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## × C. Adiectivals

- × Adjectival, like nominals and verbals occupy certain characteristic sentence Positions.
- × 1. The first position is that between the determiner (that is, words like a, the, this, that, these, those, his, her, our, their, Johnny's) and the noun, for example:
- × That joyful freshman
- × In this noun phrase joyful is an adjective by form-the Source
- × noun joy | plus the derivational suffix -ful-and an adjectival by
- × position

- 
- ✘ , This position may be occupied by two other form classes
  - ✘ and by uninflected forms. The noun is shown in
  - ✘ That college freshman
  - ✘ The verb appears in
  - ✘ That laughing freshman
  - ✘ That recommended freshman
  - ✘ And here are uninflected words in this adjectival slot:
  - ✘ An inside job
  - ✘ Her inmost thoughts

- ✘ series of adjectivals may occur between the determiner and
  - ✘ the noun, as in
  - ✘ The many earnest university seniors
  - ✘ Here there are three successive adjectivals in a fixed and unchangeable order. Because these are not interchangeable, that is, not mutually substitutable .
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- ✘ Exercise -10
- ✘ The italicized words are adjectivals. Indicate the form-class of each with the symbols N (noun), V (verb), Aj (adjective), and UW'(uninflected word). Mark the stresses on the adjectival and the noun.
- ✘ 1. A clean apron 11. These broken boxes
- ✘ 2. An evening party 12. An upstairs room
- ✘ 3. The college dormitory 13. Their garage door

- ✘ 4. The class dance 14. The office typewriter
- ✘ 5. A hopeful sign 15. Our school principal
- ✘ 6. Their back yard 16. The above statement
- ✘ 7. Those neighborhood cats 17. That funny hat
- ✘ 8. Sally's new radio 18. A scenic drive
- ✘ 9. That paper book 19. Those chattering girls
- ✘ 10. A fighting rooster 20. His glass eye

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- ✘ The preceding exercise illustrates the first and most common adjectival position.
- ✘ 2. The second adjectival position is the third slot in Pattern 1 : N be Aj
- ✘ Those boys are young
- ✘ 3. The third adjectival position is the third slot in Pattern 4: N LV Aj

1. The boat remained wet, shiny.
2. The man appeared aghast, aware.
3. The man seemed in the money (= rich).

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- ✘ \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ Exercise -11
  - ✘ Underline the adjectivals that occupy position 3 in Patterns 4
  - ✘ and , In the blanks indicate the pattern number.
  - ✘ 1. The baby's cheeks are pink. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 2. In the late afternoon the forest seemed dark. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 3. The visitor became afraid. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 4. The scouts seemed asleep. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 5. This frog appears alive. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 6. The privet hedge grew tall. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 7. The privet hedge is green. \_\_\_\_\_

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- ✘ 4. The fourth adjectival position is the one after the noun. It
  - ✘ accepts adjectives, adverbs, verbs (participles), uninflected
  - ✘ words, and word groups.
  - ✘ Examples: adjectivals:
    1. The waitress, old and weary, sat heavily down.
    2. The blondes especially wore blue:
    3. That girl jogging is my sister

- 
- ✘ The floor below is rented .
  - ✘ When an adjective is in this post noun position, it usually does not occur alone but with another adjectival, as in
    1. A fire, red and yellow, threw shadows around the room.
  - ✘ or with a modifier, as in
    2. The plumber, rather angry, threw down his wrench.
  - ✘ There are occasional instances, however, in which the adjective does appear alone after the head noun. Examples: money necessary, resources available, - court martial, God Almighty, time immemorial, consul general, sum due.
  - ✘ \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ Exercise. -12
  - ✘ Underline the adjectivals, and in the blanks indicate the formclass
  - ✘ by using the symbols: Aj (adjective), Av (adverb), V (participle), and UW (uninflected word).
  - ✘ 1. One person alone heard the message. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 2. Those coeds there are sophomores. \_\_\_\_\_

- ✘ 3. The surface, black and smooth, reflected the sunshine. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 4. The weather today suggests a thunderstorm. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 5. We started our trip homeward. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 6. The woman speaking became our vice-president. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 7. His demeanor, excessively grim, annoyed the guests. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 8. Selmer canceled his trip abroad. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 9. The coach particularly ate in silence. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 10. The door ajar worried the janitor. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ In this post nominal position we find word-group adjectivals of
- ✘ different Structures:

