

## 43. Structuring Complex Sentences - Emphasizing Important Material

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dresden.de/teaching/asics](http://st.inf.tu-dresden.de/teaching/asics)

- 1)Complex sentences: Treppauf and Treppab, Triplets
- 2)Foregrounding by subclause Thrusting
- 3)Parallelism and Sentence Chains
- 4)Foregrounding with Prefix Patterns
- 5)Foregrounding with interruptions: Backgrounding and Foregrounding
- 6)Foregrounding with Funneling
- 7)Group Controllers



# Obligatory Literature

## 2 Academic Skills in Computer Science (ASICS)

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- ▶ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Periodic\\_sentence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Periodic_sentence)
- ▶ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loose\\_sentence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loose_sentence)

# References

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- ▶ [Heff] James A. W. Heffernan, John E. Lincoln, Janet Atwill. Writing – A College Handbook. W. W. Norton & Company.
- ▶ [Bünting] Karl-Dieter Bünting. Axel Bitterlich, Ulrike Pospiech. Schreiben im Studium. Ein Trainingsprogramm. Cornelsen-Scriptor. (Check out the edition of 1996)
- ▶ [Haeberlin] Dick Haeberlin. Connecting for Coherence. A Guide to Building Sentences with Syntax and Logic. Orange House Book, San Marcos, TX, 2008
- ▶ [Macgilchrist] Felicitas Macgilchrist. Academic Writing. Ferdinand Schöning. UTB 4087, 2014.

Whenever the literary German dives into a sentence, that is the last you are going to see of him until he emerges on the other side of his Atlantic with his verb in his mouth.

-- Mark Twain

"Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"

# Other Literature

- ▶ [Schwanitz] Dietrich Schwanitz. Bildung. Alles, was man wissen muss. Goldmann
- ▶ [Pöhm] Matthias Pöhm. Vergessen Sie alles über Rhetorik. Mitreißend reden – ein sprachliches Feuerwerk in Bildern. Mosaik bei Goldmann.
- ▶ [King] Stephen King. The Horror Market Writer and the Ten Bears. In: The Writer's Digest. Guide to Good Writing. Writers Digest Books, Chicago
- ▶ [Hoare] Tony Hoare. Process Algebra: A Unifying Approach. In Ali E. Abdallah, Cliff B. Jones, Jeff W. Sanders (Eds.) Communicating Sequential Processes. The First 25 Years. Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol. 3525, Springer, 2008

- ▶ [Zweig-Verhaeren] Stefan Zweig. Emile Verhaeren. Constable and Company Ltd, 1914 <http://www.gutenberg.org/3/5/3/8/35387/>
- ▶ [Bernstein-Sozialismus] Eduard Bernstein. Der Sozialismus einst und jetzt. Streitfragen des Sozialismus in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. <http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/24523/pg24523.txt>
- ▶ [VannevarBush] Vannevar Bush. As We May Think. First published in The Atlantic Monthly, July 1945. This web edition published by eBooks@Adelaide. <http://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/b/bush/vannevar/as-we-may-think/>
- ▶ [Crane-Design] Walter Crane. The Bases Of Design. George Bell and Sons. London, 1902. Digitized by Google
- ▶ [Roscher-Economy] William Roscher. Principles Of Political Economy. Henry Holt & Co. New York, 1878. <http://www.gutenberg.org/dirs/2/7/6/9/27698/>
- ▶ [Tomlinson-OldJunk] H.M.Tomlinson. Old Junk. Chapter: The Art of Writing. Alfred Knopf, New York, 1943. <http://www.gutenberg.org/2/5/5/2/25523/>

# Tomlinson on the Art of Writing

- ▶ [Tomlinson-OldJunk] H.M.Tomlinson. Old Junk. Chapter: The Art of Writing. ALFRED KNOFF New York 1943. <http://www.gutenberg.org/2/5/5/2/25523/>
- ▶ Tomlinson describes an ad-hoc writer, having a bad day with an empty head – nothing works. Which irony, he was considered on of the best writers beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century:

<strawman introduction>Had I possessed but one of those intelligent manuals which instruct the innocent in the art, not only of writing, but of writing so well that a very disappointed and world-weary editor rejoices when he sees the manuscript, puts his thumbs up and calls for wine, I would have consulted it.

(I should be glad to hear if there is such a book, with a potent remedy for just common dulness--the usual opaque, gummous, slow, thick, or fat head.)

<lighting the strawman>As for me, I have nothing but a cheap dictionary, and that I could not find. I raised my voice, calling down the hollow, dusty, and unfurnished spaces of my mind, summoning my servants, my carefully chosen but lazy and wilful staff of words, to my immediate aid.

But there was no answer; only the cobwebs moved there, though I thought I heard a faint buzzing, which might have been a blow-fly. No doubt my staff--small blame to them--were dreaming somewhere in the sun, dispersed over several seas and continents.

# Morley on Tomlinson

- ▶ [Morley-Essays] Morley about Tomlinson. in the preface of H. M. Tomlinson's essay "Bed-books and night lamps". in Editor: Christopher Morley. Modern Essays <http://www.gutenberg.org/3/8/2/8/38280/>

I shall not forget with what a thrill of delight I came upon H. M. Tomlinson's *\_Old Junk\_*, the volume of essays from which this is borrowed. One feels, in stumbling upon such a book, much as some happy and astounded readers must have felt in 1878 when *\_An Inland Voyage\_* came out. It makes one wonder, submitting one's self to the moving music and magic of that prose, so simple and yet so subtle in its flavor, whether poetry is not, after all, an inferior and more mechanic form. "The cool element of prose," that perfect phrase of Milton's, comes back to mind.

<parallelism>How direct and satisfying a passage to the mind Mr. Tomlinson's paragraphs have. How they build and cumulate, how the sentences shift, turn and move in delicate loops and ridges <metaphor>under the blowing wind of thought, like the sand of the dunes that he describes in one essay.

And through it all, as intangible but as real and beautifying as moonlight, there is the pervading brightness of a particular way of looking at the world, something for which we have no catchword, the illumination of a spirit at once humorous, melancholy, shrewd, lovely and humane. Somehow, when one is caught in the web of that exquisite, considered prose, the awkward symbols of speech seem transparent; we come close to a man's mind.



# Reading Good Stuff of Good Writers

- ▶ Devlin on how to study good writers:
- ▶ Macaulay himself is an elegant stylist to imitate. He is like a clear brook kissed by the noon-day sun in the shining bed of which you can see and count the beautiful white pebbles. Goldsmith is another writer whose simplicity of style charms.
- ▶ The beginner should study these writers, make their works his vade mecum, they have stood the test of time and there has been no improvement upon them yet, nor is there likely to be, for their writings are as perfect as it is possible to be in the English language.

# Important Positions

- ▶ [Devlin-Writing]
- ▶ In arranging the words in an ordinary sentence we should not lose sight of the fact that **the beginning and end are the important places for catching the attention of the reader. Words in these places have greater emphasis than elsewhere.**
- ▶ As the beginning and end of a sentence are the most important places, it naturally follows that small or insignificant words should be kept from these positions. Of the two places the end one is the more important, therefore, it really calls for the most important word in the sentence. Never commence a sentence with And, But, Since, Because, and other similar weak words and never end it with prepositions, small, weak adverbs or pronouns.

# Locality Principle of Sentences

- ▶ [Devlin-Writing]
- ▶ **The parts of a sentence which are most closely connected with one another in meaning should be closely connected in order also.**

By ignoring this principle many sentences are made, if not nonsensical, really ridiculous and ludicrous.

For instance: "Ten dollars reward is offered for information of any person injuring this property by order of the owner."

"This monument was erected to the memory of John Jones, who was shot by his affectionate brother."

## 43.1 Complex Sentences: Loose, Treppauf-, Treppab-, Half-Treppauf Sentences



# Complex Sentences

- ▶ [Bünting 8.6] Complex sentences are:
- ▶ **embedded**, interrupted, framed (eingebettet)
  - Subclause interrupts main clause
- ▶ **uphill** (Subclause first, linksverzweigt, **treppauf**)
  - Subclause emphasizes the main clause and puts it into foreground
- ▶ **downhill** (Subclause last, rechtsverzweigt, **treppab**)
- ▶ Cascades:
  - A **loose sentence (treppab-cascade)** contains several subclauses *following* the main.
  - A **periodic sentence (treppauf-cascade)** contains several subclauses *preceding* the main.

Treppauf (step-up, upward) →

Treppab (step-down, downward) →

Treppauf cascade (periodic) →

Treppab-cascade (loose) →

**Law of Treppab-Cascades [Bünting]:**

**In German, treppab-cascades read well, treppauf-cascades do not**

# Loose Sentences and their Special Subclass, Downhill Sentences (Treppab-Sätze)

- ▶ [Devlin-Writing]
- ▶ In the **loose (downhill) sentence** the main idea is put first, and then follow *several* facts in connection with it.
- ▶ Defoe is an author particularly noted for this kind of sentence. He starts out with a leading declaration to which he adds several attendant connections. For instance in the opening of the story of Robinson Crusoe we read: `<downhill>"I was born in the year 1632 in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country, my father being a foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull; </downhill><downhill>he got a good estate by merchandise, and leaving off his trade lived afterward at York, from whence he had married my mother, whose relations were named Robinson, a very good family in the country and from I was called Robinson Kreutznaer;</downhill><downhill> but by the usual corruption of words in England, we are now called, nay, we call ourselves, and write our name Crusoe, and so my companions always called me."</downhill>`

# Elaborations

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- ▶ An **elaboration** is a stepdown (loose) sentence which gives more details (elaborates) the main clause in the lower part.

John collaborated with Maria only once in his life, **preparing this turkey for the barbecue.**

William Wilberforce finally managed to stop slavery in Britain, **winning a parliament vote in 1807**, *after having already lost one in 1791.*

# Periodic Sentences are Uphill (Treppauf)

- ▶ [Devlin-Writing]
- ▶ In the **periodic (uphill) sentence** the main idea comes last and is preceded by a series of relative introductions. This kind of sentence is often introduced by such words as that, if, since, because. The following is an example:

That through his own folly and lack of circumspection he should have been reduced to such circumstances as to be forced to become a beggar on the streets, soliciting alms from those who had formerly been the recipients of his bounty, **was a sore humiliation.**

## [Zweig-Verhaeren]

- ▶ <non-cause> Since he does not seek to express his own individual sensation of life,
- ▶ <cause> but would himself only be a voice for the multitude,
- ▶ <effect> the rhythm is more roaring and restless than that of any individual being.



# Loose vs. Periodic in English

- ▶ [Devlin-Writing]
- ▶ “On account of its name many are liable to think the loose sentence an undesirable form in good composition, but this should not be taken for granted. In many cases it is preferable to the periodic form.
- ▶ As a general rule in speaking, as opposed to writing, the loose form is to be preferred, inasmuch as when the periodic is employed in discourse the listeners are apt to forget the introductory clauses before the final issue is reached.
- ▶ Both kinds are freely used in composition, but in speaking, the loose, which makes the direct statement at the beginning, should predominate.”

## **Law of Loose Sentences in English [Devlin]:**

**In English speaking, loose sentences are better than periodic sentences, but don't overdo it**

**In English writing, often periodic (treppauf) sentences are better**

- ▶ [Tomlinson-OldJunk: Essay Transfiguration]
- ▶ Introductory extensive loose sentences of essay:
- ▶ There it is, thirty miles wide between the horns of the land, a bay opening north-west upon the Atlantic, <treppab-cascade, loose>with a small island in the midst of the expanse, a heap of sundered granite lying upon the horizon like a faint sunken cloud, like the floating body of a whale, like an area of opalescent haze, like an inexplicable brightness at sea when no island can be seen.</>

The apparition of that island depends upon the favour of the sun. The island is only a ghost there, sometimes invisible, <treppab-cascade,loose>sometimes but an alluring and immaterial fragment of the coast we see far over the sea in dreams; a vision of sanctuary, of the place we shall never reach, a frail mirage of land then, a roseous spot which is not set in the sea, but floats there only while the thought of a haven of peace and secure verities is still in the mind, and while the longing eye projects it on the horizon. </>

# Refactoring Sentences for Comprehension: Subclause Reordering

- ▶ A **step-up (upward) sentence** starts with a subclause followed by the main clause:

„On that day when it was dark and the sun was hidden behind the clouds,  
John Silver left his home forever.“

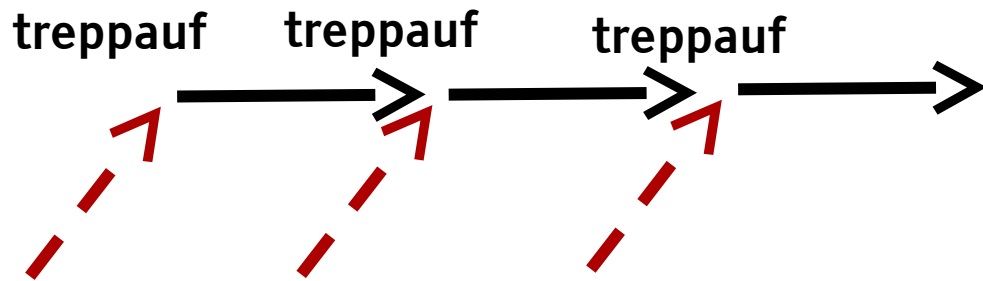
- ▶ If the main clause comes too late, it is hard to understand
- ▶ Change sub and main clause

„John Silver left his home forever,  
on that day when it was dark and the sun was hidden behind the clouds.“

