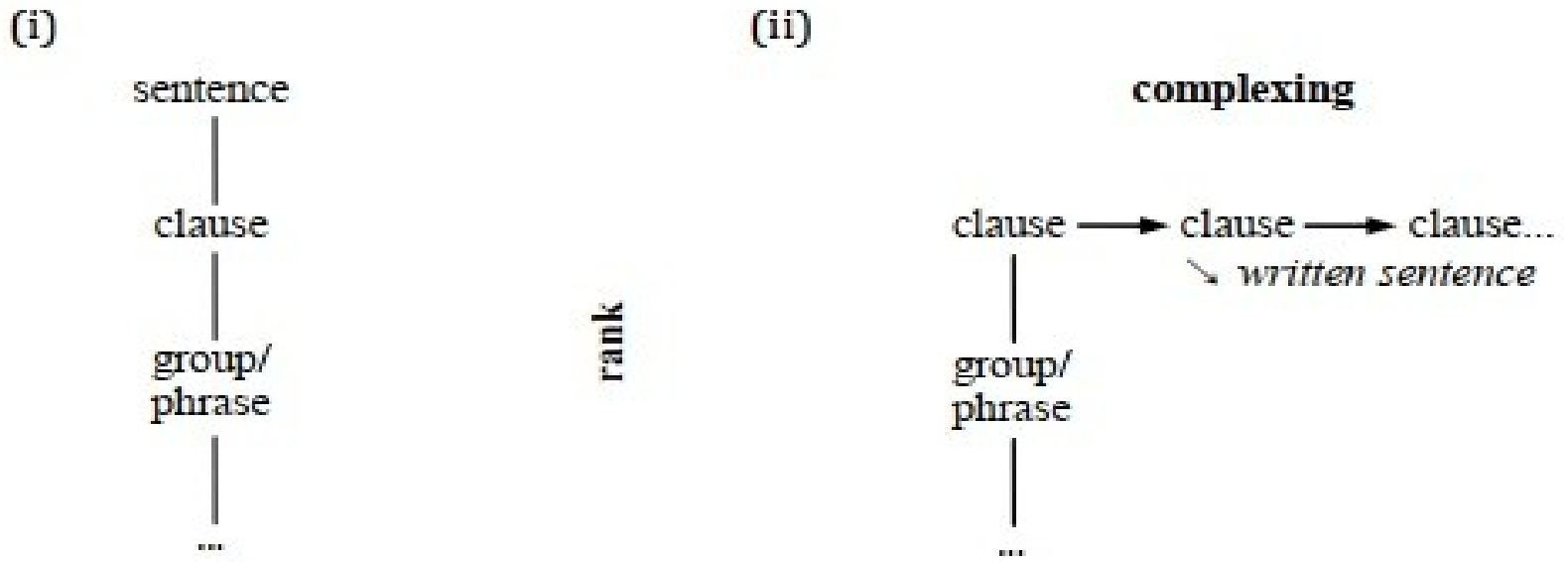


# *Lecture 12*
# *Clause Complexes: Above the clause*

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# *Characterization of clause complex*

- With a ‘univariate’ structure
- do not thereby create a new grammatical unit of higher rank
- sentence is not a unit of grammar, but a unit of English orthography, realising the grammatical unit of clause complex



- Semantically
  - To construe a sequence of process configurations from the flow of events
  - to group related moves into a move complex in the development of dialogue.
  - to group process configurations as constituting one subepisode in an episode, or a subprocedure in a procedure, or a step in reasoning.

  - figure

He ran downstairs → splashed into the flood ('Christ!') → hurried into the kitchen → put a kettle on the gas → rummaged for brandy → found a half bottle of whisky → saw a hot water bottle hanging on the back of the door → filled it → made tea → poured in a dollop of whisky → carried them upstairs.

