

A Study of Sentence Modification (2)

Within the Framework of American Structural Linguistics

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I. Sentence Modifying Verb Constructions

2.0 Verb constructions often occur as sentence modifiers. The head of this verb construction can be the ing-form, the en-form, and the infinitive form. The sub-classification is as follows :

1. Ing-Forms
 - (i) Related Ing-forms
 - (ii) Unrelated Ing-Forms
2. En-Forms
 - (i) Related En-Forms
 - (ii) Unrelated En-Forms
3. Infinitive-Forms
 - (a) Marked Infinitive-Forms
 - (i) Related Marked Infinitive-Forms
 - (ii) Unrelated Marked Infinitive-Forms
 - (b) Unmarked Infinitive-Forms
 - (i) Paratactical Constructions
 - (ii) Emphasizing Constructions

1. Ing-Forms

2.1 Among sentence modifiers, the ing-form is probably the most common.

- (i) Related ¹ Ing-Form

Arriving at the station, he found his train gone.

1. The terms "related" and "unrelated" are those of R.W.Zandvoort's *A Handbook of English Grammar*, §84

(ii) Unrelated¹ Ing-Form

Generally speaking, he didn't like boys.

The immediate constituents of the first sentence are *arriving at the station* as one and *he found his train gone* as the other. The meaning of *arriving at the station* applies to the whole meaning of what follows. In the sentence with a related ing-form, the performer of the action of the ing-form may be expressed by the subject of the main sentence pattern, that is, the performer of *arriving* is *he*. The ing-form in the sentence (ii) is traditionally called a "dangling participle." In this study, it is designated as "unrelated."

The following are those ing-forms which ought to be analyzed as sentence modifiers.

- (i) Running into the room, Mary announced her engagement. (*Understanding.*, p.282)
 Hoping for the best, we pushed on resolutely. (op. cit. p.283)
 Raising the telescope, the Captain took a quick look. (ibid.) Being a shy little
 thing, she twisted her handkerchief and said nothing. (*English Sentences*, p.152)
- (ii) Granting this to be true, what follows? (*Synopsis.*, p.61)
 Talking about Ghosts, that really scared us. (ibid.)
 Speaking of monkeys, this one (ibid.)
 Judging from that, our idea wasn't (ibid.)
 Considering his abilities, he should have done better. (*Handbook.*, §84)
 Supposing we love, what loss? (ibid.)

(Unrelated ing-forms constitute a "closed" class.)

Verb constructions functioning as sentence modifiers come mostly at the beginning of the sentence. But sometimes they occur inside, or at the end of, the sentence.

The ing-form as a sentence modifier is separated from the rest of the sentence it modifies by a double bar juncture in speech or by a comma in writing. The ing-form in medial or final position sometimes produces structural ambiguity. Position is not a sufficient signal of the ing-form being a sentence modifier. See the following utterances:

- (a) Coming from out of town || the students protested# (*Understanding.*, p.285)
 (b) The students || coming from out of town || protested#
 (b') The students coming from out of town || protested#
 (c) The students protested || coming from out of town#

In this thesis, the ing-forms in (a),(b) and (c) are analyzed as sentence modifiers, and the one in (b') as a noun modifier.

In the utterance *the students coming from out of town protested, coming from out of town* can be either a sentence modifier or a noun modifier. There is no other signal of distinguishing between them than juncture in speech or punctuation in writing. If the ing-form is marked off by a double bar juncture, or a comma, it will be a sentence modifier; if not, it will be a noun modifier.

Structurally, *the students coming from out of town* in (b') is a tight unit; *coming from out of town* modifies *the students*. But in *the students || coming from out of town* there is not such a unit. Instead there are two separate ideas, namely *the students came from out of town* and *they protested*. Here is another set of examples illustrating the above explanation:

- (a) Not understanding the government's position || the people were enraged#
- (b) The people || not understanding the government's position || were enraged#
- (b') The people not understanding the government's position || were enraged#
- (c) The people were enraged || not understanding the government's position#

The ing-form in final position sometimes produces structural ambiguity. Compare these sentences:

- (c) The policeman chased the boy || waving a big stick# (*Understanding*, p.286)
- (c') The policeman chased the boy waving a big stick#

The construction *waving a big stick* is a sentence modifier in (c), but in (c') it is a modifier of the noun *boy*. Here are some more examples of ing-forms in final position, functioning as sentence modifiers:

- She wrote him a friendly letter, thanking him for his help, and sending him her best wishes. (*Handbook*, §82)
- Young men by the dozen came up, asking her to dance. (op. cit. §83)
- She shook her head again, not daring to speak. (op. cit. §205)

The unrelated ing-forms most commonly appear in front of the sentence pattern, but can also occur in the midst, or at the end, of the sentence pattern. These are examples of those occurring in the midst, and at the end, of the sentence pattern.

- This will, barring accidents, make (*Synopsis*, p.48)
- This proposition, granting all its failure, does (ibid.)
- I think we shall win, providing (that) John is well enough to play.

(Handbook., §84)

There were three or four of us, counting me.

(D.E.G. P.291)

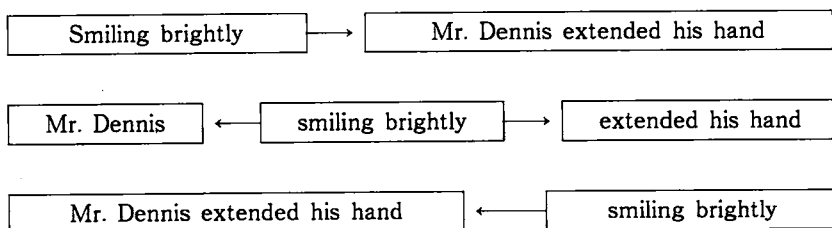
They suffered little, considering the exposure.

(Syntax., p.159)

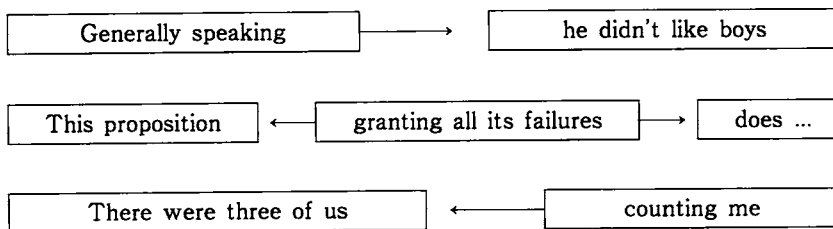
The roads in Guernsey are good, which is not to be wondered at, seeing the abundance of granite. (ibid.)

To sum up, I will graphically show the analysis of the sentence modifying ing-forms into immediate constituents.

(i) Related Ing-Forms



(ii) Unrelated Ing-Forms



2. En-Forms

2.2

Verb constructions with en-forms can occur as sentence modifiers:

(i) Related En-Form

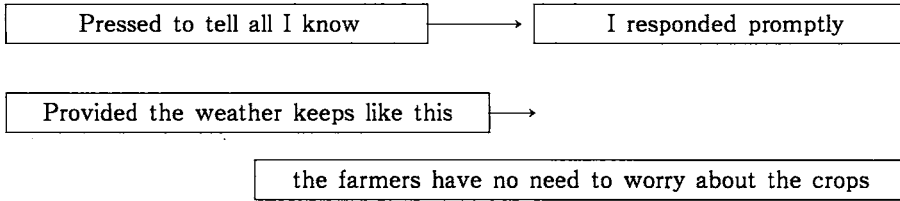
Pressed to tell all I know, I responded promptly.

(ii) Unrelated En-Form

Provided the weather keeps like this, the farmers have no need to worry about the crops.

The immediate constituents of the first sentence are *pressed to tell all I know* as one and *I responded promptly* as the other. The meaning of *pressed to tell all I know* applies to the whole meaning of what follows. The same explanation is

applicable to the second example. They are graphically shown thus:



The following sentences are those having en-forms functioning as sentence modifiers in initial position.

- (i) Seen by John, Mary removed her disguise. (*English Sentences*, p.153)
 Elected president by the members, Sam promised reforms. (ibid.)
 Worn out by hunger and fatigue the fugitives at last reached the coast.
 (*Handbook*., §115)
 Arrived at the station, he found his train gone. (ibid.)
- (ii) Granted the weather was fine, nothing could be more delightful. (*D.E.G.* p.10)
 Given these persons in this situation, such and such events will follow.
 (*Essentials*., 29.2₆)
 Granted health, he may still live to pay off his debts. (ibid.)

Note the intonation pattern:

²Bôrn ìn 1³930² || ²shè lived a grèater pàrt of life ìn Nèw ³Yôrk¹#

(*Approach*., p.120)

The boys, tired and hungry, at last went home.

/ðì+bóyz | táyærd | ìn+hãŋgriy || or /ðì+bóyz || táyærd |/

(*Introduction*., p.272)

Verb constructions with en-forms as sentence modifiers occur most frequently at the beginning of the sentence. Sometimes they may appear inside, or at the end of, the main sentence pattern they modify. In speech they are separated from the rest of the sentence by a double bar juncture. In writing this separation is usually made by a comma.

Note the possibilities of word order in the following sentences:

Scared by the severe earthquake || the girl began to scream in the dark#

(*Approach*., p.88)

The girl || scared by the severe earhtquake || began to scream in the dark#

The girl began to scream in the dark || scared by the severe earthquake#

The en-form in medial position sometimes produces structural ambiguity:

(a) The girl || scared by the severe earthquake || began to scream in the dark#

(b) The girl scared by the severe earthquake began to scream in the dark#

If the en-form is set off by a double bar juncture as in (a), it should be analyzed as a sentence modifier; if not as in (b), it should be analyzed as a noun modifier.

Unrelated en-forms are, not very often, placed after the main sentence pattern.

Examples are:

They enjoy learning it, given sympathetic teachers. (*Handbook of present.*,§2113)

I think we shall win, provided John is well enough to play. (*Handbook.*,§85)

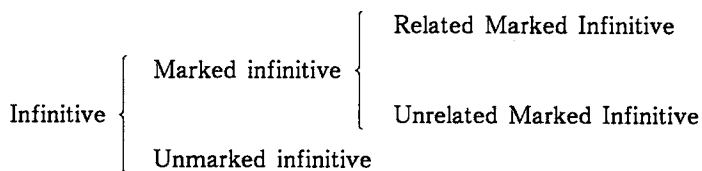
There is no reason for grumbling, provided always you have entered in at the straight gate. (*D.E.G.*p.12)

3. Infinitive-Forms

2.3 Verb constructions with infinitive-forms can also serve as sentence modifiers. Infinitive-forms can be divided into two classes : marked¹ infinitive (usually called "infinitive with *to*") and unmarked¹ infinitive (usually called "infinitive without *to*").

2.3, (a) Marked Infinitive-Forms

Marked infinitive-forms may be classified into two: related infinitive-form and unrelated infinitive-form (usually called "absolute infinitive").



(i) Related Marked Infinitive-form

To understand Asia, one must begin by understanding India.

(ii) Unrelated Marked Infinitive-Form

To speak frankly, I don't quite like the idea.

1. The terms "marked" and "unmarked" are taken from *A Synopsis of English Syntax* by E.A.Nida.

The immediate constituents of the first sentence are *to understand Asia* as one and the whole following sentence pattern as the other.

R.W.Zandvoort (1945,§27) says:

“An infinitive with *to* is frequently used as an ADJUNCT OF PURPOSE. As such it may qualify a verb or a noun, though it often qualifies all the rest of the sentence. In that case it may have front-position.

He got up to ask a question.

I've come here to work.

She bought a small camera to take snapshots with.

A blue shirt with a tie to match.

To obtain good results the treatment must be repeated daily.”

The first two infinitive forms are parsed as verb modifiers, the third and the fourth as noun modifiers, and the last as a sentence modifiers.

A.S.Hornby (1956,§120d) says:

“When the infinitive phrase modifies the whole sentence, it often has front position.