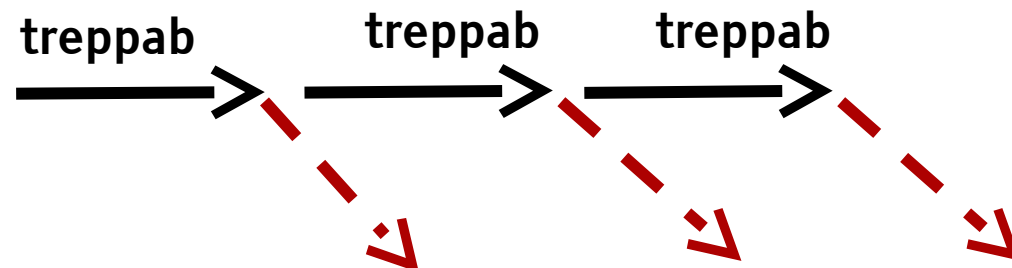
# Sentence Chains (Syntactic Parallelism with Treppauf Chain, Treppab Chain, Whalebones)

- ▶ If several sentences are subordinated in the same way, a complex sentence chain results, which exhibits parallelism (treppauf chain, treppab chain)
- ▶ Longer chains are called **whalebones**.
- ▶ **Trimeter, tetrameter, pentameter, hexameter** whalebone

## treppauf-whalebone

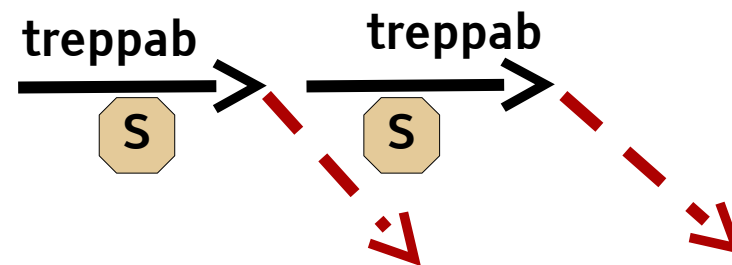
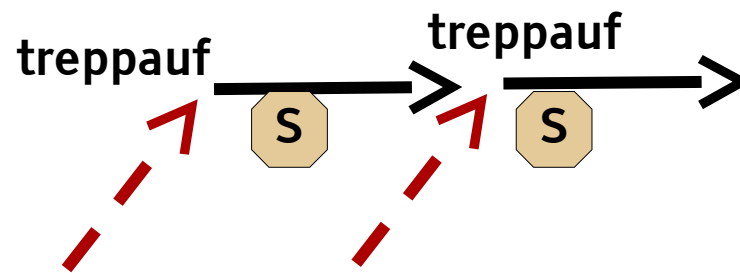


## treppab-whalebone



# Sentence Chain Parallelism with Common Subject in Main Clause

- ▶ If the main clauses of a whalebone has the same subject, unity is generated
- ▶



Nehemia 8,12 Und das ganze Volk ging hin, um zu essen und zu trinken und Anteile zu senden und ein großes Freudenfest zu begehen; denn sie hatten die Worte verstanden, die man ihnen kundgetan hatte.

## Exc.: Quite Some Compiled Uphill/Downhill

- ▶ [Roscher-Economy] What is Uphill, what is Downhill?
- ▶ If, by the public economy of a nation, we understand economic legislation and the governmental guidance or direction of the economy of private persons,(138) the science of public economy becomes, so far as its form is concerned, a branch of political science, while as to its matter, its subject is almost coincident with that of Political Economy.
- ▶ Hence it is, that so many writers use the terms public economy, or the economy of the state (\_Staatswirthschaft\_), and National Economy (\_Volkswirthschaft\_), as synonymous.(139)
- ▶ The hypothesis, in accordance with which, this science should discard all consideration of the state, or should refuse to presuppose its formation,(140) would lead us into an ideal region, difficult to define, probably entirely impossible, and inaccessible to experience.

# Sentences with Prefix (half-treppauf)

- ▶ A **tick-up (tick-periodic) sentence**, has a subclause as prefix of the sentence
  - The leading subclause of a treppauf sentence is contracted as sentence prefix



Due to his membership in the Rotary club, Prof. Miller could support many people with charity.

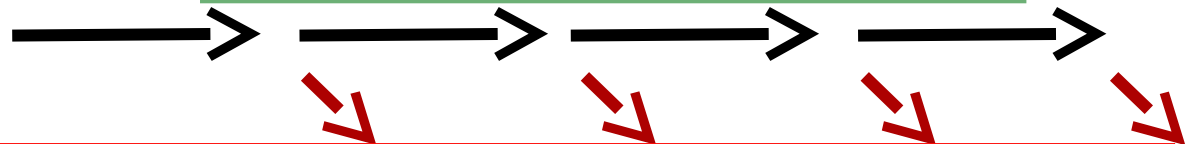
Prof. Miller could support many people with charity, given his membership in the Rotary club.

## tick-up chain (tick-up whalebone, half-periodic chain)



Due to his membership in the Rotary club, Prof. Miller could support many people with charity. Due to his vast amount of charity, Prof. Miller's funeral was crowded with people.

## tick-down chain (tick-loose chain)

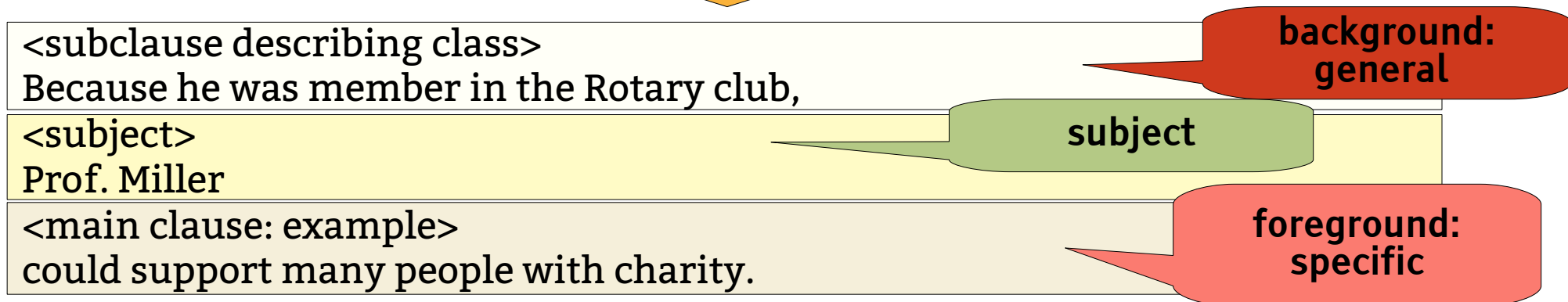
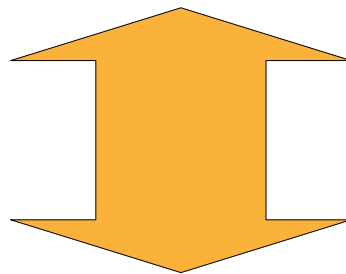
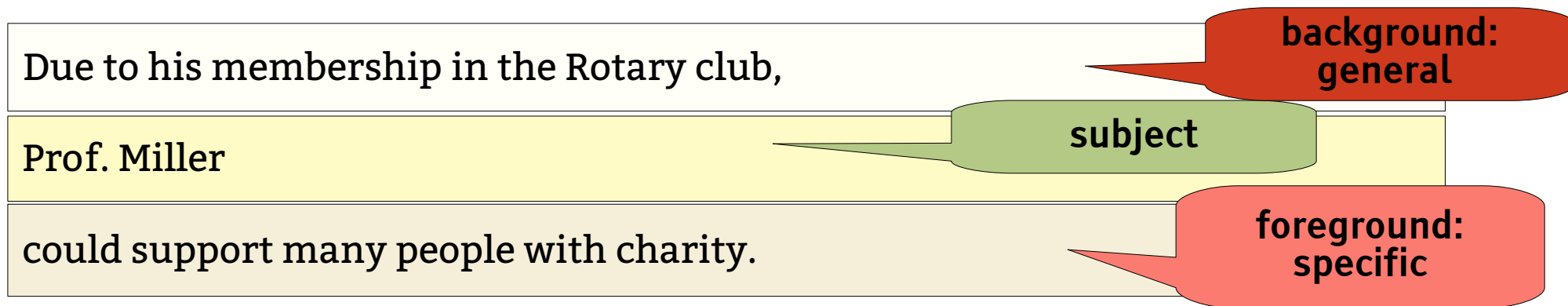


Prof. Miller could support many people with charity, given his membership in the Rotary club. His funeral was crowded with people, due to his vast amount of charity.

**Law of Tick-periodic Sentence Chains:**  
Tick-periodic Sentence Chains read well. The prefix phrases can hide subclauses.

# Refactoring a Tick-Up into a Step-Up (Treppauf) Sentence

- ▶ The tick-up sentence can be split into a subclause





## 43.1.1 Triplets

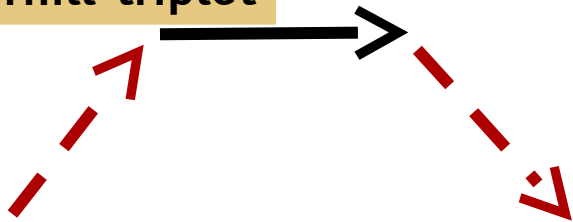


# Triplet Sentence

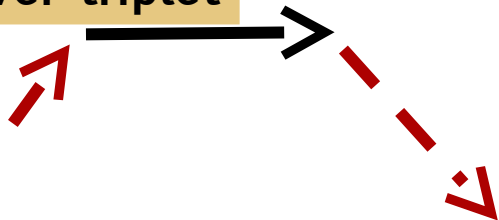
- ▶ A **triplet sentence** starts with a subclause, continues with a main clause and adds a subclause.
- ▶ Some triplets read very well.

Auch wenn ein Schuldner für solche säumige Zahlungen um Stundung bittet, und sie ihm gewährt wird, heißt dies nicht, dass eine Gläubiger verpflichtet ist, mit ihm weitere Geschäfte zu machen, denn die Gefahr, dass weitere Säumigkeiten entstehen, ist so groß, dass der Gläubiger geschützt werden muss.

overhill-triplet



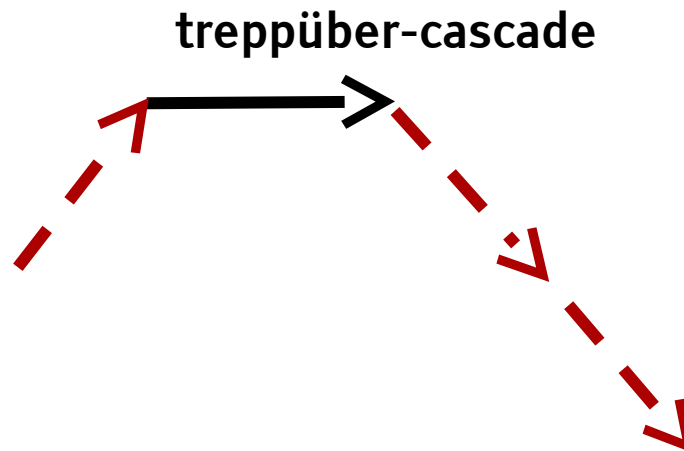
tick-over-triplet



# Overhill Loose Cascade

- ▶ A **overhill-cascade (treppüber-cascade)** contains several subclauses *following* the main.

- ▶ **Treppab-cascade with “not-only” and parallelism:**
- ▶ **[Zweig-Verhaeren]**
- ▶ `<main clause>` But `<introducer>`**this is the new thing in Verhaeren**`</>` that he has transformed into rhythm not only the voice of Nature, `</>` `<subclause cascade>` but also the new noises, the grumbling of the multitude, the raging of cities, the rumbling of workshops. `</>`



# Pivotal Overhill Sentence

- ▶ Charles Darwin. On the Origin of Species By Means of Natural Selection / Or, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. Project Gutenberg [#pg1228]
- ▶ Darwin argues against the impossibility of sponaneous evolution of organs in beings:

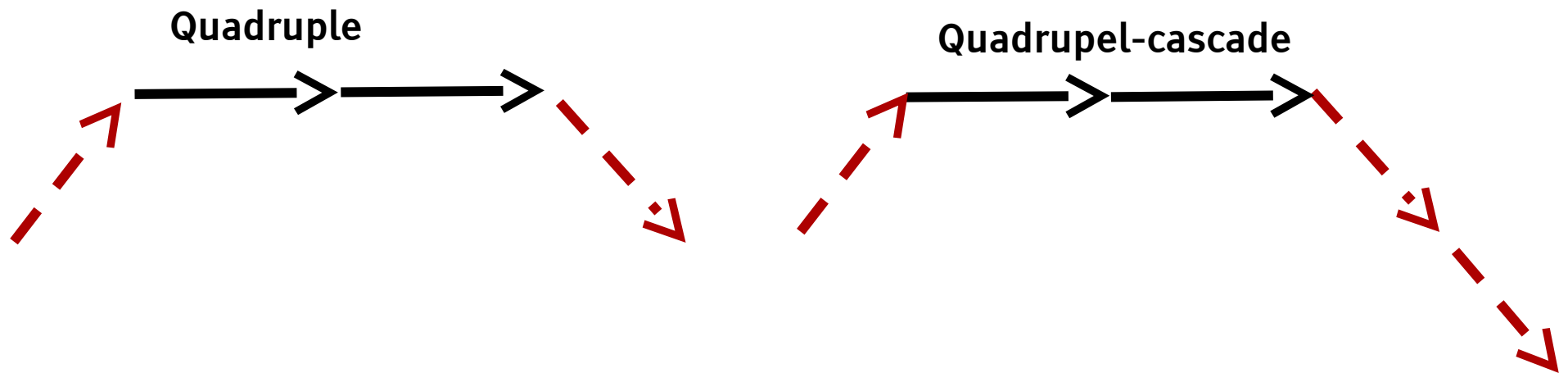
<strawman clause> It is, no doubt, extremely difficult even to conjecture by what gradations many structures have been perfected, more especially amongst broken and failing groups of organic beings;

<pivot clause>but we see so many strange gradations in nature, as is proclaimed by the canon, "Natura non facit saltum,"

<thesis> that we ought to be extremely cautious in saying that any organ or instinct, or any whole being, could not have arrived at its present state by many graduated steps.