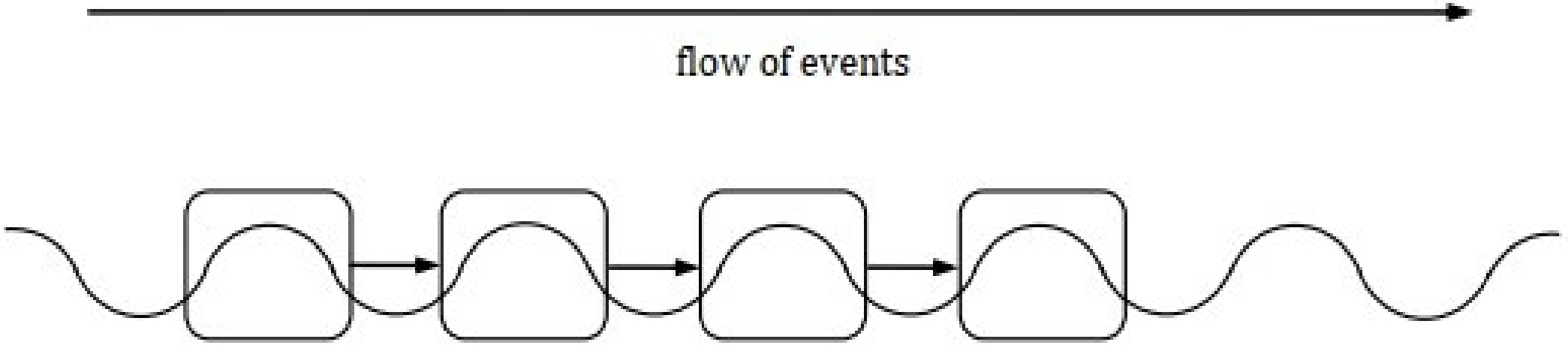
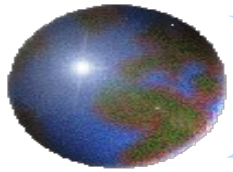



**Figure 6.2** Construing the flow of events into a clause complex



Heat remaining oil in same pan → add salmon → (cook → **until** lightly browned) → remove from pan.

**If** no successors were generated in (3), ← (**then** label node *no* unsolvable, → and (**if** the unsolvability of *n* makes any of its ancestors unsolvable, ← label these ancestors unsolvable), → and (**if** the start node is labeled unsolvable, ← exit with failure), → and remove from OPEN any nodes with an unsolvable ancestor).

Calypso *knew* → that her aunt *knew* → she *knew* → how unwelcome Richard would be in Enderby Street.

'You will have to go to hospital', ← said Dr. Smith.

