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**P Í ESTÍ P ÍTOMNÉ VE FUNKCI
PREMODIFIKÁTORU A POSTMODIFIKÁTORU
ÍDÍCÍHO SUBSTANTIVA V KOMPLEXNÍ JMENNÉ
FRÁZI**

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Undergraduate Thesis

**THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE IN THE FUNCTION OF
PREMODIFIER AND POSTMODIFIER OF THE
NOMINAL HEAD IN A COMPLEX NOUN PHRASE**

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci vypracovala samostatně s použitím uvedené literatury a zdrojů informací.

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ABSTRACT

Trčková Jana. University of West Bohemia. April, 2013. The Present Participle in the function of premodifier and postmodifier of the nominal head in a complex noun phrase. Supervisor: PhDr. Jarmila Petrlíková, PhD.

This undergraduate thesis deals with the present participles, their description, formation, usage and function as well. The purpose of this bachelor thesis is to describe when the present participles function as premodifiers and postmodifiers of the nominal heads in the complex noun phrases.

At the beginning, the theoretical part is concerned with the English verb, the broader range which the present participles belong to, and with the transitive and intransitive verbs as well. Further, the verb phrases and the category of finiteness are explained. Finally, the present participles are described. There is included their formation, usage and syntactic functions, especially attributive function, function as a sentence condenser, as a reduced relative clause and as a participle adverbial clause.

In the following part, the methods of analysis are described. The practical part itself is created by the analysis of the present participles in the chosen source *Lord of the Flies* written by William Golding. As the results of the analysis show, the present participle in the function of premodifier and postmodifier of the nominal head in the complex noun phrase is relatively common grammatical feature. However, participle adverbial clauses, which seem to be very similar to premodifier or postmodifier realised by the present participle, represent more frequented grammatical phenomenon.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This undergraduate thesis introduces the topic "The Present Participle in the Function of Premodifier and Postmodifier of the Nominal Head in a Complex Noun Phrase". The topic was chosen from the recommended topic list. The first reason for choosing this topic was the fact that I excluded the topics from the area of British and American literature and Cultural studies as well. After reading all topics from the area of Linguistics, this was the first topic from the list which engaged my attention. Further, a preliminary research to discover whether there is enough literature where the topic may be found was created and when a sufficient amount of examples for the practical part of the thesis were found, the topic was chosen.

There are three research questions to be examined in this thesis. The first one is to determine the frequency of using the present participles in the function of premodifiers and postmodifiers of the nominal heads in complex noun phrases. The second one is to find out whether these premodifiers and postmodifiers were created from transitive or intransitive verbs. And the last one is to discover the frequency of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification.

This thesis consists of four chapters: "Introduction", "Theoretical Background", "The Analysis" and "The Conclusions". The first chapter introduces the reasons for choosing the topic, mentions the research questions and describes the chapters that are included in the thesis. Theoretical Background includes three sub-chapters which are hereinafter divided. These sub-chapters contain the theory about verbs generally, transitive and intransitive verbs, verb phrases and mainly about the present participles, especially in the function of premodifiers, postmodifiers and adverbial supplementive clauses. The theory is based on the books focused on linguistics which are mentioned in References.

The following chapter "Analysis" usually contains three sub-chapters but in this case there are only two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter includes the methods of research. Usually, in the next chapter there should be the analysis itself. Nevertheless, because of the extensiveness of this analysis it was decided to situate it at the end of this thesis as an appendix. So the second sub-chapter demonstrates the results of the analysis via four graphs.

The last chapter "The Conclusions" summarizes the results of the analysis and the research questions are answered there. The thesis is enclosed with the Summary in Czech.

2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The English verb

When describing the English present participle, we should begin with a broader range where it belongs. Since the English present participle is one of English verb forms, we first move our attention to English verbs themselves.

Verbs typically express actions (e.g. *writing*) or states (e.g. *being*) and inflect for tense and aspect (e.g. *write* vs. *wrote*), person and number (e.g. *write* vs. *writes*). (Bache & Davidsen-Nielsen, 1997, p. 33) This semantic definition of verbs is used by many grammarians. However, Du-ková et al (2006) complete that about the fact that these meanings of verbs can also refer to other word classes. According to them there are many nouns and adjectives with the same form as verbs, for example *jump skákat* vs. *jump skok*, *fall padat* vs. *fall pád*, *clean istý* vs. *clean vy istit*. (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 165)

From the morphological point of view, verbs can be characterised by these categories: person, number, tense, mood, voice and aspect. Syntactically, verbs can be defined as words functioning as predicates. This is the only syntactic function which finite verb forms have, but non-finite verb forms can have also other syntactic functions, but this will be explained in next chapters. (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 165)

There are many classifications of verbs, e.g. according to whether they express static situation or situation in which someone or something is engaged in an activity we distinguish stative and dynamic verbs; according to how they form their past tense and past participle, we distinguish regular and irregular verbs; according to their function in a verb phrase or a sentence we divide verbs into auxiliary verbs, modal verbs and main verbs; according to the limitation of the action which is expressed by verbs, we distinguish telic and atelic verbs etc.

However, for this thesis, especially for the analysis, it is necessary to explain these two classifications of verbs:

- according to whether they take objects or not - intransitive and transitive verbs
- according to whether they express all verbal categories ó finite and non-finite verb forms

2.1.1 Intransitive verbs.

Grammarians use similar or almost the same definition of intransitive verbs. For instance Quirk et al (1985) claim that intransitive verbs are verbs with no complementation. However, Quirk et al (1985) also add that it can be misleading to use the term intransitive verbs, monotransitive verbs, transitive verb etc. According to them it would be better to speak about intransitive use of verbs, monotransitive use of verbs, transitive use of verbs etc, because sometimes one verb can belong to more than one of those groups. (p. 1168 ó 1169) Quirk et al (1985) differ following types of intransitive verbs:

- Pure intransitive verbs, which do not take an object at all (or at least do so only very rarely).

There belong verbs like *appear, come, die, fall, happen, arrive etc*, e.g. John has *arrived*.

- Verbs which can also be transitive with the same meaning, and without a change in the subject-verb relationship.

There belong verbs like *drink, drive, play, write, read, smoke etc*, e.g. He *smokes* (a pipe)., I am *reading* (a book).

- Verbs which can also be transitive, but where the semantic connection between subject and verb is different in the two cases; e.g. the intransitive use has an affected participant as subject, whereas the transitive use has an agentive as subject.

There belong verbs like *begin, close, change, move, open, stop etc*, e.g.

The door opened slowly. vs. *Mary opened the door.*

The car stopped. vs. *He stopped the car.* (p.

1169)

Du-ková et al (2006) add the following subtype of intransitive verbs:

- Pseudointransitive verbs, which are transitive from the semantic point of view, but the object is omitted, e.g. I never eat between meals., He teaches at grammar school etc. (p. 406)

2.1.2 Transitive verbs.

Transitive verbs need obligatory complementation. According to Quirk et al (1985) there are three main subtypes of transitive verbs: monotransitive, ditransitive and complex

transitive verbs. (p. 1170) Verbs used monotonically take direct objects, e.g. *I hate the children quarrelling*. Verbs used ditransitively need two objects (one of them direct and the other indirect, or either direct or indirect object plus prepositional object), e.g. *They offered her some food*. (Quirk et al, 1985, p. 1208) Complex transitive verbs take a complementation realised by two elements, object plus object complement or object plus adverbial, e.g. *I left the key at home*. (Quirk et al, 1985, p. 1195)

2.1.3 The verb phrase.

Such a unit where a verb functions as a head is called verb phrase. All grammarians, whose grammars were studied before writing this thesis, e.g. Du-ková et al, Quirk et al, Leech and Svartvik, state this basic division of verb phrases:

- Simple verb phrase
- Complex verb phrase
- Finite verb phrase
- Non-finite verb phrase

For this thesis, simple and complex phrases are not so important. On the contrary, the distinction between finite and non-finite verb phrases belongs to crucial parts of this work.

2.1.3.1 Finiteness, *finite vs. non-finite verb forms*.

The category of finiteness is highly connected with the chapter mentioned above. According to Du-ková et al (2006), and other grammarians too, English verbs are divided according to whether they express all grammatical verbal categories, then it is spoken about finite verbs, or whether they express only some of them, then it is spoken about non-finite verbs. (p. 165) According to Quirk et al (1973), the English verb has the following five forms: the base form (e.g. *call, drink, put*), the 3rd form (e.g. *calls, drinks, puts*), the past (e.g. *called, drank, put*), the 3rd form participle (e.g. *calling, drinking, putting*) and the 3rd form participle (e.g. *called, drunk, put*). (p. 70) Quirk et al (1985) claim that among non-finite verbs belong the following verb forms: the infinitive, the 3rd form participle and the 3rd form participle. (p. 150) The rest of stated verb forms belong to finite verb forms. Finite and non-finite verbs form either finite or non-finite phrases (for brief overview of finite and non-finite phrases see Table 1).

Table 1 (Quirk et al, 1985, p. 151)

Finite verb phrases	Non-finite verb phrases
He <i>smokes</i> .	<i>To smoke</i> like that must be dangerous.
Mary <i>is having</i> a smoke.	I regret having started <i>to smoke</i> .
He <i>must smoke</i> 40 a day.	The cigars <i>smoked</i> here tend to be expensive.
You <i>have been smoking</i> all day.	That was the last cigarette <i>to have been smoked</i> by me.

2.1.3.2 Finite verb forms.

Quirk et al (1990) say that ãa finite verb phrase is a verb phrase in which the first or only word is a finite verb, the rest of the verb phrase (if any) consisting of non-finite verb.ö (p. 41) According to them among basic characteristics of finite verb phrases belong the following:

- Finite verb phrases have tense contrast, for example the distinction between present and past tenses:

He *is* a journalist now.

He *worked* as a travel agent last summer.

- There is person concord and number concord between the subject of a clause and the finite verb phrase. Concord is particularly clear with the present tense of be:

I *am* here.

You *are* here.

He/She/It *is* here.

We/They *are* here.

But with most full verbs overt concord is restricted to a contrast between the 3rd person singular present and other persons or plural number:

He/She/Jim *reads* the paper every morning.

I/We/You/They *read* the paper every morning.

With modal auxiliaries there is no overt concord at all, although they belong to finite verb forms:

I/You/He/She/We/They *can* play the cello. (p. 41)

The gerund

The gerund can be defined as one of English non-finite verb forms, which is homonymous in its form with the present participle and with the verbal noun as well. The gerund carries some features typical for nouns (e.g. forming compounds *ó a wedding ring, the getting-up bell*) and from syntactic point of view it functions as a syntactic substantive, it means it can be used in all syntactic functions where a noun phrase is usually used. Hence it is derived from verbs, it carries also some features typical for verbs (e.g. combination with adverbs *ó breathing deeply, possibility of taking an object*). (Jespersen, 2006, p. 261 ó 262; Du-ková, 2006, p. 268 ó 269)

The participle

There are three participles in English: present, past and perfect (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 270) Du-ková et al (2006) also say that there are six forms of the English participle (see the Table 2).