1. It is time to go. (Infinitive)



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2. Andy watched his dog, which was swimming after a stick. (Relative clause)
  3. Andy watched his dog, [which was] swimming after a stick. (Reduced relative clause)
  4. He was a man who was disturbed by many phantasies. (Relative clause)
  5. He was a man [who was] disturbed by many phantasies. (Reduced relative clause)
  6. The sweater that I prefer is the striped one. (Relative clause)
  7. The sweater I prefer is the striped one. (Reduced relative clause)
  8. Mount Washington is the place where we spent a strenuous week. (Relative clause).
  9. The second chapter of the book presented the problem (Prepositional phrase)
  10. This is a medicine good for gastritis. (Modified adjective)

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✘ Exercise -13

- ✘ Underline the word-group adjectival and encircle the word it modifies
- 1. This will be a day to remember.
- 2. The chap sitting in that cubicle is Marge's friend.
- 3. This is not the size I ordered.
- 4. The drugstore on the corner sells the Times.
- 5. Our guests came on the week when I was housecleaning.
- 6. A girl spoiled by her mother is not a good roommate.
- 7. Just choose a time convenient to yourself.
- 8. Who is the head of this club?
- 9. Have you finished the book I lent you?
- 10. He was a sight to behold.

- 
- ✘ 5. A fifth position for adjectivals occurs in written English.
  - ✘ This is the slot at the beginning of a sentence before the subject:

1. Angry and upset, the applicant slammed the door.

- ✘ But this presubject position is also an adverbial position:

2. Angrily, the applicant slammed the door

In the former sentence we consider angry and upset to be adjectivals, not adverbials, because they can be used in other positions that are clearly the territory of adjectivals:

3. The applicant was angry and upset.

4. The applicant appeared angry and upset.

5. The angry and upset applicant.

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✘ In a nominal position they would of course be nominals:

6. The angry make few friends.

7. The upset sometimes need treatment

✘ 6. "Something" adjectival. Words composed of any-, every-, no-, or some- plus -body, -one, -place, or -thing can be followed by an adjectival.

1. Nothing good was on the table.

2. Would you like something sweet?

3. We cannot find anyplace desirable.

4. Nothing exciting happened.

5. Everybody interested is invited to appear.

6. An invitation was extended-to everyone concerned

## D. Adverbials

Adverbials, cannot be delimited with precision and is difficult to describe without enormous

complications. One difficulty is that there are numerous subclasses of one-word adverbials, and each subclass has its own positions in the various sentence patterns. To illustrate, let us look at the traditional adverbial subclasses of time, place, and manner. We'll choose two examples of each class:

- ✘ Time: a. soon b. tomorrow
- ✘ Place: a. here b. outside
- ✘ Manner: a. well b. skillfully
- ✘ Now we'll take a simple sentence of Pattern 7 and see how
- ✘ these adverbials assume their positions in this pattern. We'll
- ✘ begin with the a group.

- 
- ✘ Next we divide adverbials of time into three subclasses:
    1. Adverbials of definite time, answering the question "When?":
      - ✘ yesterday, last week, at three o'clock, tomorrow, early, late,
      - ✘ soon, then, now.
    2. Adverbials of frequency, answering the question "How often?":
      - ✘ always, never, seldom, rarely, frequently, often, sometimes,
      - ✘ generally.
    3. Adverbials of duration. answering the question "How long?":
      - ✘ hours, for hours, a week, the whole night, until dawn, since
      - ✘ yesterday.
      - ✘ Each of these subgroups of time adverbials has its favored or admissible positions, as the next exercise will show.

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✘ Exercise -16

✘ A. In these two sentences which one of the three subclasses of time adverbials normally occupies the empty slot?

✘ 1. Pattern 2: The game was \_\_\_\_\_

✘ 2. Any pattern, preverb position: We \_\_\_\_\_ played ball. \_\_\_\_\_

✘ B. In the next sentence which position seems to be the most natural one for adverbials of duration, such as all afternoon?

✘ 3- Pattern 7: Jim studied chemistry.

✘

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✘ Generally there are five common adverbial positions, moving position by position from the first one (at the beginning of the sentence) to the last one (at the end).

✘ 1. Before the pattern, with or without juncture:

✘ Really, you should know better.

✘ Now it's time to go.