In order to appreciate poetry, you should read it aloud.

To get the best results, follow the directions carefully.”

Here are further examples of verb constructions with infinitive-forms functioning as sentence modifiers in front of the sentence pattern:

in ɔ:də tə get ðəm / ʃi:pə, hi bɔ:t ðəm in -lɑ:dʒ \kwɔntətɪz.

(H.E.Palmer, *A Grammar of Spoken English*,§327)

To put an end to the argument, Davis struck his head. (*English Sentences*,p.153)

To drive well, you must always be alert. (*Structure of Am.*,p.401)

²To wātch the ³gāme² | ² Ī toðk my ³séat¹# (*Approach*.,p.120)

As will be seen from the above examples, the sentence modifying verb constructions with infinitive-forms are usually marked off from the rest of the sentence by a double bar juncture or by a comma in writing. The same is applicable to the infinitive-forms in final position:

aim wə:kiŋ rɑ:ðə \ha:d / nau ˈsou əz tə hæv mɔə taim fə mai \hɔlədi.

(H.E.Palmer, *A Grammar of Spoken English*,§.327)

Did you do that to annoy me?

(*Guide*.,§120b)

Children go to school to learn things (ibid.)

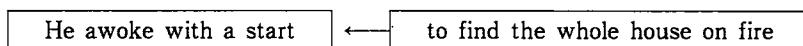
The verb construction in the first sentence is analyzed as a sentence modifier, and the others as verb modifiers.

The infinitive form may express the idea of "result" or "condition," always in final position. In such a case there is a double bar juncture.

He would sometimes force himself to work on until midnight, only to find himself unable to do anything the next day. (*Handbook*,28)

He awoke with a start, to find the whole house on fire. (ibid.)

The marked infinitive forms functioning thus should be analyzed as sentence modifiers.



Here are further examples of unrelated marked infinitive forms which serve always as sentence modifiers in any position. Initial position is probably the most common.

(initial position)

To tell the truth, it doesn't always pay to tell the truth. (*Essentials*,32.3)

To give him his due, he is a clever fellow in his way. (ibid.)

To change the subject: have you heard nothing of Graham? (ibid.)

To be honest, this thing is too shaken to (*Synopsis*,p.61)

To start with, these seem to be (ibid.)

(medial position)

His health, to be sure, is excellent. (*Structure of Am.*,p.405)

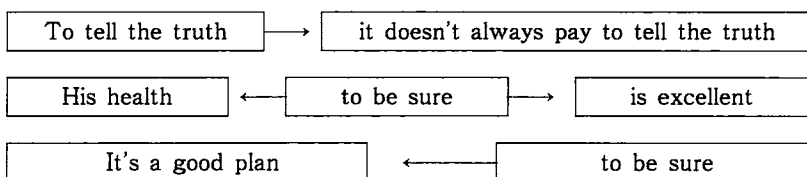
He is, so to speak, a grown-up baby.
(*Kenkyusha's New English-Japanese Dictionary*)

(final position)

It's a good plan, to be sure, but (*Reader*,p.62)

He is a liar, to put it bluntly. (*Structure of Am.*,p.405)

The analysis of the immediate constituents of these sentences is as follows:



Compare the functions of the following infinitive forms:

²His ³health² | ¹to be ¹sure¹ || ²is ³excellent¹#

²His wish to be ad³mired² | ²is an ob³session¹#

²He is a ³liar² | ¹to put it ¹bluntly¹#

²He is ³speaking² | ²to raise ³money¹#

The first and the third verb constructions are analyzed as sentence modifiers, while the second as a noun modifier, and the last as a verb modifier.

(b) Unmarked Infinitive-Forms

2.3₂ Unmarked infinitive-forms functioning as sentence modifiers may be classified into two : (i) "come what may"-type and (ii) "tell me"-type.

(i) "Come what may"-Type

Come what may, we must remain cheerful. (Guide.,§124e)

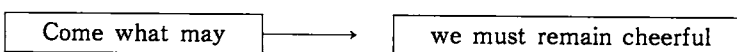
Say what you will, I shall still trust to my own judgement. (ibid.)

