result), it may follow the main clause. See some examples on the next page:

Types	Subordinators	Examples
Cause	as, because, since	<u>As</u> you were not there when I called, I left a message on the door. <u>Because</u> the pianist had an accident, the concert was canceled. <u>Since</u> you are late, you have to hurry.
Comparison	as	<u>As</u> bees love nectar, men love flattery.
Concession	although (though, even though)	<u>Although</u> those people lack official support, they continue their struggle.
Condition	if, unless	<u>If</u> you have time, you should visit Aunt Mary. <u>Unless</u> you work harder, you will fail in arithmetic.
Manner	as if (as though)	<u>As if</u> unsure of where she was, Ann hesitated and looked around.
Place	wherever	<u>Wherever</u> he is, I always find him.
Purpose	in order that (so that)	Mike left early <u>in order that</u> he might arrive on time.
Result	so	These glasses are very expensive, <u>so</u> we must be very careful with them.

Types	Subordinators	Examples
Time	after	<u>After</u> he has mowed the lawn, Bill likes to rest.
	before	<u>Before</u> you hand in your paper, you should consult your advisor.
	since	<u>Since</u> she left school, she has been working in a bank.
	when	<u>When</u> we arrived, it was raining.
	while	<u>While</u> Helen was cooking, the children were playing outside.
	until	<u>Until</u> she spoke, I hadn't realized she was a foreigner.
	as soon as	<u>As soon as</u> she heard the news, she rushed to see her husband.

Exercise VI Sentence as Head

A. Study each of the following sentences carefully; then, underline the sentence modifier and double underline its head.

1. Evidently, Uncle Bill mailed this parcel from New York.
2. For the second straight year, our rice fields were damaged by floods.
3. In my opinion, John is very responsible and hard-working.
4. Through my binoculars, I could see them dancing on the beach.
5. After traveling all the weekends, I was glad to get home.
6. When the tornado struck that village, more than 50 people were killed.

7. If you study hard, you will get a good grade.
8. As soon as we get the tickets, we will send them to you.
9. Because John had a bad attack of diarrhea, he couldn't come to work yesterday.
10. By far, the worst of the storms has occurred around the island.
11. If you had listened to me, you wouldn't be in such trouble.
12. Officially, the promotion has been announced.
13. Although he worked all day, Paul wasn't tired.
14. Unless I get paid, I'll have to leave.
15. To be well-organized, those trainees sort out various forms of documents.
16. Being a thousand miles from home, the children became homesick.
17. Broadly speaking, I agree with their decision.
18. To give a temperature reading, a thermometer must be equipped with a scale.
19. Personally, I think the result of the experiment was rather disappointing.
20. While I was overseas, my sister was in Pittsburgh studying.

Structure of Predication

A structure of predication consists of two main components: a subject (S) and a predicate (P). The subject may be a word or a group of words that tells *who* and *what* about the subject whereas the predicate is a verb or a verb with its modifier, direct object, indirect object or complement. The predicate usually follows the subject:

S P
- My sister / is in California.

But the reverse is also possible: