

15 Oct 2014

The Scruffy Clan Handout 9.5

I suppose you might think of a verb "to hair" and thus call this a participle, but Adjective is accurate enough.

1. The wild-haired cat sat unassumingly (with a worn look) next to a large concrete collection tank.)

participle

"NEXT TO" is a double preposition

2. (To all appearances,) it was a calm, slightly wild feline, probably two or three generations feral.

COMMA ACTING ESSENTIALLY AS COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Theoretically, "feral" could be described as modifying "feline" SINGLE "feline" is a PN that renames the subject, either analysis is sound.

3. To make such an assumption would be to fall (into gross error)

Infinitive phrase as Subject

Inf phrase as SC.

4. This cat, sedate now, could make the hair rise on the back of your neck.)

Inf phrase as DO

Pseudo subj of inf

Whether you want to include the definite article in the inf phrase is your call.

5. Streaking through the wild-lands (of Stockton's mixed pine and oak forest) moving lithely through the cedar bog, this matriarch (of the

Participial phrase modifying the subject "matriarch"

part phrase modifying "forest"

participial phrase modifying subject

Scruffy Clan) asks observers to reexamine their ideas (of feline behavior.)

Infinitive phrase as DO

Gerund Phrase as subject

6. Thinking (of her) as a gentle, measured or relaxed cat misses the depth and breadth (of her character.)

participle participle AV DO

Gerund phrase as DO

7. (For instance) she likes dancing (in the moonlight) by the banks of Cedick Stream (and often she can be found prancing around the old cedar stump) (beyond the footbridge.)

S AV

S AV/PASSIVE

NOT GERUND AS DO BUT Participle phrase modifying subject

"she can be found prancing" is tricky. It has a passive VOICED VERB. TURN it ACTIVE and get this: "CAT LOVING students found her prancing."

Gerund phrase as subject

8. Sitting queen-like (by the stone pile) (at the bottom) (of parking lot seven) becomes her, and (with a demanding expression) she awaits feeding brought (by a gentleman) (in shorts.)

AV DO participle S AV DO

"Becomes" is often intransitive and linking; here it is transitive.

Tricky in more ways than one "feeding brought by a gent in shorts" is Gerund as DO. "brought by a gent in shorts" is part phrase modifying "feeding"

Part phrase modifying subject

9. Wearing a broken top hat (on festive occasions), this gentleman is reputed to be a third cousin (of Dr. Doolittle) and certainly he can communicate freely (with Scruffy Clan.)

O/I

Inf phrase

Again, NOT DO - NOTE PASSIVE voice, I think Adverbial.

S Appositive

Inf phrase as DO

10. The queen, Dervorgilla (by name), makes the others hunt (for her.)

AV

to

"others" is pseudo subject of "to hunt."

"close by" is operating jointly I think: it is adverbial.

part phrase mod. subj.

11. Reclining close by (in the collection tank), one (of her proven favorites)

LV PN S AV S LV Inf phrase as PA
 is a smaller black cat [that watches (with eyes [which seem to hold

O/I magic]]

These two dependent clauses are both Relative clauses

Part phrase w/ tense modifying subject

HAVING ARRIVED early at school today I had the chance and opportunity to feed

Derivogill A.

Inf is Adjectival I think.

12. Blackie enjoys hunting

A series of three Gerund phrase, one w/ Imbedded Inf phrase serve as DO to "ENJOY"

(for small creeping rodents)

lurking (out of sight) and

awaiting opportunities to

pounce delightedly on

unsuspecting critters.

OR JUST Ad, ?



OIG is Inf phrase

An Alternative Analysis describes the final two verbal phrases as part phrases modifying "Blackie."

13. Respecting the natural order means [that man, mouse, and cat must

learn to coexist].

This is a subordinate clause acting as DO to "means."

Gerund phrase as subject

14. Observing the Scruffies (and their way of life) may show us the

humanity residing quiescently (within our souls.)

part phrase