Try as you will, you won't manage it. (ibid.)

Cost what it may, I still want to (Synopsis.,p.61)

Try as I may, I suppose that I shall never (ibid.)

These verb constructions with infinitive-forms should be analyzed as sentence modifiers.



(ii) "Tell me"-Type

Tell me, what did you think of my wedding present? (Study.,p.188)

What can I say to you, tell me, darling? (ibid.)

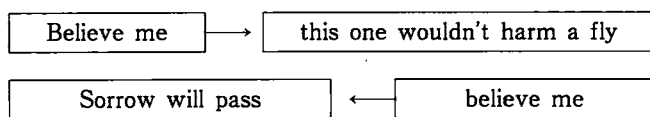
"Tell me, my son, how does the Madonna's face remain so youug, youuger than her son's?" (Digest.,p.105)

Believe me, Vicki, this one wouldn't harm a fly. (Study.,p.188)

Sorrow will pass, believe me. (ibid.)

Mind you, it's thirteen years.

This type of verb construction may occur in initial position and in final position.(Cf. 7.3 'attention-getting words') And it should also be parsed as sentence modifiers. The analysis of immediate constituents is as follows:



Ⅲ. Sentence Modifying Noun Constructions

3.0 In this dissertation, sentence modifying noun constructions are classified into four: (1) extrapositional constructions, (2) appositional constructions, (3) absolute noun constructions, and (4) only-noun constructions. A noun construction is a term given to the structure of a noun plus its modifier.

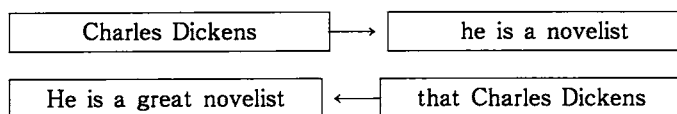
1. Extrapositional Constructions

3.1 A word or group of words which is placed outside the sentence pattern, I call it an *extrapositional construction*.¹ It is always represented by a pronoun in the main sentence pattern, and this distinguishes an extrapositional construction from an appositional construction, which is to be dealt with in the next section. Examples are:

Charles Dickens, he is a novelist. (*Essentials*,9.6s)

He is a great novelist, that Charles Dickens. (ibid.)

The analysis of immediate constituents of these sentences is as follows:



Note the following examples:

The cookies — John ate them. (*Introduction*.,p.333)

John ate them — the cookies. (ibid.)

John — he ate the cookies. (ibid.)

He ate the cookies — John. (ibid.)

In the first and the third sentence, a noun is placed initially ; in the second and the last, it is placed finally. As to the representation, in the first two sentences, a noun replaces the object of the sentence pattern ; in the last two, it replaces the subject.

The intonation curve is as follows, according to Archibald A. Hill:

(Initial) ²The man who came to ³dinner² | he broke his ³leg¹# (*Introduction*.,p.359)

1. This is taken from Otto Jespersen's 'extrposition' in *Modern English Grammar*, Part III, §17.1₂, and *Essentials of English Grammar*, §9.6_s.

(Fianal) ²John ³ate them¹ # ²the ³cookies¹# (op.cit.p.333)

(") ²John ³ate them¹# ¹the ¹cookies¹# (ibid.)

Otto Jespersen says in his *Modern English Grammar* N.17.1₂, "(There he sat, a giant among dwarfs.) The intonation of the whole group is generally the same as if we had two independent sentences: falling tone in *sat* (There he sat), as if nothing more were to follow. In writing it is usual to have a comma before the words in extrposition, but sometimes a full stop is preferred to mark the break in thought (There he sat. A giant among dwarfs!), and not infrequently we find a dash"

Note the structural similarity of the following:

{ He is a clever boy, that Tom Smith. (M.E.G.III.§171₂)

{ He is a clever boy, is Tom. (ibid.)

{ He is a clever, Tom is.

{ She is a nice woman, your aunt. (Handbook.,§658)

{ She is a nice woman, is your aunt. (ibid.)

{ She is a nice woman, your aunt is.