Table 2

Forms of English participles			
Participle		Active	Passive
Present		using	being used
		writing	being written
Perfect	simple	having used	having been used
		having written	having been written
	progressive	having been using	
		having been writing	
Past			used
			written

(p. 270)

From the table it is visible that the six mentioned forms of the English participle are: present active and passive, perfect simple active and passive, perfect progressive active and past. As Du-ková et al (2006) say, the main difference between the present and the perfect participle is that the present participle expresses the simultaneity with the action expressed via the finite verb, e. g. *We lined up in the cold, not noticing the cold, waiting for the doors to open. Se adili jsme se venku v zim a nete ni k chladu jsme ekali, afl se dve e otev ou.* Perfect participle, on the other hand, expresses the action that was finished before the action expressed via the main verb begun, e. g. *Having arrived at a decision, he dismissed the matter from his mind. (U iniv) Kdyfl dosp l k rozhodnutí, pustil tu zálefitost z*

hlavy. The rules for using progressive perfect participle are the same as the rules for using finite verb forms in progressive perfect tense. Finally the past participle does not express any of the above mentioned sequences but it has its own meaning which is usually passive with the meaning of result, e.g. *a healed wound = zhojená rána, a sprained ankle = vymknutý kotník, a dotted line = te kovaná ára*. (p. 270 ó 271) However, this paper deals with the present participle, thus the rest of the participles will not be discussed further. The present participle, on the other hand, will be described in detail in next chapters.

2.1.3.5 Confusion of terms.

When studying particular materials used as resources for this thesis, it was discovered that authors of this resources did not often use the same terms for particular phenomena. Some linguists make a clear distinction between the gerund and the present participle. On the other hand, there exist also grammarians who use only the term *íng* form, which has several functions. Hence this chapter should describe the using of those terms in some of studied grammar books and explain their real meaning.

The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language written by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985)

In this grammar book in the chapter describing the morphology of verbs the term *íng* participle is used for all *íng* forms. It means there is no distinction between the gerund and the present participle. The term *íng* participle is defined as a non-finite verb form which may occur in the progressive aspect, in *íng* clauses, in non-finite verb phrases and in finite phrases in noninitial positions too. Later, the term gerund is mentioned as well, but only, as cited by Petrlíková (2006), in connection with the presentation of the gradience from deverbal nouns via verbal nouns to participles. (p. 8) The majority of attention is paid to the distinction between deverbal nouns and verbal nouns both ending in *íng*, where the term *deverbal noun* is used for regular concrete countable nouns which denote the result of some activity and the term *verbal noun* is used for the gerund (abstract nouns denoting the way of the activity or the activity in process).

e.g. *Some paintings of Brown* ó *deverbal noun*

Brown's paintings of his daughter ó *deverbal noun* (p. 1290)

The painting of Brown is as skilful as that of Gainsborough ó *verbal noun*

Brown's deft painting of his daughter is a delight to watch. ó *verbal noun* (p. 1291)

There is a very detailed description of the difference between verbal and deverbal nouns, but it is not so important for this thesis focusing on the present participle.

Longman English Grammar written by L. G. Alexander (1988)

In this grammar book there is used the term *óing* form which was derived from a verb by the suffix *óing*. It is explained that it can function as gerund or present participle and the main distinction between these two terms is in their syntactic function. The syntactic function of gerund is syntactic noun, whereas the present participle functions as syntactic adjective. (Petrlíková, 2006, p. 9 ó 10)

Mluvnice sou asné angli tiny na pozadí e-tiny written by L. Du-ková a kol. (2006)

As well as the previous grammar book, Du-ková mentions the gerund and the present participle as two distinct verb forms. Here again the gerund is regarded as syntactic noun with some verbal and nominal features and the present participle is considered to be a syntactic adjective because of its attributive function. The author also explains that the gerund and the present participle differ in other areas. For instance from phonological point of view they vary in intonation and stress, especially in such cases when it is complicated to distinguish these two non-finite verb forms. (Petrlíková, 2006, p. 14 ó 15)

Practical English Usage written by Michael Swan (2005)

In this grammar book there is most often used the term *óing* form which denotes both, the gerund and the present participle. The author himself explains that: "The distinction between participles and gerunds is not always clear-cut, and it can sometimes be difficult to decide which term to use. For this reason some grammarians prefer to avoid the terms participle and gerund." (p. 294)

2.2 The present participle

According to Swan (2005), present participles can be defined as *óing* forms used in certain ways, for example as parts of verb forms, or like adjectives. (p. 378) He suggests that the term *present participle* is inappropriate, because it can be used to talk about the past, present or future, e.g:

She was *crying* when I saw her. *ó* past tense, present participle

Who's the man *talking* to Elizabeth? ó present tense, present participle

This time tomorrow I'll be *lying* on the beach. ó future tense, present participle

The new school is *going* to be opened next week. ó future tense, present participle

Petrlíková (2006) describe the present participle as another English non-finite verb form not distinguishing the grammatical categories of person and number. According to her, the present participle as well as the gerund is an inflected form of the verb, so it still has some features typical for verbs. One of the most important roles of the present participle is the expression of the aspect, one of verbal categories. The present participle expresses the progressive aspect, which can be combined also with the perfective aspect in complex verb phrases. It also distinguish the active and the passive voice as it can be seen in the Table 4 in a previous chapter. From the syntactic point of view, the present participle cannot occur as the verb of an independent clause, except for being part of the complex finite verb phrase. (Petrlíková, 2006, p. 4 ó 5)

2.2.1 Formation of the present participle.

The present participle is formed by adding *ing* to the base of verbs, either regular or irregular. Quirk et al (1985) states some additional rules for the spelling of present participles:

- Doubling of consonant before *ing*

A single consonant letter at the end of the base is doubled before *ing* when the preceding vowel is stressed and spelt with a single letter, e.g. *bar ó barring, beg ó begging, permit ó permitting*.

- Deletion of *oe*

If the base ends in an unpronounced *oe*, this *oe* is regularly deleted before the *ing*, e.g. *create ó creating, type ó typing*.

Verbs with monosyllabic bases in *oye*, *-oe*, and *onge* are exceptions to this rule and *oe* remains before *ing*, e.g. *dye ó dyeing, singe ó singeing*. (p. 98 ó 102)

2.2.2 Using of the present participle.

According to Swan (2005), the present participle is used:

1. To form progressive verb phrases like in a sentence *It was raining when I got home*.

2. As adjectives like in a sentence *I love the noise of falling rain.*
3. As adverbs like in a sentence *She ran screaming out of the room.*
4. To form clauses when combined with other words, e.g. *Who's the fat man sitting in the corner?* (p. 379)

Du-ková et al (2006) classify the present participle from the syntactic point of view into three following categories:

1. Present participle as an attribute
2. Present participle as a condenser
 - Relative participial constructions
 - Absolute participial constructions
 - Dangling participle
3. Present participle as an object complement

For this thesis the classification mentioned by Du-ková et al (2006) will be followed. Since the aim of this paper is to explain the present participle in the function of pre-modifier and post-modifier of a head in a complex noun phrase, the third category of present participle as an object complement - will be omitted.

2.3 Syntactic functions of the present participle

2.3.1 Attribute (premodification).

Before describing attributive function of the present participle itself it is important to explain some terms. First of them should be a noun phrase. According to Leech and Svartvik (2002) a noun phrase is a phrase whose head (the main part of the whole phrase) is a noun and which can act as subject, object, or complement of a clause, or as prepositional complement. (p. 231) Noun phrases as well as verb phrases can be simple, consisting of one word, or complex, consisting of more expressions. When mentioning complex noun phrases, there exist three components as Greenbaum and Quirk (1998) describe:

1. "The head around which the other components cluster and which dictates concord and other kinds of congruence with the rest of the sentence outside the noun phrase." (Leech and Svartvik, 2002, p. 375)
2. The premodification including all the items staying before the head, especially adjectives and nouns.

e.g. *The pretty girl*

Some pretty college girls

3. The postmodification including all the items staying after the head, especially prepositional phrases, non-finite clauses and relative clauses.

e.g. *The girl in the corner*

The girl standing in the corner

The girl who stood in the corner (p. 376)

Back to the attributive function of the present participle, the present participle very often function as premodifier of the head in noun phrases instead of the adjective, that is why it can be marked as syntactic adjective and there exist cases, when such a syntactic adjective become a real adjective. In other words, the present participle in attributive function modifies the noun, gives more information about the noun, from the syntactic point of view it is dependent on the noun and they together form a noun phrase. The attribute is not a basic clause element like subject or predicate. From this reason it may be omitted without any syntactic change of the clause. (Knittlová, 1990, p. 7)

According to Kavka (1995) adjectives and present participles using as attributes function very similarly. Hence the present participles can be also modified, intensified by adverbs and they may even enter comparison. (p. 130) Nevertheless, Knittlová (1990) explains the attribute in detail and makes this principle more accurate. She claims that the present participle in attributive function can be intensified by the adverb *överyö*, if it expresses permanent or characteristic quality, because in such case it resembles an adjective rather than a verb, e.g. *an interesting experience = zajímavý zážitek*, , *an entertaining person = zábavný lov k*. It implies the fact that if the present participle expresses temporal or specific quality, it cannot be intensified by the adverb *överyö*, because it is more similar to verb than to adjective, e.g. *a barking dog = ~~t~~ kající pes*, *a smiling face, an offending word*. (p. 41)

According to Du-ková et al (2006) the noun phrase with the present participle in attributive function can be transformed into the relative clause, e.g. *the shivering boy/t esoucí se chlapec = the boy who is shivering/chlapec, který se t ese*; *a leaking pot/takoucí hrnek = a pot that leaks/hrnek, který te e*. This is not possible in noun phrases containing the gerund and from that reason it can be a useful help during distinguishing the gerund and the present participle. (p. 581)

Finally, it is necessary to mention that some grammarians, from grammarians studied before writing this thesis there belong Kavka and Du-ková et al, who do not distinguish between premodification and postmodification. They simply use the term "modification" and describe these two types of modification as one feature. However, with respect to the aim of this thesis, it is necessary to distinguish these two types of modification. Hence the postmodification will be described separately in the next chapter.

