

Univerzita Karlova v Praze
Filozofická fakulta
Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky



Bakalářská práce

Anna Buliekova

**WORD-ORDER VARIATION OF SOME OBJECT
COMPLEMENTS**

Slovosledná variabilita vybraných doplňků předmětu

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vedoucí práce: PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, Ph.D.

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Abstract

The thesis investigates the factors that may contribute to the word order alternation of the object and its complement in the SVOC_o clause pattern, where the Co is realized by a short adjective. The theoretical part describes the notion of the object complement, its semantic classification and obligatoriness in the clause. It also gives the brief overview of the word order variation between the object and particle in phrasal verbs, including the influence of FSP.

Excerpts for the analysis are taken from *the British National Corpus*. The aim of the practical part is to study each of the chosen collocations separately and analyze what influences the word order change in both SVOC_o and SVCoO sequences. There are two hypotheses based on the theoretical part. First hypothesis is that the end-weight principle influences the word order, as it does with phrasal verbs. The second hypotheses is that the word order correlates with the amount of communicative dynamism carried by the object and its complement.

Key words: object complement, phrasal verbs, end-weight principle, communicative dynamism

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce zkoumá faktory, které mohou ovlivnit změnu slovosledu mezi předmětem a jeho doplňkem ve vzorci SVOCO, kde Co je realizováno krátkým adjektivem a spojení “sloveso+adjektivum” umožňuje slovoslednou alternaci, jakou vykazují frázová slovesa. Teoretická část popisuje pojetí *the object complement*, uvádí jeho sémantickou klasifikaci a také analyzuje míru obligatornosti ve větě. Dále popisuje slovoslednou variabilitu částice v konstrukci „sloveso-adverbiální částice-předmět“ a také změny slovosledu u frázových sloves podle FSP.

Materiál byl excerpován z *Britského Národního Korpusu*. Cílem praktické části práce je prozkoumat každou zvolenou kolokaci a analyzovat, co ovlivňuje změnu slovosledu ve vzorci SVOCO a SVOO. Hypotézy jsou založeny na teoretické části. První hypotéza očekává, že změny slovosledu záleží na principu end-weight, jako platí u frázových sloves. Druhá očekává, že slovosled záleží na komunikativním dynamismu, který vykazují předmět a jeho doplněk.

Klíčová slova: doplněk předmětu, frázová slovesa, princip end-weight, komunikativní dynamism

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List of abbreviations

CamGel	<i>The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language</i> (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002)
CGEL	<i>A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i> (R. Quirk et. al., 1985)
Co	object complement
MSA	<i>Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny</i> (Dušková 1988)
N	the object noun phrase
Od	direct object
SVCoO	subject – verb – object complement – object
SVOCO	subject – verb – object – object complement
PC	predicative complement
FSP	the functional sentence perspective

1. Introduction

The aim of this thesis is to examine the factors that may contribute to the word order alternation of the object and its complement in the SVOC_o clause pattern, where the Co is realized by a short adjective (e-g, *push the door shut* and *push shut the door*). Some combinations “verb + adjective” can be considered as a verbal idiom (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 280) and are expected to display a similar word order variation in the ordering of postverbal elements as phrasal verbs (*turn down the offer* x *turn the offer down*) (cf. Dušková 2015: 209).

The theoretical part of the thesis will describe the notion of the *object complement*, examine its semantic classification and the question of its obligatoriness in the clause. The main focus will be on the adjectival resultative Co. The theoretical part will also focus on the description of phrasal verbs, the word order alternations of the particle in the “verb-particle-object” constructions, and the changes of the word ordering of particles in phrasal verbs depending on the functional sentence perspective. This theoretical background leads to a hypothesis that changes in the word order are motivated by the end-weight principle and that the word order is governed by the amount of communicative dynamism carried by the object and its complement.

The analytical part will be based on the analysis of the five selected combinations of verb and adjective from the BNC. The relevant examples will be extracted for both SVOC_o and SVC_oO patterns to determine what differences can be discerned between the two variants and also among the verb-adjective combinations.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 Definition of Object Complements

In English, an *object complement* (Co) is a clause element that completes a predicate and provides the direct object (Od) with a further meaning. In other words, an object complement is in “a copular relationship” with the direct object. The former is thus called *predicand* (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 251). An object complement is usually expressed by a noun, pronoun or an adjective and is placed immediately after the direct object in the SVOdCo sentence structure. In the *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999: 130) object complement is defined in a following way: “It occurs with complex transitive verbs, it is characteristically a noun phrase or an adjective phrase and it is normally placed immediately after the direct object”. This theoretical part will mainly analyze different types of adjectival Co.

Some examples of object complements realized by an adjective:

- i. He made Kim *happy*. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 251)
- ii. The secretary left all the letters *unopened*. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1197)
- iii. She thinks herself *clever*. (Dušková 1988: 510)

The term denoting *object complement* differs in various grammar books. It is called *object predicative* by Biber et al. (1999), and a similar term is used by Huddleston & Pullum (2002, 217). In the *CamGEL* an object complement is called *predicative complement* (PC) and is described as a subtype of complement that occurs in complex-transitive clauses consisting of a predicative complement and an object. The term “*predicative*” is general and refers to complements oriented towards a predicand that can be either subjects or objects. Depending on the predicand, there can be *subjective* or *objective predicative complements*. Since this thesis is focused mainly on the objective predicands, the term *object complement* (Co) will be used. An object complement differs semantically from the object, as the latter “refers to some participant in the situation”, while the former “characteristically denotes a property that is ascribed to the referent of the object” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 53). From the point of view of syntax, unlike objects, complements

cannot function as subjects of a passive construction. Since the typical function of an Co is to characterize the object of a clause, “the characteristic role of the object complement is to act as an attribute” (Šaldová and Klégr, 2000: 85).

CGEL (Quirk et al., 1985: 1195) describes the complex-transitive complementation SVOC and SVOA as follows: “the two elements following the verb (*eg* object and object complement) are notionally equated with the subject and predication respectively of a nominal clause”. In the following example: *She presumed her father dead* - the object and its complement are equivalent in the meaning to a separate *that*-clause: *She presumed that her father was dead*. (ibid.) This relationship also remains the same when the object complement is expanded to the infinitive clause: *She presumed her father to be dead*. Dušková (1988: 510) comments that in the infinitive clause some verbs allow an explicit expression of the attributive relation between object and its complement: *they believe him honest – they believe him to be honest*. In the passive, the object is separated from its complement, in other words, they do not “act syntactically as a single constituent”: *Her father was presumed (by her) to be dead*. (Quirk et al., 1985: 1195)

2.2 Semantic Classification of Object Complements

In addition to the copular relationship of an object and its complement, the relation between the verb and Co should also be taken into account. On the basis of their valency, verbs can be organized in different subclasses and hence adjectival object complements acquire different semantic classifications. According to *MSA*¹ (Dušková 1988: 508) an object complement expressed by an adjective denotes either a quality (qualifying complement) or the result of the action (resultant complement) depending on whether its relationship to the object may be shown by *be* or *become*.² In other words, as semantically the object complement is an attribute of the object, “the implied relationship between the object and the object complement can be expressed

¹ *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*.

² “[...] doplněk předmětu vyjadřuje buď kvalifikaci (doplněk kvalifikující), nebo výsledek děje (doplněk rezultativní) [...] V prvním případě máme co činit s kondenzací predikace s *be* [...] v druhém případě jde o kondenzaci predikace s *become*.”

by means of a corresponding SVC sentence with a copular verb” (Quirk et al., 1985: 728). Some examples of these paraphrasing from *MSA* (Dušková, 1988: 509):

i. BE: *I like coffee black* (qualifying complement (or depictive in Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 256)). – *I like coffee when it is black.*

ii. BECOME or MAKE: *He painted the door green* (resultative complement). – *By being painted the door became green.*

In both *CGEL* and *Mluvnice* (Dušková 1988: 509) object complements are classified in regards to the verbs and their valency, and may be divided into *current* and *resulting* types, where the first group is represented by mostly stative verbs and the second group by dynamic verbs.

Current attributes express a state or characteristic of a thing or person denoted by the direct object and can be subclassified further as follows (according to Quirk et al., 1985: 1196):

I. current verbs of general meaning: *hold, keep, leave* (The secretary *left* all the letters *unopened*);

II. factual speech act verbs: *call, confess, profess, pronounce, report*. (The doctors *pronounced* her condition *utterly hopeless*);

III. volitional verbs: *like, prefer, want, wish* (I *want* my coffee *stronger than this*);

IV. verbs of intellectual state: *believe, consider, deem, find, hold, imagine, judge, presume, rate, reckon, suppose, think* (We've always *found* the assistants *very friendly*).

As for the resulting attributes, they express a state caused by the action of the verb. Their subtypes are:

I. general resulting verbs: *drive, get, make, prove, render, send, turn* (The long walk *made* us all *hungry*);

II. resulting verbs with the performative force of declarations: *certify, declare, proclaim* (They have *declared* the house *unfit for habitation*).

This thesis will focus on the attributes with general resulting verbs (*set, slam, wipe and lay*) and one current verb of general meaning (*leave*), cf. Chapter 3.

2.3 Obligatoriness of Object Complements

Continuing the discussion of the degree of obligatoriness of Co that has been started in the previous paragraph, in *Mluvnice* it is stated that in cases when the object has a complement, it results in a separate clause pattern regardless of whether the complement is an obligatory constituent of the syntactico-semantic structure of the verb or whether it is an optional element (Dušková 1988: 365). *Mluvnice* distinguishes different types of linkage between the verb structure and adjectival object complement. First, there are cases where Co cannot be omitted because the meaning of the verb in a construction with the complement is different than without it, or the construction with the object exists only in a combination with the complement. Examples of such cases follow (all from Dušková 1988: 509-510):

- *He drove me (home). vs. It's enough to drive one mad.*
- *We all regard him highly. vs. They regard the case as closed.*
- *We shall consider it. vs. We consider it essential.*
- *I found them vs. We found them very hospitable.*

In addition, in *CamGEL* (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 265) the complex-transitive verbs with obligatory resultative object complements are listed. The main ones are such verbs as *make, get (informal), render (formal)*. Other verbs have a rather restricted set of adjectival complements. For example, *turn* occurs with different *colour terms*, “*drive* and *send* occur with such items as *crazy/mad/insane*; *set* generally with *alight/free/right/straight*; and *put* also with *right* and *straight*”. Examples: *They made him anxious. You drive me mad.*

This type includes instances where an object complement can be used after a reflexive object and thus cannot be omitted without the shift in the meaning: *she thinks herself clever, he saw himself famous, he considers himself witty* (Dušková 1988: 510). There is also a special type of the resultative object complement that usually occurs both with intransitive verbs and with verbs

that usually do not have an animate object (ibid.): *she shouted himself hoarse, the boy ran himself breathless, she laughed herself sick.*

On the other hand, an adjectival object complement is often analogical to adjectival verbless adverbial clause (doplňěk podmětu) in a way that it is an optional member of a clause that occurs after a finite verb and the meaning of the verb remains complete both in the construction with the adjective phrase and without it. For example: *We ate the meat cold.* = *We ate the meat* (Dušková 1988: 509). This is one of the instances, when the adjective is regarded as another cause element, because the verb and the adjectival complement are independent of each other. “The independence is not only semantic - the adjective phrase receives a separate intonation group and an adverbial may be inserted in front of the adjective” (Šaldová and Klégr 2000: 86).

