

CHAPTER VI
SENTENCE TYPES



"It doesn't mean a thing, but boy, will it drive them crazy a thousand years from now!"

It is a common fact that in the making of well-formed sentences we badly need several syntactic devices used to link together words by means of various devices. Sentences are bound together by means of at least 5 syntactic devices/tools:

1	Conjoining or coordination= prinsip penggabungan.
2	Embedding or extension=perluasan
3	Substitution=penggantian
4	Content words (<i>words like Noun or verb</i>) and function words (<i>aux, conj., det. Etc.</i>)
5	Concord or agreement.

1. Conjoining or coordination

Instead of the two sentences "John takes cream **and** "John takes sugar", we may "conjoin" or "coordinate" the objects by saying "John takes cream **and** sugar or we may conjoin differing subjects or differing verbs by saying "John **and** marry take cream **and** sugar" and "John takes **and** enjoys cream".

“Coordination” or “Conjoining” is one of the basic syntactic devices, although so simple, it is carried out in accordance with specific patterns in any language. For example in English, in the attempt of conjoining noun expressions, we may use “and” with the last noun like “John, Mary **and** Joe”.

2. Embedding or extension

One of the types of extension is entities which are arranged in hierarchies. This type of construction is called “subordinated” to, or “embedded”, in, another in contrast with the coordination or conjoining which is arranged side by side. Embedding may be indicated by special words, such as English relatives (which, who, that, whose etc.) and subordinating conjunctions, for example, “John **who** likes sugar” and “**When** John drinks coffee”. In English, adjectives may be embedded in nominal constructions without the use of a special marker, for example “black coffee”. In the analysis of embedded constructions the term “head” is used to refer to the center of the construction, the term “attribute” for the modifier. A clause in which another is embedded is referred to as a “matrix” clause.

1	Example	Black	coffee
2	Grammatical functions	Modifier	head
What about “the black expensive hot coffee?”			

3. Substitution

Substitution is the 3rd syntactic device. Through its replacements, or “substitutes”, it is often called “pro-forms”, stands for the central entities of basic patterns. Substitution may be in separate basic patterns or when basic patterns are added to one another. Occasionally the replacement for an entity may be zero, as in the sentence “I like this tie more than (∅) that one”. In the 2nd part of this sentence the symbol (∅) substitutes for a second of the part of sentence “I like”.

1	I like this tie more than I like that one.
2	I like this tie more than (∅) that one.

As substitutes for nouns, “pronouns/pro-nouns” are used in many languages. Instead of saying “John likes cream” we may say “He likes cream” or “He likes it”. Other pro-forms in English are “this, that, one, ones, the former and, the latter” and so on. While a proform may introduce ambiguity in a sentence when its antecedent is unclear, pro-forms must often be used to avoid awkwardness. For instance, rather than saying “I like this tie more than I like that tie”, we may say, “I like this tie more than that one”. If we are pointing to the ties, we may prefer to say “I like this one better than that one” or “I like this better than that”.

1	I like this tie more than <i>I like</i> that tie .
2	I like this tie more(∅) than that one .
3	I like this one more (∅) than that one .
4	I like this more (∅) than that .

When the context is clear, substitutes will surely convey a feeling of informality.

In addition, Substitutes may also be used for verbs. A common pro-form for English verb is “do”, for example “He likes coffee and she does too”. Modals are also widely used as substitutes, for example, “He’ll take coffee and so will she”. Modals and auxiliaries are common substitutes in tag, for example, “You’ll go, won’t you?”, “He went, didn’t he?” Besides substituting modals and auxiliaries, we may substitutes “to” for verbs, as in “will you go? I’d like to”.

4. Content and function words

Another common device, used to same extent in English is the use of “function words”. These convey relationships among the “content words”, such as nouns and verbs, in a language. Examples of function words are auxiliaries, conjunction, determiners, interjections, prepositions and relatives. They are the primary items in many languages for specifying the relationships between the basic constituents of constructions.

Content words	Noun and verb
Function words	Auxiliaries, conjunction, determiners etc.

5. Concord or Agreement

Constructions may also indicate interrelationships via inflection or other patterns involving selection. These indications are the result of concord or agreement. "Concord" or "congruence" is the agreement in form of one word with another. For example, "this" must be modified to "these" before plurals, as in "this tie", "these ties", the word "eat" must be modified to "eats" after the pronoun "he" or "she".

To give more elaboration towards syntactic devices, we may pursue the sentence types of English in general. The two basic sentence types of English are: VERB sentences" and "BE sentences" as follows:

NO	SENTENCES	PATTERNS	NO	SENTENCES	PATTERNS
1	They came	N1+V	A	It is cold	BE+Adj.
2	They saw her	N1+V+N2	B	It is here	BE+Adv.
3	They elected her the president	N1+V+N2+N3	C	It is Jack	Be+N

In describing these types and noting their expressions we must observe the use in English of the syntactic processes: SELECTION, ARRANGEMENT and INTONATION (for intonation see previous chapter).

