

Errata

The following is a list of the currently known errors in the first printing of *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar*, Second Edition (Rodney Huddleston, Geoffrey K. Pullum, and Brett Reynolds, Cambridge University Press, 2022).¹ We hope to have them fixed in a second printing. Most are just small typographical slips, but a few are due to wrongly implemented word-processing changes or mistaken wording or example choice. Text in blue is locational, and text in red is explanation of the changes to be made. The symbol '⇒' means 'should be' or 'change to'.

- p. viii: 12.5 A Relative Clause that Doesn't Modify a Noun ⇒
A Relative Clause that Isn't a Modifier in a Nominal
- p. 3: (Penultimate paragraph ends with a comma; should be a full stop, i.e. a period.)
- p. 53: [20] heading of column b: NON-MODAL AUXILIARY ⇒
LEXICAL VERB
- p. 63: The auxiliary for the perfect is *have*, which takes a past participle complement. ⇒
The auxiliary for the perfect is *have*, which takes a past participial complement.
- p. 88: For us, 'constituent' means 'unit', not 'sub-part of larger unit'. ⇒
For us, 'constituent' means 'unit', not merely 'part of larger unit'.
- p. 90: [5iii] AdvP adjunct ⇒ PP adjunct
- p. 121: [20iib] *Another three eggs is all we need.* ⇒
Another three eggs is all we need.
- p. 124: [26i & ii] (underline *the* in both cases)
- p. 126: 5.3.2 Determiner Phrases as Modifiers ⇒
5.3.2 DPs as Modifiers
- p. 129: [38] (in four instances a right square bracket is underlined; they should not be)
- p. 133: [44b] ExtMod:DP, Head:D, *even* ⇒
ExtMod:AdvP, Head:Adv, *even*

¹ We are very grateful to Peter Evans, Q Higuchi, Pairoj Kunanupatham, Martin Schäfer, Nathan Schneider, and Afandi Setiawan for kindly pointing out typos and other errors in the first printing. If people who notice further errors could kindly notify us by email to pullum@gmail.com and brettrey@gmail.com we would be very grateful.

p. 141, 3 lines from the bottom: [55] ⇒
[56]

p. 195: Measurement of extent can also be expressed, by adverbs like... (delete the comma)

p. 198: *looking into it* ⇒
looking into it

p. 200: it's a lexical concept ⇒
it's a LEXICAL concept

p. 201: **idiom** is a LEXICAL concept ⇒
idiom is a lexical concept

p. 218: *It was in film rather than in literature that her true talent emerged.* ⇒
Often they will, rather than report an error, just assume it's OK.

p. 227: [15] like a complement or an adjunct or a complement? ⇒
like an adjunct or a complement?

[16iv] *to do sotoo.* ⇒
to do so too. (insert space)

p. 236: (*You need to tell him*), as briefly mentioned in §3.2.3. ⇒
(*You need to tell him*).

p. 239, ex. 9:
Construct an original example sentence with negation of the following constituents. ⇒

For each of the following constituents, construct an original example sentence negating that constituent.

p. 248: 13[iia] *Who one* ⇒
Which one

p. 264: [5] COMPLEMENT OF NOUN ⇒ COMPLEMENT IN NOMINAL
COMPLEMENT OF ADJECTIVE ⇒ COMPLEMENT IN AdjP
COMPLEMENT OF PREPOSITION ⇒ COMPLEMENT IN PP

p. 278: last paragraph: relation to the head noun *book* ⇒
relation to the head noun *video*

p. 280: [6iv] *the day[(that)* ⇒
the day [(that) (space omitted before left square bracket)

p. 285: can follow Fowler's rule if they want to ⇒
can adopt the Fowlers' reform proposal if they want to

p. 292: 12.5 A Relative Clause that Doesn't Modify a Noun ⇒
A Relative Clause that Isn't a Modifier in a Nominal

There is a special subtype of integrated relative that doesn't modify a noun at all ⇒

There is a special subtype of integrated relative that isn't a modifier in a nominal at all

p. 294, 7: open interrogative content clauses ⇒
open interrogative main clauses

p. 313: 1st paragraph: Even a non-finite with secondary tense ⇒
Even a non-finite clause with secondary tense

p. 319: see §5.8.2 ⇒
see §5.8.3

p. 321: in [14], EXTRAPOSED OBJECT ⇒ EXTRAPOSED NON-SUBJECT

And one the last two lines at the bottom of the page:

We analyse the infinitival clause as an extraposed object (see §16.3). ⇒

We analyse the infinitival clause as an extraposed internal complement (see §16.3).

p. 325: The first line of the examples in [20] repeats those of [19] ⇒

The first line of the examples in [20] has similar structure to those of [19]

p. 363: [8] VP node over *was* ⇒
V

Comp:VP ⇒
Comp:Clause

p. 375, 1st paragraph: extraposed subject) is not a kind of subject ⇒
extraposed subject, is not a kind of subject

p. 379: In discussion after [38], replace *signed the bill* by *signed it* throughout.