

NG STRUCTURE

Function	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	<u>HEAD</u>	Qualifier
Form	Determiner/ Possessive	Number/ quantifying expression	Adjective	Noun	<u>NOUN</u>	Prep. phrase  Relative clause
Example	the	six	biggest	oil	<u>companies</u>	of the world

1. The Deictic can be singular, plural or ø

**an oil company; these oil companies; ø oil, their image; the spike in demand another advertisement; other advertisements**

When the possessor is animate (e.g. human) or the name of a country, town, organisation, or company, use 's

**people's transport needs; OPEC's decision**

Company names usually take ø

**OPEC; Shell; Chevron**

2. The Numerative can be a number or a quantifying expression

these **three advertising campaigns; a litre of petrol**

3. The Epithet describes or evaluates the Head Noun. It is usually an adjective.

Adjectives are never plural.

**sharp increases; a new trend ; an important but non-renewable resource**

Epithets can be modified by adverbs.

an *incredibly important resource; very sharp increases*

4. The Classifier assigns the Head Noun to a class, i.e. what kind of thing is it?

The Classifier is singular.

an **oil company, oil companies; car-makers; customer relations**

exceptions: the *futures stock market; a telecommunications satellite*

5. The Qualifier comes after the Head Noun and provides further modification/specification. It can be composed of:

	preposition	nominal group
e.g.	in/for/of etc	new technologies

The preposition does not have to be 'of'

**demand for oil; interest in hybrids; investments in new technologies**

the **scarcity of oil; a combination of a normal petrol engine with an electric engine**

**6. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES** distinguish between two groups: one with the characteristics and one without.

There are no commas (,) in a defining relative clause.

... an example of an alternative energy **that substitutes petrol** ... (i.e. there are alternative energies that don't substitute petrol, e.g. solar)

... people **who live outside the city** (i.e. as opposed to people who live in the city)

**7. NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES** add extra information or interpret or comment on the previous information.

The non-defining relative clause is surrounded by commas (,) and cannot use 'that' as the relative pronoun.

One of these new technologies is the hybrid car, **which combines a normal petrol-driven engine with an electric one.**

(meaning) One of these new technologies is the hybrid car. The hybrid car combines a normal petrol-driven engine with an electric one.

The oil price increases changed the mentalities of oil consumers, **who started to consume less oil.**

(meaning) The oil price increases changed the mentalities of oil consumers. The oil consumers started to consume less oil.

New legislation that requires all oil and mineral companies listed in the US to report publicly their payments to governments will bring more transparency to extractive industries, **which marks a big step forward in the fight against global corruption.**

(meaning) New legislation that requires all oil and mineral companies listed in the US to report publicly their payments to governments will bring more transparency to extractive industries. **This change** marks a big step forward in the fight against global corruption.

DON'T SEPARATE THE RELATIVE CLAUSE FROM THE THING THAT IT MODIFIES.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

	DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE
people	who; that	who
things	which; that	which
a clause / an idea	-	which
possessive (person's)	whose	whose
a place	where; that	where
time	when; that	when