2.3.2 Sentence condenser.

Vachek (1974) claims that sentence condensers are "sentence elements which may replace a dependent clause." (p. 56) According to him and Du-ková et al (2006) as well the English sentences are, in comparison to Czech ones, more syntactically condensed. (Vachek, 1974, p. 59, Du-ková, 2006, p. 542) In other words what is in Czech language expressed by means of complex or compound sentence, for instance dependent or main clause, it is in English expressed via another sentence element that is just added to the sentence. Obviously, such sentence element carries the same meaning as the Czech clause. Mathesius (1975) denotes this type of condensation "a complex condensation" since, according to him, "in this way English can express entire complexes of content." (p. 146) Vachek (1974) says that sentence condensers have been derived from verbal bases and he mentions three types of sentence condensers: the infinitive, the participle and the gerund. (p. 59) However, this thesis deals with the present participle. Hence the two remaining condensers will not be discussed. To summarize this topic, Mathesius (1975) says that the English sentence is more compact and homogenous, from the formal and also semantic point of view, than the corresponding Czech sentence. (p. 190) To conclude, Hladký (1961) summarizes the issue of complex condensation by Vachek's results:

J. Vachek arrives at the conclusion that the different positions occupied by the phenomena of complex condensation in English and Czech are related to the general structure of these languages (analytical and synthetic, respectively) and to the reduced dynamism of the English verb (and the correlated strong nominal tendencies in English) on the one hand and to the dynamically strong Czech finite verb on the other." (p. 105)

2.3.3 Reduced relative clauses (postmodification).

First, it will be necessary to describe relative clauses themselves. Biber et al (1999) say: "A relative clause is characteristically a postmodifier in a noun phrase. It is introduced

by a wh-word, which has a grammatical role in the relative clause in addition to its linking function. The relativizer points back to the head of the noun phrase, which is generally referred to as the antecedent. Relative clauses may be either restrictive or non-restrictive. Restrictive relative clauses are used to establish the reference of the antecedent, while non-restrictive relatives give additional information which is not required for identification. (p. 195) Du-ková et al (2006) states the following examples:

The last guest who left before midnight was Mr. Brown.

The last guest, who left before midnight, was Mr. Brown. (p. 625)

The first sentence, which is written without commas and which would be pronounced without a pause, is a restrictive clause with the following meaning: "Several guests left before midnight and Mr. Brown was the last one of them. Some of the guests stayed over midnight." (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 625) The second sentence, which is written with commas and which would be pronounced with a pause between the antecedent and the relativizer, is a non-restrictive clause with the following meaning: "Mr. Brown was the last guest who left. It was before midnight." (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 625)

According to Knittlová (1990) participle clauses condense the relative clauses and that is why there is very close relationship between the relative clauses and the participle clauses. (p. 42) Quirk et al (1973) add to this statement the two following examples:

The apple tree, which was swaying gently in the breeze, had a good crop of fruit.

The apple tree, swaying gently in the breeze, had a good crop of fruit. (p. 881)

Knittlová (1990) claims that the postmodifying participle clauses neutralize time specifications. It means that there could be the concord between the time and aspect expressed by the participle clause and the time and aspect which would be used in the relative clause. (p. 42) Biber et al (1999) add that readers should use the clues in the main clause and in the wider context as well to understand the tense and aspect correctly. (p. 198) Quirk et al (1973) show the following examples in order to demonstrate this:

The dog barking next door sounded like a terrier. (The highlighted participle clause could be replaced by the relative clause "which was barking next door" because in the finite clause there is the predicate in the past tense.) (p. 876)

Tomorrow you will meet a man carrying a large umbrella. (The highlighted participle clause could be replaced by the relative clause "who will be carrying a large umbrella" because in the finite clause there is the word "tomorrow", it implies the future tense because the action has not happened yet.) (p. 876)

Quirk et al (1973) also point out that not all *óing* forms used in non-finite relative clauses correspond to the aspect in the finite relative clauses. Although stative verbs usually cannot take the progressive aspect, they may be used in the postmodifying participle clauses. However, if there is a need to replace such postmodifying participle clause with the finite relative clause, it cannot be by means of the progressive aspect but by means of the simple aspect. (p. 876) For better demonstration see the following examples:

*He is talking to a girl resembling Joan. (õwho resembles Joanõ not õ*who is resembling Joanõ.)*

*It was a mixture consisting of oil and vinegar. (õthat consisted of...õ not õ*was consisting of...õ) (Quirk et al, 1973, p. 876)*

2.3.4 Participle adverbial clauses.

However participle adverbial clauses do not belong to the aims of this thesis, they should be described because they may be very similar to postmodifying participle clauses. Sometimes it can be difficult to recognize them from each other and this chapters should be very helpful during making the practical analysis.

First, adverbial clauses themselves should be introduced. According to Du-ková et al (2006) adverbial clauses are syntactic realizations of adverbials, they have a form of a clause and a function of an adverbial. From the semantic point of view, there exist adverbial clauses of place, time, manner, reason, purpose, etc. From the syntactic point of view they take various positions in a clause: initial, middle or final. (p. 627 ó 644)

õThe English present participle corresponds formally to the Czech transgressive because it distinguishes between the present and past tense as well as active and passive voice (asking *fládaje*, being asked *jsa fládán*, having asked *pofládav*, having been asked by *byv pofládán*). Unlike the Czech language, the English language uses the present participle much more often. Moreover, besides structures that have their counterparts in Czech, there exist structures that do not have their structural counterparts in Czech.õ (Du-ková, 2006, p. 583) Since the Czech transgressive is considered to be quite old-fashioned and a literary expression, it is not used as often as in the English language, where the present participle in the function of the transgressive belong to the part of written as well as spoken language. When translating from the English language to Czech, participle adverbial clauses are usually translated as subordinate clauses because, as it was mentioned, the occurrence of

Czech transgressive is very rare in contemporary Czech language. (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 583)

Du-ková et al (2006) distinguish the three following categories of the participle adverbial clauses in the function of transgressive (p. 583 ó 586):

- 1) To the first group there belong, according to Du-ková et al (2006), the participle adverbial clauses, in which the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject of the finite superordinate clause, e.g. *I lay on my bed, tossing restlessly.* = *Lefel jsem na l flku a neklidn se p evracel (neklidn se p evraceje).* (p. 583) Quirk et al (1973) mention that from the semantic point of view there exist the following types of the participle adverbial clauses: the participle adverbial clause of time, place, reason, result, condition, purpose, circumstance, etc. (p. 744 ó 756)

The participle adverbial clauses can stay with or without subordinators. If there is a subordinator, it is sometimes possible to identify the type of the participle adverbial clause simply according to the subordinator, e.g. the subordinator while implies the participle adverbial clause of time. When Biber et al (1999) describe the participle adverbial clauses without the subordinator, they use the term *ösupplementive clausesö.* (p. 201) According to them the relationship between the supplementive clauses and particular main clauses is very loose syntactically, because there is no subordinator, as well as semantically, because there is no clear explanation of the clause type. (p. 201) Quirk et al (1985) say that in this case the clause type should be identified from the wider context. (p. 1124) Biber et al (1999) add to this issue:

öHowever, only a small percentage of non-finite clauses actually include subordinators, so non-finite adverbial clauses often lack the clarity of relationship with the main clause that finite clauses incorporate.ö (p. 827)

Biber et al (1999) also state the following example with their explanation:

Watching him as the days went by, the guilty collector had noticed signs of physical and moral decline.

According to them, the participial adverbial clause could be perceived as a clause showing a temporal relationship (*While watching him, the collector noticed the decline.*), or giving a reason (*Because he watched him, the collector noticed the decline.*). (p. 783) From this example it is obvious that the context may be very helpful in understanding the supplementive clauses.

- 2) The second type of the participle adverbial clauses is a participle clause with the expressed subject. According to Du-ková et al (2006) the subject is expressed

because it differs from the subject in the superordinate clause. This type is called "absolute participial construction", it is used in written and especially in scientific language. (p. 585) For better demonstration see the following example:

He led the way down the slope, his shadow stretching behind him on the grass. TM
první dol po svahu a jeho stín se za ním táhl po trávě. (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 585)

- 3) The third type of the participle adverbial clauses is so called "dangling", "unattached" or "wrongly attached" participle. (Du-ková et al, 2006, p. 585) According to them it is such a participle adverbial clause, where the subject is not expressed at all. Biber et al (1999) define the dangling participle as "a non-finite circumstantial ing-clause with an understood subject that differs from that of the main clause." (p. 829) Quirk et al (1985) explain this type on the following example:
Driving to Chicago that night, a sudden thought struck me. (p. 1121)
They claim that the subject of the participle clause is in all probability the pronoun *I*, although this subject is not mentioned in the superordinate clause. Nevertheless, to keep the attachment rule the sentence would be formed like this:
Driving to Chicago that night, I was struck by a sudden thought. (Quirk et al, 1985, p. 1121)

Although according to some grammarians the dangling participle is a bad style and it should not be used, Du-ková et al (2006) as well as Quirk et al (1985) consider the dangling participle to be acceptable for certain styles, for instance formal scientific style.

3 ANALYSIS

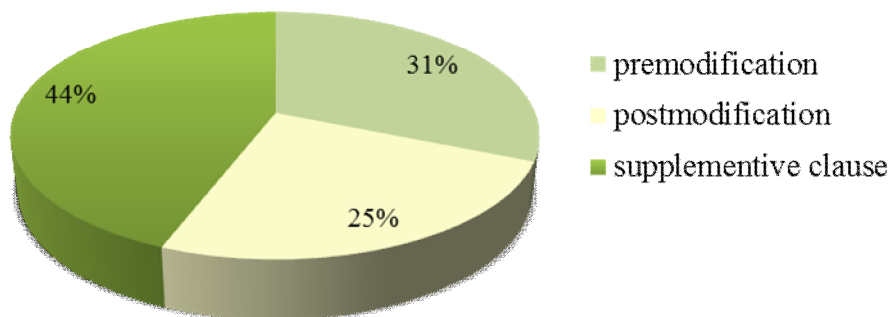
3.1 The method of the research

The analysis itself consists of 202 individual excerpts of particular present participles in the function of premodifier, postmodifier or adverbial supplementary clause. These excerpts were found in the book *Lord of the Flies* written by William Golding. First, it was intended to deal with the present participles in the function of premodifier and postmodifier only. However, later it was found that the adverbial supplementary clauses can very often look like premodifier or postmodifier and sometimes it is very difficult to distinguish them from each other. That is why, finally it was chosen to add such supplementary clauses into the analysis. Usually, in the next chapter there should be the analysis itself. Nevertheless, because of the extensiveness of this analysis it was situated at the end of this thesis as an appendix.

3.2 The results of the analysis

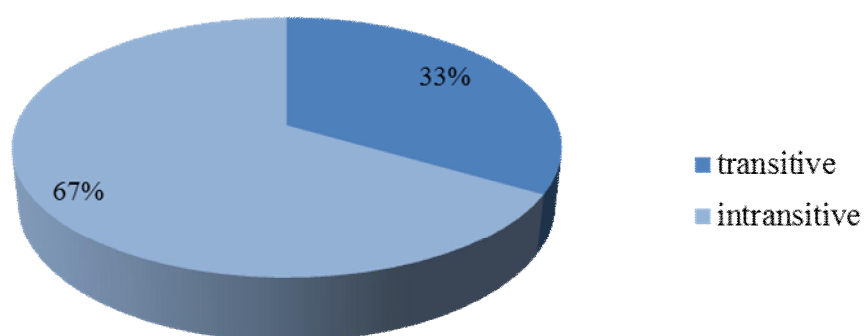
This chapter provides the results of the analysis in four graphs. In the first graph there is shown the frequency of the occurrence of the present participles in their particular functions of premodification, postmodification and adverbial supplementary clause. As this graph demonstrates, the most frequent function of the present participle was adverbial supplementary clause - 89 excerpts which means 44 %. 63 excerpts, which is equal to 31 %, were defined as premodification and 50 excerpts, which is 25 %, were determined as postmodification.