# Quadruple Sentence

- ▶ A **quadruple sentence** is overkill and composes two main clauses in the middle.



# Exc.: Quite Some Compiled Trepp-Über

- ▶ [Stresemann] What is Treppauf, what is Treppab, what is Trepp-Über?
- ▶ <tick-down cascade>Frühzeitig fand nun in Berlin schon ein Import von allerlei Bieren statt, aus verschiedenen Teilen der Mark, ebenso wie aus Pommern (bes. Stettin), <step-down>und im Jahre 1711 findet man in der Jahresrechnung der Steuerbehörde schon 52 Sorten fremder Biere, die in 40464 Tonnen zum Ausschank kamen; <step-down>kurze Zeit darauf sind es gar 72 Sorten geworden, während später dieser Import wieder auf ca. 20000 Tonnen herabsank.
- ▶ <overhill>Ob sich unter den eingeführten Sorten auch untergährige Biere befanden, lässt sich schwer feststellen, überwiegend waren wohl die eingeführten Biere auch obergährig.
- ▶ <overhill cascade>Für den Fall, dass auch untergährige Bierarten mit eingeführt wurden, lässt sich als sicher annehmen, dass auch bei diesem Bier der Abzug auf Flaschen oder Kruken sich eingebürgert hat, da die Berliner durch das Weissbier an den Genuss von Bier in der Form von Flaschenbier gewohnt waren.

# Exc.: Quite Some Compiled Treppauf/ab/über

- ▶ [Stresemann] What is Treppauf, what is Treppab?
- ▶ Mit dem Vorherrschen des obergährigen Bieres war nun zunächst Flaschenbierhandel in der Form des Verkaufs über die Strasse verbunden.
- ▶ Wenn das Bier von den Bierschänkern auf »Bouteillen« gezogen wurde, so wird es nicht nur in der Wirtschaft zum Ausschank gekommen, sondern auch von den Bürgersleuten zum Teil zu Hause getrunken worden sein.
- ▶ Wahrscheinlich war dieser Absatz zunächst nicht gross, da es nach den Schilderungen, die wir über das Berlin des vorigen Jahrhunderts besitzen, den Anschein hat, als ob der Hauptabsatz des Bieres in den Gastwirtschaften lag und das Bier überhaupt mehr für die männliche Bevölkerung reserviert und noch nicht in dem Masse wie heute als tägliches Genussmittel in die Familie eingedrungen gewesen wäre.
- ▶ Immerhin bleibt auch dann für den Verkauf über die Strasse noch eine andere Art der Bierverwendung übrig, nämlich der Zusatz von Bier zu Biersuppen, ferner zum Karpfenkochen, wovon übrigens auch schon Krünitz berichtet.

# Exc.: Quite Some Compiled Treppauf/ab/über

- ▶ [Stresemann] What is Treppauf, what is Treppab?
- ▶ In der Gegenwart hat die letztere Richtung in der Verfechtung ihrer Interessen sich besonders rührig gezeigt und die von ihr betriebene Agitation scheint nicht ohne Eindruck auf die massgebenden Kreise geblieben zu sein, wie u. a. das Gesetz über die Besteuerung der Warenhäuser erkennen lässt.
- ▶ Aus dem Bestreben ferner, einen Einblick in die Lage der Kleinbetriebe zu erhalten, sind die Erhebungen über die Lage des Kleinhandels hervorgegangen, welche die Handelskammer zu Hannover in Verbindung mit anderen Interessenvertretungen veranstaltet hat; allerdings ist sie über die Veröffentlichung zweier kleiner Bändchen nicht herausgekommen.



# Quite Some Compiled Treppauf/ab/über

- ▶ Theodor Mommsen. Römische Geschichte Buch 1.
- ▶ <http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/3060/pg3060.txt>
- ▶ Wo und wann diese Scheidungen stattfanden, kann freilich die Sprache nicht lehren, und kaum darf der verwegene Gedanke es versuchen, diesen Revolutionen ahnend zu folgen, von denen die frühesten unzweifelhaft lange vor derjenigen Einwanderung stattfanden, welche die Stammväter der Italiker über die Apenninen führte.
- ▶ Dagegen kann die Vergleichung der Sprachen, richtig und vorsichtig behandelt, von demjenigen Kulturgrade, auf dem das Volk sich befand, als jene Trennungen eintraten, ein annäherndes Bild und damit uns die Anfänge der Geschichte gewahren, welche nichts ist als die Entwicklung der Zivilisation.
- ▶ Denn es ist namentlich in der Bildungsepoche die Sprache das treue Bild und Organ der erreichten Kulturstufe; die grossen technischen und sittlichen Revolutionen sind darin wie in einem Archiv aufbewahrt, aus dessen Akten die Zukunft nicht versäumen wird, für jene Zeiten zu schöpfen, aus welchen alle unmittelbare Überlieferung verstummt ist.
- ▶ Während die jetzt getrennten indogermanischen Völker einen gleichsprachigen Stamm bildeten, erreichten sie einen gewissen Kulturgrad und einen diesem angemessenen Wortschatz, den als gemeinsame Ausstattung in konventionell festgestelltem Gebrauch alle Einzelvölker übernahmen, um auf der gegebenen Grundlage selbständig weiter zu bauen.

## 43.1.2 Semi-Static Sentences and Info Matrix Sentences



# Dynamic and Stative Sentences

[Haeberlin] distinguishes several classes of sentences:

- ▶ **Dynamic sentences** have a full active verb as predicate (run, laugh, cook)
- ▶ **Stative sentences** have an auxiliary verb as predicate (is, has,..)
- ▶ **Substantivations** convert a dynamic sentence into a noun or gerund for use as a subject or object in another sentence
- ▶ In English, the subclause of a main clause can be attached by a substantivation (substantivating a treppab sentence):
  - John told Mary that he finalized his study  
==> John told Mary about his finalizing his study.
  - John warned Mary about the danger though he had been laughed at by her the day before  
==> John warned Mary about the danger though having been laughed at the day before



# Info Sentences as Shortened Treppab-Sentences

- ▶ **Info sentences** are dynamic sentences telling something about a person, using the following classes of **info verbs**:
  - Informing, warning
  - Thinking, feeling, sentiments
  - Sensing, experiencing, learning
  - ▶ **Allowing, assisting, convincing**
  - ▶ **Starting, continuing, stopping, phase changing**
  - ▶ **Causing**
- ▶ An **info-matrix sentence** is a **tick-down sentence** combining an info verb with a substantivation:
  - **John told Mary** about his finalizing his study.
  - **Peter allowed Joanne** for assisting him in baking the cake.
  - **Napoleon convinced Alexander** about joining the treaty of Tauroggen.
- ▶ Nota bene: an info matrix sentence is a shortened downhill sentence.

[Haeberlin] claims that, in English, info-matrix sentences read well.

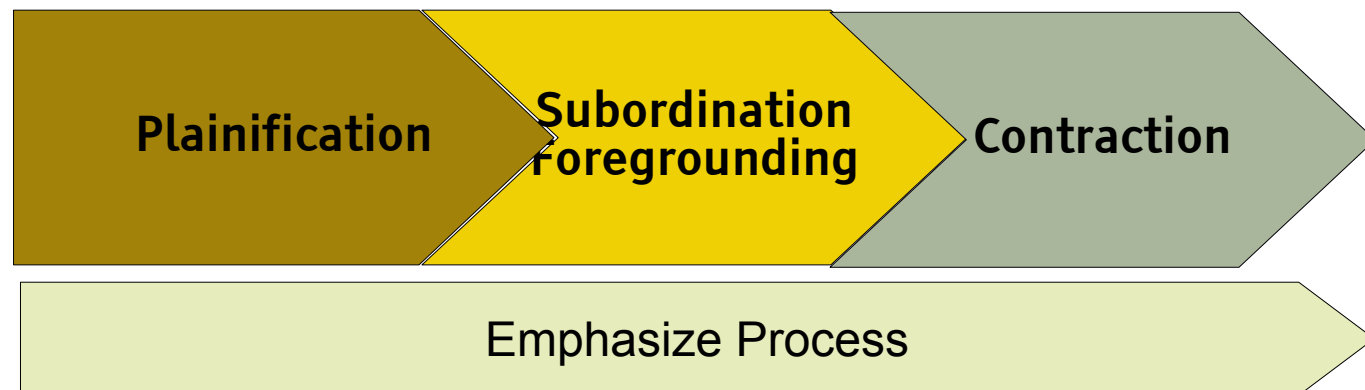
## 43.2 Simple Foregrounding of Main Clauses (Subclause Thrusting) by Treppauf- and Treppab

**Foregrounding means to put important material into the foreground,  
and unimportant material in the background.**



# Emphasis by Foregrounding, Backgrounding, and Subordination

- ▶ In a **plain block**, all sentences are main clauses. Most often, plain blocks do not read well.
- ▶ Subordination and framing help, because they serve for **emphasis**:
  - Make all sentences plain. (**plainification**)
  - Select some sentences for subclauses and interruptions (**subordination by conjunctions, interruption, foregrounding and backgrounding**)
  - Move some subclauses into word groups (**substantivation**) so that the subclauses vanish (spining, **contraction**)
- ▶ If a block is too complex and cannot be understood, make it a plain block first, and then emphasize.



# The Relationship between Main and Subclauses is Moulded by Conjunctions

- ▶ Time
  - After, then, later, as long as,..
- ▶ Place
  - Where, wherever
- ▶ Conditional
  - If, Unless, (Falls, Wenn,)
- ▶ Modal (Begleitumstände)
  - As if, except that,

## Cause and effect:

- ▶ Cause
  - Because, since
- ▶ Resulting (Effect)
  - So that, (derartig)
- ▶ Objective (final, Zweck, Ziel)
  - That, so that,
- ▶ Possibilities (Möglichkeiten)
  - Whatever, whoever, however,

- ▶ Comparison and Contrast
  - Than
  - As, similarly to
- ▶ Copulative (kopulativ)
  - And, or, that is, not only – but also, for example, (Dazu gehört,)

## Statements of opposite (antithesis, pivot):

- ▶ Adversative (opposite)
  - Nevertheless, but, whereas (Während, Wenn auch, gleichwohl, sondern)
- ▶ Concession (konzessiv) shows a logical contradiction
  - Although, Even though, inspite, (Obwohl, zwar)

[Heff p 312, Bünting p 144]

# The Relationship between Main and Subclauses is Moulded by Conjunctions

- ▶ **Who? What?**
  - who, which, that (relative clause)
- ▶ **When? Time**
  - After, then, later, as long as,..
- ▶ **Where? Place**
  - Where, wherever

## How? (Art und Weise)

- ▶ **Conditional**
  - If, Unless, (Falls, Wenn,)
- ▶ **Comparison and Contrast**
  - Than, Rather than
  - As, similarly to
- ▶ **Modal (Begleitumstände)**
  - As if, except that,

Cause and effect:

**Why? Cause (explicative)**

- Because, since, that is,..

**For What?**

- ▶ **Resulting (Effect)**
  - So that, (derartig)
- ▶ **Objective (final, Zweck, Ziel)**
  - That, so that,
- ▶ **Statements of opposite (pivot):**
  - ▶ **Adversative (opposite)**
    - Nevertheless, But, (Während, Wenn auch, gleichwohl, sondern)
- ▶ **Concession (konzessiv) shows a logical contradiction**
  - Although, Even though, inspite, (Obwohl, zwar)

[Heff p 312, Bünting p 144]



# Some Conjunctions are Differently Related to the 7 Honest Serving Men

- ▶ Copulative (kopulativ)
  - And, or, that is, not only – but also, for example, (Dazu gehört,)
- ▶ Repetition is general
- ▶ Possibilities (Möglichkeiten)
  - Whatever, whoever, however, whyever, for which reason ever,...
- ▶ Possibilities can be attributed to any of the honest serving men

# Kategorien von Bindewörtern (Konjunktionen)

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konjunktion\\_\(Wortart\)](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konjunktion_(Wortart)), Bünning

Category	coordinating conjunctions (examples)	Example sentences
additiv (Sequence)	and so, neither – nor, not only – but also	Weder er noch seine Tochter wurden von dem Lärm aufgeweckt.
adversative (Opposite)	but	Sie fragte ihn, aber er war ahnungslos.
disjunctive (Alternative)	either – or	Du kannst entweder dein Zimmer aufräumen oder das Papier wegräumen.
comparative (Comparison)	as, like, such as	Er mag sein Auto lieber als seine Frau.
explikative (Explanation)	that is	Er ist national bekannt, das heißt, man kennt ihn im ganzen Land.
causal (Cause)	because, since	Er ist glücklich, denn er wird bald heiraten.
concessive (Concession)	Even if	Es ist ein trauriger, wenn auch ein aufschlussreicher Tag.
temporal (Time order)	as, before, after	Nachdem der Mann das Haus verlies, begann es zu regnen

# Kategorien von Bindewörtern

Kategorie	koordinierende Konjunktionen (Beispiele)	Beispielsätze
Final (Zweck und Ziel)	damit, dass, um zu	Um die Sonne wieder hervorzulocken, setzte er wieder sein feinstes Lächeln auf
konsekutiv (Folgen, Konsequenzen)	derartig, so dass	Er rauchte derartig viel, dass er Lungenkrebs bekam.
Bedingungen (konditional)	bevor nicht, ehe nicht, falls, sofern	Sofern er zu rauchen aufhört, kann sich seine Lunge regenerieren.

