

Example 1

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|----|--------------------|--------------------------|
| B. | is: copula | reading: transitive |
| | thought: phrasal | call: complex transitive |
| | give: ditransitive | knowing: transitive |

C and D.	Function (e.g. Adverbial)	Name (e.g. NP, PP)
1	...prepositional object.....	PP.....
2	...subject predicate.....	AdjP.....
3	...subject.....	NP.....
4	...adverbial.....	AdvP.....
5	...object predicate.....	PP.....
6	...adverbial.....	PP.....
7	...direct (phrasal) object.....	NP.....
8	...modifier.....	PP.....

E.

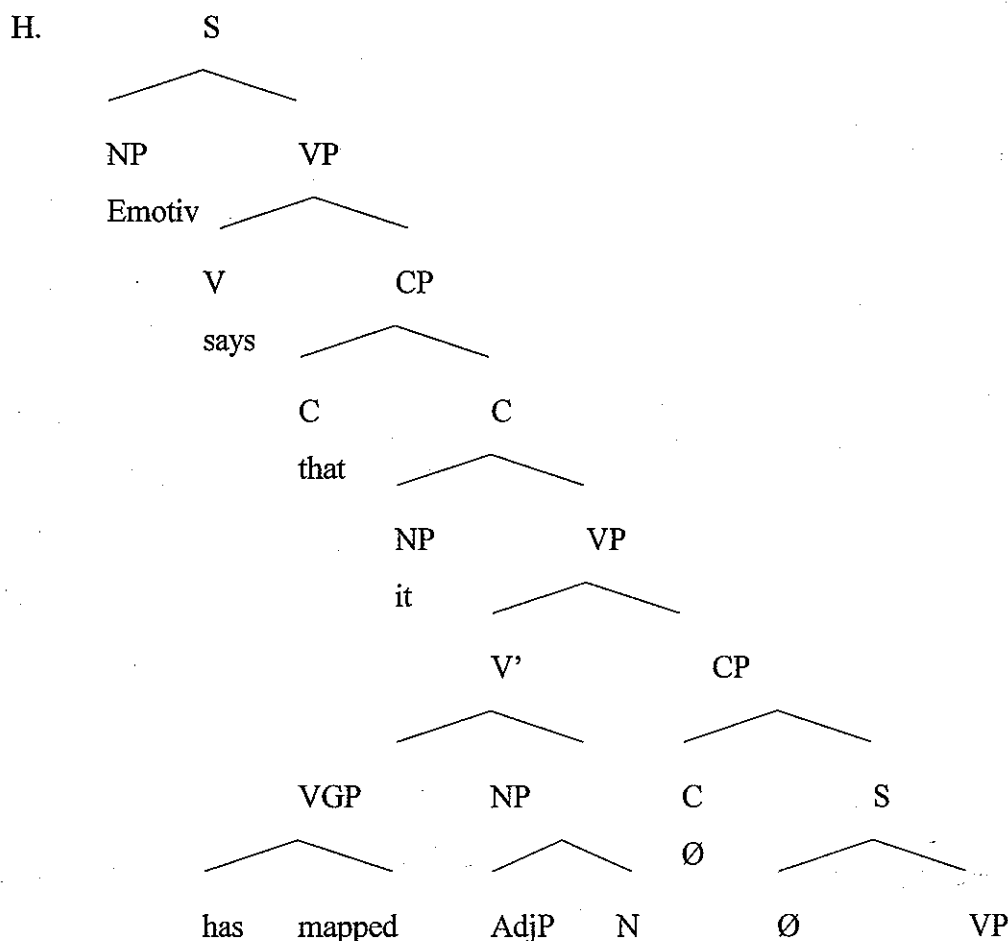
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graph TD
    S --> NP1[NP]
    S --> VP[VP]
    NP1 --> N1[N]
    NP1 --> PP1[PP]
    N1 --> scientists[scientists]
    PP1 --> P1[P]
    PP1 --> NP2[NP]
    P1 --> at[at]
    NP2 --> D1[D]
    NP2 --> Np1[N']
    D1 --> an[an]
    Np1 --> AdjP[AdjP]
    Np1 --> N2[N]
    AdjP --> Adj[Adj]
    Adj --> American[American]
    N2 --> laboratory[laboratory]
    VP --> Vp[V']
    VP --> PP2[PP]
    Vp --> V[V]
    V --> brainstormed[brainstormed]
    Vp --> NP3[NP]
    NP3 --> D2[D]
    NP3 --> N3[N]
    D2 --> the[the]
    N3 --> question[question]
    PP2 --> P2[P]
    PP2 --> NP4[NP]
    P2 --> for[for]
    NP4 --> D3[D]
    NP4 --> N4[N]
    D3 --> 5[5]
    N4 --> years[years]
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Scientists brainstormed the question for 5 years at an American laboratory