Graph 1 - The proportion of particular functions of the present participles



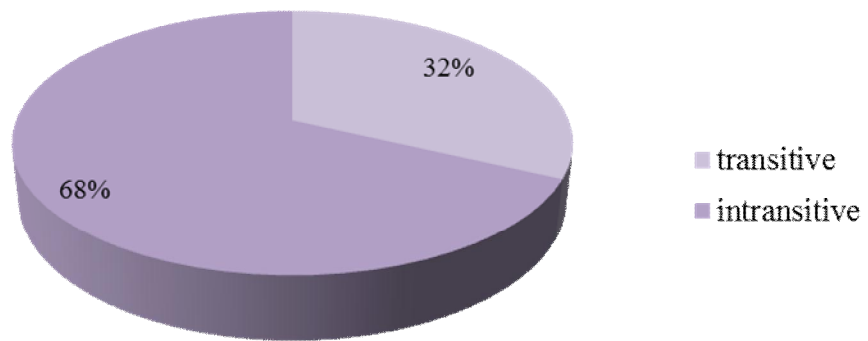
In the second graph, there is shown the frequency of the occurrence of transitive and intransitive verbs which have the form of the present participle and function as the premodifiers. As it can be seen from the graph, 67 % of the premodifiers (42 excerpts) were created from intransitive verbs and 33 % of the premodifiers (21 excerpts) were created from from transitive verbs.

Graph 2 - Premodification



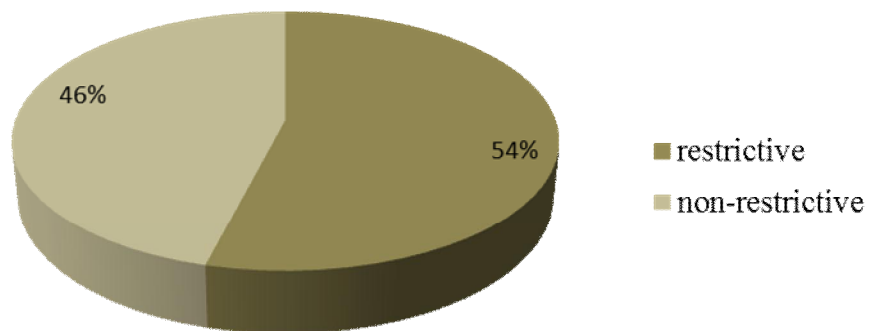
In the third graph, there is shown the frequency of the occurrence of transitive and intransitive verbs which have the form of the present participle and the function as the postmodifiers. As this graph demonstrates, 68 % of the postmodifiers (34 excerpts) were made from intransitive verbs and 32 % (16 excerpts) were made from transitive verbs.

Graph 3 - Postmodification



In the four graph, there can be seen the frequency of the occurrence of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification. 54 % (27 excerpts) of the present participles functioning as postmodifiers were defined as restrictive postmodification and remaining 46 % (23 excerpts) were determined as non-restrictive postmodification.

Graph 4 - Postmodification



4 THE CONCLUSIONS

There were three research questions to be examined in this thesis. The first one was to determine the frequency of using the present participles in the function of premodifiers and postmodifiers of the nominal heads in complex noun phrases. The second one was to find out whether these premodifiers and postmodifiers were created from transitive or intransitive verbs. And the last one was to discover the frequency of restrictive and non-restrictive postmodification.

Firstly, when collecting individual excerpts, it was discovered that present participles in the function of premodifier and postmodifier together with adverbial supplementary clauses with the present participle represent quite a frequent grammatical feature. All 202 excerpts were found in approximately two thirds of the book *öLord of the Fliesö*. Nevertheless, the analysis shows that the most frequent is adverbial supplementary clause with the present participle. The present participle functions as adverbial supplementary clause in 89 excerpts (44 %) out of the total 202 excerpts. The second most frequent function is the premodifier which is shown in 63 excerpts (31 %) and the minor function is the postmodifier determined in 50 excerpts (25 %).

Further, 67 % (42 excerpts) of all present participles in the function of premodifiers are created from intransitive verbs and remaining 33 % (21 excerpts) are formed from transitive verbs. Similar situation was observed with present participles in the function of postmodifiers. 68 % (34 excerpts) of all present participles functioning as postmodifiers are created from intransitive verbs, 32 % (16 excerpts) are made from transitive verbs. It implies that in both cases intransitive verbs are more common than transitive ones.

Last but not least, it was discovered that non-restrictive postmodification is a little bit more frequent. However, in this book the percentage was very equable. 54 % (27 excerpts) of all present participles in the function of postmodifiers are defined as restrictive postmodification and remaining 46 % (23 excerpts) were determined as non-restrictive postmodification.

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SUMMARY IN CZECH

Tato bakalářská práce je zaměřena na popis a funkci, jeho popis, tvoření, používání a v neposlední řadě také na jeho funkci. Cílem je popsat především popis a funkci premodifikátoru a postmodifikátoru určitého substantiva v komplexní jmenné frázi a také zodpovědět otázku vytyčené na začátku, a to konkrétně zjistit, jak často se v anglickém textu vyskytuje popis a funkci ve výše zmíněné funkci, jestli popis a funkci premodifikátoru a postmodifikátoru bylo vytvořeno ze slovesa tranzitivního nebo intranzitivního a v případě postmodifikátoru, jak často se jedná o postmodifikaci restriktivní a nerestriktivní.

Teoretická část práce se zabývá anglickým slovesem obecně, tranzitivními a intranzitivními slovesy, slovesnou frází, neurčitými slovesnými formami, mezi které patří infinitiv, gerundium a popis a funkci. U infinitivu a gerundia je popsána pouze jejich základní charakteristika a naopak popis a funkci je dále rozebíráno z hlediska tvorby, používání a hlavních funkcí ve větě.

Praktická část je tvořena analýzou anglického textu. Jediné úryvky jsou z knihy *Pán much*, kterou napsal William Golding. Z této knihy bylo vybráno 202 příkladů, ve kterých se vyskytuje popis a funkci premodifikátoru, postmodifikátoru nebo adverbiální vedlejší věty. Prvním záměrem bylo analyzovat pouze příklady, kde popis a funkci plní funkci premodifikátoru a postmodifikátoru. Během analýzy ale bylo zjištěno, že adverbiální vedlejší věta s popis a funkcí je mnohdy velmi podobná a často lze jen velmi těžko rozlišit od premodifikátoru a postmodifikátoru, a proto bylo rozhodnuto ponechat i tyto příklady v analýze.

Jak naznačují výsledky analýzy, popis a funkci fungující jako premodifikátor a postmodifikátor jsou relativně častým gramatickým jevem. Avšak adverbiální vedlejší věta uvozená popis a funkcí je jevem je méně častým.

APENDIX

1. It wasn't half dangerous with all them tree trunks **falling**.

- **all them tree trunks falling**: noun phrase

- *trunks*: the head

- *all*: the determiner realised by the indefinite pronoun

- *them*: the determiner realised by the personal pronoun in objective case

- *tree*: the premodification realised by the noun which became the adjective by putting it before another noun

- *falling*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; the original verb *to fall* is intransitive

2. The fat boy stood by him, **breathing** hard.

- **breathing hard**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó the fat boy*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses *ó* the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

3. He took off his glasses and held them out to Ralph, **blinking** and **smiling**, and then started to wipe them against his grubby wind-breaker.

- **blinking and smiling**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial

supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

4. The ground beneath them was a bank covered with coarse grass, torn everywhere by the upheavals of fallen trees, scattered with **decaying** coconuts and palm saplings.

- **decaying coconuts:** noun phrase

- *coconuts:* the head

- *decaying:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to decay* is intransitive

5. Ralph stood, one hand against a grey trunk, and screwed up his eyes against the **shimmering** water.

- **the shimmering water:** noun phrase

- *water:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *shimmering:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to shimmer* is intransitive

6. He undid the snake-clasp of his belt, lugged off his shorts and pants, and stood there naked, looking at the **dazzling** beach and the water.

- **the dazzling beach:** noun phrase

- *beach:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *dazzling:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to dazzle* is transitive

7. The fat boy lowered himself over the terrace and sat down carefully, **using** the edge as a seat.

- **using the edge as a seat:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the fat boy*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

8. There was not enough soil for them to grow to any height and when they reached perhaps twenty feet they fell and dried, **forming** a criss-cross pattern of trunks, very convenient to sit on.

- **forming a criss-cross pattern of trunks:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

9. The palms that still stood made a green roof, covered on the underside with a **quivering** tangle of reflections from the lagoon.

- **a quivering tangle of reflections from the lagoon:** noun phrase

- *tangle:* the head
- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *quivering:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to quiver* is intransitive

- *of reflections from the lagoon* is the postmodification realised by the prepositional phrase

10. A school of tiny, **glittering** fish flicked hither and hither.

- **tiny, glittering fish flicked hither and hither**: noun phrase

- *fish*: the head

- *tiny*: the premodification realised by the adjective

- *glittering*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to glitter* is intransitive

- *flicked hither and hither* is the postmodification realised by the past participle

11. Ralph did a surface dive and swam under water with his eyes open; the sandy edge of the pool loomed up like a hillside. He turned over, **holding** his nose, and a golden light danced and shattered just over his face.

- **holding his nose**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

12. The only sound that reached them now through the heat of the morning was the long, **grinding** roar of the breakers on the reef.

- **the long, grinding roar of the breakers on the reef**: noun phrase

- *roar*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article

- *long*: the premodification realised by the adjective

- *grinding*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to grind* is transitive

- *of the breakers on the reef*: the postmodification realised by the prepositional phrase

13. Sleep enveloped him like the **swathing** mirages that were wrestling with the brilliance of the lagoon.

- **the swathing mirages that were wrestling with the brilliance of the lagoon**: noun phrase

- *mirages*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article

- *swathing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to swathe* is transitive

- *that were wrestling with the brilliance of the lagoon* is the postmodification realised by the relative clause

14. With that word the heat seemed to increase til lit became a **threatening** weight and the lagoon attacked them with a **blinding** effulgence.