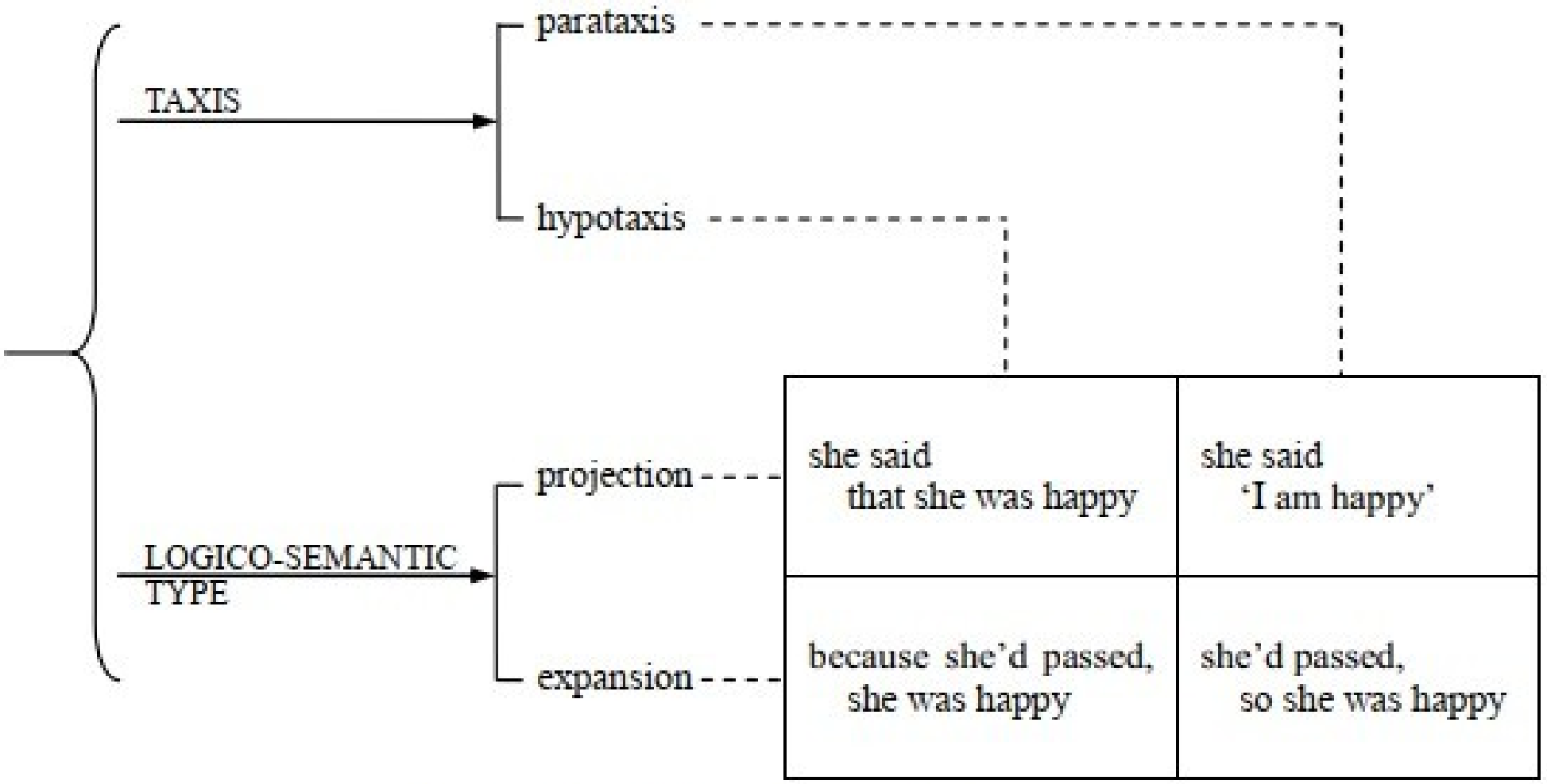



**Figure 6.5** Basic clause complex options

# *Taxis*

- concerned with the interdependency relations between grammatical units forming a complex

**Table 6.1** Complexes at different ranks

| Type of unit in complex | Example |
|---|---|
| word (adjective) | the **black and white** kitten |
| nominal group | **the old man and his dog, Rover...** |
| nominal group/prepositional phrase | (I'll take) **the blue shirt instead of the red one** |
| adverbial group/prepositional phrase | (he threw it) **enthusiastically but without skill** |
| prepositional phrase | (he drove) **from Sydney to Canberra** |
| verbal group | (they) **began to sing** |

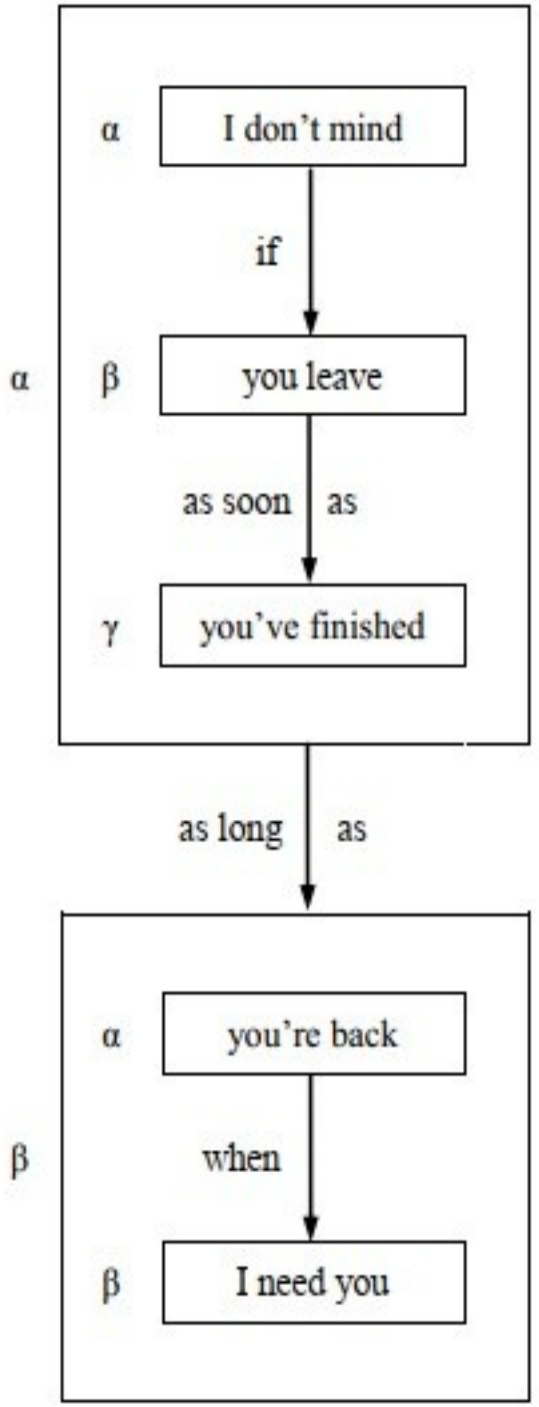
- Parataxis: co-ordination, units in a complex are of equal status