Here are more examples:

John, he ran away. (Language.,p.185)

Inferiority complex — what exactly does that mean? (Essentials.,§9.6_s)

That priest who entered, do you know his name? (ibid.)

We are all very fond of pineapples, all three of us. (D.E.G.,p.381)

2. Appositional Constructions

3.2

An appositional construction in this thesis corresponds to what has usually been called an appositive by traditional grammarians. Appositional constructions are to be divided into two types. One type of appositional construction is that which is equivalent to the so-called appositive and the precedent of which is a noun placed just before. Examples are:

The judge, an old man with white hair, spoke slowly. (Patterns.,p.257)

Randolph Gentry, a history teacher from Springfield, was the next witness.

(English Sentences,p.290)

Our eight-year-old son, almost a monster until recently, has changed all of a sudden to a very lovable and obedient child. (Digest.,p.133)

We had to play Macbeth, a play by someone named Shakespeare.

(Patterns.,p.259)

He buzzed off in his new car, a 1958 Alfa-Romeo. (*Understanding*,p.291)

In the first sentence, *an old man with white hair* is an appositional construction. It shows who the judge is and adds another idea to the rest of the sentence — that is, *The judge spoke slowly, and he was an old man with white hair.*

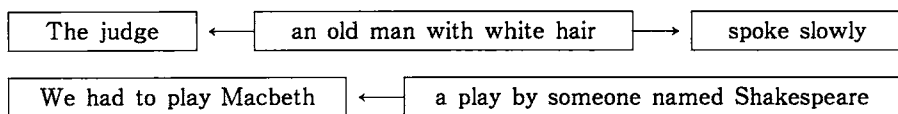
Consider the structural similarity of the next three sentences:

The judge, who was an old man with white hair, spoke slowly:

The judge, being an old man with white hair, spoke slowly:

The judge, an old man with white hair, spoke slowly.

The analysis of the immediate constituents is thus:



These appositional constructions should be considered as sentence modifiers. They are usually marked off from the rest of the sentence by terminal junctures in speech and by commas in writing, just like subordinator constructions of the *who*-type and the verb constructions.

What is named a close appositive by George O. Curme (1931,p.91) is not a sentence modifier, but a noun modifier. This is decided by the juncture and stress pattern; King Édward, my friend Jónes (cf. *Jones, my friend, is ...*), the stëamer Ocean Bríde, etc.

Another type of appositional construction is the one which serves to sum up the idea of a preceding sentence. Examples are:

Charlie was hungry, a fairly common condition for him. (*Patterns*,p.259.)

He was flat broken, a fact of which none of us were aware. (ibid.)

Gerber paid me the money, a gesture which I much appreciated.

(*Understanding*,p.291)

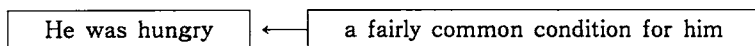
Structurally and semantically, this type of appositional construction is nothing but a sentence modifier. See the structural resemblance of the following examples:

He was hungry, a fairly common condition for him.

He was absent today, as is the case with him.

They were all younger than she was, which was a pity. (*D.E.G...*,p.82)

The IC analysis is like this:



3. Absolute Noun Constructions

3.3 An *absolute noun construction*¹ is a structure of a noun or a pronoun plus the ing-form, the en-form, the infinitive form (with to), the adjective, the adverb, or the prepositional construction. The term "absolute" indicates that the construction has its own sentence-subject in it.

(i) 'Noun plus Ing-Form' pattern

3.3₁ Examples are:

The men having gone out, the ladies discussed them freely.

(*Understanding*.,p.284)

None of those present having any further remarks to make, the chairman closed the meeting.

(*Handbook*.,§86)

Human nature being what it is, perhaps the outcome was inevitable. (ibid.)

Weather permitting (God willing), we shall start on Monday.

(*Essentials*.,§29.2₂)

There being no taxi, we had to walk.

(*Essentials*.,§29.2₂)

There being no survivors, the exact causes which led to the accident will never be known.

(*Handbook of Present*.,§2103)

Here are other examples in which the position of the 'noun plus ing-form' pattern is final.