- **a threatening weight**: noun phrase

- *weight*: the head

- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *threatening*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to threaten* is transitive

- **a blinding effulgence**: noun phrase

- *effulgence*: the head

- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *blinding*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to blind* is transitive

15. Piggy hauled himself up, **carrying** most of his clothes under his arms.

- **carrying most of his clothes under his arms**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

16. Protected from the sun, **ignoring** Piggy's ill-omened talk, he dreamed pleasantly.

- **ignoring Piggy's ill-omened talk:** at first sight it can seem to be a premodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly before the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the premodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the premodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

17. Here at last was the imagined out never fully realized place **leaping** into real life.

- **place leaping into real life:** noun phrase

- *place:* the head

- *leaping:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased by the relative clause:

...*which was leaping into...*; the original verb *to leap* is intransitive in this case

18. Ralph's lips parted in a delighted smile and Piggy, **taking** this smile to himself as a mark of recognition, laughed with pleasure.

- **taking this smile to himself as a mark of recognition:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the reduced relative clause with the present participle

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was taking this smile...*

- it is dependent on the noun *Piggy*

- the original verb *to take* is transitive

19. The palm sapling, **bending**, pushed the shell across the weeds.

- **the palm sapling, bending**: noun phrase

- *sapling*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article

- *palm*: the premodification realised by the noun functioning as the adjective because it was put before another noun

- *bending*: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause:

...*which was bending*...; it is dependent on the noun *sapling*; the original verb *to bend* is intransitive in this case

20. In color the shell was deep cream, touched here and there with **fading** pink.

- **fading pink**: noun phrase

- *pink*: the head

- *fading*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to fade* is intransitive

21. Piggy paused for breath and stroked the **glistening** thing that lay in Ralph's hands.

- **the glistening thing that lay in Ralph's hands**: noun phrase

- *thing*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article

- *glistening*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to glisten* is intransitive

- *that lay in Ralph's hands*: the postmodification realised by the relative clause

22. There came a **rushing** sound from its mouth but nothing more.

- **a rushing sound**: noun phrase

- *sound*: the head

- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *rushing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to rush* is transitive in this case

23. Ralph pursed his lips and squirted air into the shell, which emitted a low, **farting** noise.

- **a low, farting noise**: noun phrase

- *noise*: the head
- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *low*: the premodification realised by the adjective
- *farting*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to fart* is intransitive

24. The note doomed again: and then at his firmer pressure, the note, **fluking up** an octave, became a strident blare more penetrating than before.

- **fluking up an octave**: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was fluking up an octave*,...
- it is dependent on the noun *the note*
- the original verb *to fluke up* is transitive

25. Piggy was shouting something, his face pleased, his glasses **flashing**.

- **his glasses flashing**: noun phrase
- *glasses*: the head
- *his*: the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun
- *flashing*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was flashing*...; the original verb *to flash* is intransitive in this case

26. The conch was silent, a **gleaming** tusk; Ralph's face was dark with breathlessness and the air over the island was full of bird-clamor and echoes **ringing**.

- **a gleaming tusk**: noun phrase
- *tusk*: the head
- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *gleaming*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to gleam* is intransitive
- **echoes ringing**: noun phrase
- *echoes*: the head
- *ringing*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were ringing*.; the original verb *to ring* is intransitive in this case

27. The small boy squatted in front of Ralph, **looking** up brightly and vertically.

- **looking up brightly and vertically:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the small boy*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

28. The sand, **trembling** beneath the heat haze, concealed many figures in its miles of length; boys were making their way toward the platform through the hot, dumb sand.

- **trembling beneath the heat haze:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the reduced relative clause with the present participle; the original verb *to tremble* is intransitive

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was trembling beneath...*
- it is dependent on the noun *sand*

29. Ralph continued to blow short, **penetrating** blasts.

- **short, penetrating blasts:** noun phrase

- *blasts:* the head
- *short:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *penetrating:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to penetrate* is transitive in this case

30. Piggy moved among the crowd, **asking** names and **frowning** to remember them.

- **asking names and frowning to remember them:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

31. Their heads clustered above the trunks in the green shade; heads brown, fair, black, chestnut, sandy, mousecolored; heads **muttering, whispering**, heads full of eyes that watched Ralph and speculated.

- **heads muttering, whispering:** noun phrase

- *heads:* the head

- *muttering, whispering:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participles in the function of reduced relative clauses; the original verb *to mutter* is intransitive; the original verb *to whisper* is intransitive

32. The bat was the child's shadow, shrunk by the vertical sun to a patch between the **hurrying** feet.

- **the hurrying feet:** noun phrase

- *feet:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *hurrying:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to hurry* is intransitive in this case

33. Even while he blew, Ralph noticed the last pair of bodies that reached the platform above a **fluttering** patch of Hack.

- **a fluttering patch of hack:** noun phrase

- *patch:* the head

- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *fluttering:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to flutter* is intransitive in this case

- *of hack:* the postmodification realised by the prepositional phrase

34. Piggy bent his **flashing** glasses to them and could be heard between the blasts, **repeating** their names.

- **his flashing glasses:** noun phrase

- *glasses:* the head

- *his:* the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun

- *flashing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to flash* is intransitive

- **repeating their names:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

35. At last Ralph ceased to blow and sat there, the conch **trailing** from one hand, his head bowed on his knees.

- **the conch trailing from one hand:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the type of adverbial supplementive clauses where the subject is expressed of *the conch* - because it differs from the subject in the finite superordinate clause

36. The creature was a party of boys, **marching** approximately in step in two parallel lines and dressed in strangely eccentric clothing.
- **marching approximately in step in two parallel lines:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
 - it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were marching approximately*...
 - it is dependent on the noun phrase: *a party of boys*
 - the original verb *to march* is intransitive in this case
37. The heat of the tropics, the descent, the search for food, and now this sweaty march along the **blazing** beach had given them the complexions of newly washed plums.
- **the blazing beach:** noun phrase
 - *beach:* the head
 - *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
 - *blazing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to blaze* is intransitive
38. When his party was about ten yards from the platform he shouted an order and they halted, **gasping, sweating, swaying** in the fierce light.
- **gasping, sweating, swaying in the fierce light:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause
39. The boy himself came forward, vaulted on to the platform with his cloak **flying**, and peered into what to him was almost complete darkness.
- **his cloak flying:** noun phrase

- *cloak*: the head
- *his*: the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun
- *flying*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was flying*,...; the original verb *to fly* is intransitive

40. Ralph, **sensing** his sun-blindness, answered him.

- **sensing his sun-blindness**: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: *Ralph, who was sensing his...*
- it is dependent on the noun *Ralph*
- the original verb *to sense* is transitive

41. The boy came close and peered down at Ralph, **screwing** up his face as he did so.

- **screwing up his face as he did so**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó the boy*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses *ó* the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

42. He turned quickly, his black cloak **circling**.

- **his black cloak circling**: noun phrase
 - *cloak*: the head
 - *his*: the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun
 - *black*: the premodification realised by the adjective
 - *circling*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was circling*.; the original verb *to circle* is intransitive in this case

43. Inside the **floating** cloak he was tall, thin, and bony: and his hair was red beneath the black cap.

- **the floating cloak:** noun phrase

- *cloak:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *floating* is the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to float* is intransitive

44. Out of this face stared two light blue eyes, frustrated now, and **turning** , or ready to turn, to anger.

- **turning:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó two light blue eyes*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses *ó* the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

45. Now that the pallor of his faint was over, he was a skinny, vivid little boy, with a glance **coming up** from under a hut of straight hair that hung down, black and coarse.

- **a glance coming up from under a hut of straight hair that hung down:** noun phrase

- *glance:* the head

- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *coming up from under a hut of straight hair that hung down:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was coming up*...

- the original verb *to come up* is the phrasal verb
- the present participle is developed by the prepositional phrase *from under a hut of straight hair that hung down*, where *a hut* is the head, *of straight hair* is another prepositional phrase and *that hung down* is postmodification which is dependent on the noun phrase *a hut of straight hair*

46. Merridew, his eyes **staring**, made the best of a bad job.

- **his eyes staring**: noun phrase
- *eyes*: the head
- *his*: the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun
- *staring*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: *...which were staring...*; the original verb *to stare* is intransitive

47. There was, Maurice, next in size among the choir boys to Jack, but broad and **grinning** all the time.

- **grinning all the time**: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as relative clause: *...who was grinning all the time.*
- it is dependent on the noun *Maurice*
- the present participle is developed by the adverbial *all the time*

48. The boys round Simon giggled, and he stood up, **laughing** a little.

- **laughing a little**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó he (Simon)*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses *ó* the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

49. Ralph, **looking** with more understanding at Piggy, saw that he was hurt and crushed.

- **looking with more understanding at Piggy:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was looking with..*
- it is dependent on the noun *Ralph*
- the present participle is developed by the prepositional phrase *with more understanding* and by the adverbial *at Piggy*
- the original verb *to look* is intransitive in this case

50. They turned to each other, **laughing** excitedly, **talking**, not **listening**.

- **laughing excitedly, talking, not listening:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

51. There was a jumble of the usual squareness, with one great block **sitting** out in the lagoon.

- **one great block sitting out in the lagoon:** noun phrase
- *block:* the head
- *one:* the determiner realised by the numeral
- *great:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *sitting out in the lagoon:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle developed by the adverbial
- the original verb *to sit* is intransitive

52. Ralph, Jack and Simon jumped off the platform and walked along the sand past the **bathing** pool.

- **the bathing pool:** noun phrase

- *pool:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *bathing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to bath* is intransitive

53. The most usual feature of the rock was a pink cliff surmounted by a skewed block; and that again surmounted, and that again, till the pinkness became a stack of balanced rock **projecting** through the looped fantasy of the forest creepers.

- **a stack of balanced rock projecting through the looped fantasy of the forest creepers:** noun phrase

- *stack:* the head

- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *of balanced rock:* the postmodification realised by the prepositional phrase

- *projecting through the looped fantasy of the forest creepers:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause, it is developed by the adverbial

- the original verb *to project* is intransitive in this case

54. Where the pink cliffs rose out of the ground there were often narrow tracks **winding** upwards.

- **narrow tracks winding upwards:** noun phrase

- *tracks:* the head

- *narrow:* the premodification realised by the adjective

- *winding upwards:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it is developed by the adverbial *upwards*; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were winding upwards*.

- the original verb *to wind* is intransitive in this case

55. Again came the solemn communion of **shining** eyes in the gloom.

- **shining eyes:** noun phrase

- *eyes:* the head

- *shining:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to shine* is intransitive

56. This one, against which Jack leaned, moved with a **grating** sound when they pushed.

- **a grating sound:** noun phrase

- *sound:* the head

- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *grating:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to grate* is intransitive

57. The air was thick with butterflies, **lifting, fluttering, settling**.

- **butterflies, lifting, fluttering, settling:** noun phrase

- *butterflies:* the head

- *lifting, fluttering, settling:* the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participles in the function of reduced relative clause

- they can be paraphrased as relative clauses: *which were lifting, fluttering, settling*.

