

Contents

<i>Notational conventions</i>	<i>page vi</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>vii</i>
1 Introduction	1
2 A rapid overview	11
3 Verbs, tense, aspect, and mood	29
4 Clause structure, complements, and adjuncts	63
5 Nouns and noun phrases	82
6 Adjectives and adverbs	112
7 Prepositions and preposition phrases	127
8 Negation and related phenomena	149
9 Clause type: asking, exclaiming, and directing	159
10 Subordination and content clauses	174
11 Relative clauses	183
12 Grade and comparison	195
13 Non-finite clauses and clauses without verbs	204
14 Coordination and more	225
15 Information packaging in the clause	238
16 Morphology: words and lexemes	264
 <i>Further reading</i>	 291
<i>Glossary</i>	295
<i>Index</i>	309

Notational conventions

Abbreviations of grammatical terms

Adj	Adjective	O <sup>i</sup>	Indirect Object
AdjP	Adjective Phrase	P	Predicator
AdvP	Adverb Phrase	PC	Predicative Complement
C, Comp	Complement	PP	Preposition Phrase
DP	Determinative Phrase	Pred Comp	Predicative Complement
N	Noun	Prep	Preposition
Nom	Nominal	S, Subj	Subject
NP	Noun Phrase	V	Verb
O	Object	VP	Verb Phrase
O <sup>d</sup>	Direct Object		

Presentation of examples

*Italics* are always used for citing examples (and for no other purpose).  
***Bold italics*** are used for lexemes (as explained on p. 15).  
“Double quotation marks” enclose meanings.  
Underlining (single or double) and square brackets serve to highlight part of an example.  
The symbol ‘.’ marks a morphological division within a word or a component part of a word, as in ‘*work·er·s*’ or ‘the suffix *·s*’.  
The following symbols indicate the status of examples (in the interpretation under consideration):

*ungrammatical	* <i>Know you the answer?</i>
? of questionable acceptability	? <i>The floor began to be swept by Max.</i>
! non-standard	! <i>I done it myself.</i>
% grammatical in some dialects only	% <i>Have you enough money?</i>

Additional conventions

**Boldface** is used for technical terms when first introduced and sometimes for later occurrences too.  
SMALL CAPITALS are used for emphasis and contrast.