They had many talks with the natives, the guide acting as interpreter.

(*Handbook*.,§86)

The two still knelt, tears running down their cheeks.

(*Essentials*.,§29.2₄)

He spoke with a strong foreign accent, the result being that he was arrested as a German spy (=and the result consequently was ...). (ibid.)

We spent most of the summer in a cottage we had rented together with some friends of ours, *they* occupying the front room and the attic, and *we* having the rest at our disposal.

(*Handbook*.,§86)

We continued to swear undying friendship, *we* feeling no end of a hypocrite.

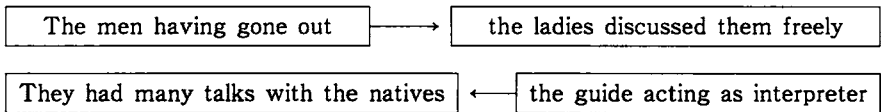
(ibid.)

1. An absolute noun construction is nearly equal to an absolute adjunct of Kruisinga (*A Handbook of Present-Day English*, II.3.§2099.) and Zandvoort (*A Handbook of English Grammar*, §614.). This is-also the same as what is dealt with as a simple nexus as tertiary (*Essentials of English Grammar*, §29.2₁).

“It will be a very good match for me, m'm,” said Jane, “*me* being an orphan girl !”
 (Handbook of Present.,§2104)

Note the cases of underlined pronouns in the last three examples. According to Kruisinga (1931,§2100), the use of an objective case is vulgar.

The analysis of immediate constituents is thus:



These constructions are evidently sentence modifiers, like the subordinator construction of the *because*-type. The position of this pattern of noun construction is initial and final, so far as I have studied. But theoretically the medial position is quite possible.

An absolute noun construction of any pattern is usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a double bar juncture in speech or a comma in writing.

(ii) 'Noun plus En-Form' Pattern

3.3₂

Examples are:

(initial position)

This done, he bade us good-night. (Essentials.,§29.2)

All things considered, the offer seems reasonable. (ibid.)

The cup once sipped, would he consent to put it down? (ibid.)

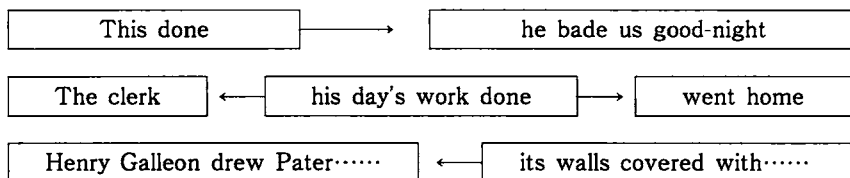
(medial position)

The clerk, his day's work done, went home. (Structure of Am.p.405)

(final position)

Henry Galleon drew Pater into his own especial quarters and soon they were sitting in a lofty library, its walls covered with books that stretched to the ceiling. (Handbook of Present.,§2101)

The IC analysis is as follows:



(iii) 'Noun plus Infinitive Form' Pattern

3.3, An infinitive-form in this situation is always preceded by a participle *to*. The position is only final. Here are examples:

He proposed a picnic, he himself to pay the railway tickets, and John to provide the food. (*Essentials.*,§29.2₇)

We were going to spend most of the summer in a cottage we had rented together with some friends of ours, they to occupy the front room and the attic, and we to have the rest at our disposal. (*Handbook.*,§87)

Compare the last sentence with the fourth one in §3.3.

(iv) 'Noun plus Adjective' Pattern

3.3, Examples:

Stalin dead, the way was clear for Malenkov. (*Structure of Am.*,p.401)

... and the number once complete, something of a gratifying nature could be reasonably anticipated. (*Handbook of Present.*,§2099)

This pattern seems to take the initial position more often than the front position.

Bridget sat sewing in the garden, her thoughts more busy than her fingers(ibid.)