- the original verb *to lift* is intransitive in this case, *to flutter* and *to settle* are intransitive as well

58. There, where the island petered out in water, was another island; a rock, almost detached, **standing** like a fort, **facing** them across the green with one bold, pink bastion.

- **standing like a fort:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it is developed by the adverbial

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was standling like...*

- it is dependent on the noun *a rock*

- the original verb *to stand* is intransitive

- **facing them across the green with one bold:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it is developed by the adverbial

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was facing them...*

- it is dependent on the noun *a rock*

- the original verb *to face* is transitive

59. The reef enclosed more than one side of the island, **tying** perhaps a mile out and parallel to what they now thought of as their beach.

- **tying perhaps a mile out:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification,

however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó the reef*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses *ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause*

60. The coral was scribbled in the sea as though a giant had bent down to reproduce the shape of the island in a **flowing** chalk line but tired before he had finished.

- **a flowing chalk line:** noun phrase

- *line:* the head
- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *flowing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to flow* is intransitive
- *chalk:* the premodification realised by the noun which is used as the adjective before another noun

61. Inside was a peacock water, rocks and weed **showing** as in an aquarium; outside was the dark blue of the sea.

- **a peacock water, rocks and weed showing as in an aquarium:** noun phrase

- *water, rocks and weed:* the head
- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *peacock:* the premodification realised by the noun put before another noun and from the syntactic point of view functioning as the adjective
- *showing as in an aquarium:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were showing as in an aquarium.*
- it is developed by the adverbial *as in an aquarium*
- the original verb *to show* is transitive

62. Beyond falls and cliffs there was a gash visible in the trees; there were the splintered trunks and then the drag, **leaving** only a fringe of palm between the scar and the sea.

- **leaving only a fringe of palm between the scar and the sea:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was leaving only...*

- it is developed by the obligatory object *a fringe of palm* and by the adverbial *between the scar and the sea*

- it is dependent on the noun *the drag*

- the original verb *to leave* is transitive

63. There, too, **jutting** into the lagoon, was the platform, with insect-like figures **moving** near it.

- **jutting into the lagoon:** it seems to be the premodification because of its position before the head: *platform*; actually it is the non-restrictive postmodification because the head is postponed via the particle *there*

- this postmodification is realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was jutting into the lagoon.*

- it implies it is dependent on the noun *platform*

- the original verb *to jut* is intransitive

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

64. Ralph sketched a **twining** line from the bald spot on which they stood down a slope, a gully, through flowers, round and down to the rock where the scar started.

- **a twining line:** noun phrase

- *line:* the head

- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *twining:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to twine* is intransitive in this case

65. Simon looked at them both, **saying** nothing but **nodding** till his black hair flopped backwards and forwards; his face was glowing.

- **saying nothing but nodding till his black hair flopped backwards and**

forwards: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Simon*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

66. Ralph made a **cupping** gesture.

- **a cupping gesture:** noun phrase
- *gesture:* the head
- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *cupping:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to cup* is transitive

67. They were in the beginnings of the thick forest, **plonking** with weary feet on a track, when they heard the noises-squeakings-and the hard strike of hoofs on a path.

- **plonking with weary feet on a track:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

68. They found a piglet caught in a curtain of creepers, **throwing** itself at the elastic traces in all the madness of extreme terror.

- **throwing itself at the elastic traces in all the madness of extreme terror:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the dangling participle = the type of adverbial supplementive clauses where the subject is not expressed, but it differs from the subject in the finite superordinate clause; in this case the subject of the adverbial supplementive clause is the same as the object of the finite superordinate clause *ó a piglet*

69. They knew very well why he hadn't: because of the enormity of the knife **descending** and **cutting** into **living** flesh; because of the unbearable blood.

- **the knife descending and cutting into living flesh:** noun phrase
 - *knife:* the head
 - *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
 - *descending and cutting into living flesh:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participles in the function of reduced relative clauses
 - they can be paraphrased as relative clauses: ...*which was descending and cutting*...
 - they are dependent on the noun *knife*
 - the original verb *to descend* is intransitive, the original verb *to cut* is transitive, in this case it is developed by the adverbial *into living flesh*
- **living flesh:** noun phrase
 - *flesh:* the head
 - *living:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to live* is intransitive

70. He looked round fiercely, **daring** them to contradict.

- **daring them to contradict:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present

participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

71. The afternoon sun slanted in from the other side of the platform and most of the children, **feeling** too late the smart of sunburn, had put their clothes on.

- **feeling too late the smart of sunburn:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were feeling too late*...
- it is dependent on the noun *children*
- it is developed by the adverbial *too late* and by the object *the smart of sunburn*
- the original verb *to feel* is transitive

72. All three of them tried to convey the sense of the pink live thing **struggling** in the creepers.

- **the pink live thing struggling in the creepers:** noun phrase
- *thing:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *pink:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *live:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *struggling in the creepers:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was struggling in the creepers*.
- it is developed by the adverbial *in the creepers*
- the original verb *to struggle* is intransitive

73. There's food; and **bathing** water in that little stream along there-and everything.

- **bathing water:** noun phrase

- *water*: the head
- *bathing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to bath* is intransitive

74. There was a group of little boys **urging** him forward and he did not want to go.

- **little boys urging him**: noun phrase
- *boys*: the head
- *little*: the premodification realised by the adjective
- *urging him*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were urging him*...
- it is developed by the obligatory object *him*
- the original verb *to urge* is transitive

75. The other little boys, **whispering** but serious, pushed him toward Ralph.

- **whispering but serious**: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were whispering but serious*,...
- it is dependent on the noun *boys*
- the original verb *to whisper* is intransitive

76. Piggy knelt by him, one hand on the great shell, **listening** and **interpreting** to the assembly.

- **listening and interpreting to the assembly**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

77. Laughing, Ralph looked for confirmation round the ring of faces.

- **laughing**: at first sight it can seem to be a premodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly before the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
 - while the premodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the premodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

78. Ralph flushed, **looking** sideways at Piggy's open admiration, and then the other way at Jack who was smirking and showing that he too knew how to clap.

- **looking sideways at Piggy's open admiration**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

79. Ralph was on his feet too, **shouting** for quiet, but no one heard him.

- **shouting for quiet**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

80. Ralph was left, **holding** the conch, with no one but Piggy.

- **holding the conch:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

81. Once more, amid the breeze, the **shouting**, the **slanting** sunlight on the high mountain, was shed that glamour, that strange invisible light of friendship, adventure, and content.

- **the breeze, the shouting, the slanting sunlight on the high mountain:** noun phrase

- *sunlight:* the head
- *the:* the determiners realised by the definite articles
- *breeze:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *shouting:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to shout* is intransitive in this case
- *slanting:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive

function; the original verb *to slant* is intransitive in this case

- *on the high mountain*: the postmodification realised by the adverbial

82. Then they stepped back, **laughing** with triumphant pleasure, so that immediately Ralph had to stand on his head.

- **laughing with triumphant pleasure**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

83. Piggy came with it, in shorts and shirt, **laboring** cautiously out of the forest with the evening sunlight **gleaming** from his glasses.

- **laboring cautiously out of the forest with the evening sunlight gleaming from his glasses**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

- **the evening sunlight gleaming from his glasses**: noun phrase

- *sunlight*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *evening*: the premodification realised by the noun which was put before another noun and so it functions as the adjective
- *gleaming from his glasses*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was gleaming from his glasses*.
- it is developed by the adverbial *from his glasses*
- the original verb *to gleam* is intransitive

84. His specs-use them as **burning** glasses!

- **burning glasses**: noun phrase
- *glasses*: the head
- *burning*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to burn* is transitive

85. Ralph moved the lenses back and forth, this way and that, till a glossy white image of the **declining** sun lay on a piece of rotten wood.

- **the declining sun**: noun phrase
- *sun*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *declining*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to decline* is intransitive

86. Jack knelt too and blew gently, so that the smoke drifted away, **thickening**, and a tiny name appeared.

- **thickening**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó the smoke*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

87. Ralph stood away from the pile and put the glasses into Piggy's **groping** hands.

- **Piggy's groping hands:** noun phrase

- *hands:* the head

- *Piggy's:* the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun

- *groping:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to grope* is transitive

88. The boys lay, **panting** like dogs.

- **panting like dogs:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the boys*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

89. 'We used his specs,' said Simon, **smearing** a black cheek with his forearm.

- **smearing a black cheek with his forearm:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was smearing a black...*

- it is dependent on the noun *Simon*

- the original verb *to smear* is transitive in this case

90. Jack held out his hands for the conch and stood up, **holding** the delicate thing carefully in his sooty hands.

- **holding the delicate thing carefully in his sooty hands:** at first sight it can seem

to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Jack*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

91. He paused in the tumult, **standing, looking** beyond them and down the unfriendly side of the mountain to the great patch where they had found dead wood.

- standing, looking beyond them and down the unfriendly side of the mountain to the great patch: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

92. Then he laughed so strangely that they were hushed, **looking** at the flash of his spectacles in astonishment.

- looking at the flash of his spectacles in astonishment: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

93. Small flames stirred at the trunk of a tree and crawled away through leaves and brushwood, **dividing** and **increasing**.

- **dividing and increasing:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *small flames*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

94. The squirrel leapt on the wings of the wind and clung to another **standing** tree, **eating** downwards.

- **another standing tree:** noun phrase
 - *tree:* the head
 - *another:* the determiner realised by the indefinite pronoun
 - *standing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to stand* is intransitive in this case
- **eating downwards:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the squirrel*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

95. Beneath the **capering** boys a quarter of a mile square of forest was savage with smoke and flame.

- **the capering boys:** noun phrase
- *boys:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *capering:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to caper* is intransitive

96. Startled, Ralph realized that the boys were falling still and silent, **feeling** the beginnings of awe at the power set free below them.

- **feeling the beginnings of awe at the power:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the boys*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

97. The boys looked at each other fearfully, **unbelieving**.

- **unbelieving:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it

is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the boys*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

98. The tendril was polished on the underside; pigs, **passing** through the loop, brushed it with their bristly hide.

- **passing through the loop:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were passing through the loop*,...
- it is dependent on the noun *pigs*
- the original verb *to pass* is transitive in this case

99. His sandy hair, considerably longer than it had been when they dropped in, was lighter now; and his bare back was a mass of dark freckles and **peeling** sunburn.

- **peeling sunburn:** noun phrase
- *sunburn:* the head
- *peeling:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to peel* is transitive

100. He closed his eyes, raised his head and breathed in gently with flared nostrils, **assessing** the current of warm air for information.

- **assessing the current of warm air for information:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial

supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

101. By the trunk of a vast tree that grew pale flowers on its grey bark he checked, closed his eyes, and once more drew in the warm air; and this time his breath came short, there was even a **passing pallor** in his face, and then the surge of blood again.