F. So how does the helmet work? In simple terms it relies on the fact that every time a human thinks about something, electrical impulses are triggered in the brain. This has been known for years in the medical world and is the basis of an electroencephalogram (EEG) – the technique that measures the electrical activity of the brain by recording from electrodes placed on the scalp. Emotiv claims to have refined the technique to isolate and identify the electrical patterns that are given off when humans think about a given course of action, such as moving their arm to the left or right or depressing their right thumb or index finger. The Epoc helmet recognizes these electrical patterns and translates them into “real” movements on the screen.

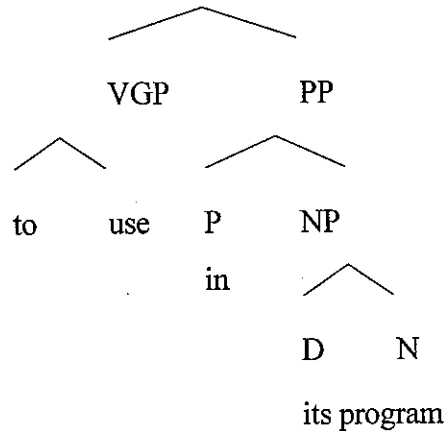
Finite are: does, relies, thinks, are, has, is, measures, claims, have, are, think, recognizes, and translates.

G. Adverbial clause (non-finite); Modifier (reduced RC); Modifier (restrictive RC); Modifier (Restricted RC).



Adj actions

specific



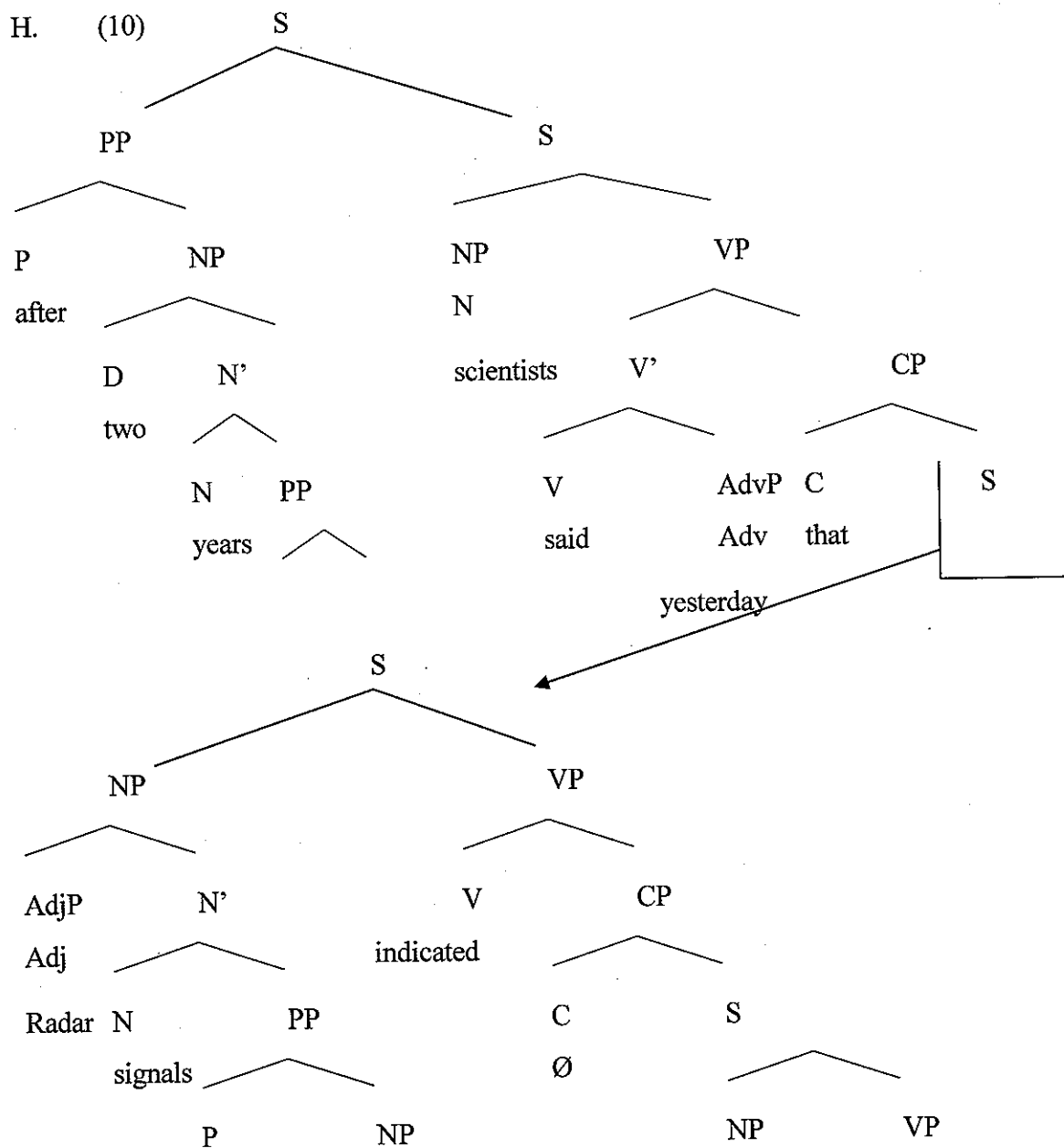
- I. If true, the implications are huge. Gaming is believed to merely be the way to popularize the technology rather than being an end in itself: the tip of the virtual iceberg. In the long run the headset could be used widely, from the use of brain scanners as lie detectors to see whether suspects can make out a crime scene, to enabling consumers to turn machines on or off or change television channels without a remote control.

