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Correlatives in English

A paper

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Holy verse

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

((ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَهِيَ دُخَانٌ فَقَالَ لَهَا وَلِلْأَرْضِ ائْتِيَا طَوْعًا أَوْ كَرْهًا قَالَتَا أَتَيْنَا

طَائِعِينَ))

صدق الله العظيم

(فصلت : اية: ١١)



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Dedication

To our families

To our Friend



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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlatives forms in English. The connective words are used together in propositions so as to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences in order to make complete idea. The concept of correlation is found in English and it is accomplished by several markers. Correlatives are two forms that are used together in one sentence such as 'both ... and, either ... or, just as ... so, neither ... nor, not ... but, not only ... but also, whether ... or'.

الخلاصة

الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو التحري من الاشكال المترابطة في اللغة الإنجليزية. يتم استخدام الكلمات الثنائية المترابطة معاً في جملة واحدة لربط الكلمات أو العبارة أو الجمل من أجل تكوين فكرة كاملة. ان مفهوم ثنائيات الارتباط باللغة الإنجليزية يتم تحقيقه من خلال عدة ادوات والتي يتم استخدامها معاً في جملة واحدة وهما بشكل أساسي "كلاهما ... وإما ... أو ، تماماً مثل ... لذلك ، لا ... ولا ... ليس ... ولكن ليس فقط ... ولكن أيضاً، سواء ... أو."

Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

There is a general and admitted fact that language isn't a mere chunks or pieces that can be used alone. Sounds are connected to forms words and words are connected to form sentences and sentences are then connected to form a complete whole whether a speech or a an essay. The connection between linguistic forms can have a hierarchical range where smaller units are linked to form a larger part. The connection between these units can yield a coherent formula as there are further element of connection between words and sentence alike. The coordination between the elements of language can provide various ways to the description of the language speeches. Coordinating and correlating combinations can have a parallelism, dependence and equivalence. (Moltmann, 1994:9)

Furthermore, the connection and coordination between the units of the language are very important as these units have to be linked and coordinated or subordinated regardless of their size and types. Words can be coordination, phrases are coordinated and a clauses and sentences are either. Some coordinating markers are different from others in their nature of coordinating. These connectors can be used in various speech and writing forms whether narration, description and organization of the thoughts and ideas. The use of the right connectors coordinators and correlatives markers help produce a sound and logical whole. The correlating connections have various uses as they are used to connect two ideas and there are some

correlatives are used to connect dependent and independent propositions. (Apse, & Farneste, 2018:27-8)

1.2 What is Coordination?

According to Trask (1993:254) coordination is "a construction involving two coordinate structures whose conjuncts are explicitly paired off in order". It is clearly shown that coordination shows the status of equal clauses that are connected together often by coordinators. These coordinators can be the marker of this type of connection and these coordinators can include 'but', or 'and' as in;

1. Jane is a good teacher and her students really like her.
2. Her assistant is very young but a quick learner.

The first proposition has two sentences each one has its own verb and its own complements and they are connected by 'and'. The second proposition has connected contrastively by 'but'.

According to Downing (2006:278), coordination is "The syntactic relationship between units of equal status and often of similar form."

However, Organdy et al. (1997:711) states that coordination is one of the grammatical analysis which reflects the fact that there is a linguistic linking between the linguistic elements. The linguistic structures are often described as being equivalent in the syntactic structures.

In addition, Finch (2016:117) state that coordination is considered as a structure that can involve adding a clause to another one by

using the coordination linking word. He adds that coordination represents two equal clauses in one sentence. The sentences are coordinated with any reduction.

Coordination refers to the condition where there is a conjoining between words, phrases or clauses to form unified sentence linked by one of the coordinating conjunctions. This process of conjoining is done by some of the coordinators like "and, but, for, or, as, yet". There are usually two clauses within the structure of the coordination which are the main clause and the coordinate clause. This type of sentence is also known as a compound sentence. One main feature of coordination is that the two sentences are of the same important and independent ones by its own (Nordquist, 2020; web source).

Furthermore, coordination is classified as being one type of mechanism of the conjoining among the sentences. The connection is done between the two sentences without the structural dependency between the two. There is a highly possibility that the two sentences contain the same syntactic structures. These sentences are often described as having asymmetry connection. The coordinated clauses are not integrated with each other and they are considered as being syntactically isolated (Njui, 2015:8).

It is clearly shown that the coordination shows the status of equal clauses that are connected together often by coordinators. These coordinators can be the markers of this type of connection and these coordinators can include 'but, and' as in;

3. He broke his leg and he could walk.

4. I tried hard to teach her my sign language, but she was dull and inattentive.
5. The weather is cool yet pleasant

It is clear that the above examples show the fact that the elements are connected with a coordinator. There is clear a division between the element that is marked by the position of the coordinator (Huddleston, & Reynolds, 2005:255).

