

# SEMI-COMPOSITE SENTENCE

## ОСЛОЖНЕННОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ

1. The fused (blended) composition of the s-c. sentence.
2. The paradigmatics of the s-c. sentence.
3. The types of s-c. sentences
4. The syntactic status of the sentences with verbals.

# DEFINITION

- Semi-composite sentence is a sentence that contains two types of predication: primary and secondary connected either by coordinate or subordinate relations.

# SEMI-COMPOSITE SENTENCE

**Semi-composite sentence** is a polypredicative construction consisting of more than one predicative line which are expressed in fusion.

**Composite** - pred. line + pred.line

**Semi-composite** - pred. line + **semi-** pred.line

Fusion ( blending)  $\longrightarrow$  semi-predication  
(hidden predication,  
potential predication)

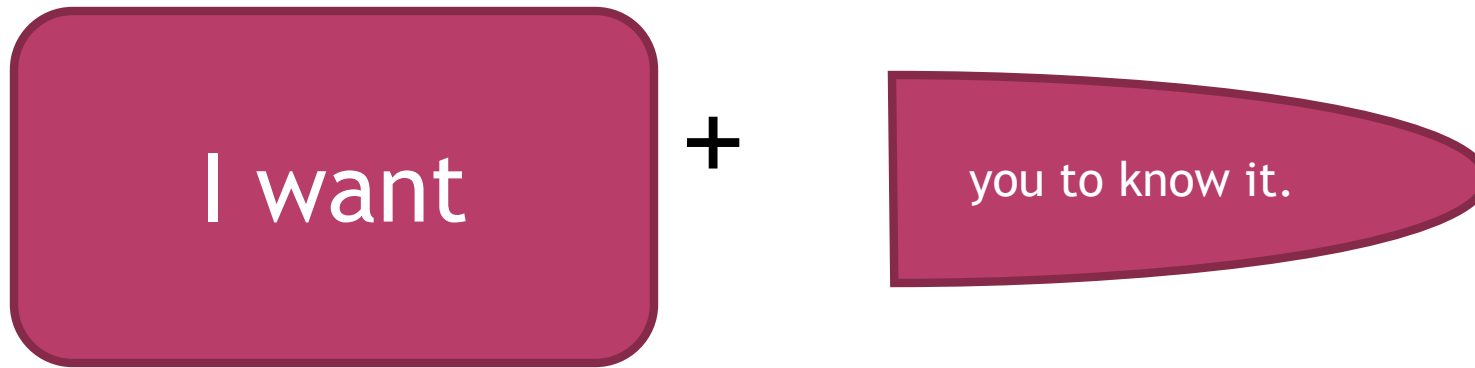
# CAUSES OF BLENDING

- ◉ 1) the principle of economy
- ◉ 2) closer connection of the events in a sentence with a fused element.

*When I entered the room, I turned the radio on.*

*Entering the room, I turned the radio on.*

# SEMI-COMPOSITE SENTENCE



leading  
(dominant)

semi-predicative

# THE PARADIGMATICS OF THE S-C. SENTENCE (PHRASALIZATION)

I saw her

She was dancing

*I saw her dancing*

The diagram consists of three overlapping pink ovals. The top row has two ovals: the left one contains the text 'I saw her' and the right one contains 'She was dancing'. A large, downward-pointing arrow is positioned between these two ovals, pointing to a single oval below. This bottom oval contains the text 'I saw her dancing' in an italicized font. The arrow's shaft passes through the overlapping area of the top two ovals.