CamGEL (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 266) lists complex-transitive verbs with optional resultatives. The most typical combinations (usually taking the small range of adjectives) according to Huddleston & Pullum are: *boil (hard), frighten (silly), bore (stiff), jerk (open), brush (flat), plane (smooth), drain (dry), shoot (dead), fill (full of NP), wash (clean)*. *CGEL* describes these collocations as being peripheral to the first subtype of resulting attributes – general resulting verbs. The reasons are because the collocations occur in restricted sequences, such as *rub N dry*, and can be paraphrased into the monotransitive constructions without the appreciable change of the basic meaning of the verb, so that “the object complement is optional and resembles an optional adverbial” (Quirk et al., 1990: 1197).

In *CGEL* these collocations are divided into two groups depending on the type of the verb (the object noun phrase is symbolized by N):

- current: *bring (a child) up healthy, buy N cheap, return (a letter) unopened, serve (food) hot/cold, sell N cheap, new.*
- resulting: *boil (an egg) soft, crop (hair) short, freeze N hard, paint N red/blue..., roll N flat, colour N blue/yellow..., dye N pink/green..., polish N smooth, scrape N clean.*

Although the list of these verbs is long, the range of adjectival phrases occurring with them is rather limited. Quirk (1990: 1197) states that “Among resulting attributes, the adjectives *open*, *loose*, *free*, and *clean* are particularly common: *push N open*, *shake N loose*, *set N free*, *wipe N clean*”.

This thesis is going to analyze mainly this type of object complements, trying to identify cases where it is possible to alter the word order and place the object complement before the object itself. The question then appears how to treat the adjective phrases, whether they are predicative complements or optional adverbials. As Šaldová and Klégr comment in their article: “Among the reasons why regard these cases (e.g. *he painted the table green*, *he banged the door shut*) as involving Co is the criterion of semantic structure and the collocability of verb and adjective which manifests a close relationship between them” (Šaldová, Klégr 2000: 86). In *MSA* such cases are described as transitional, “[...] there is a fluent transition between copular and full verbs, as shown, e. g., by instances where the adjective has intensifying or resultative meaning (*she blushed red*, *the door banged shut*)” (Dušková 1988: 507).

2.4 Definition of Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are multi-word verbs that function as a single unit. Moon defines multi-word items as “lexical items which consist of more than one ‘word’ and have some kind of unitary meaning or pragmatic function” (Moon 2014: 2). On the basis of this definition it can be observed that phrasal verbs are indeed multi-word items (verb + particle) that “form a combination that functions as a single verb” (Darwin: 65). For instance: *come in* = *enter*; *give up* = *stop doing*; *come across* = *find by chance*, *look after* = *take care of*.

Transitive phrasal verbs display the possibility to place the particle before a noun object: *Call up the secretary* = *Call the secretary up*. As a result, it is important to observe in what cases the word order variation for phrasal verbs is possible and whether the same is possible with resulting object complements.

2.5 Placement of the particle in the ‘verb – particle – object’ construction

In the *CamGEL* the term ‘particle’ refers to the “one-word phrase functioning as complement of the verb”, and the main property of the particle is that “it can be positioned between the verb and an NP object with the form of a proper noun or determiner + common noun” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 280). At the same time, since there is a fixed word order in the transitive clauses, particles are the major exception to the rule, as they can both follow and precede the object. For example: *She brought down the bed.* - *She brought the bed down.*

The class of particles contains intransitive prepositions, which are prepositional particles, one-word phrases that belong to the class of uninflected words: *abroad, apart, away, back, down, off, on, over, through, up, etc.* To the class of particles also belong adjectives and verbs, which “are restricted to a fairly small number of verbal idioms (*He made clear his intentions. They cut short their holiday. She let go his hand*)” (ibid.).

There is also a difference between the particle and transitive preposition categories that form different constructions:

- a. *She took off the label.* (particle + NP)
- b. *She jumped off the wall.* (preposition + NP)

In the example (a), the particle *off* being an intransitive preposition functions as complement of the verb, but *the label* is the object that is a separate complement of the verb. On the other hand, example (b) illustrates the case when the transitive preposition *off* and its object *the wall* form a single unit that is the complement of the verb itself. As a result, a single clause element *off the wall* has a fixed word order, while the particle in the example (a) can both precede and follow the object: *She took off the label.* – *She took the label off* (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 281).

There is a simple test for determining if the construction is transitive prepositional or has the particle. If the NP can acquire the form of an unstressed personal pronoun, the construction is transitive prepositional: *She jumped off it.* Otherwise, the objects that immediately follow the verb cannot be replaced by a pronoun: **She took off it* (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 282).

The verb and transitive preposition can be also divided by the inserted manner adverb: *She jumped fearlessly off the wall*. On the contrary, it is impossible to say **She took carefully off the label*, because “the label is object of the verb and cannot be separated from the verb in this way” (ibid.).

Verbal idioms that contain intransitive prepositions “in free combinations have locative meanings: *in, out, up, down, etc.*” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 283), and it is also possible to add further locative specification:

- a. *I jumped off (the wall)*. (transitive preposition)
- b. *I ran ahead (of him)*. (PP)
- c. *I didn't put sugar in (your tea)*.
- d. *I'll take the tablecloth off the table*.

Specification in examples (a) and (b) can be omitted because it is recoverable from the previous mention, anaphorically: *She climbed onto the wall and immediately jumped off (understood as “jumped off the wall”)* (ibid.) As for examples (c) and (d), specification is derivable from the context and thus unnecessary, because it can “be regarded as involving an unnecessary specification of the obvious” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 284).

There is a range of meanings of phrasal verbs with intransitive prepositions, and *aspectuality* is the type of extended meaning that is the most popular:

- i. Completion or perfectivity: *break up, catch up, come up (to someone), cut down, drink up/down, eat up, fill up, fizzle out, give up, lace up, round up, sell out, shrivel up, wear out, write up*.
- ii. Repetition and duration: *beaver away, fire away, work away; carry on, go on, keep on, push on*.

Another important term is *fossilisation*, which is “the loss of the ability to undergo the range of manipulation found with comparable free combination” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 284).

Cases, where the word order variation is impossible:

1. Preposing:

Intransitive locative prepositions can appear in front position in free combinations, where the subject is postposed: *Up went the balloon; In came Kim*. As for verbal idioms, there is a small number of such examples of preposing, “where the concept of movement in a given direction, physical or metaphorical, remains fairly strong” (ibid.). Usually the preposing is excluded:

- a. *Down it went.* – **Down it broke.*
- b. *Off came his shirt.* – **Off went the milk.*

2. Insertion of adjunct:

In general, different types of adjuncts can be inserted before an intransitive preposition in free combinations: *She climbed slowly up*. However, it is highly impossible to insert adjuncts in idioms: **She gave slowly up*. This kind of separation is impossible due to the close connection of the verb and the preposition, so that “the further the meaning is from that of a literal combination the less likely it is that such insertion will be acceptable” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 285).

3. Order alternation:

Generally, intransitive prepositions can “either precede or follow the object of the verb” (*She took off the label – She took the label off*), but there are cases when it is only possible to put the intransitive preposition before the object, and this is the clear example of fossilization: “the lexical unity bars the usual syntactic separability” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 285). There are examples when the word order alternation is possible in one sense of the “verb + prepositional particle” combination, but is impossible in another:

- i. a. *He carried out the chairs.* – b. *He carried the chairs out.*
- ii. a. *He carried out his threat.* – b. ? *He carried his threat out.*
- iii. a. *He put on his hat.* – b. *He put his hat on*
- iv. a. *He put on an act.* – b. ? *He put an act on.*

More examples of idioms where the particle normally precedes the object (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 285): *buy in [food], fork out [money], hold out [prospects], let out [cry], put down*

[*plane*: "land"], *ride out* [*recession*], *drum up* [*support*], *give forth* [*sound*], *knock up* [*score in sport*], *pass out* [*samples*], *put out* [*leaf, of plant*], *start up* [*conversation*], *find out* ["*discover*"], *give off* [*sound*], *lay out* [*requirements*], *pour out* [*feelings*], *put up* [*resistance*].

Combinations where alternation is possible in one sense but not another (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 286):

- i. a. *I turned off the tap.* – b. *I turned the tap off.*
- ii. a. **His arrogance turned off people.* – b. *His arrogance turned people off.*

According to CamGEL (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 289) there is one more type of verbal idioms, which includes verbs + adjectives: *break even*, *come true*, *hold good/true*, *lie low*, *stand tall*, *work loose*. They can occur in the complex-intransitive constructions, as for example: *We broke even*.

In the following example: *He cut short the debate.* ~ *He cut the debate short*, the adjective *short* is a particle, and in addition, a few other adjectival particles are found in non-idiomatic *cut open*, *make clear*, *put right/ straight*.

It is now interesting to analyze the mobile position of particles in transitive phrasal verbs according to the functional sentence perspective.

2.6 Word-order variation in Phrasal Verbs according to FSP

In her article “Systemic possibilities of variable word order and their realization in text” Dušková explores deviations from the principal grammatical word order in English, which “allows only few changes in the position of sentence elements” (Dušková 2015: 209). The study does not take into account emotive and emphatic factors that can influence the placement of the element in the sentence. It rather focuses on the functional sentence perspective (FSP) and analyses the largely mobile position of adverbials in transitive phrasal verbs. More precisely, it deals with the main components of this type of verbs – the object and the particle. According to Quirk: “the adverbial nature of the particle in such phrasal verbs is generally shown by its ability to follow the noun phrase: *He took the dog in*”. On the other hand, when a noun phrase follows the particle, it

sometimes appears as if a prepositional phrase, with the particle as preposition: *He took in the dog*” (Quirk et al., 1990: 444) As the result, it is important to say that only substantival objects are under investigation, “since pronominal objects allow only one position, that before the particle” (Quirk et al., 1990: 209).

The analysis of phrasal verbs begins with the discussion of the realization form and the position of nouns and particles. It is stated that “a context independent object is expected to constitute the rheme proper” (Quirk et al., 1990: 209), so that it should be placed after the particle. Example: *He turned down an advantageous offer*. In this sentence the indefinite article shows that the noun phrase *an advantageous offer* is context independent and thus carries the communicative dynamism. On the other hand, in the sentence *He turned the offer down*, the noun is dependent on the context, as is indicated by the definite article. In such a way, the noun carries a thematic function.

This assumption is tested on the examples taken from the books of lighter fiction. The results show that there are two groups where the alternative word order is hardly conceivable. The first one is a group of fixed collocations, such as *put in an/no appearance*:

- a. The guests had not yet *put in an appearance* for the meal...
- b. *the guests had not yet *put an/the appearance in*...

Nevertheless, depending on their function in FSP the fixed collocations allow both patterns (object + particle and particle + object). As it is explained: “whichever element comes last completes the meaning, and is hence more dynamic than that which immediately follows the verb” (Dušková 2015: 210). Some of the examples are: *make up one’s mind*, *put on an act*, *fill in the time*, *bite someone’s head off*.