- ✘ 2. After the subject and before the auxiliary or verb:
  - ✘ She often would forget her keys .
  - ✘ He actually expects to marry her.
  - ✘ 3. After the auxiliary or the first auxiliary:
  - ✘ He would seldom make the effort.
  - ✘ They could easily have made another touchdown.
  - ✘ 4. After the verb in Pattern 6imd after De in Patterns 1,2, and 3
- 1.He drove recklessly.
  - 2.She is seldom late.
  - 3.She is outside.
  - 4.Her brother is always a gentleman.



✘ 5. After the complement of the verb (SC, DO, OC):

1. Hoskins will be quarterback tomorrow.

2. Hoskins will play football tomorrow.

3. They may choose Hoskins captain tomorrow.

✘ But this post complement position is also position 4 in Pattern 9:

1. They elected Monty captain.

2. We considered her reasonable.

There need be no trouble here. Since captain is a noun and reasonable an adjective, we obviously have in these sentences a nominal and an adjectival, not adverbials

- ✘ . This positional overlap, however, can produce ambiguity, as in .He considered the applicant hard.
  - ✘ Here hard can be looked at two ways. It is an adverbial at the end of Pattern 7, as you can substitute for it an adverb, like carefully. But it is also an adjectival in Pattern 9, as it permits a substitute like unsuitable.
  - ✘ In any of these five positions we can label a word an adverbial, unless we have an instance of positional overlap. In such cases the form-class that occupies a slot or that can be substituted will determine the positional classification. Here is an illustration of each case.
- . He eats doughnuts.
- ✘ The post verb position admits nominals, adjectivals, and adverbials. In this example the post verb slot is occupied by the form-class of noun (doughnuts) so that the word is positionally nominal.
  - ✘ In the second illustration, **He eats fast**, we can substitute the adverb quickly for fast. Thus fast is called an adverbial

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- ✘ The passive transformation offers another test to distinguish nominals from adverbials in this post verbal position. If we compare
    1. He ate Wednesday
    2. He ate sandwiches
  - ✘ we see that the first cannot be made passive, for no one would
  - ✘ Say \*Wednesday was eaten by him.
  - ✘ Hence Wednesday is not a nominal but an adverbial. But we can say
  - ✘ Sandwiches were eaten by him.
  
  - ✘ Therefore, in "He ate sandwiches," the word sandwiches is a nominal.
  - ✘ Another way to spot adverbials is by their mobility. Most adverbials can be moved to one or more positions in the sentence without disturbing the sentence pattern or sounding un-English. In the illustrative "tennis" sentences, for instance, five of the six adverbials were movable

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- ❑ As a last resort for identifying adverbials, try elimination. If the term in question is not a nominal, verbal, or adjectival-and not a structure word -then it is by elimination an adverbial. It must never be forgotten that we are dealing with a positional class and that any form-class can be an adverbial, e.g.,
    - ❑ Noun: He will come on Sunday.
    - ❑ Verb: They stood eating. (= thus)
    - ❑ Adjective: They played dirty.
    - ❑ Adverb: Come quickly.
    - ❑ Uninflected word: Come back.
  - ❑ In English there are many uninflected words often employed in adverbial positions. Here they are:
    - ❑ 1. Uninflected words used both as adverbials and prepositions

- 
- ✘ above, about, after, around, before, behind, below, down in, inside, on, out, outside, since, to, under, up.
  - ✘ 2. "-ward" series, with optional -s:
  - ✘ afterward, backward, downward, forward, inward, outward, upward.
  - ✘ 3. "Here" series:
  - ✘ here, herein, hereby, heretofore, hereafter.
  - ✘ 4. "There" series:
  - ✘ there, therein, thereby, therefore, thereafter.
  - ✘ 5. "-where" series:
  - ✘ anywhere, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere.
  - ✘ 6. "-way(s)" series:
  - ✘ crossways, sideways, anyway.
  - ✘ 7. "-time(s)" series:
  - ✘ meantime, sometime, anytime, sometimes.
  - ✘ 8. Miscellaneous
  - ✘ today, tonight, tomorrow, yesterday, now, then, seldom, still,

- 
- ✘ yet, already, meanwhile, also, too, never, not, forth, thus, sidelong, headlong, maybe, perhaps, instead, indeed, henceforth, piecemeal, nevertheless, downstairs, indoors, outdoors, offhand, overseas, unawares, besides, furthermore, always.
  - ✘ Exercise -17
  - ✘ Underline each one-word adverbial. In each blank of the first column write the number that shows which of the five
  - ✘ numbered adverbial positions it occupies:
  - ✘ 1. before the pattern, with or without juncture
  - ✘ 2. after the subject and before the auxiliary or verb
  - ✘ 3. after the auxiliary or the first auxiliary
  - ✘ 4. after the verb in Pattern 6 and after be in Patterns 1, 2, and 3
  - ✘ 5. after the complement of the verb (SC, DO, OC).
  - ✘ In each second blank identify the form-class of the adverbial by
  - ✘ N (noun), V (verb), Aj (adjective), Av (adverb), or UW (uninflected word).