Furthermore, coordination is to 'link' a clause with a linker 'coordinators. Other types of coordinators are like or as in;

6. Law schools or medical schools.

Moreover, coordination is not restricted to clause but connect any two elements that are equivalent. For example, coordinators can link two sentences, two nouns, two verbs, two prepositions, or two adjectives as in.

7. I go or he goes. (two sentences)
8. The children had milk and cookies. (two nouns)
9. I hope you won't worry or brood too much about it. (two verbs)
10. I am at or near a breakthrough. (two prepositions)
11. That restaurant is known for healthy and nutritious food. (two adjectives)

It is obvious that there are various syntactic forms which can be coordination to make link among different language chunks. (Altenberg, &Vago 2010:70)

1.3 Types of Coordination

In this section, it is distinguished among syndetic coordination, asyndetic coordination and Poly-Syndetic coordination.

1.2.1 Syndetic Coordination

Syndetic coordination is a type of coordinating that is identified when the coordinators present in the coordinated sentence as in;

12. Slowly and stealthily he crept towards his victim (Quirk et al 1985:253).

1.2.2 Asyndetic Coordination

It is a type of coordination when it is characterized by the condition of the absence of over coordinator and this kind is often identified by implicit coordination as in;

13. Slowly, stealthily, he crept towards his victim.

14. I gave her food, shelter, and clothing.

It is clear that the element is not coordination by explicit coordinator which means that this type is done with coordinators (Quirk et al, 1985:253).

1.2.3 Poly-Syndetic Coordination

This type of coordination invokes the condition when more than one coordinating conjunction and used in the adjacent sequence. This type is often marked by the presence of series of conjunctions that

are bound altogether. This type can be used a type of figure of speech as in;

15. This play will run and run and run
16. The weather was nice AND the sun was shining AND the weather was marvelous.
17. For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth (Hameed, & Hameed, 2021:3) .

1.3 Subordination

According to Crystal (1991:462) subordination is a term that is used in grammatical analysis which refers the condition of connected the linguistic units that have different grammatical structure. Unlike coordination, subordination link unit that are not balanced or equal. These linguistic units are shown to be dependent on one another. It is clear that one of these units are constituent of the other one. One of the sentences can't be said alone with the other one. Of course subordination clause can have different structures that those with coordinating one. Clear example of subordination is illustrated in 'John left when the bus arrived'. There are certain expressing that are considered as subordination markers such as "since, because, while, after, although"

It is clear that subordination is used to show the relation between the connection when the subordinate clauses fill in the constituents with a larger construction of the main clause which is also termed as matrix clause. The subordinate clauses are different forms the main

clause in their internal structure. They are mainly introduced by subordinators as in;

18. I agree that Sue is the best candidate.

It is clear that the subordinate clause is marked by the subordinator 'that'. However, there can be dependent noun phrase that can represent the subordinate clause as in;

19. This is the book he was looking at.

It is clear that the italicized noun phrase in the example about is subordination markers. Moreover, there can be a prepositional phrase that can play the role of a marker of subordinating clause as in;

20.10. I made a mistake in giving him my address.

It is clear that there are three subclasses of finite verb clause in subordinate clause which are 'relative clause, comparative clause, content clause' which are exemplified as follows;

21. They weren't among the people who had been invited.

22. More people came than had been invited.

23. I don't think that these people had been invited. (Huddleston, & Reynolds, 2005: 117)

It is clear that the subordination is depending on link. There are various markers for the linguistic link of subordination. There can be different subordination that can help to show the connection between the main clause and the subordinate clause as in;

24. When they arrived all hell broke loose.

25. We liked the play because the acting was superb.
26. He never calls you although he says he likes you very much.
27. He claims that the trains that go to Edinburgh are running on time.
28. I don't know whether they will cancel the appointment or not.
29. The committee will decide if you are suitable for this position.
30. It is entirely appropriate for you to comment on his management style.

It is clear that subordinators such as (if, whether, for) are termed as complementizers because that are used to introduce a clause that is functions as complement for the verb. (Aarts, 2006:246)

In addition, Subordination clauses are seen to be fully connected to the main clause and its major function is complement clause. The major markers of subordination can include "for, as, since, therefore, hence, consequently, though, due to, provided that, because, unless, once, while, when, whenever, where, wherever, before, and after". Furthermore, the other markers of the subordination are relative clauses that include "that, which, who, whom, whichever, whoever, whomever, and whose", as in the following example;

31. I bought a new car that is very fast.
32. I live in London, which has some fantastic parks.
33. She has a son who is a doctor. (Ibid, 2011:205-6)

In addition to Herring, P (2016:554-5) subordination clauses are mainly used to make up a complex sentences types where they are main clauses and the subordinate clauses. Subordinating conjunction often performs two jobs which are the subordinating that this subordinate clause is less important than the main clause and manifesting the subordinate clause relationship to the main clause as in;

34.I went to the supermarket since we were out of milk.

Another issue is the subordinate clause can be flexible in that is can be at the beginning, or in the middles with one difference which is the use of the coma if the subordinate clause comes at the beginning as in;

35.Since we were out of milk, I went to the supermarket.