The second group with a hardly conceivable alternative word order concerns postmodified objects, which constitute the rheme in accordance with the principle of end-weight. According to Quirk et al. (1990: 498): “End position is the position in the clause following all obligatory elements”, and, as a rule, elements in this position carry new information in a sentence. What is

also important, “as for realization, E is used for prepositional phrases and clauses rather than short adverb phrases” (Quirk et al., 1990: 500), which means that the distance between the verb and the particle should be minimal. In such case, the pattern that usually occurs with postmodified objects is “particle-object-postmodification, i.e. a linear arrangement in agreement with a gradual rise in communicative dynamism” (Dušková 2015: 211). Example: *You’ve thrown out a few hints that he was up to no good...*

Nevertheless, there are also exceptions where the particle is placed before (a.) or after (b.) the postmodification. In such instances the particle has “a higher degree of communicative dynamism than that carried by the object” (Dušková 2015: 212), as the following examples show:

a. *Warrenby liked to find things out about people.*

Apparently, the word *things* carries low information load and hence is used only as a general substitute for any kind of specific meaning.

b. *Nothing puts the right kind of man off more quickly than a girl who takes too much to drink.*

Even though the object here is a component of the rheme, the particle carries the higher degree of communicative dynamism and is placed after both the object and the postmodification, which is “neither weighty, nor semantically very informative” (Dušková 2015: 212).

Another group of examples consists of the pattern “object + particle + prepositional phrase”, where the prepositional phrase is either a locative adjunct or it is independent of the verb valency. Examples:

a. *He put his hat down on the table under the gilded mirror.*

In this instance, there is a “close semantic connection between the particle and the preposition: the two elements together specify the particular locative meaning” (Dušková 2015: 213), so that it is impossible to place the particle before the object. On the other hand:

b. *I have to pick my wife up on the way.*

c. *I have to pick up my wife on the way.*

In the example c. the object forms the rheme of the sentence. The further analysis suggests that non-locative prepositional phrases in the same pattern “object + particle + prepositional phrase” do not have alternative word order when the adverbials have the semantic roles of goal and attendant circumstances: *I sent my registration in to Dr. Scott.* - **I sent in my registration to Dr. Scott.* On the contrary, an alternative word order is possible where adverbials have the following semantic roles: temporal, manner, means, instrument and others: *I beg you will take that brooch off at once.* – *I beg you will take off that brooch at once.*

The pattern that best supports the argument that FSP determines the position of the object and the particle is Vb-particle-object. As has been mentioned earlier, the context-independent object is rhematic and is placed in the final position. The context independence in this case is overtly indicated by the determiner: *...replied Jim, pulling forward a chair.* Nevertheless, there are instances when context independence is not signalled by any grammatical means, as they “denote unique objects or persons, with no determiner in the case of proper nouns, and a possessive or the definite article with common nouns (Dušková 2015: 215):

- a. *Why don't you ring up Betty?*
- b. *I had to stop at Cliff House to pick up my racket.*
- c. *she never entered her bedroom without turning on the radio*

The intonation centre falls on elements in the end position.

There are also objects that “may be regarded as derivable from the situation... However, unless they are explicitly mentioned in the immediately preceding context, they behave as new elements.” (ibid: 2015) The contextual boundness can be indicated by rhematic elements that were not previously mentioned in the text, but are derivable from the preceding context (*the receiver*): *The telephone rang. Grant picked up the receiver.*

Interestingly, objects in this pattern can be overtly context dependent (earlier mention and anaphoric devices). “Some of these objects are thematic, but others appear to operate as the rheme in spite of the absence of a contrasting context” (ibid.: 216). In these examples “the intonation

centre, which signals the rheme, is indicated by capital letters” (Dušková 2015: 216). The object is thematic despite its position after the particle: *Look, I thought you’d shaken OFF that habit.*

As for the instances where overtly context dependent objects complement a context independent verb and fulfill the rhematic function, there are three factors that influence it:

- Context dependent anaphoric object is distanced from its antecedent: *he’s carried on, doing everything he can, like starting up THAT CRAVEl pit* (the gravel pit has not been mentioned in the last few pages);

- When this distance is short, there is “an additional feature provided by the modification of the object” that can provide new information, but not necessarily: *[...setting a neat package down on the desk. “I’ll be off”, Cathercot said,] picking up his TREASured PACKAge.*

- The known element can provide an emotive highlighting: *I never shall see why people like youu and Trixie have to put on that HOLY, HOLY, HOLY, expression [when anyone so much as mentions Russia].*

The group of examples of clauses with particles that follow the objects “is less numerous than clauses with objects placed after the particle” (Dušková 2015: 217), but it has an agreement between the linear arrangement of the sentence and the FSP. In such instances particles carry the rheme and the intonation centre:

- a. *We can’t hide things up.*
- b. *Wait – you’d better put something on.*

In these examples objects *things, something* are semantically weak. There is also an example of overtly context dependent object: *There was a small rug on the bare boards of the front room... She took this rug up and fetched a bucket of hot water.* There are also few instances of context independent objects: *remind him that he is holding everyone up.*

As for the objects realized by proper names or determined by possessives, they are frequent in both patterns: Vb-object-particle and Vb-particle-object. The element in the final position carries the rheme, because of the linear arrangement:

- a. *If you're too tired I'll ring Nest up, and ask her...*
- b. *I told her how to get to my flat and that I would ring up Shirley.*

If the element is derivable from the context, in particular when it denotes body parts and personal belongings, there is “a possibility of subjective choice as to which element should be made the rheme proper” (Dušková 2015: 218). The examples of two possibilities are the following:

- a. *Shortly before one o'clock Sir Adrian, whose habit it was to read far into the night, laid down his book, and...*
- b. *...laid his book down, and...*

In order to sum up the discussion it is important to mention that the assumption made in the beginning is confirmed. Mainly, that “the order of the object and the particle is governed by the amount of communicative dynamism carried by these two elements” (Dušková 2015: 219). Due to the fact that syntactic structure coincides with the FSP, there is a high degree of agreement between the linear sentence arrangement and the increase in communicative dynamism. This idea is best illustrated by the examples with postmodification. In cases where adverbial prepositional phrase follows the phrasal verb with its object, “the position of the particle is to a considerable extent determined by the semantic relations between the particle and the adverbial”, whether they form a close semantic unit or not. FSP also works as a primary factor in situations when the particle or the object are placed in the clause - final position in the sentence. The object is less dynamic when particle is presented at the end. On the other hand, when the object is in a final position, there is an increase in communicative dynamism and the object carries the rheme. If the thematic object is placed at the end of a sentence, there is a semantic unity of the particle and the verb. At the same time, objects that can be easily derived from the context usually behave as context independent, but in some situations it is a matter of subjective choice which element – the object or particle – should receive more prominence.

In such a way, based on the observations of this article our thesis is going to undertake a similar analysis of the selected, mainly resultative, object complements and the possibilities of their

word order alternations. One of the hypotheses is that the word order is governed by the amount of communicative dynamism carried by the object and its complement. Another hypothesis will try to oppose the argument stated in the article by Šaldová and Klégr (2000: 93), where it is said that “the process of semantic coalescence of verb and object complement is not motivated by the end-weight principle” and is compared to phrasal verbs, “which also manifest the semantic unity of the particle and the verb by changes in word order”. Nevertheless, as has already been discussed above, there is a direct connection between the end-weight principle and word order alternations in phrasal verbs, so the similar connection is expected from the object complements. Thus the second hypothesis is that changes in word order are motivated by the end-weight principle.

3. Material and method

Using the list of 181 verbs with an adjectival Co compiled in Šaldová and Klégr (2000: 96-99), 64 combinations of resulting attributes with general resulting verbs were collected (Table 1).

The next step was to analyze the frequency of their occurrence in the British National Corpus (BNC) and order them from the most frequent to the least frequent. Each combination was searched in the BNC using the following CQL query: [lemma="word" & tag="V.*"], where instead of *word* the verbs such as *leave*, *set*, *slam*, *lay* and *wipe* were searched. The following Table 1 shows the total number of hits. The combinations appearing in lines 47 to 64 of Table 1 were not attested.

Table 1. Combinations “verb + adjective”

№	Combinations	Occurrences
1	leave open	707
2	push open	353
3	throw open	189
4	set alight	173
5	swing open/shut	163
6	slam shut	140
7	fling open	132
8	tear open	83
9	lay flat	78
10	cut open	69
11	wipe clean	73
12	wash clean	69
13	rip open	67
14	slide open	69
15	crack open	36
16	snap shut	52
17	prise open	43
18	slit open	27
19	wrench open	38
20	strip bare	35
21	wriggle free	36
22	sweep clean	33
23	pull shut	32
24	brush clean	31
25	flick open	27
26	scrub clean	29
27	suck dry	29
28	pat dry	21
29	pick clean	21
30	prop open	21
31	drain dry	18
32	stretch tight	18
33	knock flat	17
34	screw tight	15
35	bleed dry	14
36	smash open	14
37	lick clean	13
38	tug open	7
39	lever open	10
40	rub smooth	10
41	wedge open	10
42	press shut/flat	9
43	cleave open	1
44	sand smooth	1
45	scrape clear	1
46	swab clean	1
47	jam open/full	0
48	jolt open	0
49	plug full	0
50	spit open	0
51	stamp flat	0

52	bake hard	0
53	beat flat	0
54	clip short	0
55	colour green....	0
56	cram full	0
57	crop short	0
58	dye blue...	0

59	paint white...	0
60	plane smooth	0
61	pump dry	0
62	rake smooth	0
63	rasp smooth	0
64	roll flat	0

Using the frequency ranking as a starting point, five combinations of a verb with different adjectives were selected for further analysis in the BNC: *leave open*, *set alight*, *slam shut*, *lay flat*, *wipe clean*. We analyzed also several combinations with colours: *paint N + colour* (*white/red/blue/green/black*). Out of about 100 total occurrences for each of the colour combinations, only several relevant instances with SVOC_o sentence structure were found, and no examples of SVC_oO.

3.1 Compilation of the sample

Examples of the five combinations selected for the qualitative analytical part were excerpted from the BNC. For this purpose the following CQL query was used: [lemma="word" & tag="V.*"], where instead of *word* the verbs *leave*, *set*, *slam*, *lay* and *wipe* were searched. The right context of the query results was filtered according to lemmas (*open*, *alight*, *shut*, *flat*, *clean* respectively) and its length was restrained to the 5 tokens to the right. Relevant examples for each combination were further sorted manually, as there were various instances that did not correspond with the aim of the research, as exemplified in the next section.

Relevant examples

1. Objects are NPs:

Throughout the day I left the cottage door open. [LO1-145]

2. Object complements are realized by the selected adjectives:

The wind had once again slammed the door shut. [SS1-48]

Thieves set alight a stolen car in a field near Stokesley. [SA2-12]

Eliminated instances

1. Instances including a pronominal object:

He added that this order would leave it open to the Press to deal with the questions [...]

2. The verb is the part of a passive construction:

If the top and bottom of the page are left open the eye ends to wander away and not locate [...]

3. The adjective is not an object complement:

Will the Prime Minister face the only alternative left and accept open devaluation, disposing of his Chancellor in order [...]

They suffer from the drawback that warping can leave open gaps in the cladding [...]