| | |
|---|---|
| He looked terrible; | \|\| his clothes were crumpled and dirty. |
| Miriam was somewhat scared by the wind, | \|\| but the lads enjoyed it. |
| He hated her, | \|\| for she seemed in some way to make him despise himself. |
| He replied quickly, | \|\| 'I can't complain.' |

- Hypotaxis: sub-ordination, one unit modifies the other;

| dominant (α) | dependent (β) |
|---|---|
| They spoke to Dr Liu, | who was an ear, nose and throat specialist. |
| The man rarely left the village | apart from visiting his sister in York once a month. |
| I can do my best things | when you sit there in your rocking chair. |
| He explained | that there was no possibility of a new lease. |

- Alternative representa



1 We're going to Childworld
2 and we're going to buy some diapers for Stephen and Emily
3α and we're going to buy an intercom system
β so that we can hear Stephen in different parts of the house
γ whenever he cries.

or

1 Morel went to bed in misery,
2 α and Mrs Morel felt
β 1 as if she were numbed by some drug,
2 as if her feelings were paralysed.

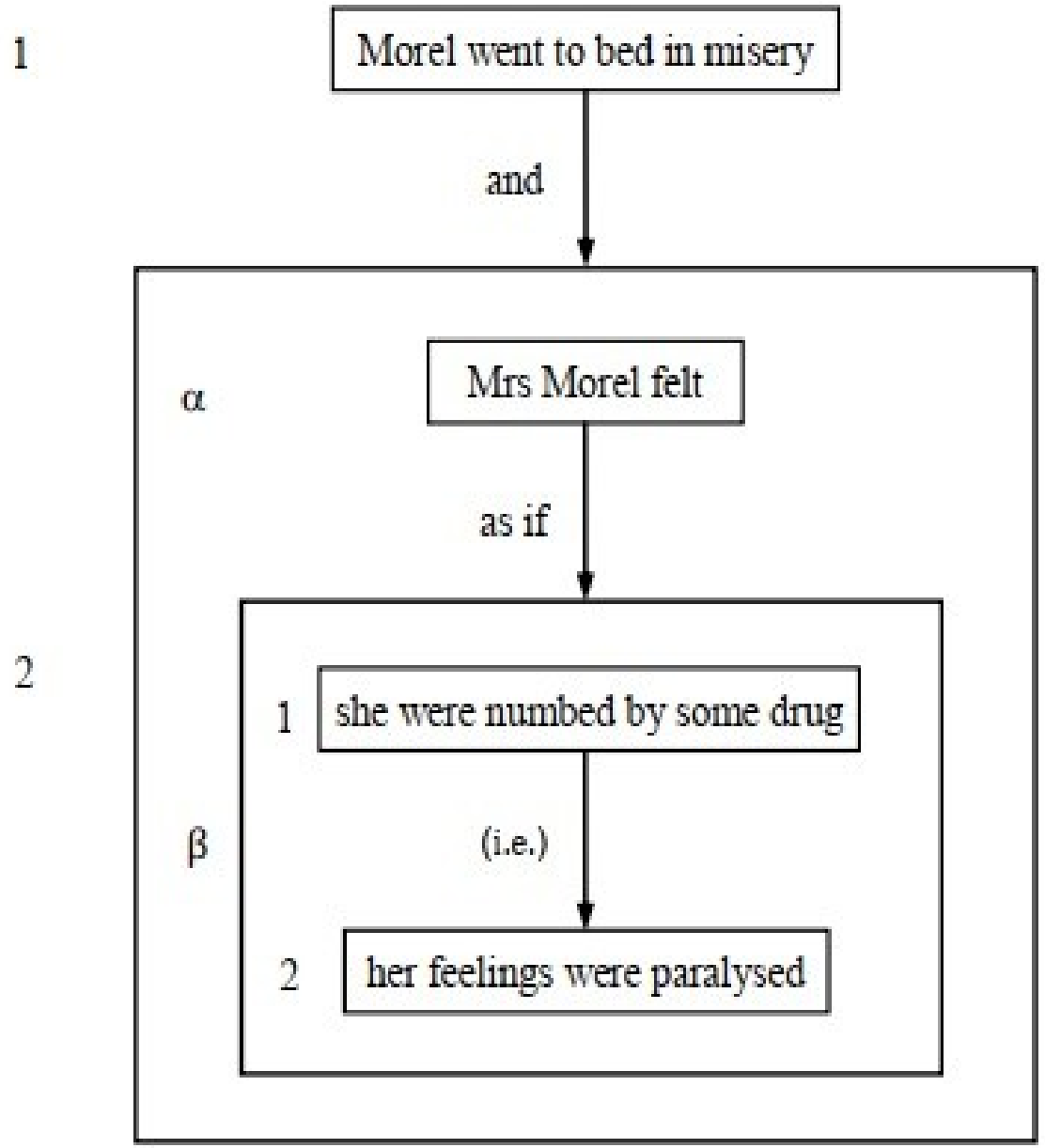



**Figure 6.4** A clause complex, illustrating interdependencies

# *Logico-semantic relation*

- Expansion: meanings realized by conjunctions
- Three subtypes: elaboration, extension and enhancement.
- Elaboration (=):
  - =: an initial clause is restated, exemplified or further specified by another
  - Paratactic: usually no overt linker between the clauses apart from a colon or semi-colon

He looked a fright; || his clothes were damp, dirty and torn.
1 =2

She didn't like the character she was playing; || she hated her self-confidence.
1 =2

- Hypotactic: the dependent clause – realised by a ‘non-restrictive’ relative clause – provides some kind of elaborating description or comment

They were now in the bare country of stone walls, || which he loved.
The accident left him with two broken front teeth, || which was such a shame.
α =β

His mother, << who had been watching them all evening>>, made her way over.
