

# Unit 6 (a)

## Nominal groups

Below the clause (1)

Slides for the session of

*Exploring English Grammar – the world of groups and phrases*

held on

23–30.v.2022

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ΥΡΑ

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- 4 To understand the mismatches between experiential and logical structure in nominal groups.
- 5 To understand some of the most important differences between nominal groups in English and German.

## Below the clause: groups and phrases

Consider the following clause:

*Very gradually*  
*the old man*  
*has been growing*  
*more forgetful*  
*in recent years.*

This is made up of the following groups and phrases:

nominal group: *the old man*  
verbal group: *has been growing*  
adverbial group: *very gradually*  
adjectival group: *more forgetful*  
prepositional phrase: *in recent years*

Note: inside *in recent years* is the nominal group *recent years*

You can also have the following:

preposition group: *right behind* (in: *right behind the door*)  
conjunction group: *just because* (in: *just because he came late*)



## Groups vs. phrases: internal structure

γρα

Nominal groups

- A group is a “bloated word” – a word that is modified by other words:

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trains

electric trains

old electric trains

splendid old electric trains

two splendid old electric trains

those two splendid old electric trains

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- A phrase is a “shrunk clause” – a clause that has lost its Subject, its Finite, its MOOD choices, etc; but it still has a remnant of TRANSITIVITY:

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- A phrase is a “shrunk clause” – a clause that has lost its Subject, its Finite, its MOOD choices, etc; but it still has a remnant of TRANSITIVITY:

He wrote out the formula. He used a piece of chalk.

- He wrote out the formula, using a piece of chalk.

He wrote out the formula with a piece of chalk.

## Further examples of groups

grows  
was growing  
has been growing  
will have been growing

forgetful  
more forgetful  
much more forgetful  
very much more forgetful

gradually  
very gradually  
really very gradually

**Table 6(1)** Group and phrase classes in relation to clause function

		<b>modal structure</b>	<b>experiential structure</b>
groups	nominal	Vocative	–
		Subject, Complement	participant role (Medium, Agent, Range, Beneficiary)
	verbal	Finite + Predicator	Process
	adverbial	Adjunct (circumstantial)	circumstance role (primarily Manner: quality, Manner: degree)
		Adjunct (modal)	–
conjunction	Adjunct (textual)	–	
phrases	prepositional	Adjunct (circumstantial)	circumstance role (Location, Extent, Manner, Cause . . .); participant role with special textual status
		Adjunct (modal)	–
		Adjunct (textual)	–

those	two	splendid	old	electric	trains
Deictic	Numerative	Epithet <sub>1</sub>	Epithet <sub>2</sub>	Classifier	Thing
determiner	numeral	adjective	adjective	adjective	noun

**Fig. 6-1** Experiential structure of part of a nominal group



# The nominal group system of DETERMINATION (a.k.a. DEIXIS)

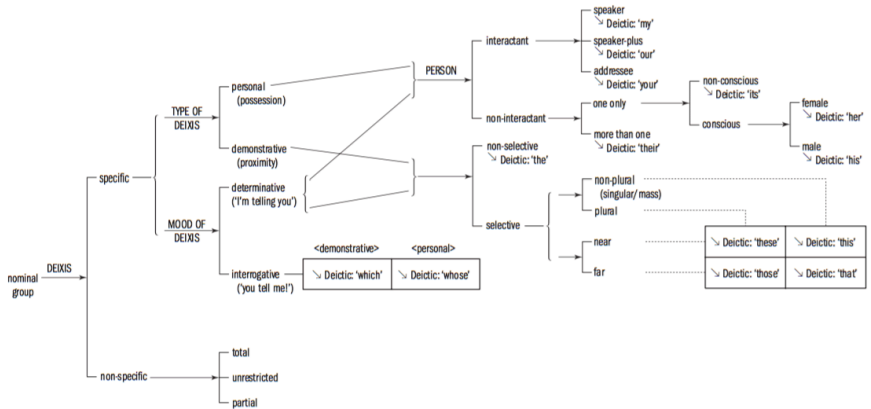


Fig. 6-2 The nominal group system network: DETERMINATION

**Table 6(2)** Items (determiners, or [embedded] nominal groups) functioning as specific Deictic

	Determinative	Interrogative
Demonstrative	this            that these           those  the	which(ever)  what(ever)
Possessive	my                your                our his                her                its their one's	whose(ever)
	[John's] [my father's], etc.	[which person's], etc.