It all started to set alight around the 10th and 11th.

4. Other combinations, especially cases such as *to leave smth held/propped open* where the object is realized by a participial clause containing *open*:

It is quite easy, especially on the back bed, to leave the rail held open by a pusher not quite in its proper place.

“We’ll leave this door propped open”, said Caspar.

Empty the fridge, wipe it out, collect up thawed water from its freezer section and leave the door propped open.

3.2 Results

The quantitative results are summarized in Table 2, which shows that the five collocations yielded 566 instances, out of which 88 (15.5%) represent instances with the reversed order of the postverbal elements.

Table 2. Selected combinations and the number of examples for each sequence

collocation	hits in total	relevant hits	% of all hits	SVOC _o	%	SVCo _O	%
<i>leave open</i>	707	375	54.5	311	83.1	64	16.9
<i>set alight</i>	173	85	49.1	72	84.7	13	15.3
<i>slam shut</i>	140	64	45.7	56	87.5	8	12.5
<i>wipe clean</i>	73	33	45.2	30	91	3	9
<i>lay flat</i>	78	9	11.5	9	100	0	0
total	1171	566		478		88	

The SVOC_o sequence, representing the grammatical word order principles, occurs more frequently than SVCo_O with all collocations. There are no examples with *lay flat* occurring in the SVCo_O sequence. The most represented collocation is *leave open*, as it has the highest number of total and relevant hits and it also has the highest proportion of examples of the SVCo_O sequence.

In the analytical part, each of the collocations will be studied separately. The focus will be on the comparison between SVOC_o and SVC_oO sequences, and on observing the differences between the patterns displayed by the respective verb+adjective combinations. It is expected that *leave open* will differ from e.g. *slam shut* or *lay flat* in the nature of objects (abstract x concrete, simple x postmodified), etc., which may influence the ordering of the postverbal elements.

4. Analysis

4.1 *Leave open*

Leave open is the most numerous collocation in our sample and it also displays the highest proportion of adjectives preceding the object.

a) SVOC_o sequence

The most frequent object, which appears in the SVOC_o sequence, is *door* (130 instances out of 311, i.e. 41.8%). The instances of the noun *door* with the definite article *the* (99 out of 130) are also the most represented and they can be divided into several groups according to the type of the object's (post)modification and complementation of the adjective or another modifier in the clause.

Examples with the object *the door* without modification:

1. *He ducked out of the cell into the passage leaving the door open.* [LO1-54]
2. *She would have left the door open and the landing light on [...]* [LO1-58]
3. *George invited me in and left the door open.* [LO1-64]
4. *Simply by leaving the door open, the receptionist was sure that [...]* [LO1-76]
5. *Travis had left the door open – she seized her chance and [...]* [LO1-260]

Examples of the same object noun (*door*), but with other determiners and without modification:

6. *Jessie swore on it, and he left, leaving her door open.* [LO1-49]
7. *I'll just tell him he left his door open.* [LO1-50]
8. *And you can leave that door open.* [LO1-31]
9. *Leave your door open and wait.* [LO1-198]
10. *I must have left my door open, and I'm usually so careful.* [LO1-219]
11. *[...] they should be careful with strangers and if they are leaving their doors open.* [LO1-269]

76% of examples with the noun *door* contain the definite article *the* (99 instances out of 130), which signals that the noun is context dependent and the adjective is more dynamic. The

rhematic character of the adjective is also linked to the fact that it often is followed by different types of complementation (66 instances out of 99). For example, it is often accompanied by a prepositional phrase (examples 13, 14, 15), with a clear semantic relation to the adjective (*open against the howling night, open for Pat's visitors, open behind him*). This is true also with non-literal idiomatic meaning in (15) (*open only to those who...*). The semantic relations between the adjective and its complement would be lost if the word order were changed (e.g. *leave the door open behind him x leave the door behind him open*). Also in cases with infinitives of purpose (16) or clauses (17, 18), there is no reason to highlight *the door*, as they relate to the whole predicate (*the door – open*).

12. *Leave the doors open in case Rose wants to hear [...]* [LO1-12]
13. *[...] were visiting shootists seemed pretty evident from the way they left the bar door open against the howling night [...]* [LO1-15]
14. *[...] who entered the house so quietly (for now they left the door open for Pat's visitors) and stepped [...]* [LO1-40]
15. *Slowly and cautiously, Jack got out of the Glory, leaving the door open behind him.* [LO1-66]
16. *[...] the relationship between smoking and lung cancer would be to leave the doors open only to those who jump to conclusions [...]* [LO1-55]
17. *Rufus himself had taken the things out of the fridge and left the door open to defrost it.* [LO1-86]
18. *[...] door fully, invited the patient to enter, then left the door open so that the patient turned towards the open [...]* [LO1-75]
19. *[...] they could not travel in any enclosed vehicle – car , bus or train – had to leave the bathroom door open while they bathed [...]* [LO1-77]
20. *I have always wondered if mother left the front door open deliberately.* [LO1-176]

On the other hand, among these 99 examples there are 33 instances where Co is not complemented, but occupies the final position in the sentence thus signalling the rheme, and so in spoken language plays the role of the intonation centre (Quirk et. al. 1985: 1356). The definite article in these examples indicates that the object is context dependent as it expresses indirect anaphoric relation (21 – 23). For example, in (24) *the door* is supposed to belong to the bedroom mentioned in the sentence.

21. *Oh right, leave the door open.* [LO1-290]
22. *George invited me in and left the door open.* [LO1-64]
23. *We had fluent movement and good possession, but we left the back door open.* [LO1-98]
24. *He went into one of the empty bedrooms and left the door open.* [LO1-201]

In 28 examples out of 99, the object *door* is premodified (*the front/back door, the bedroom/bathroom door, the garage door, etc.*), and this modification can also be the reason for the usage of the definite article, as it specifies the object and places the intonation centre on it:

25. *That they were visiting shootists seemed pretty evident from the way they left the bar door open against the howling night [...]* [LO1-15]
26. *I'll leave the front door open.* [LO1-92]
27. *She had left the dining-room door open and the cupboard door slightly ajar.* [LO1-108]

In 14 examples the collocation *leave the door open* has fixed idiomatic meaning “to ensure that there is still an opportunity or possibility for something to happen”. In all these instances the adjective is complemented by *to* or *for* PPs because the idiomatic meaning requires it. In (30) the adjective is also modified by the adjunct of measure (*ever so slightly*).

28. [...] *the relationship between smoking and lung cancer would be to leave the doors open only to those who jump to conclusions [...]* [LO1-55]
29. *Mr Gorbachev is resisting centrifugal pressure, but leaving the door open for future change in party's status [...]* [LO1-17]
30. *This leaves the door ever so slightly open for the media to claim [...]* [LO1-253]
31. [...] *is closer to maintaining the status quo in governmental accounting while leaving the door open to the adoption of business accounting ideas in some areas.* [LO1-193]

This idiom also occurred once with a reversed word order, and it is also the only example out of the 64 instances where *the door* is the object in the SVCoO sentence pattern:

32. [...] *press to the effect that Delphic Douglas was in fact leaving open the door for an executive ratification of the original, unamended treaty irrespective of whatever parliament may decide.* [LO2-63]

With three instances (33 – 35) the contextual boundness of the object *door* is derivable from the preceding context due to the demonstrative pronouns, even though the object was not explicitly mentioned previously:

33. *Ma did not glance from behind the paper. “I'm off.” She turned a page noisily. Gaily went out, grinning to himself. “And you can leave that door open. It gets like an oven in here”.* [LO1-31]
34. *Sorry I was sat there writing out a shopping list and I suddenly thought oh ten past seven oh ten past seven! Should have been gone by now great thanks ever so much there you go. Do you leave this door open?* [LO1-309]
35. *But his bathroom was in the conservatory, which had two doors on to the garden where his wife grew plants, and as she left these doors open all morning his part of the house was apt to be colder than anywhere.* [LO1-165]

The remaining 34 examples out of 130 with the noun *door* do not have the definite article and thus do not display an overtly context dependent objects. There are five instances that consist of the context independent objects that are signalled by the indefinite articles and thus express the indefinite non-specific reference and constitute the rheme in a sentence, which is not signalled by the word order, but the determiner:

36. [...] *then it follows that the East River leads to our cellar, and it could just happen that somebody would leave a door open somewhere, and we'd have the whole of the East River down round our feet.* [LO1-51]
37. *A recent survey of domestic burglaries in Northern Ireland, showed that almost half of the victims had left a window open and a similar number had left a door open.* [LO1-42]
38. *Gentlemen, we have all drunk too much at times and seen others in their cups. They are careless, they knock over tables and chairs, they leave doors open.* [LO1-213]
39. *You stop leaving doors open behind you as you come into the house.* [LO1-8]
40. [...] *since to obtain maximum benefit the home owner or tenant must pay a little more attention to energy use patterns with active solar collector systems and avoid leaving doors and windows open with passive systems.* [LO1-251]

The remaining 181 examples out of 311 contain other nouns as objects and also varying determiners. These NPs mostly contain modification by an adjunct (41) or complementation of the adjective (42 – 43), or both (42):

41. *Continue to ventilate the greenhouse freely, leaving vents open at night.* [LO1-30]
42. *The scatty lady has left her passenger door fractionally open all night [...]* [LO1-32]
43. *Reforms however, must not leave health professionals open to the accusation that they are more interested in detainees than victims.* [LO1-241]

Concerning the signals of context-dependence, there is an example with the anaphoric object that is presented as known and context dependent, but is distanced from the antecedent and plays the role of the rheme:

44. *[Put it in this one, that's the jumper drawer. Put the jumpers in here please! [...]* *Jumpers in that one, and then the bottoms in that one. [...]* *If you leave that drawer open, I think there's more pyjamas to come so I'll get them for you.* [LO1-287]

One of the sentences also has a contrasting element in the context:

45. *He trod the corridors again, looking for an unlocked door. Maybe the maids would have left some of the rooms open, if there was nobody staying in them just now. He tried a few handles.* [LO1-171]

The analysis of the preceding context shows that thematic objects are overtly context dependent and the position of the intonation centre is thus placed on Co that signals the rheme and creates a semantic unit with an adjunct:

46. *The thieves came through the paddock where Joe is kept, and this morning we found the gate swinging open – and Joe gone. It may be that they left the gate open when they went, and Joe just trotted out.* [LO1-52]

Three instances in the SVOC_o sequence have objects realized by proper names (examples 47 – 49) and 38 NPs are determined by possessives (examples 50 – 53). There are no examples of the reversed word order with these types of NP, and the collocations either contain complementation of the adjective (mostly in cases with idiomatic meaning) or the Co plays the role of an intonation centre that signals the rheme:

47. *Ignoring the tenure could leave Edinburgh open to a costly legal challenge [...]* [LO1-218]
48. *[...] that exclusion of the social chapter opt-out would leave Britain open to legal challenges in the European Court [...]* [LO1-275]
49. *[...] triumph swirling about him in clouds of glory, had left the Gospels open where his victory had been written [...]* [LO1-174]
50. *[...] he would clear his throat, exaggerating the effect by leaving his mouth open as he did so: “Hhurrnh” [...]* [LO1-29]
51. *The scatty lady has left her passenger door fractionally open all night [...]* [LO1-32]
52. *[...] all my jewellery every thing taken simply because I had left my windows open slightly [...]* [LO1-152]
53. *Leave your door open and wait.* [LO1-198]