α... << = β >> ...α

- Extension (+):
  - The basic meanings of the extending relation are those addition (including the adversative relation) or variation
  - Paratactic: realised most typically by the conjunctions and, nor, but and or
  - Hypotactic: linkers are whereas, instead of, except for, apart from, as well as

The beef animal is the buffalo || and its meat is surprisingly tender.
1 +2

Note that the Subject of the continuing paratactic clause may be ellipsed:

The idea of relativity did not originate with Einstein, || but [it] goes back to Newton.
1 +2

- Enhancement (X):
  - The meanings included are those of time, place, manner, cause and condition, which can also be expressed as circumstances within the clause
  - Hypotactic: most frequently
  - Paratactic: so, and then

| | |
|---|---|
| manner as circumstance: | They dried their clothes *in the wind.* |
| manner as hypotactic enhancement: | They dried their clothes \|\| *by hanging them on branches in the wind.* |

**Table 6.5** Summary of clause complex relations

| | parataxis | hypotaxis |
|---|---|---|
| EXPANSION | ELABORATION<br>1 Jogging on the streets is bad for you;<br>=2 it damages your feet.<br><br>1 It was nothing serious;<br>=2 it was just a small cut. | <br>α Jogging stresses your feet,<br>=β which can cause serious problems.<br><br>α I met Granny,<br>=β who was looking very well. |
| | EXTENSION<br>1 They cleared the table<br>+2 and washed the dishes.<br><br>1 Did they complain<br>+2 or did they just keep quiet as usual? | <br>+β As well as doing the shopping,<br>α they cooked all the meals.<br><br>α They just kept quiet as usual<br>+β instead of complaining. |
| | ENHANCEMENT<br>1 She spent all her money on a car,<br>x2 so she couldn't afford to go on holiday.<br><br>1 Heat the mixture to boiling point,<br>x2 then add the milk very slowly. | <br>α She couldn't afford to go on holiday<br>xβ because she had spent all her money.<br><br>xβ When the pudding has cooled,<br>α remove carefully from the container. |