- 
- ✘ 1. Bob should talk loud. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 2. Indeed, bring him with you. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 3. He drove the: car madly around the track. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 4. I certainly will. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 5. They entered singing. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 6. He frequently reads in bed. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 7. The deer was standing below. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 8. I ll see you inside. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 9. I will eventually make a report. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 10. We usually stopped for tea. \_\_\_\_\_

- 
- ✘ 11. They stood around for ten minutes. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 12. Will you set the plant here? \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 13. It is still a long distance to Albany. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 14. The vice-president had already signed the contract \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - ✘ 15. The bus approached rapidly. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 16. We had seldom walked to the park. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 17. Meanwhile Giovanni started the fire. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 18. The ride was also tiresome. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 19. They rode Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 20. The ants were everywhere. \_\_\_\_\_



✘ Word groups as well as single words can occupy adverbial positions and thereby be classified as adverbials. Here are some illustrative groups in the five positions.

✘ 1. Before the pattern, with or without juncture:

A .With a sharp ax you can do wonders.

b. By using a little red here. you can balance your colors.

c. Unless you follow the printed directions, the set will not fit properly together.

✘ 2. After the subject and before the auxiliary or verb:

Angelina in her own way was a darling.

✘ 3. After the auxiliary or first auxiliary:

You may in this way be of great assistance.

✘ 4. After the verb in Pattern 6 and after be in Patterns 1, 2, and 3:

a.He drove with abandon.

b.She is at any event happy.

c.The wolf is at the door.

d.He is without doubt an expert.

- 
- ✘ When an infinitive (to + verb) follows the verb, it may be in one of two positions:

1. Adverbial, after verb in Pattern 6, as in

- ✘ They waited to escape.

2. Nominal, position 3 in Pattern 7, as in

- ✘ They expected to escape.

- ✘ If **in order to** can be substituted for **to**, the infinitive is in the adverbial position: "They waited in order to escape."

- ✘ If **that** or **it** can be substituted for the infinitive, it is in the nominal

- ✘ position: "They expected that / it."

- ✘ 5. After the complement of the verb (SC, DO, DC):

- ✘ My brother was a doctor for twenty years.

- ✘ Tom put his watch where he could find it in the dark.

- ✘ They believed the man crazy after questioning him.

- 
- ✘ A prepositional phrase after the object of the verb may be ambiguous:
  - ✘ They watched the hunter with the binoculars.
  - ✘ She spied the dog on the corner.
  - ✘ In these two sentences the prepositional phrase is either adjectival or adverbial

✘ \_\_\_\_\_

#### ✘ Exercise -18

- ✘ The adverbial word groups are italicized. In the blank indicate by number the adverbial position of each.
- ✘ 1. I'll dress while you shave. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 2. When the coffee is ready, blow the whistle. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 3. He might under the circumstances agree to the job. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 4. Our guide split the log with ease. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 5. Chewing his tobacco meditatively, White Foot studied the blackening sky. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 6. A hungry trout rose to the surface. \_\_\_\_\_

- x 7. By that time the fish were no longer biting. \_\_\_\_\_
  - x 8. To find the camp, just follow the creek downstream. \_\_\_\_\_
  - x 9. From the hilltop you can see the sawmill. \_\_\_\_\_
  - x 10. Jake hunts to make a living. \_\_\_\_\_
  - x 11. You must hold the knife this way. \_\_\_\_\_
- 

x Exercise -19

x This is a review of the four positional parts of speech. In the  
x blanks identify each italicized element by N-al (nominal), V-al  
x (verbal), Aj-al (adjectival), or Av-al (adverbial).