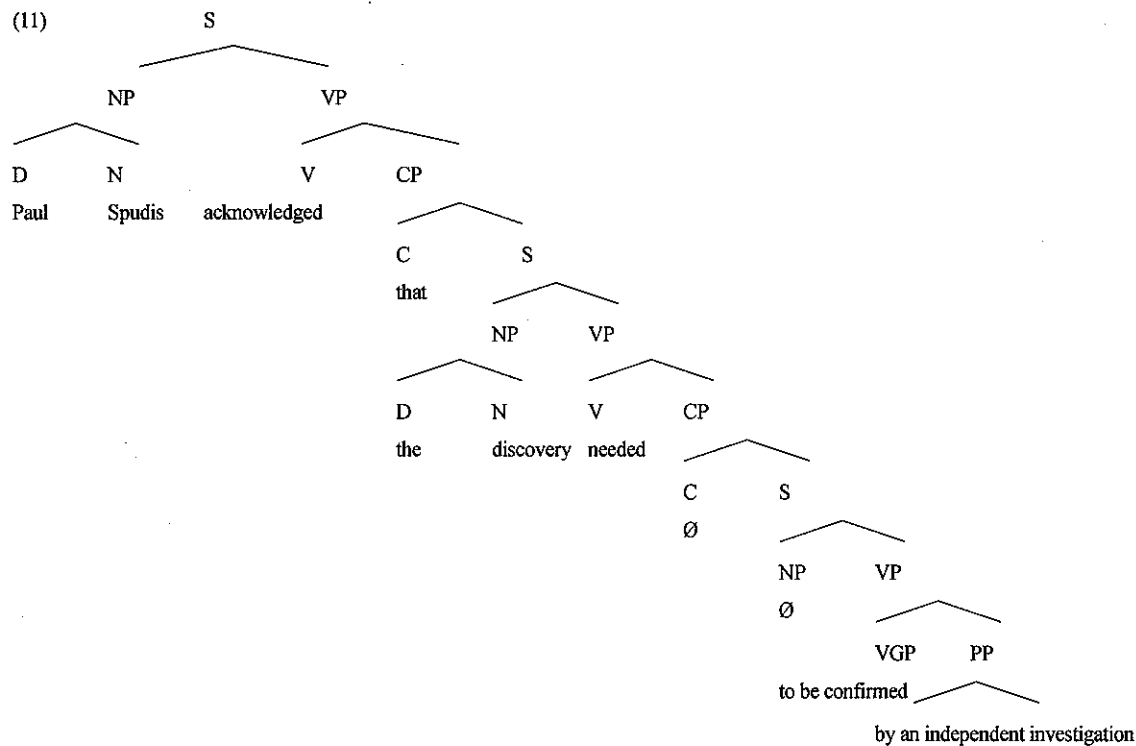
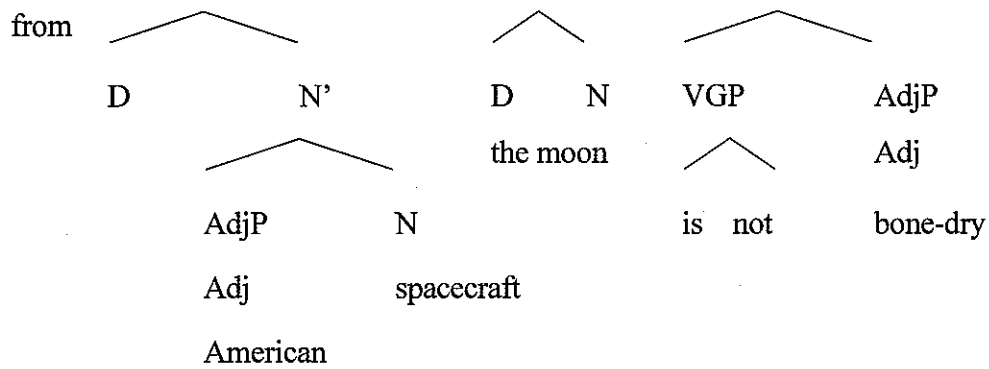
Example 2