# *Projection*

- typically concerns the relation between a mental or verbal clause and the content which it quotes or reports
- Paratactic: when one clause quotes another (‘direct speech/thought’)
- Hypotactic: when one clause reports another (‘indirect speech/thought’)

Table 6.3 Examples of projection

| | projecting clause | projected clause |
|---|---|---|
| paratactic projection (quoting) | They said | 'he's hopeless' |
| | They thought | 'he's hopeless' |
| hypotactic projection (reporting) | They said | (that) he was hopeless |
| | They thought | (that) he was hopeless |

- Locution vs idea
  - meta-representations, or metaphenomena： projected clauses, i.e. quotes or reports, represent the wording or meaning of the speaker represented in the projecting clause
  - Locution: metaphenomenon projected by a verbal clause is a locution, symbolised by (‘) notation
  - Idea: a mental clause projects an idea, notated as (‘)

| | |
|---|---|
| He told his aunt | that he would write home regularly. |
| α | ‘β (locution) |
| He decided | that he would take a little time off first. |
| α | ‘β (idea) |

- Projected: proposition or proposal

Table 6.4 Examples of projected proposals

| **projecting clause** | **locution: proposal** |
|---|---|
| *His aunt told him* | *(that) he should write home more regularly* |
| *His aunt told him* | *to write home at least once a month* |
| *His aunt told him* | *not to forget* |

| **Projecting clause** | **Idea: proposal** |
|---|---|
| *His aunt wishes* | *that he would write home more regularly* |
| *His aunt would have liked* | *him to write home regularly* |
| *His aunt expected* | *him to forget* |

| | parataxis | hypotaxis |
|---|---|---|
| PROJECTION | LOCUTION<br>1 The babysitter said:<br>'2 'don't make a noise!'<br><br>'1 'That's ridiculous,'<br>2 he snapped. | <br>α The babysitter told us<br>'β not to make a noise.<br><br>α He said to us<br>'β that it was ridiculous. |
| | IDEA<br>'1 'That's funny,'<br>2 he thought.<br><br>'1 'Don't stop now',<br>2 she thought. | <br>α He thought<br>'β we would enjoy it.<br><br>α He expected<br>'β everybody to help. |

**Table 6.7** Logico-semantic types in parataxis, hypotaxis and embedding

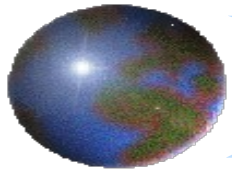
| | | clause complex – combining through | | rankshift – clause embedded in other grammatical unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | parataxis | hypotaxis | |
| projection | | He thought<br>'I said those words.' | He thought<br>(that) he'd said those words. | He regretted<br>[the fact]<br>(that) he'd said those words. |
| expansion | elaboration | The boy didn't wait;<br>he ran away. | The boy ran away,<br>which surprised us.<br>We saw John,<br>who ran away. | The boy who ran away returned.<br>Whoever ran away returned. |
| | enhancement | He packed<br>and then he ran away. | After he had packed<br>he ran away. | The best time would be<br>[the time]<br>after he has packed. |

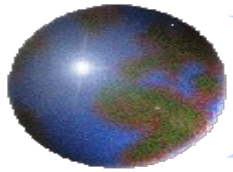
**Table 6.9** Embedded clause in nominal group

| | | embedded clause as Head | embedded clause as Postmodifier |
|---|---|---|---|
| projection | | (the problem is) [[that he is negligent]] | (the problem is) the fact [[that he is negligent]] |
| expansion | elaboration | [[whatever Wren built]] (was admired)<br>frying green tomatoes (can be fun) | the gazebo [[that Wren built]] (was admired)<br>the act of [[frying green tomatoes]] (can be fun) |
| | extension | | the gazebo [[whose architect later became famous]] (was admired) |
| | enhancement | [[wherever Wren built the gazebo]] (is now a famous place) | the gazebo [[where they used to meet]] (was admired)<br>(there were) more flowers [[than they had expected to find]] |

**Table 6.10** Embedded clause in adverbial group

| | | embedded clause as Head | embedded clause as Postmodifier |
|---|---|---|---|
| projection | | -- | -- |
| expansion | elaboration | -- | -- |
| | extension | -- | -- |
| | enhancement | -- | (he ran) more quickly [[than a man his age could be expected to]] |





# Thank you!