

A.3.3.2 Synthetic/Analytic substitution

Definition: SYNTHETIC/ANALYTIC stands for those changes of synthetic structures to analytic structures and vice versa. It should be noted, however, that sometimes “syntheticity” or “analyticity” is a matter of degree. Consider examples (a) and (b). In (a), we would probably consider as analytic the genitive structure. In (b), in contrast, the genitive structure would probably be the synthetic one. Genitive structures are not synthetic or analytic by definition, but more or less synthetic/analytic compared to other structures. Thus, we could redefine this group as a change in the degree of syntheticity/analyticity.

- a) the Met show / the Met’s show
- b) Tina’s birthday / The birthday of Tina

SYNTHETIC/ANALYTIC is always **sense preserving** and comprises phenomena such as:

1. Compounding/decomposition A compound is decomposed through the use of a prepositional phrase (a). The alternation adjectival/prepositional phrase (b) and single word/adjective+noun alternations (c) are also considered here.

- a) The gamekeeper preferred to make wildlife television documentaries .
The gamekeeper preferred to make television documentaries about wildlife .
- b) Chemical life-cycles of the sexes
Life-cycles for chemistry for genders
- c) One of his works holding the title "Liber Cosmographicus De Natura Locorum" belongs to a category of physiography .
One of his works bearing the title of "Liber Cosmographicus De Natura Locorum" is a species of physical geography .

2. Alternations affecting genitives and possessives Alternations between genitive/prepositional phrases (d), possessive/prepositional phrases (e), genitive/nominal phrases (f), genitive/adjectival phrases (g), etc.

- d) Tina’s birthday / The birthday of Tina
- e) His reflection / The reflection of his own features
- f) the Met show / the Met’s show
- g) Russia’s Foreign Ministry / the Russian Foreign Ministry

N.B.: A distinction has to be established between this type and DERIVATIONAL. Some DERIVATIONAL cases also contain genitive alternations (h), but these alternations are part of a wider derivational change. In the cases of genitive alternations classified as SYNTHETIC/ANALYTIC, the alternation is an isolated and independent phenomenon.

- h) Mary teaches John .
Mary is John's teacher .

N.B.: Cases of 1 (compounding/decomposition) and 2 (alternation involving genitives and possessives) in which the alternation takes place with a clause (with a verb) are not considered here but in SUBORDINATION & NESTING (i)

- i) Volcanoes **which** are now extinct / extinct volcanoes

3. Synthetic/analytic superlative

- j) He's smarter than everybody else .
He's the smartest .

4. Light/generic element addition: Changing a synthetic form A for an analytic form BA by adding a more generic element (B is more generic than A). A has to have the same lemma/stem in both member of the pair as in (k). Moreover, although the category of the phrase A and the phrase BA may differ, the change does not have structural consequences outside A or BA. In (l), although the adverbial phrase *cheerfully* is changed to the prepositional phrase *in a cheerful way*, the rest of the sentence remains unchanged. Finally, the order of the A and B units can be BA (k) or AB (l).

- k) John boasted about his work.
John spoke boastfully about his work.
- l) Marilyn carried on with her life cheerfully .
Marilyn carried on with her life in a cheerful way .

N.B.: When B is the verb to be and there is a change of category of A through a derivational process, the phenomenon is tagged as DERIVATIONAL (m)

- m) Sister Mary was helpful to Darrell .
Sister Mary helped Darrell .

5. Specifier addition: This type is parallel to the previous one, but the added element B is not more generic, but focuses on one of the components or characteristics of A (n), emphasises A (o) or determines A (p).

- n) I had to drive through fog to get there .
I had to drive through a wall of fog to get there .
- o) We are meeting at 5 . We are meeting at 5 o'clock .
- p) Translation is what they need .
The translation is what they need .

N.B.: Contrary to SAME-POLARITY or SEMANTICS BASED CHANGES, where words vary from one member of the paraphrase pair to the other, in synthetic/analytic substitutions

- although a change of category may take place, lexical word stems are the same (1 and 2) or
- a support element is added, but other lexical word stems are the same(4 and 5).

A.3.3.3 Converse substitution

Definition: A lexical unit is changed for its converse. In order to maintain the same meaning, an argument inversion has to occur. The **negative sense preserving** converse substitution occurs when the arguments are not inverted.

- Positive sense preserving:
The Geological society of London in 1855 awarded to him the Wollaston medal.
Resulted in him receiving the Wollaston medal from the Geological society in London in 1855.
- Negative sense preserving:
Last Monday, John bought the new black car from his friend Sam.
Last week, John sold his black car to Sam, his friend from high school.

A.3.4 Syntax based changes

Syntax based change tags stand for those changes that involve a syntactic reorganization in the sentence. This type basically comprises changes within a single sentence; and changes in the way sentences, clauses or phrases are connected. The phrase/clause/sentence(s) suffering the modification is(are) tagged. All syntax tags but DIATHESIS have key elements that should be annotated as well.