

ELG, 13th handout, preparation for the final examination

The Apple Sauce Man Learns a Lesson

1. The shed was filled (with potatoes) the pool had potatoes (on the bottom); potatoes stuffed the gutters: spuds were scattered everywhere.

Participial phrase

2. Waking promptly (with the morning sun), Apple Sauce man expected the day to be beautiful. ← Infinitive Phrase as DO. I am considering "day" to be the subject of the infinitive. It is also reasonable to see the infinitive modifying "day."

3. He walked down (to the kitchen), opened his newspaper, and began to think about the day's events

subordinate clause as subj.

4. That he had looked forward (to this day) (for weeks) only added excitement.

5. Today he would begin to harvest his chief crop. ← obj of inf.

HERE "It" is an expletive or introductory pronoun. It marks a place while the actual subj. follows the verb

6. It was a misconception that Apple Sauce man grew apples. ← subordinate clause acting as subject

7. Like his father, grandfather, and great grandfather (before him), he grew potatoes.

8. The Apple Sauce men were men who (whom) the world understood.

9. They gave the world a great gift, potatoes.

10. But they did not do this alone. "alone" can be an Adj. or Adv. In this case I see it modifying the verb.

11. As long as the Apple Sauces had grown potatoes, Potato gnomes had helped to protect and ride herd over the starchy foodstuff. "to protect" and "(to) ride herd over the starchy foodstuff" are inf and inf phrase acting as DO.

ELG, 13th handout, preparation for the final examination sub clause as DO

Adverbial prep phrase

12. (In fact,) viewing the facts objectively, observers found that the gnomes did most (of the work)

SEE The Potter Theorem

Modification of this prep phrase is difficult to determine. Adv - mod subject or Adv mod entire clause.

13. (With complete disregard for the aforementioned view), Apple Sauce man chuckled (at the events) (of the previous evening)

14. Wandering (about his garden near dusk) had become a habit, and (at the gloaming) he had seen the gnomes dancing a wild gnomish jig.

"TO BECOME" CAN BE a LV OR AV. SEE The Annex Here... Dict.

An adjectival relative clause with a 2nd Adj. rel clause within.

15. The potato gnomes (who had no idea he was watching) kicked high their little legs and swung each other madly.

16. The Apple Sauce man gave a small ahem, and the gnomes stopped as though they had been struck dead.

The dialogue portion is DO to "He said."

17. "Don't you have some work that needs to be done?" he asked.

18. (At that), the gnomes disappeared from the spot where they had last been seen.

Relative clause acting adjectivally with "where" as relative adverb

19. The Apple Sauce man dismissively thought that such was typical gnome-like behavior; tomorrow, they would protect and herd the potatoes (during a glorious harvest)

20. Instead, potatoes were everywhere: (in the shed, the pool, and the gutters.)

* The Potter Theorem proposes that subordinate and relative clauses using "that" can be distinguished by substituting "which" for "that."

In relative clauses this will make sense. In subordinate clauses it will not.