- **a passing pallor in his face:** noun phrase

- *pallor*: the head
- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *passing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to pass* is transitive
- *in his face*: the postmodification realised by the adverbial

102. He passed like a shadow under the darkness of the tree and crouched, **looking** down at the trodden ground at his feet.

- **looking down at the trodden ground at his feet:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

103. From the pig-run came the quick, hard patter of hoofs, a castanet sound, seductive, **maddening**-the promise of meat.

- **a castanet sound, seductive, maddening:** noun phrase

- *sound*: the head
- *a*: the determiner realised by the indefinite article
- *castanet*: the premodification realised by the noun which was put before another noun and that is why it functions as an adjective
- *seductive*: the postmodification realised by the adjective
- *maddening*: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause:
...*which was maddening*...
- the original verb *to madden* is intransitive

104. Jack stood there, **streaming** with sweat, streaked with brown earth, stained by all the vicissitudes of a day's hunting.

- **streaming with sweat**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Jack*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

105. Swearing, he turned off the trail and pushed his way through until the forest opened a little and instead of bald trunks **supporting** a dark roof there were light grey trunks and crowns of feathery palm.

- **swearing**: at first sight it can seem to be a premodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly before the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
 - while the premodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive

clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the premodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause
- **bald trunks supporting a dark roof:** noun phrase
- *trunks:* the head
- *bald:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *supporting a dark roof:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were supporting a dark roof*
- it is developed by the obligatory object *a dark roof*
- the original verb *to support* is transitive

106. Ralph looked up, **frowning**, from the complication of leaves.

- **frowning:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

107. Simon remained, **looking** out of the hole in the shelter.

- **looking out of the hole in the shelter:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Simon*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

108. They grinned at each other, **remembering** the glamour of the first day.

- **remembering the glamour of the first day:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

109. He sat up, **rubbing** one shoulder with a dirty hand.

- **rubbing one shoulder with a dirty hand:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where

the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

110. The two boys trotted down the beach, and, **turning** at the water's edge, looked back at the pink mountain.

- **turning at the water's edge:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the two boys*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

111. ð-they get up high. High up and in the shade, **resting** during the heat, like cows at home-ð

- **resting during the heat:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

112. Ralph looked away first, **pretending** interest in a group of littluns on the sand.

- **pretending interest in a group of littluns on the sand:** at first sight it can seem to

be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

113. From beyond the platform came the shouting of the hunters in the **swimming** pool.

- **the swimming pool:** noun phrase
- *pool:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *swimming:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to swim* is intransitive

114. He walked with an accustomed tread through the acres of fruit trees, where the least energetic could find an easy if **unsatisfying** meal.

- **unsatisfying meal:** noun phrase
- *meal:* the head
- *unsatisfying:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to unsatisfy* is transitive

115. The deep sea **breaking** miles away on the reef made an undertone less perceptible than the susurration of the blood.

- **the deep sea breaking miles:** noun phrase
- *sea:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *deep:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *breaking miles:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause:

...*which was breaking miles...*; it is developed by the obligatory object

- the original verb *to break* is transitive in this case

116. Darkness poured out, **submerging** the ways between the trees tin they were dim and strange as the bottom of the sea.

- **submerging the ways between the trees:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *darkness*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

117. The candle-buds opened their wide white flowers **glimmering** under the light that pricked down from the first stars.

- **their wide white flowers glimmering under the light:** noun phrase

- *flowers:* the head

- *their:* the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun

- *wide:* the premodification realised by the adjective

- *white:* the premodification realised by the adjective

- *glimmering under the light:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were glimmering under the light...*

- it is developed by the adverbial *under the light*

- the original verb *to glimmer* is intransitive

118. They accepted the pleasures of morning, the bright sun, the **whelming** sea and sweet air, as a time when play was good and life so full that hope was not necessary and therefore forgotten.

- **the whelming sea:** noun phrase

- *sea*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *whelming*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to whelm* is transitive

119. Toward noon, as the floods of light fell more nearly to the perpendicular, the stark colors of the morning were smoothed in pearl and opalescence; and the heat ó as though the **impending sun's** height gave it momentum ó became a blow that they ducked, **running** to the shade and **lying** there, perhaps even **sleeping**.

- **the impending sun's height**: noun phrase

- *height*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *sun's*: the premodification realised by the possessive case of the noun sun
- *impending*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to impend* is intransitive

- **running to the shade and lying there, perhaps even sleeping**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

120. The **glittering** sea rose up, moved apart in planes of blatant impossibility; the coral reef and the few stunted palms that clung to the more elevated parts would float up into the sky, would quiver, be plucked apart, run like raindrops on a wire or be repeated as in an odd succession of mirrors.

- **the glittering sea**: noun phrase

- *sea*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *glittering*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the *to glitter* is intransitive

121. Piggy discounted all this leamedly as a ðmirrageö; and since no boy could reach even the reef over the stretch of water where the **snapping** sharks waited, they grew accustomed to these mysteries and ignored them, just as they ignored the miraculous, **throbbing** stars.

- **the snapping sharks**: noun phrase
- *sharks*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *snapping*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to snap* is intransitive in this case
- **the miraculous, throbbing stars**: noun phrase
- *stars*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *miraculous*: the premodification realised by the adjective
- *throbbing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to throb* is intransitive

122. The littlun Percival had early crawled into a shelter and stayed there for two days, **talking, singing, and crying**, till they thought him batty and were faintly amused.

- **talking, singing, and crying**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause ó *the littlun Percival*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

123. Just now he was being obedient because he was interested; and the three children, **kneeling** in the sand, were at peace.

- **kneeling in the sand:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were kneeling in the sand*...

- it is dependent on the noun *children*

- it is developed by the adverbial *in the sand*

- the original verb *to kneel* is intransitive

124. Roger led the way straight through the castles, **kicking** them over, **burying** the flowers, **scattering** the chosen stones.

- **kicking them over, burying the flowers, scattering the chosen stones:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Roger*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

125. Maurice followed, **laughing**, and added to the destruction.

- **laughing:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Maurice*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

126. Roger remained, **watching** the littluns.

- **watching the littluns:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Roger*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

127. He was not noticeably darker than when he had dropped in, but the shock of black hair, down his nape and low on his forehead, seemed to suit his gloomy face and made what had seemed at first an unsociable remoteness into something **forbidding**.

- **something forbidding:** noun phrase
- *something:* the head
- *forbidding:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was forbidding*.
- the original verb *to forbid* is transitive

128. Roger followed him, **keeping** beneath the palms and **drifting** casually in the same direction.

- **keeping beneath the palms and drifting casually in the same direction:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Roger*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

129. He squatted on his hams at the water's edge, bowed, with a shock of hair **falling** over his forehead and past his eyes, and the afternoon sun emptied down invisible arrows.

- **hair falling over his forehead:** noun phrase

- *hair:* the head

- *falling over his forehead:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were falling over his forehead...*

- it is developed by the adverbial *over his forehead*

- the original verb *to fall* is intransitive

130. Percival had gone off, **crying**, and Johnny was left in triumphant possession of the castles.

- **crying:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Percival*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

131. He sat there, **crooning** to himself and **throwing** sand at an imaginary Percival.

- **crooning to himself and throwing sand at an imaginary Percival:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

132. Round the **squatting** child was the protection of parents and school and policemen and the law.

- **the squatting child:** noun phrase
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *squatting:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to squat* is intransitive in this case

133. Henry was surprised by the **plopping** sounds in the water.

- **the plopping sounds:** noun phrase
- *sounds:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *plopping:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to plop* is intransitive in this case

134. He abandoned the noiseless transparencies and pointed at the center of the **spreading** rings like a setter.

- **the spreading rings:** noun phrase
- *rings:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *spreading:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to spread* is intransitive in this case

135. At last he saw one and laughed, **looking** for the friend who was teasing him.

- **looking for the friend:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

136. But Roger had whipped behind the palm again, was leaning against it, **breathing** quickly, his eyelids **fluttering**.

- **breathing quickly:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Roger*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

- **his eyelids fluttering:** noun phrase

- *eyelids:* the head

- *his:* the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun

- *fluttering:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle

137. He was eager, impatient, **beckoning**, so that Roger went to him.

- **beckoning:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

138. He knelt, **holding** the shell of water.

- **holding the shell of water:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

139. He split the water and leapt to his feet, **laughing** excitedly.

- **laughing excitedly:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

140. Piggy was mooning about, aimlessly **picking** up things and **discarding** them.

- **aimlessly picking up things and discarding them:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

141. Presently, **seeing** Ralph under the palms, he came and sat by him.

- **seeing Ralph under the palms:** at first sight it can seem to be a premodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly before the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
 - while the premodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where

the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

142. Of all the boys, he was the most at home there; but today, irked by the mention of rescue, the useless, **footling** mention of rescue...

- **footling mention of rescue:** noun phrase

- *mention:* the head

- *footling:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function

- *of rescue:* the postmodification realised by the prepositional phrase

- the original verb *to footle* is intransitive

143. Ralph moved impatiently, still **watching** the ship.

- **still watching the ship:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

144. Then he too started to run, **stumbling**, over Maurice's discarded shorts before he was across the terrace.

- **stumbling:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

145. He did desperate violence to his naked body among the **rasping** creepers so that blood was sliding over him.

- **the rasping creepers:** noun phrase
- *creepers:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *rasping:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to rasp* is transitive in this case

146. Piggy was only just visible, **bumbling** up from the beach.

- **bumbling up from the beach:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

147. Or if they climbed on, **supposing** the fire was all out, and they had to watch Piggy **crawling** and the ship **sinking** under the horizon?

- **supposing the fire was all out:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *they*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause
- **Piggy crawling:** noun phrase
- *Piggy*: the head
- *crawling*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was crawling*...
- the original verb *to crawl* is intransitive
- **the ship sinking under the horizon:** noun phrase
- *ship*: the head
- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article
- *sinking under the horizon*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause; it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was sinking under the horizon*.
- it is developed by the adverbial *under the horizon*
- the original verb *to sink* is intransitive

148. Simon, **strugling** with bushes, caught his breath.

- **strugling with bushes:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it is dependent on the noun *Simon*
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were strugling with buses*,...
- the original verb *to struggle* is intransitive

149. Ralph blundered on, **savaging** himself, as the wisp o smoke moved on.

- **savaging himself:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

150. Ralph looked at them with **unwinking** eyes.

- **unwinking eyes:** noun phrase
- *eyes:* the head
- *unwinking:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to wink* is intransitive

151. Simon turned away, **smearing** the water from his cheeks.

- **smearing the water from his cheeks:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Simon*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

152. Piggy arrived, out of breath and **whimpering** like a littlun.

- **whimpering like a littlun:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

153. Ralph picked out Jack easily, even at that distance, tall redhaired, and inevitably **leading** the procession.

- **inevitably leading the procession:** in this case it was very difficult to decide whether it is the postmodification or the adverbial supplementary clause
- finally, it was decided that this is the restrictive postmodification from the following reasons:
 - however it is not placed exactly after the noun on which it is dependent, it is dependent on the noun *Jack*
 - from the syntactic point of view it behaves more like the adjective than the adverbial
 - it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: *Jack, ...who was inevitably leading the procession...*; it implies it is the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
 - the original verb *to lead* is transitive in this case

154. Behind Jack walked the twins, **carrying** a great stake on their shoulders.

- **carrying a great stake on their shoulders:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause of *the twins*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where

the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

155. The pigs head hung down with **gaping** neck and seemed to search for something on the ground.

- **gaping neck:** noun phrase

- *neck:* the head

- *gaping:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to gap* is intransitive

156. The twins stood with the pig **swinging** between them, **dropping** black gouts on the rock.

- **the pig swinging between them, dropping black gouts on the rock:** noun phrase

- *pig:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *swinging between them:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was swinging between them,*...