Peter crossed the room, his laughter dead. (op.cit.,§2107)

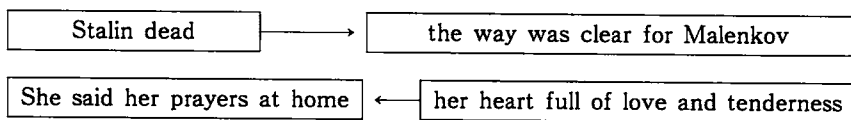
Peter hung back, his face white. (ibid.)

She said her prayers at home, her heart full of love and tenderness.

(*Essentials.*,§29.2₄)

The medial position is theoretically possible, but so far I have not been able to find any.

The analysis of immediate constituents is graphically shown thus:



(v) 'Noun plus Adverb' Pattern

3.3, Examples are the following:

The rain over, we went outdoors. (*Structure of Am.*,p.401)

Our breakfast over, let's try to get out early. (*Synopsis.*,p.49)

Slowly, she first, we went down the narrow stairs to my landing.

(*Handbook of Present.*,§2099)

Theory apart, we are all entirely convinced (*Handbook of Present.*,§2100.)

Turner apart, perhaps no painter typified the art of watercolours in England to

the past generations so completely as David Cox. (ibid.)

Note the structural similarity of the following sentences.

As the rain was over, we went outdoors.

As the rain being over, we went outdoors.

The rain being over, we went outdoors.

The rain over, we went outdoors.

The immediate constituents of the last sentence are *the rain over* as one and *we went outdoors* as the other: that is, the partner of *the rain over* is a sentence *we went outdoors*. Therefore *the rain over* is analyzed as a sentence modifier.

An absolute noun construction is not a sentence modifier but a verb modifier when there is no terminal juncture in speech nor commas in writing between the main sentence pattern and the construction. Examples are:

He tumbled down head foremost. (*Essentials*.,§298.)

He turned the tortoise upside down. (ibid.)

(vi) 'Noun plus Preposition Construction' Pattern

3.3. The position of this pattern will be always final. Examples are:

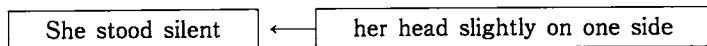
She stood silent, her head slightly on one side. (*Essentials*.,§29.2.)

I waited, every nerve upon the stretch. (ibid.)

He stood there, hat in hand and pipe in mouth. (ibid.)

At five o'clock the following day old Jolyon sat alone, a cigar between his lips. (*Handbook*.,§612)

The analysis of immediate constituents is :



4. Only-Noun Constructions

3.4 An only-noun construction is a name given to such an expression as consists of one or two nouns without any other class words. See the examples given below. Only-noun constructions can be divided into two classes:

(i) Those constructions that express alternative circumstances, using the word *or*.

Plan or no plan, the work had to be done. (*Short Introduction*.,p.145)

Thrush or blackbird, he is anxious to look at. (*Handbook of Present*.,2097)

... and wish or no wish, it was difficult. (ibid.)

Sympathy or no sympathy, I want to go.

(*Synopsis.*,p.61)

War or no war, some think that they

(*ibid.*)

But she was going to go her own way and not to be dictated to, maternal authority or not.

- (ii) Those constructions which differ from the previous class in that they, semantically, do not represent alternative circumstances.

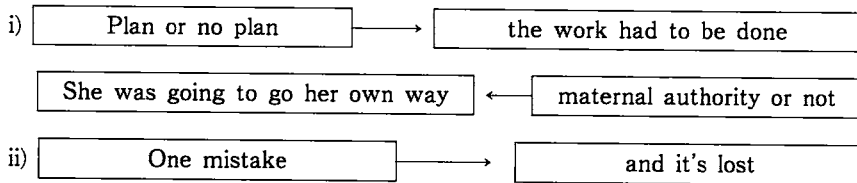
One mistake, one misunderstanding, and it's lost.

(*Digest.*,p.154)

Another moment, and the dog was out of sight.

An hour, and I am gone.

These constructions correspond to the subordinator-constructions of the *because*-type placed before the sentence pattern or after it with terminal junctures. The analysis into immediate constituents is like this:



As is seen from this analysis, these constructions can be considered as sentence modifiers. This construction is always marked off from the rest of the sentence by a double bar juncture in speech and by a comma in writing.