# Law of Thrusting by Subclauses (Foregrounding by Subclauses)

- ▶ Concessive and adversative subclauses are an important means to generate stress and focus in texts (“subclauses thrust the main clauses”)
  - Because they contrast the main clause with an opposite or contrast in the subclause, they emphasize the main clause
  - They also create interesting sentences and avoid boredom
- ▶ Compare:
  - John drank the whole glass Mary had prepared for him.
  - **Although John hated black tea**, he drank the whole glass Mary had prepared for him.
  - John hated black tea. However, he drank the whole glass Mary had prepared for him.
- ▶ Compare:
  - John decided to marry Mary.
  - Even though Mary had lung cancer and John knew that he would lose her soon, he decided to marry her.
  - Mary had lung cancer. John knew that he would lose her soon. Thus, he decided to marry her.

Law of thrusting by subclauses:  
Concessive, Adversative, Possibilitive subclauses generate stress for a main clause, in particular in a Uphill sentence.

# Support Sentence, with Concessive Interruption (Limit)

Eduard Bernstein. Der Sozialismus einst und jetzt. Streitfragen des Sozialismus in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart.

<http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/24523/pg24523.txt>

Wille und Idee, die von den Utopisten in der einen oder anderen Weise überschätzt werden, <concession>werden in der Marx-Engelsschen Lehre zwar nicht, wie vielfach angenommen worden ist, als Triebkräfte der sozialen Entwicklung gering eingeschätzt oder gar ignoriert -- ohne Idee kein Wille und ohne Wille keine Aktion --, <main point>aber sie werden in ihrer sozialen Bedingtheit gekennzeichnet.</> <repetitor>Es wird gezeigt, wie sie abhängig sind von den materiellen Bedingungen und Formen des gesellschaftlichen Daseins der Menschen, für die der maßgebende Faktor ist die Art und Weise der Produktion der Lebensgüter der Menschen.</>

What would happen if the concessive subclause was removed?

# Where is the Subclause Thrust?

[Schmucker-Lutherian-Churches] Beale M. Schmucker. The Organization of the Congregation in the Early Lutheran Churches in America. From the Lutheran Church Review, July, 1887. Philadelphia. <http://www.gutenberg.org/dirs/1/9/4/2/19422>

Nice adversative sentence with temporal subclause (treppauf and treppab – where is the main clause?)

When any important and weighty matter arises in the congregation, of whatsoever kind, whether within or without the church, whether it concerns the parsonage or school-house, the church yard or the burial place, it shall not be decided by the Pastors alone, nor by the other Trustees alone, nor by the Elders alone, nor by the Vorsteher alone; but it must be carefully and well considered by the whole Church Council, and be approved by, at least, two-thirds of their whole number, and after that be laid before the whole congregation, and be approved by two-thirds of the communicant members of the congregation, especially when it demands contribution from the members. For these purposes, in such weighty matters, the whole Church Council shall be publicly invited to meet, and no member shall absent himself without sufficient cause, and no decision shall be valid or dare be executed, which has not been approved and taken by two-thirds of the members, entered in the Record and subscribed by their signatures, to the end that all occasion for strife may, so far as possible, be avoided.

# Where is the Subclause Thrust?

[Schmucker-Lutherian-Churches]

Nice complex sentence (treppauf and treppab – where is the main clause?)

5. As regards the office of the Vorsteher, it shall be as heretofore, except that there shall be six, instead of four, of whom one-half go out of office after serving two years, and new ones are to be elected in their place, in the same manner as is prescribed in the 4. for the election of Elders. The Vorsteher also shall be presented publicly to the congregation by the Pastors, be reminded of their duties, and thanks be returned to those who go out of office. **Should any person elected as Elder or Vorsteher, decline, without sufficient reason, to accept the weighty office, he shall not go free without paying a considerable donation into the treasury; and then the person who received the next highest number of votes shall be presented.** If the vote for several persons be a tie, the Church Council shall decide the case.

# Ad hoc Exercise

- ▶ a) Juggle some complex sentences from treppauf to treppab form.
- ▶ b) Juggle some treppab cascade to a treppab cascade. How does this sound?



## 43.2.2 Foregrounding by Main Clause Thrusting



# Clauses can have Relationships to Each Other

- ▶ The subclause-main-clause relationships also appear between sentences
  - Concessive: two sentences can be in concessive relationship: the first is a concession, the second a refutation of the concession
  - Causal:
    - The first is the cause, the second is the effect
    - The first is the effect, the second is the cause

# Concessive Sentences

## ► [Gardiner-Arguments]

Accordingly I have laid out this book in order to start students as soon as possible on the same kind of arguments that they are likely to make in practical life. I have striven throughout to keep in mind the interests and needs of these average individuals, who in the aggregate will tread such a variety of paths in their passage through the world.

<concession>Not many of them will get to Congress, there to make great orations on the settlement of the tariff, and the large majority of them will not go into the law; and even of the lawyers many will have little concern with the elaborate piecing together of circumstantial evidence into the basis for a verdict. </><refutation>But all of them will sooner or later need the power of coming to close quarters with more or less complicated questions, in which they must bring over to their views men of varying prepossessions and practical interests; and all of them all their lives will need the power of seeing through to the heart of such questions, and of grasping what is essential,</> <another concession>though it be separated by a hair's breadth from the inessential that must be cast to one side.</> <message>It is for this training of the powers of thought that a course in the making of arguments is profitable, even when pursued for so short a time as can be given to it in most schools and colleges.

# Compare to Subclause Thrusting Introductory Paragraph of a book

## [Gardiner-Arguments]

The object of this book is to lay out a course in the writing of arguments which shall be simple enough for classes which give only a part of the year to the work, and yet comprehensive enough for special classes in the subject. It is especially aimed at the interests and needs of the student body as a whole, **however, rather than at those of students who are doing advanced work in argumentation. Though few men have either the capacity or the need to become highly trained specialists in the making of arguments, all men need some knowledge of the art.** Experience at Harvard has shown that pretty much the entire freshman class will work with enthusiasm on a single argument; and they get from this work a training in exact thought and a discipline that they get from no other kind of writing.

- ▶ Der **Platzhalter-Hauptsatz** enthält eine unpersönliche Platzhalter Formulierung, die den Nebensatz als Subjekt vertritt

## 43.3 Parallelism and Sentence Chains

Microorder Patterns use horizontal and vertical links to remind readers on OLD material he knows already – to distinguish it from NEW material



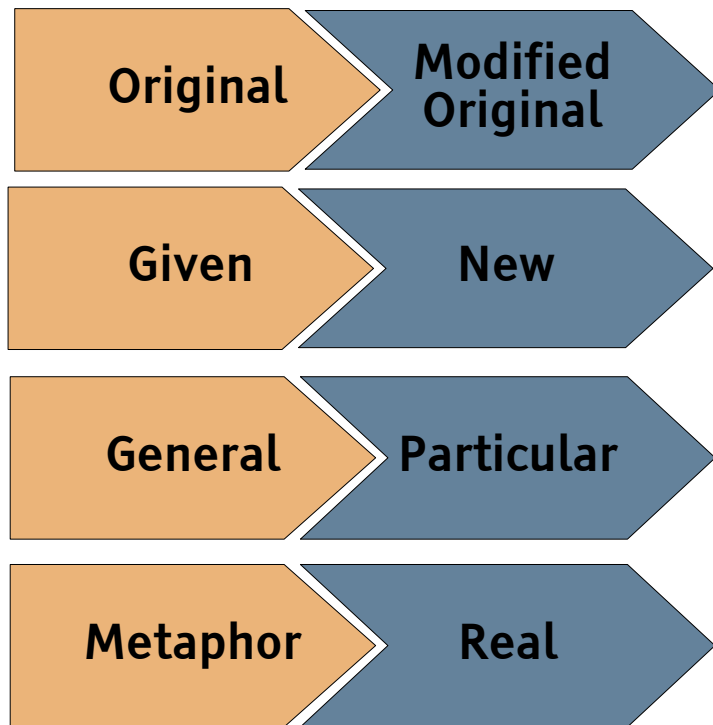
## 43.3.1 Repetition Patterns



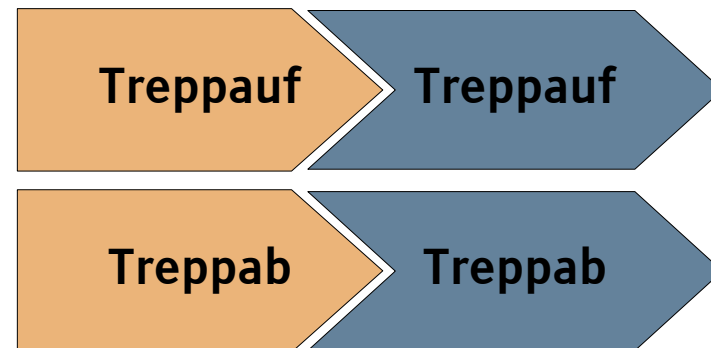
# Repetitors

- ▶ An **repetitor** is a sentence repeating the content of the previous sentence, in a slightly different, rephrased form.
- ▶ All Microorder Patterns can be used to form repetitors.
- ▶ Parallel chains (like treppauf chain) and whalebones also can be generated by repetitors.

## Semantic Microorder Patterns: Sentence chains (whalebones)



## Syntactic Microorder Patterns: Sentence chains (whalebones)

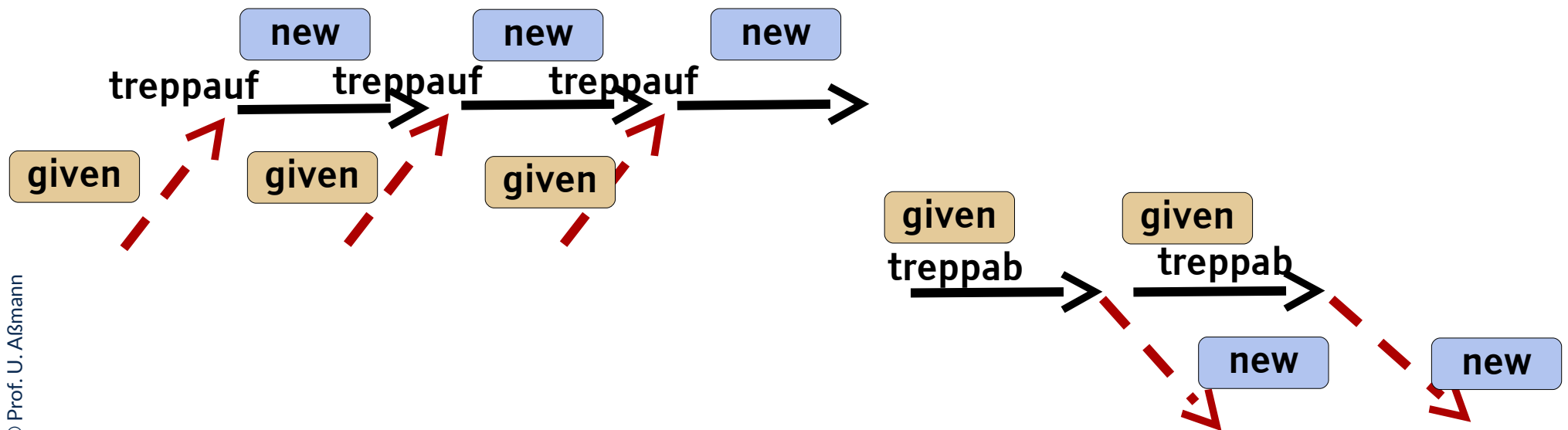


[Schwanitz]



# Stefan Zweig

- ▶ Stefan Zweig uses GivenFirst chains everywhere.
- ▶ He writes **GivenFirst whalebones**, in which the first clause is “given” and the second is “new”.
- ▶ Often, the complete first clause is “given” and “main topic”, i.e., a real link to the previous. The second clause brings a “step forward”.



# Stefan Zweig about Fat Reduction (German)

where is the trepp-ab whalebone?

Diese Abneigung gegen alles Weitschweifige und Langwierige mußte sich notwendigerweise von der Lektüre fremder Werke auf das Schreiben der eigenen übertragen und mich zu einer besonderen Wachsamkeit erziehen.

<given>An und für sich produziere ich leicht und fließend, in der ersten Fassung eines Buches lasse ich die Feder locker laufen und fabuliere weg, <new>was mir am Herzen liegt.

<given>Ebenso verwerte ich bei einem biographischen Werke zunächst alle nur denkbaren dokumentarischen Einzelheiten, <new>die mir zu Gebote stehen;

<given>bei einer Biographie wie ›Marie Antoinette‹ habe ich tatsächlich jede einzelne Rechnung nachgeprüft, <new>um ihren persönlichen Verbrauch festzustellen, alle zeitgenössischen Zeitungen und Pamphlete studiert, alle Prozeßakten bis auf die letzte Zeile durchgeackert.

Aber im gedruckten Buch ist von all dem keine Zeile mehr zu finden, denn kaum daß die erste ungefähre Fassung eines Buches ins Reine geschrieben ist, beginnt für mich die eigentliche Arbeit, die des Kondensierens und Komponierens, eine Arbeit, an der ich mir von Version zu Version nicht genug tun kann.

Es ist ein unablässiges Ballast-über-Bord-werfen, ein ständiges Verdichten und Klären der inneren Architektur;

<given>während die meisten andern sich nicht entschließen können, etwas zu verschweigen, was sie wissen, und mit einer gewissen Verliebtheit in jede gelungene Zeile sich weiter und tiefer zeigen wollen, als sie eigentlich sind, <new>ist es mein Ehrgeiz, immer mehr zu wissen, als nach außen hin sichtbar wird.

# Exercise: Subordinate and Contract for Emphasis

- ▶ Yesterday, we flew with a 4-person plane.
  - ▶ We climbed into the little Cessna.
  - ▶ The pilot welcomed every passenger.
  - ▶ The pilot checked the fuel and the functioning of the wheels.
  - ▶ The engine started.
  - ▶ The pilot pushed the knob.
  - ▶ The plane accelerated.
  - ▶ All passengers were pressed into their seats.
  - ▶ The plane took off
  - ▶ We were airborne.
- ▶ a) From this plain block, write two different versions using different conjunctions. Feel free to change subjects.
  - ▶ Think about the relationships of sub- and main clauses!
  - ▶ b) Write a treppab-chain. Try to use GivenFirst.
  - ▶ c) Write a treppauf-chain. Try to use GivenFirst.
  - ▶ d) Write a treppab-cascade and try to compare it with a treppauf-cascade. Which one is easier to read? Can you compress the whole paragraph in a treppab-cascade?