There is also a group of 15 examples which contain premodification of the adjective by the adverb *wide open* that makes the adjective phrase heavy and rhematic:

54. *He left the field wide open for whatever the other players in this charming charade might suggest.* [LO1-26]
55. *Exploring the terrain or even setting up camp leave too many things wide open.* [LO1-37]
56. *She leaves her door wide open to the dark.* [LO1-167]
57. *Then comes Faldo, Woosnam, Peter Baker and Sweden's Mats Lanner on 209 leaving today's outcome wide open.* [LO1-217]
58. *All the play-off candidates won, leaving the race wide open.* [LO1-273]
59. *Well er he came, the taxi man you see and Irene I don't know what, what was up with her because she gets my little bag into the taxi leaves all the doors wide open.* [LO1-288]

b) SVC_oO sequence

The most striking difference in examples with the reversed word-order of the postverbal elements is that the most frequent nouns as objects in the SVC_oO pattern (65 instances) are

possibility, question, option, issue. All 65 examples involve instances in which the object head noun is postmodified by a clause (example 61) or a prepositional phrase (example 60). The postmodification, which is required by the abstract meaning of nouns in these instances limits the possibility to place the Co after the object, because the object and its postmodification create a heavy syntactic unit (an NP). As a result, the variation in the placement of the adjective in *leave open* is only possible with objects that have a non-literal meaning, because they are heavy and need some modification. In the following examples objects are long and abstract in meaning:

60. [...] *the District could not be ignored and Hickson had also left open the possibilities for further expansion in his original letter [...]* [LO2-7]
61. *However the settlement leaves open the question whether member States can be found liable [...]* [LO2-23]
62. *Second Year For those wishing to leave open the option of entering the profession and taking honours [...]* [LO2-55]
63. *The references on BMs leave open the issue of how one chooses which switch to [...]* [LO2-35]

However, example (60) seems different, as the connection between the Co and the PP is close and the object *the possibilities* is anaphoric and contextually bound and does not contain a postmodifier, so the word order can be reversed: [...] *Hickson had also left the possibilities open for further expansion [...]*.

In these instances (60 – 63) the linear arrangement is in agreement with a gradual rise in communicative dynamism, because the postmodified objects constitute the rheme in accordance with the principle of end weight and end-focus and the determiner is cataphoric and not contextually bound.

The remaining examples contain other nouns as objects that are also postmodified by prepositional phrases:

64. [...] *restricting itself to the realm of discourse, the definition leaves open the relationship between particular discourses [...]* [LO2-29]
65. *The new legislation will leave open the potential for further competition [...]* [LO2-64]

There are also seven examples with context independent objects that are signalled by the indefinite article. In these instances objects are components of the rheme and thus are positioned after the object complement. Several nouns are also postmodified, as in examples (67), (68).

66. *Somewhere someone will always be leaving open a curtain, as you pass up [...] [LO2-4]*
67. [...] *while at the same time they leave open a space within which the operation of other elements [...] [LO2-30]*
68. [...] *shallows was an unlikely precaution and technically difficult, thus leaving open a side entrance to the port [...] [LO2-11]*

The SVOC_o sequence is, as expected, more frequent because it represents the unmarked grammatical word-order arrangement. In addition in most cases the adjective is followed by varying types of complementation, and the semantic relation between the adjective and its complement would be lost if the word order were changed. The type of determiner is also important, because the usage of the definite article signals that the object is context dependent and the adjective is rhematic and plays the role of the intonation centre thus occupying the final position. The indefinite article signals the context independent objects that are components of the rheme and thus are positioned after the Co. Nevertheless, there are also five instances of the context independent objects with the indefinite articles that express the indefinite non-specific reference and constitute the rheme in a sentence, which is not signalled by the word order, but the determiner. Proper names and possessives are also context dependent and, consequently, they do not occur in collocation with SVC_oO sequence and contain complementation of the adjective or the Co plays the role of an intonation centre that signals the rheme.

SVC_oO sequence is, in most instances, attested with object nouns that have abstract meaning (*possibility, question, option, issue*) and require postmodification. As such they create a heavy syntactic unit, which limits the possibility to place the Co after the object. The postmodified objects also constitute the rheme in accordance with the principle of end weight. The collocation *leave open* thus does not behave similarly to phrasal verbs, in the sense that the adjective is positioned after the object unless there are specific reasons for the change of the position, namely the postmodification.

4.2 Set alight

Set alight is represented by 85 examples, out of which 15.3% appear with the reversed word order. All 85 examples were divided into two groups according to the position of the Co; the length of the objects, as a potential factor contributing to the change in word order (end-weight principle) was analyzed in both groups.

Table 3. Objects in SVOC_o sequence with set alight (n = 72):

Objects	Length	Objects	Length
<i>the colours</i>	2	<i>his Savoy Hotel room</i>	4
<i>Hollywood</i>	1	<i>the sky</i>	2
<i>any major political fires</i>	4	<i>the whole world</i>	3
<i>show</i>	1	<i>the whin bushes</i>	3
<i>the night</i>	2	<i>man</i>	1
<i>the buyers</i>	2	<i>some spark of aggression</i>	4
<i>someone's jacket</i>	2	<i>her scalp</i>	2
<i>protected pastures</i>	2	<i>a parachute</i>	2
<i>his property</i>	2	<i>Windsor Park</i>	2
<i>pipeline</i>	1	<i>Ireland</i>	1
<i>the whole hayfield</i>	3	<i>litter bins</i>	2
<i>the hay</i>	2	<i>books</i>	1
<i>the hayfield</i>	2	<i>the league</i>	2
<i>the fan's interest</i>	3	<i>Middlesbrough Town Hall</i>	3
<i>Europe</i>	1	<i>the proceedings</i>	2
<i>the place (6 examples)</i>	2	<i>her bed</i>	2
<i>the world (12 examples)</i>	2	<i>the whole ship</i>	3
<i>two rubbish bins</i>	3	<i>a nearby house</i>	3
<i>this game</i>	2	<i>shares</i>	1
<i>the Blackpool Labour Conference</i>	4	<i>the roof</i>	2
<i>the town</i>	2	<i>Sydney</i>	1
<i>the wall</i>	2	<i>the charts</i>	2
<i>every junior in Britain</i>	4	<i>the ship</i>	2
<i>the screen</i>	2	<i>the warehouse</i>	2
<i>all Britain's ports</i>	3	<i>my hair</i>	2
<i>that nursemaid's apron</i>	3	<i>the sea</i>	2
<i>white Hart Lane</i>	3	<i>the skating world</i>	3
<i>the ice</i>	2	<i>Belfast</i>	1

Table 4. Overall results: Object length in SVOCO sequence with set alight (n = 72):

Length (words)	Frequency	%
1	10	13.9
2	45	62.5
3	12	16.7
4	5	6.9
total	72	100

According to the results, most of the objects in SVOCO sequence are short (1 – 3 words). The average length of the object is two words. There are eight instances that contain proper nouns as objects.

a) SVOCO sequence

In the first group (SVOCO), there are two objects that occur in more than one example: *the place* (6 examples) and *the world* (12 examples, 16.6%), which is not surprising as *set the world alight* is an idiom. According to the OALD, the idiom *set the world on fire* (in British English also *set the world alight*) is informal and it is usually used in negative sentences, meaning to be very successful and gain the admiration of other people:

1. *The film itself didn't set the world alight, but critics and movie-makers were impressed with the young stars.* [SA1-21]
2. *The English team are full of great players who could set the world alight.* [SA1-46]

There are 29 examples with other objects that also have the informal idiomatic meaning (3 –5):

3. *After the war he set Hollywood alight with his invented language, Vout, and played with Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie.* [SA1-2]
4. *Albert played in every outfield position at least once and he still scored goals that set the fans' interest alight.* [SA1-15]
5. *“If we get good ball then we have an attacking team to set this game alight,” said Barbarians secretary Geoffrey Windsor-Lewis.* [SA1-24]

The remaining 25 examples for the SVOCO sequence contain the collocation *set alight* with the meaning “to cause smth to begin to burn”:

6. *So far they had smashed sixteen windows, burnt nine desks, singed the hair of several pupils and set someone's jacket alight.* [SA1-7]
7. *I say, slapping my forehead with the hand holding the J and almost setting my hair alight.* [SA1-40]

8. *School fire: Vandals caused smoke and fire damage when they smashed windows and set books alight at Roberts County Primary School, Waterloo.* [SA1-64]

In the case of the general noun *the place*, its general semantics resembles an anaphoric pronoun, and as such is context dependent (9 –10):

9. *Petrol bombs were used to try to set the place alight.* [SA1-59]
 10. *Maybe I could stack it up and set the place alight, so that they [...] would perish in the flames, together with all Frankenstein's instruments and notes.* [SA1-47]

Most of the instances of nouns (49 examples, 68%) with both literary and idiomatic meanings do not have any (post)modification or appear in the final position in the sentence. Nevertheless, there are only 32% of examples (23 sentences) that contain adjectives complemented by PPs and adjuncts, which makes the adjective more dynamic than the NP:

11. *Another criticism was that the homes were prone to fire, and it was revealed how one householder had accidentally set his property alight with a blow-torch.* [SA1-10]
 12. *There was no doubt that if it did spread to the nearest stack it would set the whole hayfield alight in a very short time.* [SA1-12]
 13. *The Trafalgar House Supreme Novices Hurdle, which sets the proceedings alight at 2:15 [...] [SA1-69]*
 14. *The waves lapped into the bay in a murmur, and the sun set the sea dazzlingly alight.* [SA1-72]

b) SVCoO sequence

Table 5. Objects in SVCoO sequence with set alight (n = 13):

Objects	Length (words + postmodification)		
<i>two offices</i>	2	<i>a fuse</i>	2
<i>that part of her</i>	14	<i>the peaty turf</i>	11
<i>the flames</i>	2	<i>the curtains</i>	2
<i>the forest</i>	2	<i>the oil wells</i>	3
<i>a stolen car</i>	3	<i>oil pumping stations</i>	3
<i>the entire region</i>	3	<i>the oil refinery</i>	6
		<i>a barn</i>	2

Table 6. Overall results: Object length in SVCoO sequence with set alight (n = 13):

Length (words)	Frequency	%
2	6	46.1
3	4	30.8
6	1	7.7
11	1	7.7

14	1	7.7
total	13	100

The objects in SVCoO sequence are also short (2 –3 words). The average length of the object is thus three words. There are also two examples with heavier objects 11 and 14 words in length.

The analysis shows 13 examples of NP with *set alight* followed by an object (SVCoO), including instances where the definite article *the* is used, objects with the indefinite article *a*, the demonstrative pronoun *that* and the zero determiner with the plural countable noun.

The group of NPs with the definite determiner *the* consists of seven instances. In all examples contextual boundness of the object is derivable from either the preceding or following context, even in cases when the NP is not explicitly mentioned in the last few sentences.