- it is developed by the adverbial *between them*

- the original verb *to swing* is intransitive in this case

- *dropping black gouts on the rock:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was dropping black...*

- it is developed by the object *black gouts* and by the adverbial *on the rock*

- the original verb *to drop* is transitive in this case

157. Instead, he danced a step or two, then remembered his dignity and stood still, **grinning**.

- **grinning:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

158. His mind was crowded with memories; memories of the knowledge that had come to them when they closed in on the **struggling** pig, knowledge that they had outwitted a **living** thing, imposed their will upon it, taken away its life like a long **satisfying** drink.

- **the struggling pig:** noun phrase
 - *pig:* the head
 - *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
 - *struggling:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to struggle* is intransitive
- **a living thing:** noun phrase
 - *thing:* the head
 - *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article
 - *living:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to live* is intransitive
- **a long satisfying drink:** noun phrase
 - *drink:* the head
 - *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article
 - *long:* the premodification realised by the adjective
 - *satisfying:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to satisfy* is transitive

159. The **bolting** look came into his blue eyes.

- **the bolting look:** noun phrase
 - *look:* the head
 - *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
 - *bolting:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to bolt* is transitive in this case

160. He thrust his head over the top and glared at Jack through his one **flashing** glass.

- **his one flashing glass:** noun phrase
- *glass:* the head
- *his:* the determiner realised by the possessive pronoun
- *one:* the determiner realised by the numeral
- *flashing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to flash* is intransitive

161. Piggy spoke, also **dribbling**.

- **also dribbling:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

162. Simon, **sitting** between the twins and Piggy, wiped his mouth and shoved his piece of meat over the rocks to Piggy, who grabbed it.

- **sitting between the twins and Piggy:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
 - it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was sitting between...*
 - it is dependent on the noun *Simon*
 - it is developed by the adverbial *between the twins and Piggy*
 - the original verb *to sit* is intransitive

163. Slowly the silence on the mountain-top deepened till the click of the fire and the soft hiss of **roasting** meat could be heard clearly.

- **roasting meat:** noun phrase
- *meat:* the head

- *roasting*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to roast* is transitive

164. Jack, **recovering**, could not bear to have his story told.

- **recovering**: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was recovering*...
- it is dependent on the noun *Jack*
- the original verb *to recover* is intransitive in this case

165. It turned back and ran into the circle, **bleeding**

- **bleeding**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *it*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

166. The twins, still **sharing** their identical grin, jumped up and had round each other.

- **still sharing their identical grin**: the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were still sharing their*...
- it is dependent on the noun *the twins*
- it is developed by the object *their identical grin*
- the original verb *to share* is transitive

167. Then the rest joined in, **making pig-dying** noises and **shouting**.

- **making pig-dying noises and shouting**: at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised

by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause *ó the rest*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses *ó the type* where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause
- **pig-dying noises:** noun phrase
- *noises:* the head
- *pig-dying:* the premodification realised by the compound made of the noun and the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to die* is intransitive

168. The tide was coming in and there was only a narrow strip of firm beach between the water and the white, **stumbling** stuff near the palm terrace.

- **the white, stumbling stuff near the palm terrace:** noun phrase
- *stuff:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *white:* the premodification realised by the adjective
- *stumbling:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to stumble* is intransitive
- *near the palm terrace:* the postmodification realised by the adverbial

169. Suddenly, **pacing** by the water, he was overcome with astonishment.

- **pacing by the water:** at first sight it can seem to be a premodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly before the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the premodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the

premodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

170. He found himself understanding the wearisomeness of this life, where every path was an improvisation and a considerable part of one's **waking** life was spent watching one's feet.

- **one's waking life:** noun phrase

- *life:* the head

- *one's:* the determiner realised by the possessive case of indefinite pronoun

- *waking:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to wake* is intransitive in this case

171. He stopped, **facing** the strip; and **remembering** that first enthusiastic exploration as though it were part of a brighter childhood, he smiled jeeringly.

- **facing the strip; and remembering that...:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

172. The time had come for the assembly and as he walked into the **concealing** splendors of the sunlight he went carefully over the points of his speech.

- **the concealing splendors of the sunlight:** noun phrase

- *splendors:* the head

- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article

- *concealing:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive

function; the original verb *to conceal* is transitive

- *of the sunlight*: the postmodification realised by the prepositional phrase

173. There must be no mistake about this assembly, no **chasing** imaginary...

- **no chasing imaginary...:** noun phrase, where the head is not expressed

- *no*: the determiner realised by the negative pronoun

- *chasing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to chase* is transitive

- *imaginary*: the premodification realised by the adjective

174. At that he walked faster, aware all at once of urgency and the **declining** sun and a little wind created by his speed that breathed about his face.

- **the declining sun:** noun phrase

- *sun*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article

- *declining*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to decline* is intransitive in this case

175. The beach near the **bathing** pool was dotted with groups of boys **waiting** for the assembly.

- **the bathing pool:** noun phrase

- *pool*: the head

- *the*: the determiner realised by the definite article

- *bathing*: the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to bath* is intransitive

- **boys waiting for the assembly:** noun phrase

- *boys*: the head

- *waiting for the assembly*: the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were waiting for the assembly*.

- it is developed by the prepositional phrase

- the original verb *to wait* is intransitive in this case

176. All round the place of assembly the grey trunks rose, straight or **leaning**, and supported the low roof of leaves.

- **straight or leaning:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which were straight or leaning*...
- it is dependent on the noun *trunks*
- the original verb *to lean* is intransitive

177. One had to sit, **attracting** all eyes to the conch, and drop words like heavy round stones among the little groups that crouched or squatted.

- **attracting all eyes to the conch:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *one*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

178. She lifted the conch in an effort to find the **compelling** word-

- **the compelling word:** noun phrase
 - *word:* the head
 - *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
 - *compelling:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to compel* is transitive

179. By myself I went, **thinking** what~~s~~ what.

- **thinking what~~s~~ what:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *I*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial

supplementive clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

180. The assembly, **sensing** a crisis, was tensely expectant.

- **sensing a crisis:** the non-restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was sensing a crisis*,...
- it is dependent on the noun *the assembly*
- it is developed by the obligatory object *a crisis*
- the original verb *to sense* is transitive

181. And we waste time, rolling rocks, and making little **cooking** fires.

- **little cooking fires:** noun phrase
- *fires:* the head
- *little:* the determiner realised by the indefinite pronoun
- *cooking:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to cook* can be transitive as well as intransitive without any change of meaning

182. Hands were reaching for the conch in the light of the **setting** sun.

- **the setting sun:** noun phrase
- *sun:* the head
- *the:* the determiner realised by the definite article
- *setting:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to set* is intransitive in this case

183. Jack stood up, **scowling** in the gloom, and held out his hands.

- **scowling in the gloom:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Jack*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

184. Jack sat down, *grumbling*.

- **grumbling:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Jack*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

185. He moved the conch gently, *looking* beyond them at nothing, *remembering* the beastie, the snake, the fire, the talk of fear.

- **looking beyond them at nothing, remembering the beastie, the snake, the fire, the talk of fear:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the

postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

186. A picture of three boys **walking** along the bright beach flitted through his mind.

- **a picture of three boys walking along the bright beach:** noun phrase

- *a picture of three boys:* the head

- *a:* the determiner realised by the indefinite article

- *walking along the bright beach:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who were walking along.*

- it is developed by the adverbial *along the bright beach*

- the original verb *to walk* is intransitive

187. He looked along the row of **whispering** littluns.

- **whispering littluns:** noun phrase

- *littluns:* the head

- *whispering:* the premodification realised by the present participle in the attributive function; the original verb *to whisper* is intransitive in this case

188. Jack paused, **cradling** the conch, and turned to his hunters with their dirty black caps.

- **cradling the conch:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementary clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent

- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Jack*

- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementary clause expresses a current state

- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective

- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementary clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

189. For a littlun he was self-confident, **holding** out his hands, **cradling** the conch as Ralph did, **looking** round at them to collect their attention before he spoke.

- **holding out his hands, cradling the conch as Ralph did, looking round at them to collect their attention before he spoke:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

190. I was outside the shelter by myself, **fighting** with things, those twisty things in the trees.

- **fighting with things:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *I*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

191. The vivid horror of this, so possible and so nakedly **terrifying**, held them all silent.

- **so nakedly terrifying:** the non.restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause

- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*which was so possible and so nakedly terrifying*...
- it is dependent on the noun *horror*
- it is intensified by the particle *so* and by the adverbial *nakedly*
- the original verb *to terrify* is transitive

192. There was a long pause while the assembly grinned at the thought of anyone **going** out in the darkness.

- **anyone going out in the darkness:** noun phrase
- *anyone:* the head
- *going out in the darkness:* the restrictive postmodification realised by the present participle in the function of reduced relative clause
- it can be paraphrased as a relative clause: ...*who was going out*..
- it is developed by the adverbials *out* and *in the darkness*
- the original verb *to go* is intransitive in this case

193. With a feeling of humiliation on Simon's behalf, Ralph took back the conch, **looking** Simon sternly in the face as he did so.

- **looking Simon sternly in the face:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:
 - it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
 - it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Ralph*
 - while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
 - from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
 - it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses of the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

194. He stood knee-deep in the central grass, **looking** at his hidden feet, **trying** to pretend he was in a tent.

- **looking at his hidden feet, trying to pretend he was in a tent:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive

clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *he*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause

195. Piggy knelt, holding the conch.

- **holding the conch:** at first sight it can seem to be a postmodification, however actually it is the adverbial supplementive clause realised by the present participle from the following reasons:

- it is not situated exactly after the noun on which it is dependent
- it is dependent on the subject of the finite superordinate clause - *Piggy*
- while the postmodification expresses a permanent state, this adverbial supplementive clause expresses a current state
- from the syntactic point of view it functions as the adverbial while the postmodification functions as the adjective
- it is the most often used type of adverbial supplementive clauses ó the type where the subject is not expressed because it is the same as the subject in the finite superordinate clause