- x 1. Last Monday was a holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 2. The Monday washing is on the line. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 3. Mrs. Reed always jogs Mondays. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 4. Won't you come in? \_\_\_\_\_
- x 5. The outs were angry with the ins. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 6. They stomped upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 7. They slept in the upstairs room. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 8. One can see the airport from upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_
- x 9. Jake was wrestling with his math. \_\_\_\_\_

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✘ Exercise -19

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  - ✘ 3. Mrs. Reed always jogs Mondays
  - ✘ 4. The outs were angry with the ins. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 5. They stomped upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 6. They slept in the upstairs room. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 7. One can see the airport from upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_

- ✘ 9. Jake was wrestling with his math. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 10. The wrestling roommates were exhausted. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 11. Juniper found wrestling exciting. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 12. They came in wrestling. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 13. The student movie is presented weekly. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 14. The student movie is a weekly occurrence.
- ✘ 15. His way is the best. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 16. He did it his way. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 17. The mechanic ran the engine full speed. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 18. By this means he burned out the carbon. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 19. He raised the hood because the engine was hot. \_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 20. They found the cabin just what they wanted. \_\_\_\_\_

# REVISION

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## Exercise -20

- ✘ This is a review of the four form-class parts of speech. Classify the italicized words by writing in the blanks N (noun), V (verb), Aj (adjective), Av(adverb), or UW (uninflected word)Remember to use derivational as well as inflectionacriteria.
- ✘ 1. Minnie is fond of Siamese cats.\_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 2. The island was colonized by the Northmen.\_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 3. One of her stockings is tom.\_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 4. What punishment do you think should be administered?—
- ✘ 5. Fritz always says the wrong thing.\_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 6. Her room was in a state of chaos.\_\_\_\_\_
- ✘ 7. We'll gladly refund your money.\_\_\_\_\_

- 
- ✘ 8. The nurse puts a disinfectant on the cut. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 9. Carl sleeps late mornings. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 10. How peaceful the house seems today! \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 11. You should shorten that dress. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 12. Our ladder is not tall enough. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 13. The class listened to a reading from Shakespeare. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ 14. R don't know offhand. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ✘ \_\_\_\_\_



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## × E. A Maverick: Verb-Adverbial Composites

- × The form we are about to examine is extraordinarily intricate in
- × its behavior. As you progress through the explanations, all may
- × appear clear-cut and simple. But if you stray from this carefully
- × laid-out path to inquire into instances of your own finding, you
- × may meet with variations, exceptions, and impasses. So be
- × warned that beneath the specious simplicity of what is to follow
- × lies a tangle of complication.
- × A verb-adverbial composite consists of two words, a verb
- × followed by an adverbial like up, down, in, out, over. There are
- × two kinds, intransitive and transitive, each with partially
- × different structural and transformational characteristics.
- × PDF created with pdfFactory Pro trial version [www.pdffactory.com](http://www.pdffactory.com)
- × INTRANSITIVE

INTRANSITIVE VERB-ADVERBIAL COMPOSITE (VAC) x

We shall begin with an example that illustrates the characteristics of the intransitive verb-adverbial composite. x

He turned up (= appeared) at seven o'clock. x

There are three characteristics to be noted here which tend to be common to intransitive VAC's and which can be used as VAC tests. x

Test A-Meaning. The meaning of turned up as a unit is different from that of the individual meanings of the two parts added together. Other examples: x

We took off (= departed) for Memphis. x

The violence of the storm may let up (= lessen) soon. x

Test B-Immovability. The adverbial element of an intransitive VAC is [not movable, for you would be unlikely to say x

\*Up he turned. x

\*Off we took. x

\*Up the storm let. x

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Test x

✘ —Exercise -21

- ✘ Classify the italicized words as VAC (intransitive verb adverbial composite) I' or V + A (verb plus adverbial).
- ✘ 1. The two friends fell out. (= quarreled)————
- ✘ 2. The two friends walked out.————
- ✘ 3. England will always carry on.——
- ✘ 4. Willard went in.————
- ✘ 5. After drinking heavily, he suddenly passed out. (lost consciousness)————
- ✘ 6. You should keep on with your investigation. (= continue)——
- ✘ 7. The dean gave in to the request of the committee. (= acceded) ———

- 
- ✘ TRANSITIVE VERB-ADVERBIAL COMPOSITE (VAC + O)
  - ✘ The transitive verb-adverbial composite has an object as you would expect, and is symbolized by VAC + O. Here is an example:
  - ✘ He turned down (= rejected) the offer.
  - ✘ A distinction must be made here between the VAC + O and the verb plus prepositional phrase, V + PP. The latter is illustrated in
  - ✘ He turned down the driveway.