- A. a (D) kind (N) of (P) permafrost (N) that (C or relative pronoun) is (V) presumably (Adv) the (D) residue (N) of (P) moisture (N) from (P) comets (N) striking (V) the (D) Moon (N) over (P) the (D) last (Adj) three (D) billion (N) years (N).
- B. Adverbials are *on the moon, in lunar colonies, on the way to Mars, and After two years of careful analysis*.
- C. Adv-ial: AdvP, Su: NP, Pred: VP, and SuPr: AdjP.
 Su: NP, Pred: VP, and DO: NP
 Su: NP, Pred: VP, and DO: NP
 Su: NP, Pred: VP, IO: NP, and DO: NP
- D. Even though scientists are not positive, they see signals consistent with ice (reduced clause) Dr. Paul Spudis, one of the scientists *reporting on the discovery*, acknowledged that the discovery needed to be confirmed by an independent investigation. That might come a year from now because then another spacecraft will orbit the Moon with instruments of even

greater precision for determining the presence of lunar water.

- E. SuPr: AdjP, Modifier: CP (reduced RC), Adv: CP (non-finite clause), DO: CP (finite clause)
- F. for longer stays in space = PP, longer = AdjP, in space = PP, new = AdjP, very = Adv, extraordinarily = Adv, permanent = AdjP, on the moon = PP, of caution and enthusiasm = PP, radar = N, particularly = Adv
- G. have (perfect), (are possibly passive but I think it is a copula), be (passive), might (modal), will (modal) and might (modal).





Example 3

A. Adverbials are in brackets:

[When all that could be done [for the victims] had been done], Dickens, who was 53 years old and not in very good health, climbed [into the carriage] [again] and retrieved [from the pocket of his coat] the installment of 'Our Mutual friend' he had just finished.

B. Su: NP, Pred: VP, DO: CP (non-finite clause)

Adv-ial: CP (finite), Su: NP, Pred: VP, Adv-ial: PP (could be PO as well), Adv-ial: AdvP

Pred: VP, DO: CP (non-finite clause)