1. *In the case of Kuwait, invaded by Iraq in August 1990, this would refer not only to the Iraqis setting alight the oil wells, but to the deliberate pumping of six million barrels of oil from refineries into the Persian Gulf waters.* [SA2-7]

In this example the NP *the oil wells* was already mentioned in the previous sentences: *The pollution problems created in 1991 by the burning oil wells in Kuwait indicate the need for the United Nations to make deliberate large-scale devastation [...]*. Thus this NP is overtly context dependent and the position of the intonation centre is placed on it signalling the rheme.

2. *It is the Serbian minority in Croatia that was part of the spark that set alight the flames in Yugoslavia.* [SA2-8]
3. *The rock missed him, yet Jack did not give up and set alight the forest.* [SA2-13]
4. *[...] one partner set fire to another partner's flat, by smashing a window, setting alight the curtains.* [SA2-6]

In the (2) example the contrasting NP was used in the preceding context, as in the previous sentences *a peace-keeping force* was mentioned explaining the political conflict: *I am aware of the argument about peace before a peacekeeping force, but does the Minister agree that we should pursue the idea - perhaps through the North Atlantic Cooperation Council - that there could be a peace-keeping force within the Serbian enclaves in Croatia [...]*?

In both (3) and (4) sentences the reference is derivable from the situation, although the NP was not mentioned before. In the example (3) it is obvious from the situation that action happens

in the forest, as there is a reference to the *hunters*: *The hunters failed to find Ralph and they returned back to their fort*. Similarly, the (4) sentence contains the reference derivable from the situation, as curtains are hanging on the side of the particular window.

In the following sentence *the region* refers to *Épernay*. The object is premodified by the adjective *entire* that carries the new information and the NP is rhematic:

5. *Hugh Capet executed the most proficient sacking of Épernay during the harvest of 947, when he set alight the entire region and carried off all of its wine.* [SA2-2]

The next two instances contain postmodified NPs:

6. *Here, and probably only from the air, it is possible to make out a large area, still recovering from a heather fire which several years ago set alight the peaty turf which burned below the surface for several weeks.* [SA2-4]
7. *Fighting also set alight the oil refinery in Bosanski Brod on the Bosnian-Croatian border.* [SA2-10]

There are three noun phrases with the indefinite article *a*. The objects are components of the rheme.

In examples (9) and (10) objects are also postmodified.

8. *Thieves set alight a stolen car in a field near Stokesley.* [SA2-12]
9. *Here the arsonists set alight a barn which adjoined the farmhouse, putting lives at risk.* [SA2-11]
10. *[...] tales of her extravagant lifestyle at the glittering court of Versailles were stirring up murmurs of discontent among ordinary Frenchmen, setting alight a fuse which 11 years later was to blow not only France but much of Europe apart.* [SA2-3]

There are two examples with the zero articles before plural nouns and signal the rhematic character of the object:

11. *Radicals hurled petrol bombs at several banks, set alight two offices of the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) in Eibar and Lezo and ransacked the headquarters of a moderate Basque nationalist party.* [SA2-1]
12. *Iraq destroys Kuwaiti installations, setting alight oil pumping stations.* [SA2-9]

The last instance illustrates the usage of the demonstrative pronoun *that* as the NP determiner.

There is also a long postmodification, as the object contains 14 words:

13. *She explored the place where his manhood lay and he, in turn, used experienced fingers to set alight that part of her where carnal longings had been damped down until that moment.* [SA2-5]

The main difference between the objects found in SVOC_o and SVC_oO sequences is the presence or absence of their (post)modification. Although in both cases objects are mostly short,

only 32% of examples with SVOC_o sequence have complementation of the adjective, as the rest 68% appear in the final position. Most of the examples in the first group are idioms, and only 25 instances out of 72 have the physical meaning, but in all cases the adjective *alight* plays the role of the rheme. On the contrary, in SVC_oO sequence objects are overtly context dependent and the position of the intonation centre is placed on them signalling the rheme. Hence, the instances with idiomatic meaning do not have the alteration of word order, but the collocations with physical meaning (to cause to burn) occur in SVC_oO sequence and in cases without postmodification can resemble phrasal verbs in that the adjective can be placed before and after the object behaving as a particle.

4.3 Slam shut

The most frequent object in both sentence structures is *the door* (46 examples).

Table 7. Objects in SVOC_o sequence with slam shut (n = 56):

Objects	Length (words)		
<i>the door</i> (29 examples)	2	<i>her eyes</i>	2
<i>the file</i>	2	<i>the hatch-door</i>	3
<i>the drawer</i>	2	<i>the blower</i>	2
<i>her window</i> (2 examples)	2	<i>the access hatch</i>	3
<i>the window</i>	2	<i>the roof</i>	2
<i>the boot</i>	2	<i>her bedroom door</i>	3
<i>the car door</i> (2 examples)	3	<i>the van doors</i>	3
<i>the lift doors</i>	3	<i>the case</i>	2
<i>his visor</i>	2	<i>the fridge-door</i>	3
<i>its valves</i>	2	<i>the lid</i>	2
<i>the hall door</i>	3	<i>the privacy panel</i>	3
		<i>a mental door</i>	3
		<i>the garage door</i>	3
		<i>the front door</i>	3
		<i>the French windows</i>	3

Table 8. Overall results: Object length in SVOC_o sequence with slam shut (n = 56):

Length (words)	Frequency	%
2	43	76.8
3	13	23.2
Total	56	100

a) SVOC_o sequence

All the objects in the SVOC_o sequence are short (2 –3 words) and mostly occur with the definite article *the* (20 examples). The remaining six examples contain possessive pronouns (*his/her/its*) and there is only one example with the indefinite pronoun *a*:

1. *She slammed her window shut.* [SS1-5]
2. *Jaq shouted in response and promptly slammed his visor shut in case of gas attack.* [SS1-16]
3. *Powerful though the clam's muscles are, it cannot slam its valves shut, only heave them slowly together [...]* [SS1-17]
4. *She slammed her eyes shut again.* [SS1-20]
5. *The record stopped in mid tune and it was Charity who slammed her window shut.* [SS1-7]
6. *When she thought she was about to explode she stormed up the stairs, slamming her bedroom door shut behind her and leaning heavily against it.* [SS1-32]
7. *She slammed a mental door shut on the harrowing thought.* [SS1-52]

34 instances out of 56 have neither postmodification of the object nor complementation of the adjective. In this case, the adjective plays the role of the rheme and the object, determined by a definite article, is thematic and context dependent:

1. *Marx dropped the file back in the cabinet and slammed the drawer shut.* [SS1-4]
2. *"No," she said aloud, slamming the case shut and thrusting it back into oblivion.* [SS1-34]
3. *I slammed the file shut and got on the blower right away [...]* [SS1-3]
4. *Barney slammed the boot shut and slid nervously into the front passenger [...]* [SS1-10]
5. *The gunmen continued to fire at the house after he managed to scramble inside and slam the front door shut.* [SS1-55]

The rest of 22 examples contain complementation of the adjective by PPs and adjuncts, which make the adjective rhematic:

6. *Weber slammed the blower shut angrily, obviously disappointed at something.* [SS1-23]
7. *Jamie backed away, laughing, and slammed the door shut behind him.* [SS1-2]
8. *Saskia slammed the lift doors shut while Mogul hit the control to send it on its way.* [SS1-15]
9. *Jaq shouted in response and promptly slammed his visor shut in case of gas attack.* [SS1-16]
10. *It stayed with her as she clattered cups and saucers on to a tray and slammed the fridge-door shut after taking out the milk.* [SS1-37]

b) SVC_oO sequence

Table 9. Objects in SVC_oO sequence with *slam shut* (n = 8):

Objects	Length (words)
<i>the regulator</i>	2
<i>its heavy oak door</i>	4
<i>the hut's door</i>	3
<i>that door</i>	4
<i>the door</i>	2
<i>the door of the dishwasher</i>	5
<i>the boot</i>	2
<i>her door</i>	2

Table 10. Overall results: Object length in SVCoO sequence with slam shut (n = 8)

Length (words)	Frequency	%
2	4	50
3	1	12.5
4	2	25
5	1	12.5
total	8	100

The majority of reversed order examples (5 out of 8) also contain short objects with the definite determiner *the*. In two cases there is a reference to a particular object that is mentioned in the text. In the (1) example the object is anaphoric and thematic, as it is overtly context dependent:

1. *Tuppe found a pair of knickers down behind the back seat. Cornelius rummaged through the contents of the boot and found them to be very oily indeed. Suddenly Tuppe said, "What's this? What do you have there?" Cornelius slammed shut the boot. "A little black package, sealed with wax. It was under the driving seat. It feels very cold". [SS2-7]*
2. *Michael Holly was back inside a hut a clear hour before the trustie slammed shut the hut's door, switched off the lights. [SS2-3]*

There is a parallel between the word order position of Co and phrasal verb in the (2) example.

The next two examples contain references to the objects that are parts of the NP mentioned previously, in the (3) sentence it is *the building*, in the (4) *the regulator* is the part of the car. In both cases objects signal the rheme:

3. *Cornelius Murphy left the building. He ducked out of number twenty-three and slammed shut the door. [SS2-6]*
4. *The vigilant driver, seeing her white-clad body almost in front of his engine, applied his brakes and slammed shut the regulator. [SS2-1]*

The (5) example does not contain any reference to the previously mentioned NP, but the O is postmodified by a PP:

5. [...] *one day, shortly before she deserted, she had, at those words, slammed shut the door of the dishwasher with a crash that shattered a wine glass and shouted at him [...]* [SS2-5]

There is also an NP that is determined by a demonstrative pronoun *that*, which refers not to the door that is mentioned in the previous text, but to the phrase “the door into Hell”. It is also the part of the rheme in this case:

6. *And then thunder crashed again, its impact slamming shut that door into Hell.* [SS2-4]

In the following instances determiners are possessive pronouns that refer to the objects that are mentioned previously in the text, so that they are the part of the rheme. In (7) instance it is the door of the particular castle, and in the 8th sentence it is the door of the character’s room:

7. *Singlewood, 17, ran into the courtyard of Durham Castle in a desperate bid to shake off his pursuer. And there he stayed as porter Mike Creamer slammed shut its heavy oak door.* [SS2-2]
8. *Blindly she flew from the suite, rushed to her room and slammed shut her door and let the sobs tear out of her heart.* [SS2-8]

The objects in the SVOC_o sequence are short and do not occur with postmodification. They are determined by a definite article *the* and by possessive pronouns that make them context dependent and thematic. 22 examples out of 56 contain complemented adjectives that play the role of the rheme. As for the SVC_oO sequence, objects are also mostly overtly context dependent, as they were mentioned in the previous text and thus play the role of the theme. There is only one example, where the NP is rhematic and postmodified by a PP. As a result, in cases without (post)modification, the collocation *slam shut* resembles phrasal verbs, and the adjective *shut* is similar to participle.