## Determiners functioning as non-specific Deictic

**Table 6(3)** Determiners functioning as non-specific Deictic

		singular		non-singular		unmarked
				Dual	Mass/plural	
total	positive	each every		both	all	
	negative		neither (not either)			no (not any)
partial	selective	one	either			some [sΛm] any
	non-selective	a(n)			some [sm]	
		<b>'one'</b>	<b>'two'</b>		<b>'not one'</b>	<b>(unrestricted)</b>

Note:

1) /sm/ is quite different from /sΛm/, because (unlike /sm/) /sΛm/ can be used with a singular count(able) noun:

*'In three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken.'* *Some chicken! Some neck!* – Churchill

2) As an alternative to /sm/ you can have the zero article: *some trains* vs. *trains*; *some electricity* vs. *electricity*.

## Parallel between specific and non-specific determiners

**Table 6(4)** Parallel between specific and non-specific determiners

	<b>'weak' determiner [cannot be Head]</b>	<b>'full' determiner [may be Head]</b>	<b>non-personal pronoun [Head]</b>
specific	the	that	it
non-specific	a(n)	one	there

## There are two different systems of NUMBER in English

**Table 6(5)** Number in specific nominal groups

<b>Non-plural</b>		<b>Plural</b>
<b>Singular</b>	<b>Mass</b>	
this train	this electricity	these trains

**Table 6(6)** Number in non-specific nominal groups

<b>singular</b>	<b>non-singular</b>	
	<b>mass</b>	<b>plural</b>
a train	(some) electricity	(some) trains

**Table 6-7** Nominal groups referring to members of a class ('particular') or to the class itself ('general')

			<b>Singular</b>	<b>Mass</b>	<b>Plural</b>	
non-specific [Table 6-6]			singular [a(n)]	non-singular [(some)]		
specific [Table 6-5]			non-plural [this]		plural [these]	
(i) particular (members)	non-specific		<i>there was <b>an elephant</b> in the glade</i>	<i>there were <b>(some) elephants</b> in the glade / there was <b>(some) water</b> in the river</i>		
	specific		<i><b>the/this elephant</b> charged / <b>the/this water</b> was brownish</i>		<i><b>the/these</b> elephants charged</i>	
(ii) general (class)	as Attribute	non-specific	<i>this is <b>an elephant</b></i>	<i>these are <b>elephants</b> / this is <b>water</b></i>		
		specific	-- --	-- --	-- --	
	as other than Attribute	non-specific	<i>[1] <b>an elephant</b> lives long</i>	<i>[2] <b>elephants</b> live long / <b>water</b> consists of hydrogen and oxygen</i>		
		specific	<i>[3] <b>the elephant</b> lives long</i>	--	---	

## Adjectives frequently occurring as post-Deictic (“postdeterminers”)

**Table 6(7)** Adjectives frequently occurring as post-Deictic

type	sub-type		examples
expansion	elaborating	identity	identical, same; different ('non-identical'), other [note a + other, another]; respective
		exemplification	certain, particular, given; various, different ('various'), odd; famous, well-known, infamous, notorious; special
	extending		complete, entire, whole
	enhancing	space-time	above, aforementioned, earlier, preceding; subsequent, future
comparison		similar, different ('non-similar'), comparable	
projection	modality: modalization	probability	certain, possible, probable
		usuality	customary, habitual, normal, ordinary, typical, usual, regular
	modality: modulation	obligation	necessary, required
		readiness	intended, desired
	report	locution	alleged, so-called, self-styled
		idea	hypothetical, purported, expected, evident, obvious

NB: Now you can easily have up to four different (types of) adjectives in a nominal group, without needing a single comma to separate them!:

*the usual two splendid old electric trains*

Achtung! *another two splendid old electric trains*

Achtung! *our own beautiful new home* →  
*unser schönes neues Eigenheim*

## Numerals or [embedded] nominal groups functioning as Numerative

**Table 6(8)** Items (numerals, or [embedded] nominal groups) functioning as Numerative

	<b>definite</b>	<b>indefinite</b>
quantitative	one two three, etc. [a couple of], etc., [a quarter of], etc.	few little [a bit of], etc., several [a number of], etc., many much [a lot of], etc. fewer less more [the same amount of], etc.
ordinative	first second third, etc., next last	preceding subsequent, etc.