A. ARRANGEMENT & SELECTION IN ENGLISH SENTENCES

Arrangement is straight-forward in English basic sentences patterns. The subject must precede the VERB and BE, objects and complements follow. In expanded/embedded sentences arrangement is more complex. If , for example, adverbs are added to aone of the basic patterns, such as "today", "very" and "here" to the sentence" it is cold", they must be arranged in accordance with a small number of possible orders:

Possible order	It is very cold here today .
Possible order	Today it si very cold here.
A weird/strange order but acceptable	Here it is very cold today (Indonesia banget ☺)
Not allowed	*Very it is cold here today.

Although patterns of arrangement are highly limited in this way, in analyzing the basic sentence patterns of English, we find that selection is also important syntactic process. Sentences are built up of a small number of constituent classes, often known as “parts of speech” and the four large classes’ are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. The other constituent classes include prepositions, conjunctions, articles, pronouns. According to the habit of traditional grammar, there are typically two parts to the definition of any parts of speech. 1st, they are given a “formal”/“normative” characterization, usually in terms of their morphological potentiality. The 2nd, the second part of the definition involves the characteristic meaning which is expressed by their categorization. This can be illustrated with a fairly associated formal semantics and characteristics.

NO	NAME OF PART OF SPEECH	DESCRIPTION
1	NOUN ex: <i>Man, box, beauty, John.</i>	(a). may be made plural by adding “s” (b). denotes a person, place or thing.
2	VERB ex: <i>Want, it, come, be</i>	(a) Takes gerund form with “ing”, 3 rd person singular using “s”, past tense in “-ed”. (b) Denotes an action, process or event.
3	ADJECTIVE ex: <i>big, red, horrible, plastic etc.</i>	(a) Often has a comparative form in ‘-er’ for comparative and “est” for superlative form. (b) Denotes a state or quality.
4	ADVERB ex: <i>horribly, unfortunately, yesterday, fast</i>	(a) No distinct inflectional characteristics (b) Denotes a characteristic of an action, state, quality etc.
5	PREPOSITION ex: <i>under, without, in spite of, despite of..</i>	(a) Immediately precedes nouns or noun phrase. (b) Specifies the relation for a noun to a verb or noun
6	CONJUNCTION ex: <i>and, that, because</i>	(a) Occurs before a sentence which forms part of a complex sentence.

		(b) Specifies the connection between two sentences.
7	ARTICLE <i>ex; the , a ,some, any</i>	(a) Occurs before the noun (b) Specifies, for example, whether a speaker intends to refer to a particular object or an arbitrary member of a class.
8	PRONOUN <i>ex: he, it,you, that</i>	(a) Occurs in place of a noun (phrases) (b) Refers to a person, place, or thing without naming it.

B. SELECTION, CLASSES BASED ON INFLECTIONS

English verbs have at most five forms: for example, “GIVE, GIVES, GAVE, GIVEN, GIVING”. Only the auxiliary “BE” has more: BE, IS, AM, ARE, WAS, WERE, BEEN, BEING”.

Nouns have at most four forms, for example, “MAN, MAN’S, MEN, MEN’S”. The forms known as pronouns have four forms, for example, “I, ME, MY, MINE”. To this class belong the seven personal pronouns, “HE, SHE, IT, I , WE, YOU, THEY”, and the interrogative and relative “who”.

Adjectives have three forms, for example, ‘SLOW, SLOWER, And SLOWEST”. A fourth form may be made from some adjectives for example “SLOWLY” but this formation is restricted. We do not say “DRIVE FASTLY”. And even the ancient adverb “SLOW” lacking the adverbial ending “-LY”, is used generally as in “DRIVE SLOW”. As this brief summary illustrates inflection plays a minor role in English.

Such a list of parts of speech as discussed above, of course be supplemented with such categories as “interjections” (exclamatory words such as “HEY, WHOA, OUGHH” or participles (verbal adjectives such as “interesting, wanted, thrilling).

EXERCISE 6 AFTER READING 6TH CHAPTER:

THE TWO BASIC SENTENCE TYPES IN ENGLISH

NO	SENTENCES	PATTERNS	NO	SENTENCES	PATTERNS
1	They came	N1+V	A	It is cold	BE+Adj.
2	They saw her	N1+V+N2	B	It is here	BE+Adv.
3	They elected her the president	N1+V+N2+N3	C	It is Jack	Be+N

Distinguish The Basic Sentence Types Of English And Put The Right Pattern Or Selection Of Parts Of Speech On Each Sentence.

NO	THE SENTENCES	VERB/ BE Sentence?
1	One of the article of faith in Islam is belief in life after death.	
2	The prophet Muhammad PBUH has shown us the path of happiness.	
3	It depends on us to follow the prophet or to follow the devil.	
4	We are free <u>to choose the path to paradise or the path to hell.</u>	
5	The ways to hell are <u>the ways of the devil which are the ways of evil.</u>	

6	Our living on this earth is very short and temporary.	
7	This should be utilized properly by obeying the will of Allah.	
8	One day all living beings in this world will come to an end.	
9	All creatures like; plants, animals and humans will die.	
10	Then there will be the day of Jugdement.	

In preparation for analyzing the five forms of each of the following verbs, write the five inflected forms of a verb.

NO	VERB	I	II	III	IV	V
1	LIVE					
2	THINK					
3	SEE					
4	ROCK					
5	TAKE					
6	MAKE					
7	CUT					
8	DREAM					
9	FIND					
10	WRITE					