# Exc. Revise to a GivenFirst Whalebone

- ▶ Look back at your exercise about starting a plan, at the treppauf- and treppab whalebones you wrote.
- ▶ Were they all respecting **GivenFirst**?
- ▶ Rearrange them..

# Exc. Revise to a TopicFirst Whalebone

- ▶ Look back at your exercise about starting a plane, at the GivenFirst treppauf- and treppab whalebones you wrote.
- ▶ Were they all respecting **TopicFirst**?
- ▶ Rearrange them..

# Class-Example Descriptive Sentence Chains (Half-Periodic, Half-Treppab)

- ▶ A **class-example description** is a sentence which attributes to a subject a class and a set of examples of this class.
  - Uphill, with examples in main clause
  - Downhill, with class in main clause

[Prof. R. Dachzelt, S. Kapplusch, A. Schill in the Newsletter #12 of the department]  
Commemoration of Prof. Andreas Piftzmann, the giver of the name of our building, using many uphill class-example descriptions

<class-example><uphill>Being a well-known expert of IT-security, Prof. Piftzmann delivered lasting contributions to the topics multi-way security, anonymity, steganography, as well as informatics and society. </>

<class-example><uphill>In his most recent research projects, he developed techniques for anonymous web surfing and privacy and identity management in Europe for Life (PrimeLife).

# Class-Example Descriptive Sentence Chains (changed to downhill cascade)

`<class-example>` Prof. Pfitzmann delivered lasting contributions to the topics multi-way security, anonymity, steganography, as well as informatics and society, with the result that he became a well-known expert of IT-security. `</>`

`<class-example>` He developed techniques for anonymous web surfing and privacy and identity management in Europe for Life (PrimeLife), while executing his late research projects. `</>`

## 43.3.3. Combining Sentence Chains with Microorder Patterns

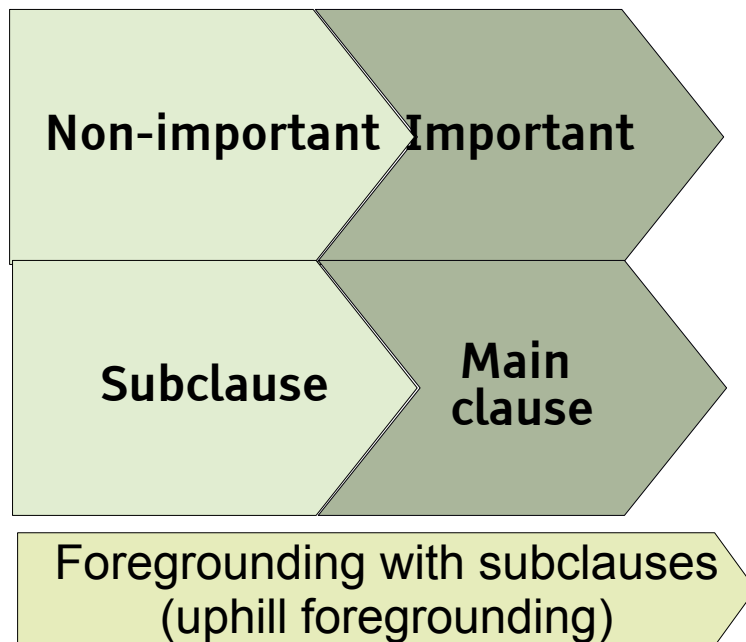




## 43.4.4 Uphill-Stress-Last

### Uphill Foregrounding Harmonizes with Stress-Last

- ▶ “Wichtiges in die Hauptsatz, Unwichtiges in den Nebensatz” [Wolf-Dieter Schneider, Deutsch für Profis]
- ▶ **Foregrounding** puts non-important things into subclauses, and important things into main clauses *hiding* details in subclauses, and *pushing* the main ideas by the main clause.
- ▶ Uphill/Treppauf: It is best to start with the non-important subclauses, and end with the important main clause. Treppauf sentences fulfil also the “Stress-Last” Microorder Pattern



Because John loved Mary, he bought 30 red roses for her birthday.

Because John bought 30 red roses for her birthday, Mary got the feeling that he loved her.

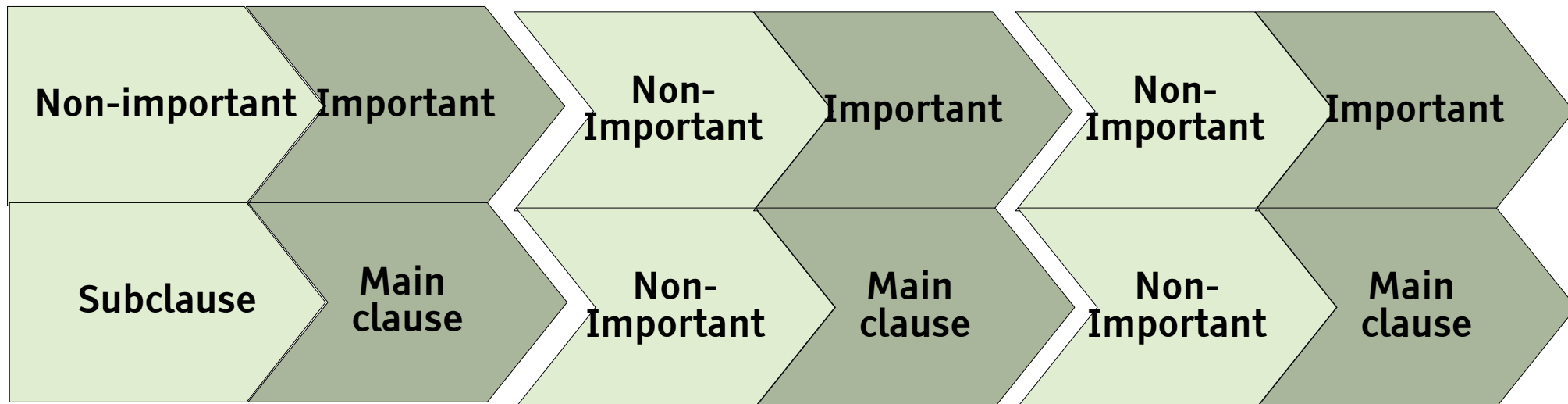
## 43.4.4 Uphill-Stress-Last Chains

- ▶ Uphill/Treppauf: It is best to start with the non-important subclauses, and end with the important main clause. Treppauf sentences fulfil also the “Stress-Last” Microorder Pattern

Because John bought 30 red roses for her birthday, Mary got the feeling that he loved her.

Though she first rejected his attempts, he did not give up admiring her and continued to make presents.

Finally, when he surprised her the fifth time on her 25th birthday, she gave in and married him.

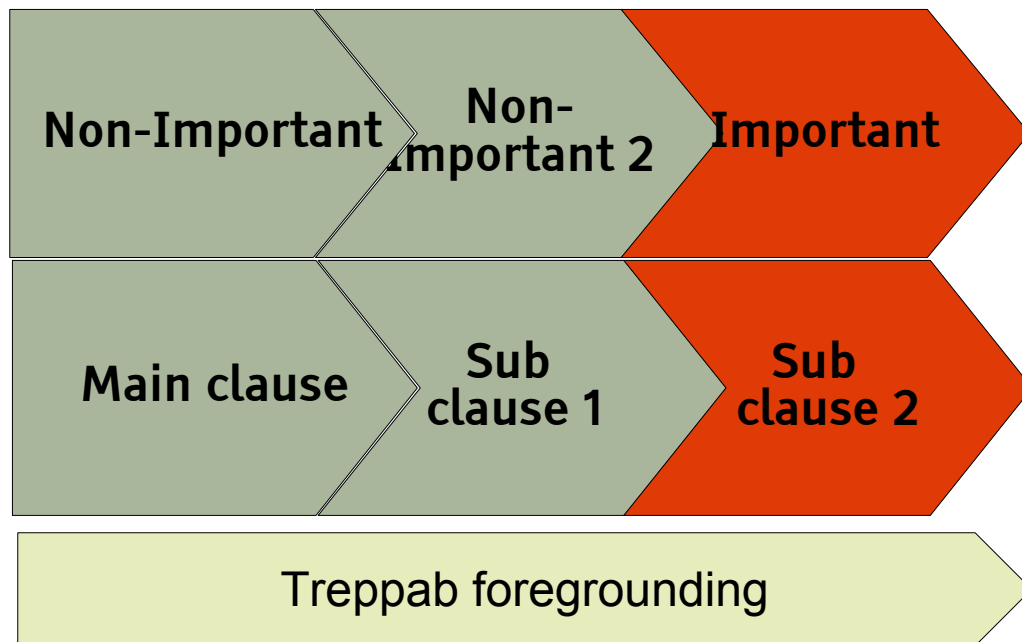


Foregrounding with subclauses  
(treppauf foregrounding)

# Treppab Cascades does not so well harmonize with Stress-Last

A Treppab Cascade (downhill cascade, loose sentence) should, in order to be compatible with “Stress-Last”, push the main idea into the *last* subclause

- ▶ **Treppab:** It is second best to start with the non-important subclauses, and end with the important subclause.

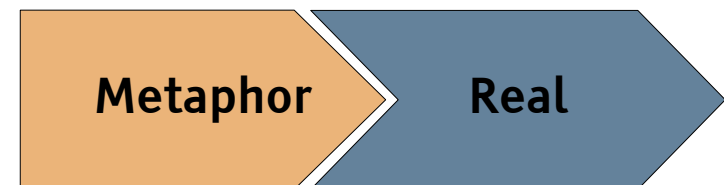
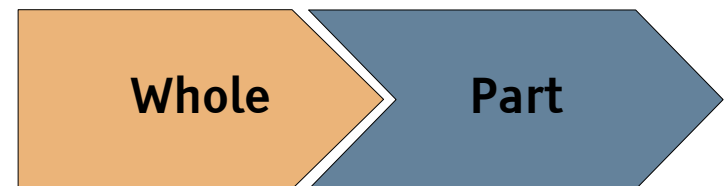
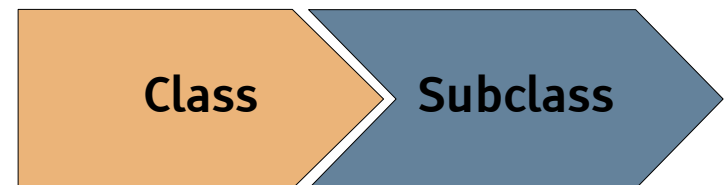
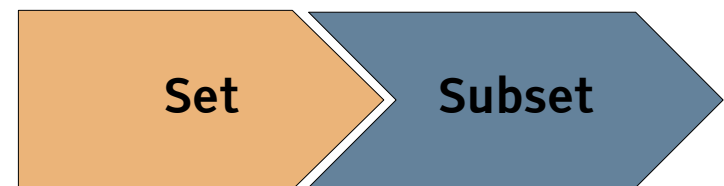
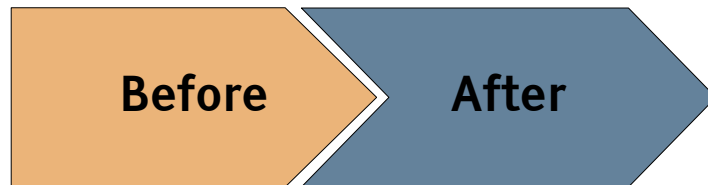
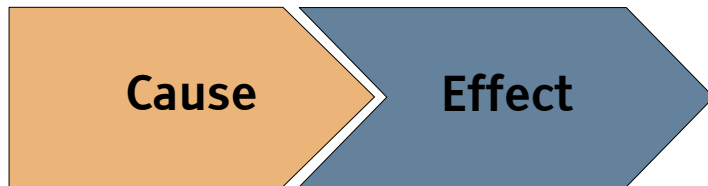
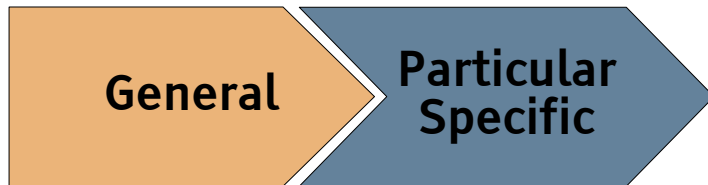
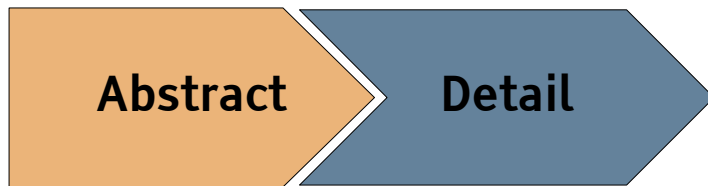


// Not so good:  
Mary got the feeling that John loved her, because he bought her 30 roses for her birthday and spent all day with her.

// Good:  
John bought 30 red roses for Mary's birthday, because he wanted to leave not a slightest rest of doubt *that he loved her*.