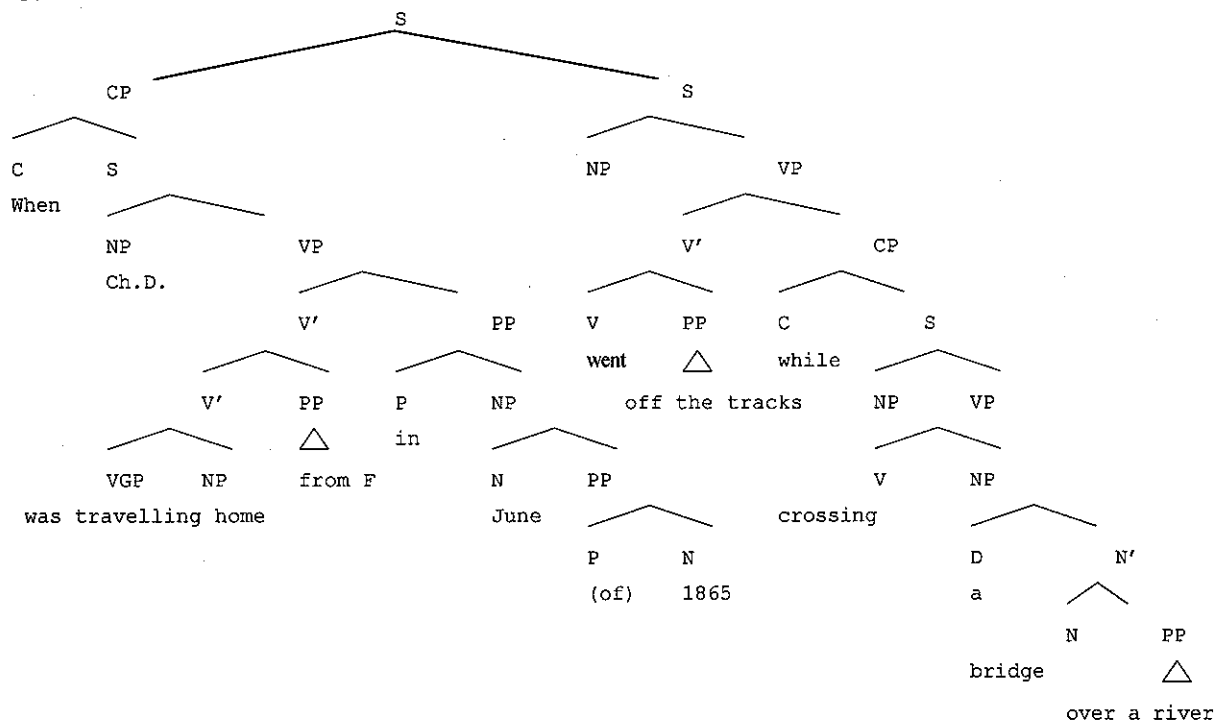
C. SuPr: NP; DO: NP; Adv-ial: PP (or PO); Su: NP

D. *could* (modal), *be* (passive), *had* (perfect), *been* (passive) and *had* (perfect)

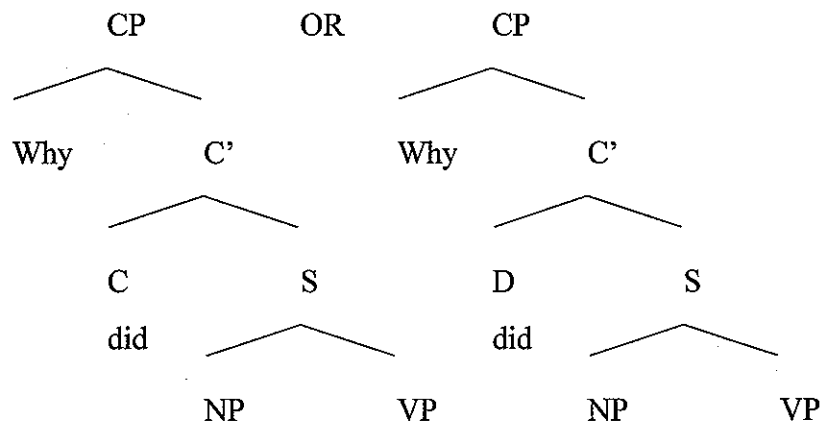
E. *had(n't)*, *made*, *had*, *don't*, *wrote*, *refused*, *did*, *happens*, *were*, *is*, *is*, *approach*, and *could*.

F. *he was riding in*: restrictive RC, *which was the one Dickens was travelling in*: non-restrictive RC, *that could be done for the victims*: restrictive RC, *who was 53 years old and not in very good health*: non-restrictive RC, and *he had just finished*: non-restrictive RC.

G.



(9)



Dickens