Translate into French, Spanish, and German:

1) *the next ten days*

2) *the last ten days*



## Verbs as Epithets or as Classifiers (IFG3 p321)

### *Verb as Epithet*

- (i) a galloping horse ('a horse which is galloping')
- a bleeding nose ('a nose which is bleeding')

If however the verb is one which does not normally take the 'present in present' tense *be* . . . *ing* (i.e. a verb expressing a mental or relational process), the distinction between 'which . . . s' and 'which is . . . ing' is neutralized; the next pair of examples are also Epithets:

- the resulting confusion ('the confusion which results')
- a knowing smile ('a smile which [suggests that the smiler] knows')
- (ii) a wrecked car ('a car which has been wrecked')
- a fallen idol ('an idol which has fallen')

### *Verb as Classifier*

- (i) a stopping train ('a train which stops')
- a travelling salesman ('a salesman who travels')
- (ii) a tied note ('a note which is tied')
- spoken language ('language which is spoken')

## The Qualifier is usually an embedded higher-rank unit (phrase / clause)

(a)

the	children	[in [blue hats] ]
Deictic	Thing	Qualifier
determiner	noun	prepositional phrase

(b)

the	children	[[wearing blue hats]]
Deictic	Thing	Qualifier
determiner	noun	clause, non-finite

(c)

the	children	[[who are wearing blue hats]]
Deictic	Thing	Qualifier
determiner	noun	clause, finite

**Fig. 6-3** Nominal group with (a) prepositional phrase, (b) non-finite clause and (c) finite clause as Qualifier

The Qualifier exemplifies the principle of END WEIGHT – if it's long and/or complicated, put it at the end.

## Pre-Modification or “Post-Modification”?

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Nominal groups

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Pre-Modification: fixed, standard classification (dem **WESEN** nach)

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Nominal groups

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IN GERMAN YOU CAN EMBED A NON-FINITE CLAUSE IN THE PRE-MODIFIER:

1) *die erst kürzlich entdeckte Iriomote-Katze*

2) *die von Forschern erst kürzlich entdeckte Iriomote-Katze*

(i.e. participle *entdeckt* is like verb, and has TRANSITIVITY (valence))

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IN ENGLISH:

1) *the only recently discovered Iriomote cat*

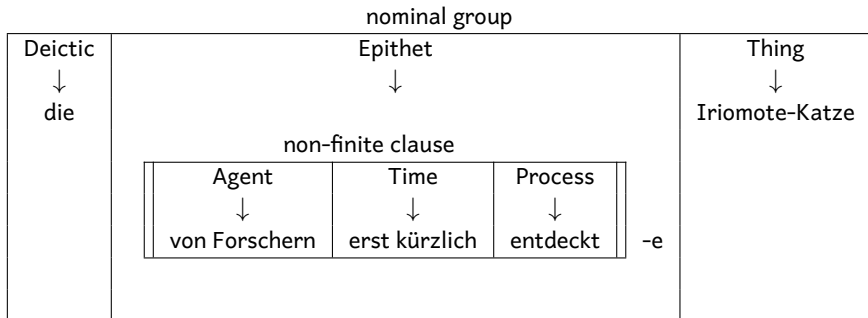
( $\delta$ :) *the* ( $\gamma$ :) [*( $\gamma$ :) **only** ( $\beta$ :) **recently** ( $\alpha$ :) **discovered***] ( $\beta$ :) *Iriomote* ( $\alpha$ :) *cat*

i.e. participle *discovered* is like adjective, can be modified by adverb

The only way to do 2) in English is:

2) *the Iriomote cat [[*(which was) only recently discovered by scientists*]]*

## That Iriomote Cat again



## Epithet or Classifier? – order of adjectives in more detail



Matthew Anderson

@MattAndersonBBC

Follow

Things native English speakers know, but don't know we know:

adjectives in English absolutely have to be in this order: opinion-size-age-shape-colour-origin-material-purpose Noun. So you can have a lovely little old rectangular green French silver whittling knife. But if you mess with that word order in the slightest you'll sound like a maniac. It's an odd thing that every English speaker uses that list, but almost none of us could write it out. And as size comes before colour, green great dragons can't exist.