In addition, the main function of subordinators are to connect main clauses with the subordinate clauses, yet these markers can either express cause like, 'as , since , because'; or they can express comparison as with ' although , even , while , whereas,'; or they can be used to express condition as ' if , provided that , as long as , providing' or they can be used to denote place like ' wherever'; or time such as 'whenever , after , before , as soon as , when , while' or they can be used to express reason as with ' in order that , so that'.

Chapter Two

Correlatives in English

Palmer (2003:26) defines Correlatives as "words or phrases that are used together, always in pairs, and so related that one component implies the other."

In addition, correlatives are considered to be a couple of words that are used to make connection between words, a group of words or clauses and so on. Moreover, the correlative is generally considered as closed system class where the members of this class are mainly used as indicators for connection and linkage. they represent ac occurred devices by word words , phrase , clause and sentence are to be linked and joined to form larger coherent whole. They are similar to the coordination conjunction except that the correlatives are used mainly in pairs. The most frequent used kinds of correctives are " both__and, not only__but also, either__or, and neither__nor." (Savitri, , Setiyono, & Widodo, 2021: 40)

Correlation is considered as one of the techniques of coordination where nouns, clauses and phrases are correlated via a correlative conjunction. It is also viewed as one of the most important strategies where nouns phrases and clauses are connected. This type of coordination is concerned only with two-element correlation. The use of correlative devices is viewed to be imposed certain aspects of meaning to the sentence where it can be used to emphasize the element being correlated. This is clear when 'both ... and' are used to make emphasis. On the other hand, the correlation is

made by other forms of correlator such as 'either .. Or?'. These correlatives have certain meaning to be used for as being shown so far. (Herring , P. 2016: 557)

Furthermore, the correctives are used to stress the meaning of the addition as there is some proposition that is added to other proposition or they can be used to express alternation or using the other. This use can make them to be taken for exclusive uses. Moreover, the correlatives can be used mark the condition of contrast and the reverse idea or uses. They can also be used from a grammatical point of view to show clear cut between the two clauses or sentence. (Biber et al , 1999: 80)

According to Crystal (2008:118), correlative means a construction which uses a pair of connecting words. Constructions of this kind in English include “both ... and either ... or just as ... so neither ... nor not ... but not only ... but also whether ... or’. It is clear that the correlatives can only be used together. They are used to join two independent clauses, two subjects, two antecedents or two prepositional phrases. These corrective can be dealt with in the following;

(Both ... and)

Both ... and is used to emphasize two elements that are true in a sentence. For example:

36. This house is **both** large **and** cozy.

(Either ... or)

Either ... or is used to present two limited options. For example:

37. I want to paint the house **either** white **or** green.

(Neither ... nor)

Neither ... nor is used to negate two options. For example:

38. I have **neither** seen the movie **nor** read the book.

(Nelson, & Greenbaum, 2002:51)

(Not ... but)

Not ... but is used to express contradicting options. For example:

39. He's **not** happy **but** thrilled

(not only ... but also)

Not only ... but also is used to emphasize an extra component in the sentence, particularly when its occurrence seems contradictory or surprising in light of what is already known. For example:

40. This house is **not only** large **but also** cozy. (The speaker believes that large track.

(Just as ... so)

Just as ... so is used to show that the two Parts being joined are similar. Usually, just as begins an independent clause, and so is followed by a second independent clause. Traditionally, the clause after so should be inverted, as in:

41. **Just as** I love films, **so** does my brother love sports.

42. **Just as** French is spoken in France, **so** English is spoken in England.

(Whether ... or)

Whether ... Or is used to express doubt between two possible options. For example:

43. I don't know **whether** the white paint **or** the green paint is better.

In addition, according to Teschner, (2007:185) the coordinators both.....and, either.....or and neither.....nor are used in more than two clauses whereas the others, namely, but, yet, and for aren't used to link only two clauses as in;

44. **Neither** Albert **nor** Eric nor Jennie **nor** Emma has ever told me one bleeping thing.

Moreover, "yet, and but, for' can't appear either at the middle of or at the beginning of the final clause as in;

45. Mary hates tofu **and** eggplant **but** loves falafel.

It is clear that there are correlative markers which are used to connect two independent clauses. 'For' is mainly used to give reason as in (Herring, 2016:541-2)

Chapter three

Conclusion

It has been concluded that correlative makers are closed systems particles are used to correlate two-part conjunction that consists of two words or phrases (*such as both ... and* , *either ... or* , *just as ... so* , *neither ... nor* , *not ... but* , *not only ... but also* , *whether ... or*) that are used to join sentence elements of equal value. , correlative conjunctions connect words and phrases that carry equal weight in a sentence. They are used to join two independent clauses, two subjects, two antecedents or two prepositional phrases. The main functions of using correlatives are to express contrast, denote alternatives, and addition. Their main function is linking elements

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