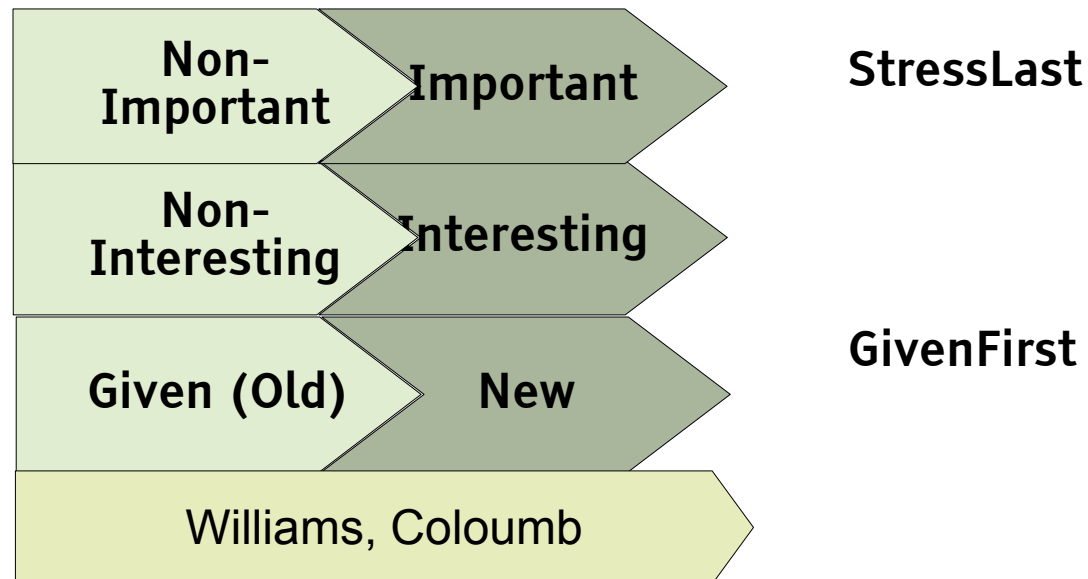
# Other Semantic Microorder Patterns

- ▶ Other Microorder Patterns stem from general modeling relations (i.e., a world ontology)
- ▶ One can apply Microorder Patterns to link sentences, or chains of sentences.



# Foregrounding (Framing)

- ▶ **Foregrounding (framing)** is the process of putting important things into prominent position of sentences.
- ▶ **Backgrounding (subordination)** is the dual process, hiding less important things in less prominent positions.
- ▶ Prominent positions for stress (focus) are:
  - End of the sentence
  - Last subsentence of a compound sentence
  - The main sentence of a treppauf-clause
- ▶ Non-prominent positions are:
  - The subsentence of a compound sentence
  - The subsentences of a treppab-clause





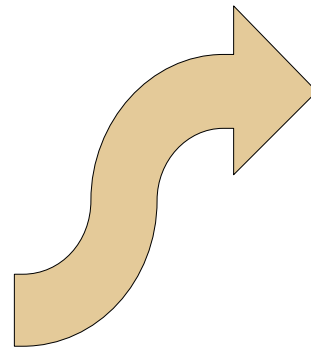
## 43.5. Foregrounding with Prefix-Patterns in Sentences



# „There are“ Prefixes as Stress Creators

- ▶ **There-introducers:** Sentences beginning with „there are“ create stress for the *topic* they introduce.
- ▶ [Williams]

A few micropatterns glue sentences in a thread.



There are a few micropatterns that glue sentences in a thread.

# „What..“ Prefixes as Stress Creators

- ▶ **What-introducers:** Sentences beginning with „What..“ create stress for the topic they introduce.
- ▶ [Williams]

In the next month,  
we will clarify this issue.

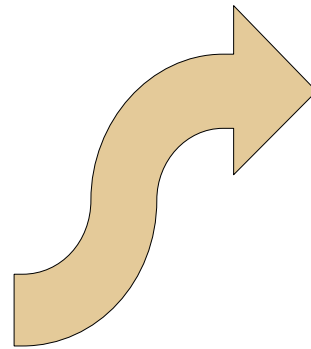
What we will do in the  
next month is  
to clarify this issue.



# „It-Shifts.“ Prefixes as Stress Creators

- ▶ Sentences beginning with the substituting subject „It is.. That..“ create stress for the topic they introduce.
- ▶ An **It-Introducer** is a main sentence with it which stresses a subclause.
- ▶ [Williams:]

That Greece would bail out  
of the Euro soon seemed probable.



It seemed probable that Greece  
would soon bail out of the Euro.

► [Russel-Freedom]

It is only a few rare and exceptional men who have that kind of love toward mankind at large that makes them unable to endure patiently the general mass of evil and suffering, regardless of any relation it may have to their own lives.

It is above all the Socialists, and in a lesser degree the Anarchists (chiefly as the inspirers of Syndicalism), who have become the exponents of this demand.

[Henry C. Lahee. Famous Violinists of To-day and Yesterday. Gutenberg.org.EBook #14884]

It is an interesting fact that the art of violin making in Italy developed at the time when the painters of Italy displayed their greatest genius, and when the fine arts were encouraged by the most distinguished patronage.

It cannot be said, however, that the violin, with the modelled back which gives its distinctive tone, made its appearance until the middle of the sixteenth century.

# „It-is not surprising..“-Introducers as Stress Creators

- ▶ .. it is not accidental
- ▶ .. it is inevitable
- ▶ .. it is commonly accepted that

With such a range of applications,

it is not surprising

that there is now a wide variety of process algebras developed to meet differing needs.  
[Hoare, Process Algebras]

The divergence between CCS and CSP is not accidental,

but reflects a slight difference in the primary purposes for which the two calculi were designed.  
[Hoare, Process Algebras]

# A Famous Quote

- ▶ „That many and grave objections may be advanced against the theory of descent with modification through natural selection, I do not deny.“
- ▶
- ▶ [Charles Darwin. On the Origin of Species By Means of Natural Selection / Or, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life.]

## 43.6 Foregrounding with Interruptions

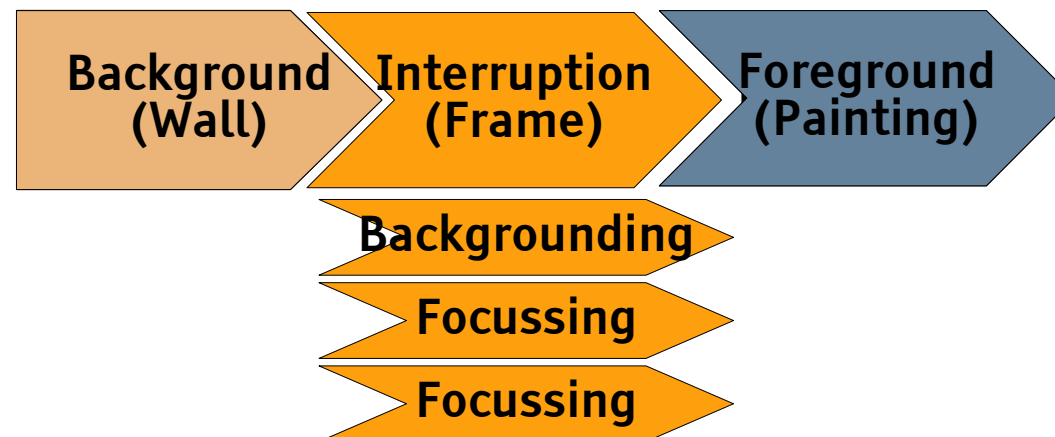


## 43.6.2 Foregrounding Framing with Interruption Patterns

**Framing Patterns** interrupt sentences to frame a painting on a wall.

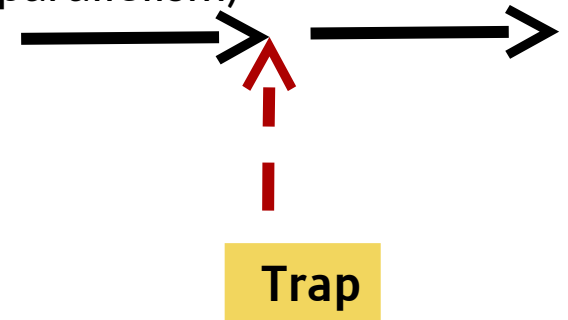
For Foregrounding, Stressing, Emphasizing

[SGHM08]



# Interruptions (Traps)

- ▶ An **interruption (trap)** is a middle clause interrupting the main sentence for
  - Framing (stepwise developing, focussing, grounding, parallelism)
  - Specializing
  - Motivation
  - Commenting
  - And other purposes
- ▶ Interruptions emphasize preceding and following clause.
- ▶ Possible positions:
  - After the subject
  - After the verb
  - After a conjunction
- ▶ “It is important, *<1>however</1>*, to realize that, *<2>as pointed out by Rosch in her later work (Rosch 1978),</2>* prototype effects are, *<3>indeed,</3>* effects and do not themselves constitute a theory of the way categories are processed or learned.”  
[SGHM08]



# Interruption-Framing Patterns Rely on Interruptions

- ▶ A **framing pattern** is an *interruption* framing an *subsequent important part of a sentence* with a preceding *background subclause (frame)*
  - **(Stepwise) Background framing:** stepwise developing a main clause with an apposition subclause
  - **Focussing framing:** focussing a main clause
  - **Context/Grounding framing:** grounding a main clause in context and background of the topic
  - **Parallelism framing:** using parallelism in the frame to push the main clause
- ▶ Background frames precede the main clause



## 4.6.2.1. Backgrounding Interruption (Variant a) Stepwise Background Framing of a Main Clause

- ▶ **Stepwise background framing** uses intermittent subclauses to **anchor** the second part of the interrupted main clause **in the background**
- ▶ **The intermittent subclause gives further background for the foreground**

On the St. Petersburg waterfront,

frame: background

*if you don't pay off the right people,*

Intermittent subclause,  
stepwise developing  
foreground

**you may find that the crane operator will drop your cargo in the water.**

foreground

Next year,

background

*according to John,*

Intermittent subclause,  
stepwise developing  
foreground

**stock prices for oil companies will fall.**

foreground

# Stepwise Background Framing

- ▶ Some authors use extensive stepwise background framing.
- ▶ [Crane-Design]
- ▶ // Stepwise background framing
- ▶ When we approach the study of Design, *from whatever point of view, and whatsoever our ultimate aim and purpose*, we can hardly fail to be impressed with the vast variety and endless complexity of the forms which the term (Design) covers, understanding it in its widest and fullest sense.
- ▶ // Stepwise background framing with parallelism
- ▶ From the simplest linear pattern, or bone scratchings of primitive man, to the most splendid achievements in mural decoration of the Italian Renaissance — *or, shall we say, from the grass mat of the first plaiter to the finest Persian carpet - or from Stonehenge to Salisbury Cathedral* — the range is enormous, and were we to attempt to trace, step by step, the true relation between the diverse and multitudinous characteristics which such contrasts suggest, we should be tracing the course of the development of human thought and history themselves.
- ▶ // Stepwise background framing
- ▶ When we stand amazed in this labyrinth — *this enchanted and beautiful wood of human invention which the history of art displays*, we might be content to gaze at the loveliness of particular forms there, and simply enjoy, like children, the beauty

# Where is the Subclause Thrust?

[Schmucker-Lutherian-Churches]

Nice complex sentence (treppauf and treppab – where is the main clause?)

1. The present living pastors, and their successors regularly called, shall preach the Word of God, *<background framing> as given by the Apostles and Prophets</>*, and in accordance with the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, publicly, purely, briefly, clearly, thoroughly, and to edification. They shall also have liberty on week-days, or in the evening to hold meetings in the church or school for edification, admonition and prayer, as their circumstances and strength allow; and in addition, *<background framing> in accordance with the command of Christ their Master,</>* take most diligent care that the Word of God be freely sown, *<stepwise framing> as living seed</>*, and that the congregation be directed to true repentance of heart, living faith, and the power of godliness, unto their soul's salvation.

## 4.6.2.2 Focussing Interruption (Variant b)

### Focussing Framing of a Main Clause

- ▶ **Focussing framing** is a special form of emphasizing a main clause with a intermittent **focussing** clause
- ▶ A **qualifier** can be used for focussing or restricting

Next year,

Focusing background

*with high probability,*

**stock prices for oil companies will fail.**

foreground

In the kitchen,

*however,*

Concessive  
Focusing background

**the chicken burnt in the oven.**

foreground

# Focussing Framing with Parallelism

Next year,

*with high probability, almost certainty, and high risk for huge losses,*

**stock prices for oil companies will fail.**

Focusing background with parallelism

foreground

- ▶ Parallelism framing is a special form of emphasizing a main clause with a middle clause *using parallelism*.

# Concessive Focussing Framing

- ▶ [Wagner-SimpleLife] How does Wagner foreground his point? How does he use concessive focussing framing? and parallelism framing?
- ▶ We must search out, set free, restore to honor the true life, assign things to their proper places, and remember that the center of human progress is moral growth. What is a good lamp? It is not the most elaborate, the finest wrought, that of the most precious metal. A good lamp is a lamp that gives good light. And so also we are men and citizens, **not by reason of the number of our goods and the pleasures we procure for ourselves, not through our intellectual and artistic culture, nor because of the honors and independence we enjoy;** but by virtue of the strength of our moral fibre. And this is not a truth of to-day but a truth of all times.

## 43.6.2.3 Grounding Interruption (Variant c)

### Grounding Framing of a Main Clause

- ▶ **Grounding framing** interrupts a sentence with a history clause explaining the historical background

On Christmas Eve,

Grounding frame

*when it had become clear that the paper was not going to be scared away,*

Yeo authorized a statement, published later, accepting responsibility for the child.

Foreground

Two days after,

*when John had accepted to collaborate with Hanna,*

Grounding frame

they prepared a fantastic 3-course dinner together.

Foreground

# Stepwise Framing with Several Frames

- ▶ [Russel-Bolshevism] In particular, philosophic materialism does not prove that economic causes are fundamental in politics. The view of Buckle, **<focussing framing>for example,</>** **<grounding framing>according to which climate is one of the decisive factors,</>** is equally compatible with materialism.