4.4 Wipe clean

a) SVOC_o sequence

Table 11. Objects in SVOC_o sequence with wipe clean (n = 30):

Objects	Length (words)		
<i>the slate</i> (11 examples)	2	<i>our personalities</i>	2
<i>his balls</i>	2	<i>the board</i>	2
<i>his hanky</i>	2	<i>your hands</i>	2
<i>the blackboard</i>	2	<i>the school</i>	2
		<i>the tongs</i>	2
		<i>the blade</i>	2

<i>our records</i>	2
<i>the mallet</i>	2
<i>her mouth</i>	2
<i>the bowl</i>	2
<i>a table</i>	2
<i>Labour Member's minds</i>	3

<i>the screen</i>	2
<i>his face</i>	2
<i>his glasses</i>	2
<i>the bugger</i>	2
<i>its poor face</i>	3

The general length of the object is two words, as there are only two instances three words in length: *Labour Member's minds* and *its poor face*. On the contrary, in the reversed sequence, two out of three objects are postmodified.

There are 17 instances in the SVOC_o sequence, where the object does not have any postmodification and occurs in the final position:

1. *In 1978, in an attempt to wipe the slate clean, Pinochet declared an amnesty to cover all human rights abuses since the coup.* [WC1-1]
2. *It has wiped Labour Members' minds clean.* [WC1-20]
3. *Mr Trotter said, wiping his glasses clean, then he was able to continue.* [WC1-28]

In these cases the adjective is rhematic. The rest 13 examples contain and complementation of the adjective by PPs:

4. *Damian stopped dead, shock wiping his face clean of expression.* [WC1-26]
5. *Louis too was determined to wipe the slate ritually clean of recent conflicts, in order to secure agreement for a new disposition of power within the royal family.* [WC1-24]
6. *She sipped, blinked, and grinned, then spooned up every bit, wiping the bowl clean with some freshly baked bread that the barman handed her.* [WC1-18]
7. *The whole episode had been so horrendous, so traumatic, that her father had chosen to wipe the board clean of it – on a superficial level, at least.* [WC1-7]

Examples (4 –7) contain the close semantic relations between the adjective and its complementation, so that the change of word order is impossible.

b) SVC_oO sequence

Table 12. Objects in SVC_oO sequence with wipe clean:

Objects	Length (words)
<i>covers</i>	1
<i>the marks</i>	5
<i>the slate</i>	5

In the following examples NPs are postmodified making them the part of the rheme:

8. *Lie-flat books making recipes easy to follow and wipe clean covers so that stains and marks are easily removed.* [WC2-1]

9. [...] *and the Sea because it has always frustrated me, destroying what I have built, washing away what I have left, wiping clean the marks I have made.* [WC2-2]
10. *Although the defendant programmer would not be allowed simply to copy the programs in question, he would not be required to “wipe clean the slate of his memory” because to do so would unduly restrict his use of his own training, skill and experience.* [WC2-3]

In both sequences the word order is influenced both by the postmodification of the object and complementation of the adjective. The linear arrangement is in agreement with a gradual rise in communicative dynamism, because the postmodified objects or complemented adjectives constitute the rheme in accordance with the principle of end weight.

4.5 Lay flat

There are only nine instances with SVOC_o sequence and six of them contain objects followed by adjuncts of place, which seem to represent the pattern with *lay something somewhere* SVOA:

1. *He watched McGowan lay the bag flat on the floor.* [LF1-1]
2. *I assembled the studwork by laying all the sections flat on the lawn, and nailing [...]* [LF1-3]
3. [...] *I laid the boy flat on his back [...]* [LF1-6]
4. *This enables the teacher to lay the book flat on a desk [...]* [LF1-7]
5. *Without a word she folded it shut and laid the pencil flat beside it.* [LF1-8]
6. *Walterkin observed, laying the mirror flat in his palm.* [LF1-9]

The remaining three examples also illustrate that the adjective is more rhematic than the object, because the object is overtly context dependent:

7. *Concrete block piers are built by laying two blocks flat and two on edge [...]* [LF1-4]
8. *Laying the work flat, I asked her which stitch she [...]* [LF1-5]
9. *If you construct filter chambers from blocks, try laying the first three courses flat, the remainder upright.* [LF1-2]

There are also a great number of instances in the BNC with a phrasal verb *lay out*. It mostly occurs with the object *curtains*: *Lay the curtain out flat with the lining uppermost.*

SVCoO word order has not been attested in the BNC for this combination.

4.6 Collocations with colours

Several combinations with colours were also analyzed: *paint N white/red/blue/green/black.*

Out of about 100 total occurrences for each of the combinations, there were only several relevant instances with SVOC_o sentence structure, and no examples of SVCoO.

1. *I flew back to England and finished painting the house white, thanking God that I liked the [...]*

2. *Paint the arch white, green or black.*
3. *I just ripped up the carpet and painted the walls white!*
4. *Noufara is an ideal meeting place to have cocktails before painting the town red.*
5. *[...] we painted the basket red, twined ivy around it [...]*
6. *[...] and oddity of the stuffed Australian bird were enhanced by painting its head blue.*
7. *Paint the horizon green with diluted colouring [...]*
8. *[...] we had to paint the mud green to make it look like grass.*
9. *[...] large droplets of unburned oil fell to the ground painting the desert black in places.*

The combinations with the verb *colour* were also researched: *colour N red/blue/green/black*. The general amount of occurrences for these combinations is less frequent, around 20 for each combination, and SVCoO structure does not occur.

10. *Colour the sweets red and green.*
11. *Already bruising had coloured the egg-sized lump red and purple.*
12. *[...] a smallish ball of white fondant and colour the remainder blue.*
13. *Finally, colour the desiccated coconut blue or green [...]*
14. *Colour the vegetable scraps green and orange [...]*
15. *Colour another piece of fondant black, roll out and cut [...]*

5. Conclusions

The aim of the present thesis was to examine the factors that contribute to the word order alternation of the object and its complement in the SVOC_o clause pattern, where the Co is realized by a short adjective (e-g, *push the door shut* and *push shut the door*). First of all, the methodology was established, explaining what counts as object complement; its semantic classification and obligatoriness in the clause were also analysed. Among the types of the Co (current or resulting attributes) the resulting attributes with general resulting verbs were chosen for the further analysis.

As one of the underlying assumptions had been that the placement of short adjectives could resemble the placement of particles of phrasal verbs, we also focused on what influences the word order variation between the object and particle. The following assumption, described in Dušková (2015: 219) was confirmed for some of our results: “the order of the object and the particle is governed by the amount of communicative dynamism carried by these two elements”. Due to the fact that the syntactic structure coincides with the FSP, there is a high degree of agreement between the linear sentence arrangement and the increase in communicative dynamism. There is also a direct connection between the end-weight principle and word order alternations in phrasal verbs and the same situation was also expected for the Co. The second hypothesis is that the word order is governed by the amount of communicative dynamism carried by the object and its complement.

As a basis for the selection of instances the list of 181 verbs with an adjectival Co compiled in Šaldová and Klégr (2000: 96-99) was used and 64 combinations of resulting attributes with general resulting verbs were collected. The purpose was then to analyze the frequency of their occurrence in *the British National Corpus (BNC)* and order them from the most frequent to the least frequent. As a result, only five collocations out of 64 were chosen (*leave open, set alight, slam shut, lay flat, wipe clean*) and then searched in the BNC. The collocations yielded 576 instances, out of which 88 represent instances with the reversed word order of the postverbal elements. Table 2 summarizes the quantitative results:

collocation	hits in total	relevant hits	% of all hits	SVOCo	%	SVCoO	%
<i>leave open</i>	707	375	54.5	311	83.1	64	16.9
<i>set alight</i>	173	85	49.1	72	84.7	13	15.3
<i>slam shut</i>	140	64	45.7	56	87.5	8	12.5
<i>wipe clean</i>	73	33	45.2	30	91	3	9
<i>lay flat</i>	78	9	11.5	9	100	0	0
total	1171	566		478		88	

As a result, the collocation *leave open* is most represented, it has the highest number of total and relevant hits and it also has the highest proportion of examples of the SVCoO sequence. The SVOCo sequence occurs more frequently than SVCoO with all collocations. There are no examples with *lay flat* occurring in the SVCoO sequence.

In the analytical part, each of the collocations was studied separately. The focus was on the comparison between SVOCo and SVCoO sequences, and on observing the differences between the patterns displayed by the respective verb+adjective combinations. According to the types of objects and their (post)modification, and also depending on the complementation of the adjective, combinations behave differently. For instance, the collocation *slam shut* resembles phrasal verbs the most, especially in the SVOCo sequence, as the objects are short and do not occur with postmodification. The adjective thus resembles a particle, as it can be placed both before and after the object. The same works for the collocation *set alight*, because in cases where the collocation has the physical meaning “to burn smth” and does not have any postmodification it can resemble phrasal verbs.

On the other hand, the *leave open* collocation does not resemble phrasal verbs, as in most cases the adjective is positioned after the object unless there are specific reasons for the change of the position, namely the postmodification. As for the SVCoO sequence, it mostly occurs with object nouns that have abstract meaning (*possibility, question, option, issue*), and thus require postmodification. The remaining collocations *lay flat* and *wipe clean* also depend on the postmodification of the object and complementation of the adjective that influence the word order.

As was expected, collocations differ from one another in the nature of their objects, which influences the ordering. Both of the hypotheses are also correct, as the word order is indeed governed by the amount of communicative dynamism carried by the object and its complement. In addition, the principle of end-weight also motivates changes in the word order.

6. References and Sources

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7. Resumé

Bakalářská práce si klade za cíl prozkoumat výskyt slovosledných alternací sloves ve vzorci SVOC_o, kde Co je realizováno krátkým adjektivem a spojení “sloveso+adjektivum” umožňuje slovoslednou alternaci, jakou vykazují frázová slovesa (*turn down the offer x turn the offer down*). Teoretická část stručně popisuje pojetí *doplňku předmětu*, uvádí jeho sémantickou klasifikaci a také analyzuje míru obligatornosti ve větě.

Větší sekce teoretické části bakalářské práce se pak věnuje popisu definice frázového slovesa, slovosledné variability částice v konstrukci „sloveso-částice-předmět“ a také změny slovosledu u frázových sloves podle FSP. Jako výsledek byl určen přímý vztah mezi principem *end-weight* a slovoslednou alternací u frázových sloves. Stejný výsledek je také očekávaný od Co.

Dále je popsána metodologie celé studie. Materiál byl excerpován z *Britského národního korpusu*. Byl použit CQL dotaz na vyhledávání vět: [lemma=”word” & tag=”V.*”], kde místo *word* byla vyhledávána slovesa *leave, set, slam, lay* a *wipe*. Hledání v korpusu bylo zúženo podle lemmatu (*open, alight, shut, flat, clean*) a velikost kontextu omezena do pěti tokenů vpravo. Z celkového výsledku bylo manuálně vytríděno 566 relevantních příkladů, z nichž 88 vět (15.5%) mělo alternaci slovosledu. V metodologické kapitole práce jsou také popsána kritéria relevantnosti zvolených příkladů. Pro studii byly relevantní pouze předměty, které jsou NPs, a také věty, ve kterých Co je realizovaný vybranými adjektivy. Za irrelevantní byly považovány věty, které obsahují pronominální předmět, mají pasivum, jiné kolokace nebo adjektivum, který není Co.