- 
- ✘ There are three useful tests that enable us to make this distinction; and, as was the case with the intransitive V AC, we shall label a verb a V AC + O if it passes ONE of these tests.
  - ✘ Test A-Adverbial Post positioning. In a V AC + O sentence the adverbial can be placed after the object of the verb:
    - ✘ He turned the offer down.
    - ✘ This change is impossible with the preposition:
      - ✘ \*He turned the driveway down.
    - ✘ Furthermore, when the object of the VAC + O is a personal pronoun, the adverbial MUST be placed after the pronoun object and only there:
      - ✘ He turned it down.
      - ✘ If one said
      - ✘ He turned down it
      - ✘ the last two words would be a preposition and its object.

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## ————Exercise -22

- ✘ Using Test A, classify the italicized words as VAC + O (verb adverbial composite and object) or V + PP (verb and prepositional phrase).
- ✘ 1. I will turn in the requisition.————
- ✘ 2. I will turn in the street.————
- ✘ 3. We called up the plumber.————
- ✘ 4. Mother called up the stairs.————
- ✘ 5. He broke in his new car.————
- ✘ 6. The windshield broke in his new car.——

- 
- ✘ Test B-Inseparability. The verb-adverbial in the VAC + O cannot be separated by a modifier, but a modifier can occur between a verb and a prepositional phrase. For example,
  - ✘ VAC + O: He turned up (= discovered) a new manuscript.
  - ✘ V + PP: He turned (sharply) up the country road.

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✘ Exercise -23

✘ Insert a modifier wherever you can after the verb. Then classify the italicized words as VAC + O or V + PP.

✘ 1. The wind blew down the valley.\_\_\_\_\_

✘ 2. The wind blew down the tree.\_\_\_\_\_

✘ 3. Jean ran up a bill.\_\_\_\_\_

✘ 4. Jean ran up a hill.\_\_\_\_\_

✘ 5. Will you turn on the light in that room?\_\_\_\_\_

✘ 6. My car can turn on a dime.\_\_\_\_\_

✘ \_\_\_\_\_

✘ Test C-Relative Transformation. The V + PP sentence can be transformed into a relative structure in which the preposition is followed by a which or whom, thus: V + PP: *She ran down the hill* can be transformed into

✘ The hill down which she ran



- 
- ✗ In this relative structure, note that the preposition down is separated from the verb ran. In the VAC + O sentence, this form of the transformation is not possible. For instance,
- ✗ VAC + O: *She ran down (= criticized adversely) her roommate*
- ✗ cannot become *\*Her roommate down whom she ran.*
- ✗ Instead, the two parts of the V AC + O must remain together:
- ✗ *Her roommate whom she ran down.*
- ✗
- ✗ Exercise -24
- ✗ For each sentence that permits it make a relative transformation,
- ✗ following the first example under Test C above as a model. Then label the italicized parts of each sentence as V AC + O or V + PP.
- ✗ 1. The police ran in the criminal.

- 
- × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 2. The horses ran in the pasture.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 3. The teacher stood drinking in the moonlight.  
× (= observing with pleasure)
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 4. The teacher stood drinking in the moonlight.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 5. Alice pricked up her ears.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 6. Keith looked over her bare shoulder.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 7. We prevailed on the dean.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 8. He knocked over the chair.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 9. He stepped over the chair.
  - × \_\_\_\_\_
  - × 10. Jake closed down his shop.—

- 
- ✘
  - ✘ Some sentences similar to those we have been discussing may seem to have two adverbials, as in
  - ✘ **He can't get along with them. (= tolerate)**
  - ✘ Such expressions are most simply analyzed as being composed of an intransitive V AC (or a verb plus adverbial) followed by a prepositional phrase. It may seem to you that **with** should belong with the verb and adverbial in a three-part verb because no other preposition can replace it. But remember that many verbs are linked to one specific preposition; for instance, we object to, flirt with, exclude from, and compensate for. That the preposition is not a part of the verb is suggested
  - ✘ when we make questions with such forms, as in
  - ✘ **With whom can't he get along?**
  - ✘
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✘ Exercise 25

✘ Make a question of each sentence, following the model just above.

✘ 1. She looked down on her former friends. (= scorned)

✘ \_\_\_\_\_

✘ 2. McBride made off with the child. (= stole, kidnapped)

✘ \_\_\_\_\_

✘ 3. We made up with the girls.

✘ \_\_\_\_\_

✘ 4. They won't put up with that spoiled child. (= endure)

✘ \_\_\_\_\_

✘ 5. We should look in on the Smiths. (= visit)

✘ \_\_\_\_\_