# Exercise: Subordinate and Contract for Emphasis

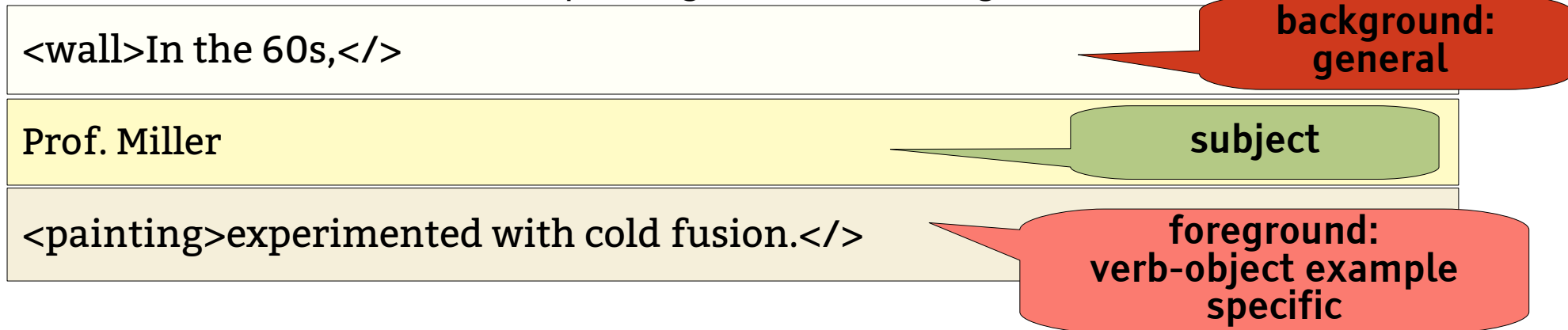
- ▶ Yesterday, we fly with a 4-person plane.
- ▶ We climbed into the little Cessna.
- ▶ The pilot welcomed every passenger.
- ▶ The pilot checked the fuel and the functioning of the wheels.
- ▶ The engine started.
- ▶ The pilot pushed the knob.
- ▶ The plane accelerated.
- ▶ All passengers were pressed into their seats.
- ▶ The plane took off
- ▶ We were airborne.
- ▶ Take up the earlier example again.
- ▶ a) From this plain block, write **two different versions emphasizing different things**. Feel free to change subjects.
- ▶ Think about the relationships of sub- and main clauses!

## 43.7 Funnel Framing with Tickup Sentences

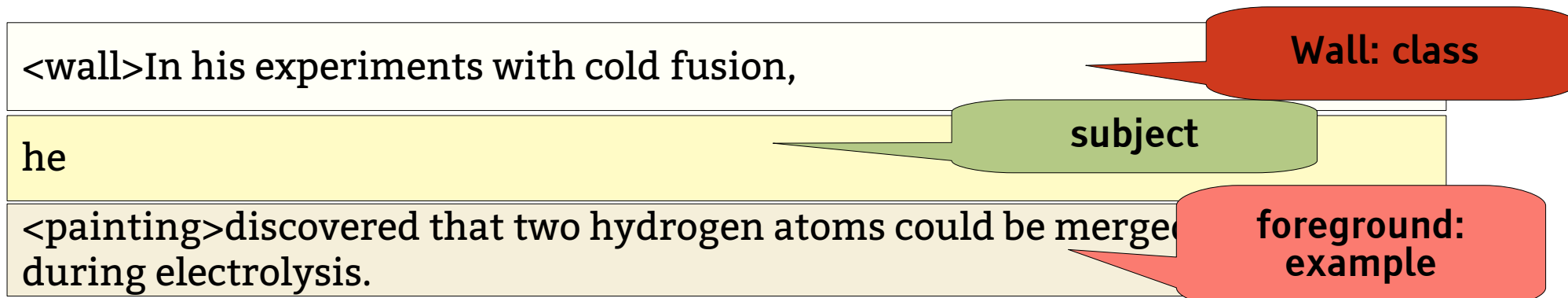


## 4.7.1 Funnel Sentences with Wall and Painting

- ▶ A **funnel sentence** is a treppauf or half-treppauf sentence (half-periodic) with
  - a introductory sentence prefix as background (**wall**)
  - a verb-object phrase describing the subject as foreground (**painting**)
- ▶ The funnel sentence funnels a painting on a wall, framing it.



- ▶ **General-to-specific funnel sentences** describe a subject by first stating a general fact as sentence prefix (background), and then an specific fact in the verb-object part



# More Funnel Sentences

- ▶ A funnel sentence can have many specific patterns
  - general  $\square$  specific
  - class  $\square$  example (classification)
  - cause  $\square$  effect (causal)
  - time  $\square$  time point

In the field of electrolysis,

**background:  
class**

this experiment

created a scientific sensation.

**foreground:  
verb-object example**

Due to the fact that he used second-hand bottles from experiments with coal, the hydrogen atoms were fused by the presence of the carbon atoms.

**Cause-effect funneling**

In 1972, Prof. Miller discovered his error and published a correction.

**Time-time point funneling**

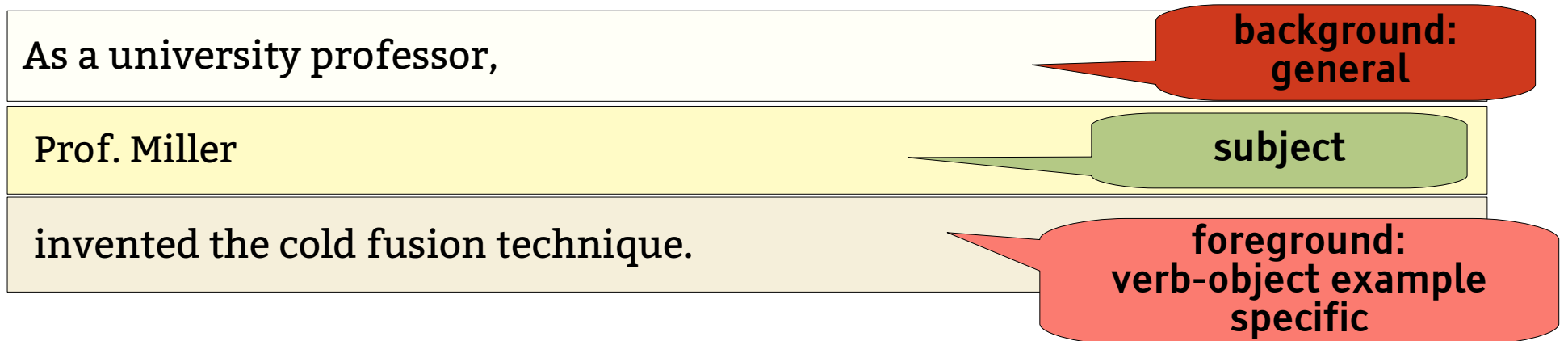
# Law of Sentence Funneling

**Uphill and tick-up sentences can be used for funnel framing.**

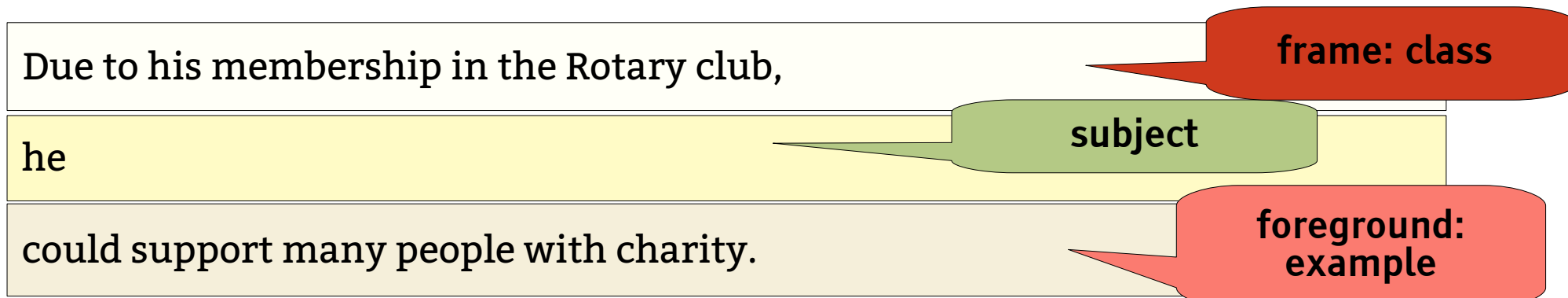
**Downhill sentences do not support funneling,  
because the main clause comes first.**

## 4.7.2 Funnel Sentences Describing a Subject (Funnel Description Sentences)

- ▶ **Background-foreground funnel framing** works with
  - background (wall) as introductory sentence prefix
  - foreground (painting) as verb-object phrase describing the subject

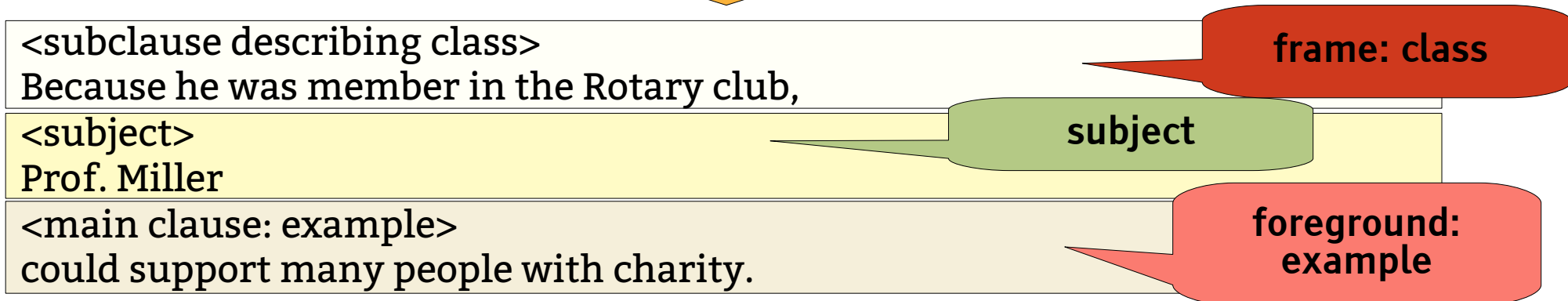
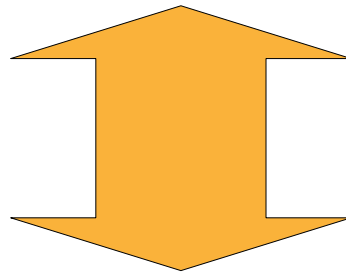
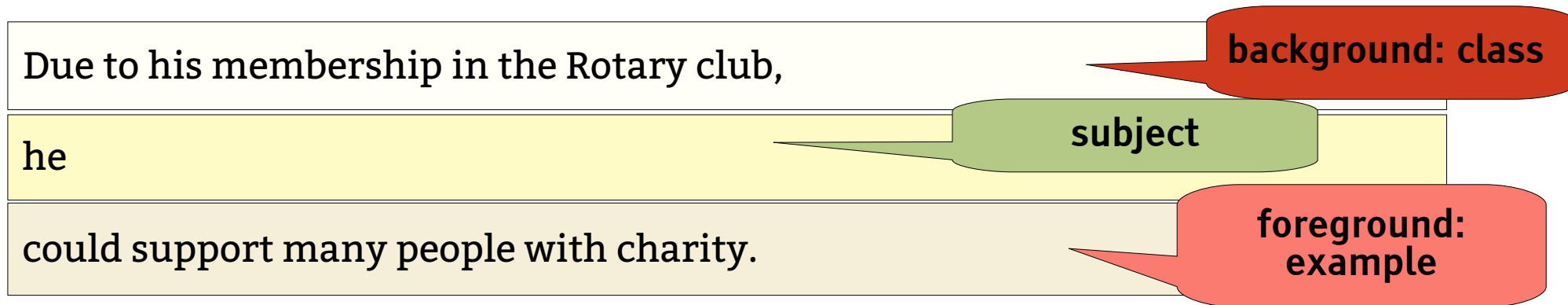


- ▶ **Class-example sentences** describe a subject by first stating its the membership of a subject in a **class** as sentence prefix (background), and then an example of this class membership in the verb-object part



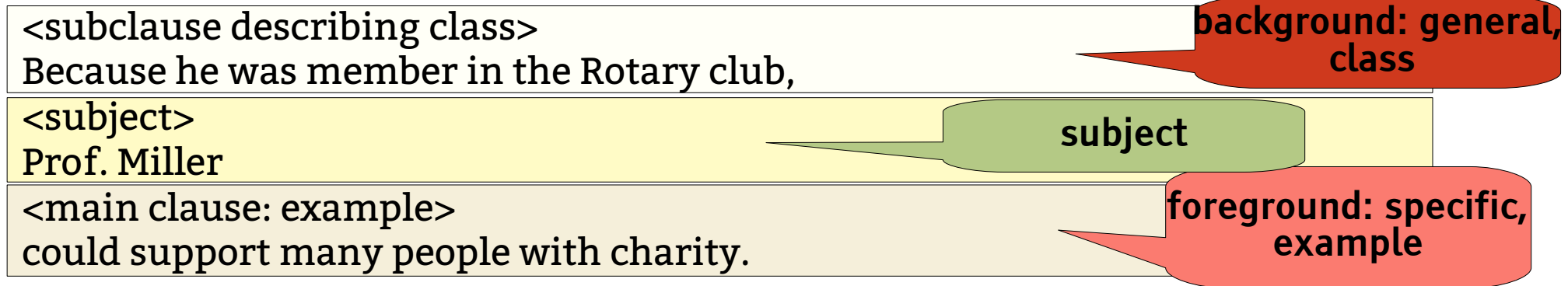
# Refactoring a Class-Example Description into a Treppauf Sentence

- ▶ The prefix sentence can be split into a subclause



# Treppauf Sentences with Funnel Framing and Class-Example Descriptions

- ▶ In a funnel framing treppauf sentence, the subclause introduces the **general context (background, wall)**, while the main clause introduces the **specific point (foreground, painting)**.



A funneling sentence frames (highlights) the main point of a sentence.  
It frames a foreground on a background.

Funneling sentence chains read well.