# THE SYNTACTIC STATUS OF THE S-C SENTENCE

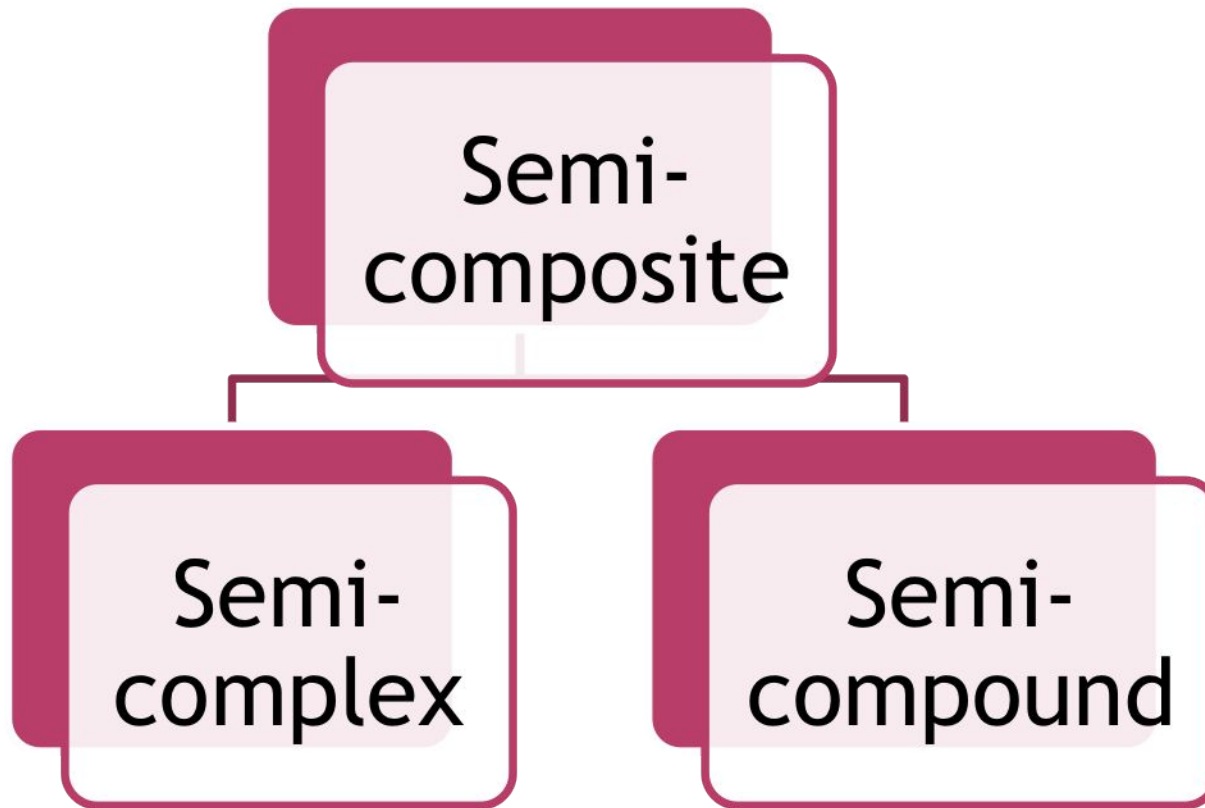
Syntactic structure : simple sentence  
( one full predicative line)

Semantic structure: composite sentence  
(two situations)



intermediary status

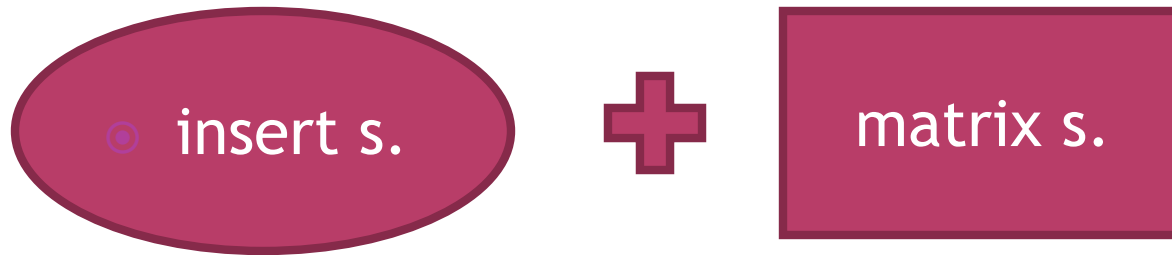
# THE TYPES OF THE SEMI-COMPOSITE SENTENCES



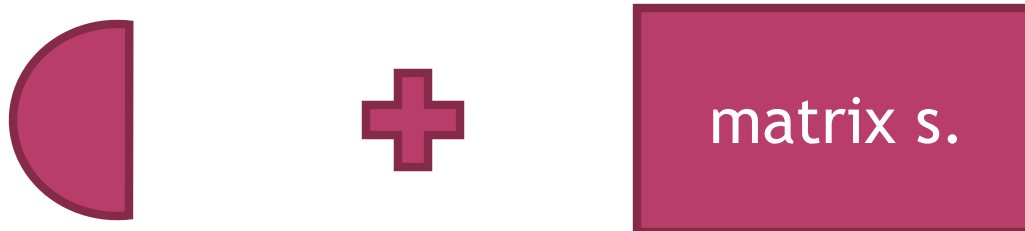


# SEMI-COMPLEX SENTENCES

When the bell rang, the students left the room.



The bell ringing, the students left the room.



# FUSION (BLENDING) IN SEMI-COMPLEX SENTENCE

1. Position-sharing (word sharing)
  - subject-sharing
  - object-sharing
  
2. Direct linear expansion

# POSITION-SHARING (WORD SHARING)

- ◉ Subject-sharing

1)      **He** woke up.      **He** was famous.



*He woke up* ..... ?

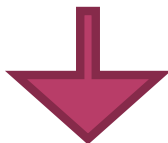
Predicates ?

- She grew up a beautiful woman.
- They married young.
- His was found dead.
- Go easy!
- Slim happy!

- Subject-sharing

2) **She** was seen.

**She** was sleeping.



*She was seen sleeping.*

Construction?

