

Table 7(118) Modulation

Category	Aspect	Example
Time	imperf. perf.	begin by, end up (by) doing 'do first, last' tend to do 'do typically'
	imperf. perf. imperf. perf. imperf. perf.	insist on doing 'do perversely' hasten to do 'do quickly' venture to do 'do tentatively' hesitate to do 'do reluctantly' regret to do 'do sadly'
Cause:reason	perf. imperf.	happen to do 'do by chance' remember/forget to do 'do / not do according to intention'
Cause:purpose	imperf.	try doing 'do as means to end'
Accompaniment	perf./imperf.	help (to) do/(in, with) doing 'do together with someone'

process.) Probably all of these would turn out to be metaphorical in the terms described in Chapter 10 (Sections 10.4-10.6). Examples (analysis in Figure 7-22):

- (here Alice) | ventured \times β to interrupt | (him)
- (I) | happened \times β to look up |
- (they all) | helped \times β sort | (the pieces out)

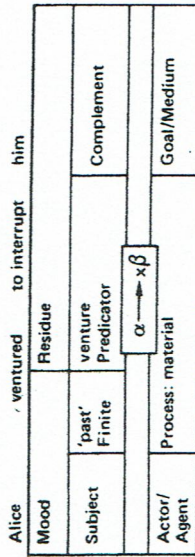


Fig. 7-22 Hypotactic verbal group complex: modulation

7A.5 Hypotaxis: verbal group, expansion (2): passives and causatives

A clause containing a verbal group complex is still a single clause, and represents a single process. It has only one transitivity and voice structure.*

If it is a paratactic complex, this process consists of two happenings — two actions, events or whatever. If the verbal group complex is hypotactic, on the other hand, there is only one happening. Thus in a paratactic complex each verbal group has a definite voice, although the voice must be the same in each case; but in a hypotactic complex only the group that expresses the happening, the secondary group, actually embodies a feature of voice. The primary group is active in form,

* Where there is a shift in transitivity, as in *you'll either kill someone else or get killed yourself*, the structure is that of a clause nexus, not a verbal group nexus.

but there is no choice involved. (The exception to this is when the clause is causative; see (2) below.)

The different types of hypotactic complex have different potentialities as regards passive and causative. These will be discussed in turn.

(1) Passive

If the secondary verbal group is passive, the meaning of the categories of phase is unaffected; but there is an effect on the interpretation of conative forms.

(i) Elaborating: phase. Here the transitivity functions remain the same whether the clause is passive or active; there is an exact proportion *ants* are *biting me* : *I'm getting bitten by ants* :: *ants keep biting me* : *I keep getting bitten by ants*:

- (ants) | keep = β biting | (me)
- (I) | keep = β getting bitten | (by ants)

Compare:

- no-one seems to have mended the lights yet
- the lights don't seem to have been mended yet
- when will they start printing the book?
- when will the book start being printed?

See Figure 7-23 for the analysis in mood and transitivity.

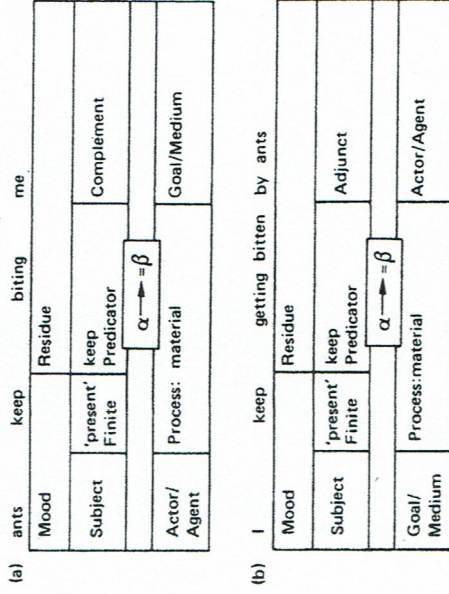


Fig. 7-23 Active/passive with phase

(ii) Extending: conation. Here the relation of passive to active is different, because a conative verb, although not constituting a separate happening, does in fact represent a behavioural process, and it retains its behavioural sense when the clause is passive. Thus an elaborating active/passive pair such as *people started to accept her/she started to be accepted* is not paralleled by the corresponding extending pair