## 43.7 Special Forms of Sentence Semantics

- Compound sentences can be used for specific purposes in paragraphs of scientific texts



# Critique Sentences

- ▶ [Macgilchrist]
- ▶ **Gap sentences** state a gap in know-how of the state of the art.
- ▶ Often as concessive step-up sentence:

Though the field of model-driven code generation has made significant advances in the last years, it is not yet known how to synchronize a model with the code generated from it.

- ▶ **Critique sentences** criticize other approaches of the literature directly, and show why they fail short
- ▶ Stepdown-cascade:

Johnson's method of synchronization of models and code in model-driven code generation has the well-known deficiency that it cannot synchronize two files of code with a model if they have been generated in different target languages.

# Importance-Stating Sentences

- ▶ **[Macgilchrist]**

- ▶ **Significance-stating sentences** state the importance or significance of a topic.

The field of model-driven code generation has made significant advances in the last years, so that it has become one of the most important technologies to achieve software quality.

Today, the technique of model-driven code generation is one of the most important instruments to achieve software quality.

- ▶ **Novelty statements** state the novelty of the approach of the paper

This paper presents a new type of code generation technique in model-driven code generation.

## 43.8 Group Controller Statements for Unity of Sentence Groups

- Compound sentences can be used in a wonderful way to control the development of texts in a forward direction.
- They group the following sentences into two groups:
  - one supporting the subclause
  - one supporting the main clause



# Group Controller Statements

- ▶ A **focus statement** is a statement controlling several following dependent sentences
- ▶ A **compound focus statement** is a compound clause with a conjunction indicating the order and the grouping of the dependent sentences
- ▶ **Uphill focus statements** drive the sentence group upward to a main statement.

	<b><i>Group Controller Statement (uphill, treppauf)</i></b>
1.	<b>Controller: Compound Clause</b> „<conjunction> < subclause >, <main clause> holds.“
2.	<b>Argument 1 for subclause</b>
3. *	<b>Argument 2 for subclause</b>
	<b>Pivot sentence:</b> „However, ..“ „Nevertheless..“, „On the other hand..“, „Also, ..“
4.	<b>Argument 1 for main clause</b>
5. *	<b>Argument 2 for main clause</b>
6.	<b>Message</b>

# Uphill Group Controller

- ▶ **<uphill group controller>** Though Germany has no longer debts in its yearly budget, it cannot be made responsible for paying all bankrupt South-European countries.
- ▶ **<subclause argument 1>** Admittedly, finance minister Schäuble has done a good job to reengineer the German budget so that Germany has more ability to manoeuvre and freedom for investments.
- ▶ **<subclause argument 2>** Since 2014, Schäuble is able to pay back debts, something that did not happen during 40 years.
- ▶ **<main clause argument>** However, when the next economic crisis is on the horizon, the surplus budget will immediately vanish, because it completely relies on the good state of the Germany economy.
- ▶ **<main clause argument 2>** Also, Germany has already paid a lot for countries such as Greece, in particular in 2012, at the first debt cancelling, so that it deserves to pay back its own debts.

# Downhill Group Controllers

- ▶ A **downhill (treppab) group controller** is a compound clause with a conjunction indicating the order and the grouping of the dependent sentences

	<b>Group Controller Statement (downhill, treppab)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Controller: Compound Clause</b> „<main clause> holds, <conjunction> < subclause >.“
<b>2.</b>	<b>Argument 1 for main clause</b>
<b>3. *</b>	<b>Argument 2 for main clause</b>
	<b>Pivot sentence:</b> „However, ..“ „Nevertheless..“, „On the other hand..“, „Also, ..“
<b>4.</b>	<b>Argument 1 for subclause</b>
<b>5. *</b>	<b>Argument 2 for subclause</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Message</b>

# A Mighty Introduction: William Wilberforce's 1789 Abolition Speech in the British House of Commons

“When I consider the magnitude of the subject which I am to bring before the House—a subject, in which the interests, not of this country, nor of Europe alone, but of the whole world, and of posterity, are involved: and when I think, at the same time, on the weakness of the advocate who has undertaken this great cause—when these reflections press upon my mind, it is impossible for me not to feel both terrified and concerned at my own inadequacy to such a task.

But when I reflect, however, on the encouragement which I have had, through the whole course of a long and laborious examination of this question, and how much candour I have experienced, and how conviction has increased within my own mind, in proportion as I have advanced in my labours;—when I reflect, especially, that however averse any gentleman may now be, yet we shall all be of one opinion in the end;—when I turn myself to these thoughts, I take courage—I determine to forget all my other fears, and I march forward with a firmer step in the full assurance that my cause will bear me out, and that I shall be able to justify upon the clearest principles, every resolution in my hand, the avowed end of which is, the total abolition of the slave trade. “

- ▶ How is the law of subclause thrusting used? How is parallelism used?
- ▶ Which sentences are treppauf, which treppab? Would it have been better to use a whalebone instead of a treppauf cascade?
- ▶ How is foregrounding and backgrounding; framing, grounding, interruption used?
- ▶ Where is the pivot? Where is the stress of the introduction? Where is the sting of the speech?
- ▶ Why is the speech called the “abolition speech”?



# Homework: Find the Treppauf-Treppab in Schmidt

- ▶ Read Schmidt's essay “Fünfzig Jahre nach dem Marshallplan: Was wird aus Europa?” Die Zeit, 6.6.1997 from “Einmischungen”, p. 161ff.
- ▶ <http://www.zeit.de/1997/24/zukunft.txt.19970606.xml>
- ▶ Try to identify the structures of subclause constructions:
  - Which treppaufs? which treppabs?
  - Does Schmidt write treppübers or how does he avoid them?
  - Which conjunctions does he use in treppabs?
  - How does he use the conjunctions to create tension, stress, and interest?
  - How does he use interruptions? Does he use background framing?

# Why Use Microorder Patterns?

- ▶ Microorder Patterns are very important for creating coherence.
  - With Microorder Patterns, you create a rhythm for a sequence of sentences
- ▶ If your text reads boring,
- ▶ 1) Check whether you violated in your sentences the principles
  - Given2New
  - StressLast
  - TopicFirst
- ▶ 2) Did you use subclause thrusting? (concessive, adversative subclauses)
- ▶ 3) Did you use parallelism?
- ▶ 4) Did you use interruptions with background framing?
- ▶ 5) Can you insert repetitors?

# The End: Possible Exam Questions

- ▶ What is a uphill, downhill sentence? half-uphill? cascade? loose? periodic?
  - Triplet, whalebone?
  - Half-uphill chain?
- ▶ What is an info verb and an info matrix sentence?
- ▶ Explain the four Microorder Patterns in sentences: Given2New, StressLast, TopicFirst, Parallelism.
- ▶ What is a “given2new whalebone”?
- ▶ Explain the following conjunctive forms: coupling, adversative, causal, final, concessive

## Ex.: Where is the Subclause Thrust?

[Schmucker-Lutherian-Churches]

Nice complex sentence (treppauf and treppab – where is the main clause?)

And inasmuch as church offices and ministrations in the country, although before God weighty and important, are yet considered contemptible by the ignorant and evil-minded, and are therefore exposed to many unfavorable criticisms and suspicions, when administered as God's Word directs; therefore, no complaint against Pastors, Trustees, Elders or Vorsteher shall be entertained, unless sustained by two or three credible witnesses, I Tim. 5:19. If, however, real offenses and transgressions, as Gal. 5:19-21; 6:1, become evident in the case of one or the other, which may God avert, the whole Church Council shall appoint an impartial committee, and through them examine the case, and pursue the grades of admonition, as Christ has commanded, without respect of persons.

# Ex.: Where is the Subclause Thrust? What's the Effect of the Many Joint Clauses (with and)?

[Pauli-Stahlhof] Das wären also die Gebäude des Kaufhofes; es bleibt nur noch übrig von dem Leben der Genossenschaft und ihrer Mitglieder so viel mitzuthemen, als uns interessiren kann. **Dieser kleine Staat im Staate hatte natürlich auch seine Verfassung, die in ihren Formen der Zeit ihrer Entstehung und den mittelalterlichen Zuständen entsprach.** Die sämtlichen wirklichen Mitglieder der Korporation, die Meister, hatten bei den Versammlungen, in denen man alle seine Interessen wahrte, volles Stimmrecht. Alljährlich wählten sie aus sich selbst einen Ältermann, der mit zwei Amtsgehülfen und einem Ausschusse von neun Mitgliedern die Verwaltung in Händen hatte. Bei der Wahl jedoch wurde ängstlich darauf gesehen, daß die Vertreter aller einzelnen Hansestädte der Reihe nach in den Ausschuß kamen. Unter dieser Leitung wurden in der sogenannten Morgensprache die Angelegenheiten der kleinen Welt verhandelt und die darauf bezüglichen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen getroffen. Fast klösterlich war die Zucht des Orts: alle im Stahlhofe selbst lebenden Meister und Gesellen, sogar der Hauswart mußten unverheirathet sein. Scharfe Vorschriften bezweckten dauernde Ordnung und Ruhe. Schimpfworte, Schläge und andere thätliche Verletzungen waren mit hohen Geldbußen belegt; harte Strafen standen auf Trunkenheit, Würfelspiel und unsittliche Aufführung. Um neun Uhr des Abends wurden die Pforten geschlossen und keinem während der Nacht aufgethan. Ein jeder Meister war verpflichtet auf seiner Kammer Helm und Harnisch und alle zur vollen Rüstung gehörigen Waffen in gutem Stande zu erhalten. Diese Vorschriften bezweckten aber sämtlich eine strenge Wahrung der rechtlichen Beziehungen zu dem Lande, in welchem man die Gastfreundschaft genoß. Es kam darauf an, niemals selber den Anstoß zu einem Zwiste zu geben. Als Vermittler bei allen Streitigkeiten oder civilrechtlichen Fällen mit den Einheimischen wählte man sich daher auch immer einen der 12 Ältermänner der City von London oder gar den Lordmayor selbst zum Schiedsrichter. Bei Kriminalsachen wurden die Geschworenen, wie das ja auch noch heute bei der gemischten Jury in England der Fall ist, zur Hälfte aus Engländern, zur andern aus den Deutschen gewählt.

- ▶ [Thornton-SteamEngines] Thornton describes Papin, an inventor of steam engines.
- ▶ Where is background framing used? Where is Grounding used?

Meantime, that distinguished philosopher, Huyghens, the inventor of the clock and of the gunpowder-engine, had been induced by the linen-draper's apprentice, Colbert, now the most trusted adviser of the king, to take up his residence in Paris, and had been made one of the earliest members of the Academy of Science, which was founded at about that time. Papin became an assistant to Huyghens, and aided him in his experiments in mechanics, having been introduced by Madame Colbert, who was also a native of Blois. Here he devised several modifications of the instruments of Guericke, and printed a description of them.[25] This little book was presented to the Academy, and very favorably noticed. Papin now became well known among contemporary men of science at Paris, and was well received everywhere. Soon after, in the year 1675, as stated by the Journal des Savants, he left Paris and took up his residence in England, where he very soon made the acquaintance of Robert Boyle, the founder, and of the members of the Royal Society. Boyle speaks of Papin as having gone to England in the hope of finding a place in which he could satisfactorily pursue his favorite studies.

# Ex.: Metaphorical Argumentation

► [Russell-Mysticism] A free man's worship

United with his fellow-men by the strongest of all ties, the tie of a common doom, the free man finds that a new vision is with him always, shedding over every daily task the light of love. The life of Man is a long march through the night, surrounded by invisible foes, tortured by weariness and pain, towards a goal that few can hope to reach, and where none may tarry long. One by one, as they march, our comrades vanish from our sight, seized by the silent orders of omnipotent Death. Very brief is the time in which we can help them, in which their happiness or misery is decided. Be it ours to shed sunshine on their path, to lighten their sorrows by the balm of sympathy, to give them the pure joy of a never-tiring affection, to strengthen failing courage, to instil faith in hours of despair. Let us not weigh in grudging scales their merits and demerits, but let us think only of their need--of the sorrows, the difficulties, perhaps the blindnesses, that make the misery of their lives; let us remember that they are fellow-sufferers in the same darkness, actors in the same tragedy with ourselves. And so, when their day is over, when their good and their evil have become eternal by the immortality of the past, be it ours to feel that, where they suffered, where they failed, no deed of ours was the cause; but wherever a spark of the divine fire kindled in their hearts, we were ready with encouragement, with sympathy, with brave words in which high courage glowed.

# Quadruple

- ▶ While complete typing may be acceptable for programs,
  - because they should be compilable and executable,
- ▶ in textual modeling, when the model is based on a text,
- ▶ the entire text must be parsed and analyzed for naming, typing, and context-conditions,
  - before a correct model, which conforms in all details to its metamodel, can be produced from it.



# Exc.: Different Forms of Framing

- ▶ [Wagner-SimpleLife] How does Wagner foreground his point? How does he use focussing framing? and parallelism framing?
- ▶ When one passes in review the individual causes that disturb and complicate our social life, **<backgrounding> by whatever names they are designated, and their list would be long, they all lead back to one general cause</>**, which is this: *\_the confusion of the secondary with the essential\_*. **<concession foregrounding>Material comfort, education, liberty, the whole of civilization--these things constitute the frame of the picture</>**; but the frame no more makes the picture than the frock the monk or the uniform the soldier. Here the picture is man, and man with his most intimate possessions--**<focussing>namely</>**, his conscience, his character and his will. And while we have been elaborating and garnishing the frame, we have **<parallelism>forgotten, neglected, disfigured the picture</>**. Thus are we loaded with external good, and miserable in spiritual life; we have in abundance that which, if must be, we can go without, and are infinitely poor in the one thing needful. And when the depth of our being is stirred, **<parallelism-framing>with its need of loving, aspiring, fulfilling its destiny</>**, it feels the anguish of one buried alive--is smothered under the mass of secondary things that weigh it down and deprive it of light and air.