# POSITION-SHARING (WORD SHARING)

- Object-sharing

1) I saw her.                      She was dancing.



*I saw her dancing.*

I heard him.                      He said it.



*I heard him say it.*

Construction - ?

Verbs?

# POSITION-SHARING (WORD SHARING)

## 2) causative relations ( cause - result)

*I made him do it.*

*She got her watch repaired.*

*She had her bag stolen.*

*I painted the wall white.*

*I zipped my bag closed.*

Make blends:

- ◉ *Love me. Be tender.*
- ◉ *Take it and be easy.*
- ◉ *I like tea when it is hot.*
- ◉ *I washed the floor. It is clean.*
- ◉ *The sun was shining. It was bright.*
- ◉ *Dad slammed the door. It was shut.*
- ◉ *Keep Britain so that it was tidy.*



# DIRECT LINEAR EXPANSION

- ⦿ 1. attributive complication
- ⦿ 2. adverbial complication
- ⦿ 3. nominal complication

# ATTRIBUTIVE COMPLICATION

- ◉ *The sun, setting in the ocean, looks terrific.* - Base sentences?
- ◉ *The typed letter was sent in the morning.*

# ADVERBIAL COMPLICATION

Entering the hall, the students took their places (conjunct).

The bell ringing, the students left the hall (absolute).

When a student, I used to skip my classes (syndetic)

The class over, the students left the room (?)

# NOMINAL

# COMPLICATION

- ◉ *I bought a dictionary for you to study.*
- ◉ *What to do is a problem.*
- ◉ *The question is where to go next.*
- ◉ *I appreciate you (your) helping me.*
- ◉ *Your helping me out made me happy.*

verbals?

# VERBALS AND THEIR COMPLEXES

- Infinitive :
  - 1) Complex Object
  - 2) Complex Subject
  - 3) Infinitive phrase
  - 4) For-to-inf. Complex

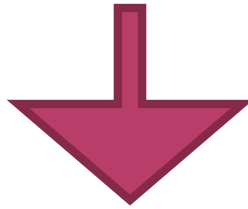
Gerund : Gerundial complex

Participle: Absolute Nominative  
Construction

# SEMI-COMPOUND SENTENCES (CONTRACTED SENTENCES)

*John wrote a book.*

*John published it.*



*John wrote and published a book.*

Subject-sharing type

# HOMOGENEOUS (PARALLEL) PARTS

- ◉ Coordinative connection
- ◉ Co-subordination
- ◉ One and the same syntactic function

-- same morphological form?

*She saw the expression on his face and that he was standing stiller than the statues...*

## Predicate-sharing type

- 1) Mary and John work (subject group).
- 2) Mary works, not John (contrast).
- 3) Mary works and John too (distant).

Semi-compound ?



# COORDINATIVE CONNECTION

## Syndetical

*and, but, or,  
not only, also,  
both... and,  
either ... or,  
neither ... nor,  
then, so, only, just*  
***He didn't come, just  
called.***

## Asyndetical

He couldn't talk,  
couldn't eat,  
couldn't breathe,  
because of her.

# SENTENCES OF PRIMITIVIZED TYPE

- ◉ *His arrival made me happy.*
- ◉ *We stopped to read a notice.*
- ◉ *I went to the bank to be refused the loan.*

Hidden predication?

# NONFINITE CLAUSES

- ◉ formed with a **nonfinite verb**, a verbal element that is not marked for person, number, or tense.
- ◉ always dependent, or embedded, since a main clause must have a finite verb.

# INFINITIVE CLAUSES

- ◉ *The teacher made me do it.*
- ◉ *I saw Aaron leave.*
- ◉ *I want to give you a present.*
- ◉ *He seems to have left.*
- ◉ *Sally appears to be doing well.*
- ◉ *He seems to have been doing better recently.*
- ◉ *She wants to be given more responsibility.*
- ◉ *He seems to have been overlooked.*

# TRANSITION FROM SIMPLE TO COMPOSITE SENTENCE

- ◉ Contracted sentences (with homogeneous parts)
- ◉ Sentences with secondary predication
- ◉ With a dependent appendix

# COMPOSITE OR SIMPLE?

- ◉ *She caught the thoughtful, withdrawn, disengaged look rested on the girl and boy: and, glancing back at the girl, saw a perplexing expression in the sullen grey eyes.*

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## COMPOSITE OR SIMPLE?

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# DEPENDENT APPENDIX

- ◉ *It takes less courage to climb down than to face capture.*
- ◉ *Denis tried to escape but in vain.*

# GLOSSARY

- Осложненное предложение
- Слияние
- Полипредикативная конструкция
- Скрытая предикативность
- Потенциальная предикативность
- Вторичная предикативность
- Совместное использование слова
- Прямое линейное расширение
- Атрибутивное присоединение (уточнение)
- Однородные члены предложения