RETWEETS

LIKES

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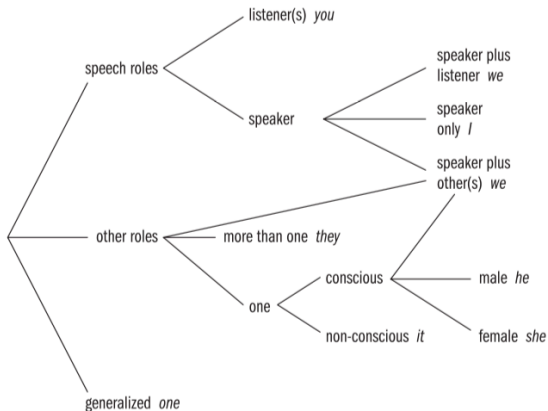
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<http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/>

20160908-the-language-rules-we-know-but-dont-know-we-know

# The English person categories



**Fig. 6-4** The English person categories

## (Multivariate) experiential structure of the nominal group

those	two	splendid	old	electric	trains	with	pantographs
Deictic	Numerative	Epithet		Classifier	Thing	Qualifier	
		Attitude	Quality				
determiner	numeral	adjective	adjective	adjective	noun	prepositional phrase	
						'Process'	'Range'
						preposition	nominal
						group	group
						Head	Thing

Fig. 6-5 Nominal group, showing multivariate experiential structure

those	two	splendid	old	electric	trains
Modifier					Head
ζ	ε	δ	γ	β	α

**Fig. 6-6 Head and Modifier**

Until at least as far left as the epsilon element here, you can represent this with Venn diagrams (intersections):

‘What kind of trains?’ *Electric trains* (‘intersection of things that are trains and things that are powered by electricity’)

‘What kind of electric trains?’ *Old electric trains* (etc.)

## Modification and sub-modification (nested bracketing)

a	magnificent	ornamental	eighteenth-century	carved	mohogany	mantelpiece
Modifier						Head
η	ζ	ε	δ	γ	β	α

Fig. 6-7 Modification: a further example

a	rather	more	impressive	figure
Modifier				Head
γ	β			α
	Sub-Modifier		Sub-Head	
	βγ	ββ	βα	

Fig. 6-8 Sub-modification



(a) (look at)

those	two
Deictic	Numerative
Modifier	Head
$\beta$	$\alpha$

(b) (look at)

those
Deictic
Head
$\alpha$

(c)

which?
Deictic
Head
$\alpha$

**Fig. 6-9** Nominal group with (a) Numerative as Head, (b) and (c) Deictic as Head

## Substitute 'one' (substitution = non-zero ellipsis)

(we want)

some	very	small	wooden	ones
Deictic	Epithet		Classifier	Thing
δ	γ		β	α
	Sub-Mod. γβ	Sub-Head γα		
determiner	adverb	adjective	adjective	substitute

**Fig. 6-10** Nominal group with substitute *one*

## Mismatch between experiential and logical structure (1)

a	cup	of	tea
Numerative			Thing
Premodifier	Head	Postmodifier	
$\beta$	$\alpha$		

**Fig. 6-11** Internal structure of the measure expression (or other embedded Numerative)

## Mismatch between experiential and logical structure (2)

**Table 6-10** Nominal groups with Head dissociated from Thing and conflated with one of the Premodifiers

	<b>Deictic</b> [determiner: non-specific]	<b>Numerative</b> [numeral]	<b>Epithet</b> [noun]	<b>Classifier</b> [noun]
<i>Head /</i>	<i>one/some/all/none of my friends</i>	<i>two/many/of my friends; the second/last of my friends</i>	<i>my hero/monster of a friend</i>	<i>the concept of friendship; the city of Rome</i>
relationship between Head and Thing	(1) extending		(2) elaborating	

NB:

GB: *too close a friend* → *too close a friend [[to ever lose]]*

US: *too close of a friend* → *too close of a friend [[to ever lose]]*

**Table 6(9)** Extended Numeratives

	<b>measure (quantity)</b>	<b>type (quality)</b>
Head > Thing collective	<b>aggregate</b> a pack of cards such a crowd of people	<b>variety</b> a kind of owl my dialect of English
Head < Thing partitive	<b>portion</b> a slice of cake the fragment of a novel	<b>facet</b> the front of the house three sides of a square
Head = Thing quantitative	<b>quantum</b> a cup of coffee some area of land	<b>make-up</b> a drink of water their sense of insecurity

## Mismatch between experiential and logical structure (4)

[there was snow on]  
experiential

	the	tops	of	the	hills
Facet				Deictic	Thing
Deictic	Thing				

logical

(Modifier)	Head	Qualifier			
$\beta \leftarrow$	$\alpha$		(Modifier)	Head	
			$\beta \leftarrow$	$\alpha$	

**Fig. 6-12** Nominal group with facet expression

Most of the material in these slides is from:

M.A.K. HALLIDAY & C.M.I.M. MATTHIESSEN, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold, 2004. (“IFG3”).

Two slides are based on the fourth edition (“IFG4”).