Podle výsledků manuálního třídění bylo možné vidět, že nejčastěji se objevuje kolokace *leave open*, která má nejvyšší počet celkových a relevantních nálezů a také nejvyšší poměr příkladů ze slovosledem SVC_oO. Sled SVOC_o se vyskytuje častěji než SVC_oO u všech kolokací, protože zastupuje gramatický princip slovosledu. Je zajímavé, že kolokace *lay flat* nevyskytuje ve slovosledu SVC_oO. Zbytek praktické části se pak věnoval analýze každé zvolené kolokace. Pozornost byla věnována hlavně porovnání sousledností SVOC_o a SVC_oO, a také na rozdíl mezi vzorci.

Nejčastější slovosled pro všechny kolokace, stejně jako pro *leave open* je SVOC_o, protože tohle je neutrální gramatický typ slovosledu. Ve většině případů s *leave open* předměty jsou kontextově závislé a tematické, mají určitý člen a postmodifikaci. Adjektiva často mají komplementaci, která vytváří pevný sémantický vztah mezi adjektivem a jeho doplněním, což blokuje možnost alternací slovosledu. Sled SVC_oO se vyskutekuje s předmětem substantivem, které má abstraktní význam (*possibility, question, option, issue*), a proto vyžaduje postmodifikaci.

Dále je analyzována kolokace *set alight*, která má 47 příkladů z 75 s idiomatičkým významem. Takový typ sloves limituje možnost slovosledné variability. Jenom 32% příkladů se slovosledem SVOC_o mají komplementaci adjektiva, zbytek 68% se vyskutekuje na konci věty. Pokud jde o obrácený slovosled, jenom 15.3% bylo nalezeno. Sled SVC_oO má kontextově vázané předměty, které představují rému ve větě.

Kolokace *slam shut* je nejvíce podobná frázovým slovesům, protože při slovosledu SVC_oO má krátké předměty bez postmodifikace. Tyto předměty také mají určitý člen nebo přivlastňovací zájmeno, které je dělá tematickými a kontextově zapojenými. Při slovosledu SVC_oO předměty také jsou kontextově zapojené a tematické, protože už byly zmíněné v předchozím textu. Tato kolokace nemá příkladů s idiomatičkým významem.

Kolokace *lay flat* se vyskutekuje jenom ve slovosledu SVOC_o a 6 z 9 příkladů mají postmodifikaci předmětu. Proto předměty jsou kontextově zapojené a adjektivum rématem. Stejně kolokace *wipe clean* v obou slovosledech má postmodifikaci předmětu a komplementace adjektiva. Postmodifikované předměty a doplněná adjektiva jsou rématem ve větě shodně z principem *end-weight*.

V poslední části analýzy byly také popsány kolokace s barvy *paint N + colour (white/red/blue/green/black)*. Ze 100 celkových výsledků pro každou kombinaci, jenom několik relevantních příkladů ze slovosledem SVOC_o bylo nalezeno, ale žádný příklad z SVC_oO tam nebyl.

Jako bylo očekáváno, všechny kolokace se liší podle podstaty jejich předmětů, které ovlivují slovosled. Obě hypotézy jsou správné, protože slovosled opravdu záleží na komunikativním dynamismu a na end-weight principu.

8. Appendix

All examples were taken from the BNC.

Appendix table 1: Examples of SVOCo sequence for *leave open*

1.	LO1-1	Leave a window or door open for a week after storing to let the fruit sweat, and then keep cool, checking them occasionally for signs of decay.
2.	LO1-2	Always close the doors at one end before opening them at the other, unless the wind is very light, and never leave both ends open in case a wind springs up later in the day.
3.	LO1-3	In both of these cases you have kept your centre-line turned to face the opponent and so left your options open.
4.	LO1-4	The earlier you intercept your opponent's technique, the less power it will have developed, leaving a greater leeway open to you.
5.	LO1-5	He left a gate open and Mr Cod wandered off, never to be seen again.
6.	LO1-6	Stavrogin's prodigal scattering of reasons does more than leave the question open.
7.	LO1-7	But he left the possibility open.
8.	LO1-8	You stop leaving doors open behind you as you come into the house.
9.	LO1-9	If you can not find wooden boxes , use large polythene bags for storage, but leave the bag tops open.
10.	LO1-10	Good night, Piper, I shall leave the door open.
11.	LO1-11	The death of Kenyatta in 1978 , with no constitutional change accomplished, left the way open for Daniel Arap Moi to take over the presidency [...]
12.	LO1-12	Leave the doors open in case Rose wants to hear.
13.	LO1-13	She told me how much food to give him every day, and to be sure to leave the window open a bit so he could get into the garden and do his business.
14.	LO1-14	I know what to do and that – you know, how to feed him and how to leave the window open.
15.	LO1-15	That they were visiting shootists seemed pretty evident from the way they left the bar door open against the howling night [...]

16.	LO1-16	They fail entirely to distribute largesse to the locals and leave the door open again on their loud departures.
17.	LO1-17	Mr Gorbachev is resisting centrifugal pressure, but leaving the door open for future change in party 's status.
18.	LO1-18	Mr Langford has left the matter open until Friday in case I change my mind
19.	LO1-19	The article now left the way open for the full expression of the teaching
20.	LO1-20	[...] Stick your car in that garage, leave door open, mind.
21.	LO1-21	Instead, he wholeheartedly takes them over: they show up materialism as an inadequate position and leave the way open for his spiritual immaterialism, with God at its centre.
22.	LO1-22	She'd most likely left the window open to air it.
23.	LO1-23	That was his own stupid fault for leaving the window open.
24.	LO1-24	He would leave the packet open so that the desk sergeant saw they were
25.	LO1-25	Useful though this information is, however, it still leaves the central question open of whether the figures came to
26.	LO1-26	He left the field wide open for whatever the other players in this charming charade might suggest.
27.	LO1-27	The Committee's proposals are a distinct improvement on the anomalies of the 1861 Act, but they leave these four issues open to doubt.
28.	LO1-28	Having, with spectacular lack of vision, left the door open to the Japanese in the early BMC-British Leyland doldrum management days [...]
29.	LO1-29	Every so often he would clear his throat, exaggerating the effect by leaving his mouth open as he did so: "Hhurrnh, hurr!"
30.	LO1-30	Continue to ventilate the greenhouse freely, leaving vents open at night.
31.	LO1-31	And you can leave that door open.
32.	LO1-32	The scatty lady has left her passenger door fractionally open all night and the courtesy light has drained the battery, which takes Mark about two seconds to figure.

33.	LO1-33	His exit left the floor open for the political twins, Matthew Jackson, 13, for the Socialist Workers, and his brother Thomas, for the Lib Dems.
34.	LO1-34	This left the way open for those prominent in the Essex Federation to argue that if such arrangements were acceptable during a temporary absence of tutor-organiser [...]
35.	LO1-35	Then before an outright war between Charles and Carloman could erupt, the younger brother died, leaving the way open for the development of one of the greatest European emperors in history – but not before earlier triumphs.
36.	LO1-36	[...] what was very ingenious the subterranean heate, conveyed by a stove under the Conserveatory which was all Vaulted with brick; so as he leaves the doores & windowes open in the hard(e)st frosts, secluding onely the snow [...]
37.	LO1-37	Exploring the terrain or even setting up camp leave too many things wide open.
38.	LO1-38	The process identifies and rates strengths and weaknesses leaving the way open for targeting action (based on the work of Rodger and Richardson 1985).
39.	LO1-39	Well, the cleaners ought to be at work; and they might have left the outer door open.
40.	LO1-40	She began then to feel an odd sympathy and affinity with Marcus, who entered the house so quietly (for now they left the door open for Pat 's visitors) and stepped so noiselessly up the stairs.
41.	LO1-41	He moped from one room to another to everyone's frustration, declining amusements and leaving a half-read book open beside every chair in which he sat.
42.	LO1-42	A recent survey of domestic burglaries in Northern Ireland, showed that almost half of the victims had left a window open and a similar number had left a door open.
43.	LO1-43	But the Chancellor's move gives no clear “get green” signal to commerce and could leave the country open to accusations of dragging its heels.
44.	LO1-44	In general, I leave endings open to a number of interpretations.
45.	LO1-45	The absence of any case-law leaves the question open.
46.	LO1-46	He left his office door opened and, for the next hour treated her to a stunningly drab conversation about the searches on a leasehold flat in Esher.
47.	LO1-47	At 49 all the curtains were drawn and at 51 Mrs Archer had left the front door open, perhaps in the hope that Mr Archer would return.
48.	LO1-48	It had a pre-defined space – Waimea Bay – but it left the time open.

49.	LO1-49	Jessie swore on it, and he left, leaving her door open.
50.	LO1-50	I'll just tell him he left his door open, and when I went to shut it, I saw the mess.
51.	LO1-51	Well, if you're tellin' me that our cellar leads out to the East River, then it follows that the East River leads to our cellar, and it could just happen that somebody would leave a door open somewhere, and we'd have the whole of the East River down round our feet.
52.	LO1-52	It may be that they left the gate open when they went, and Joe just trotted out.
53.	LO1-53	They had left the paddock gate open, and Joe had taken advantage of it to go in search of more of the nice green apples he remembered having enjoyed so much the previous day [...]
54.	LO1-54	He ducked out of the cell into the passage leaving the door open.
55.	LO1-55	Be sure to remember how poor lay reasoning about causation is: not to even try to collect the data required to test a hypothesis about the relationship between smoking and lung cancer would be to leave the doors open only to those who jump to conclusions on the basis of a sample of one.
56.	LO1-56	[...] go and get some change from the office, leaving the till drawer open [...]
57.	LO1-57	Women who find that homosexual men make wonderful friends, may be reflecting the fact that the freedom from preoccupation with physical sex leaves the relationship wide open to a full range of shared experiences which should be enjoyed freely between heterosexual men and women too.
58.	LO1-58	She would have left the door open and the landing light on so that she was clearly visible from the stairs.
59.	LO1-59	After supper Uncle Bill would put me, as he always did, in the big double bed in the room next the kitchen, and then he'd leave the door open, and I'd lie and listen to him and Bernard yarning, wondering how soon it would be before they got into bed [...]
60.	LO1-60	Intruders at the Parks removed covers during the night before Oxford University's game against Worcestershire, leaving the pitch open to the elements.
61.	LO1-61	If there are enough of these then agreeing on a candidate may prove difficult, leaving the panel wide open to the danger of selecting the one candidate none of them feels strongly about rather than the best person for the job.
62.	LO1-62	In many instances this has never been the case, which has left the door open for people who regard rabbits as a pest to use the most drastic and least sporting methods.
63.	LO1-63	One could either left the sliding door open and see the world go by down the corridor, or close oneself into a private cocoon [...]

64.	LO1-64	George invited me in and left the door open.
65.	LO1-65	For all that he could be expected to stay in the Lorrिमores, car for at least fifteen more minutes I felt decidedly jittery, and I left the door open so that if he did come back unexpectedly I could say I was merely checking that everything was in order.
66.	LO1-66	Slowly and cautiously, Jack got out of the Glory, leaving the door open behind him.
67.	LO1-67	The fines, donations of money, packets of crisps, biscuits and home-made cakes, were imposed for ludicrous offences: not having clipped the hedge, or having clipped the hedge; leaving a gate open; having , or not having, curtains across the windows.
68.	LO1-68	Someone had left the scullery window open, so I closed and fastened it.
69.	LO1-69	If she wanted us to blame Burrows by faking an entry point, surely the simplest thing would have been to leave the window open?
70.	LO1-70	It was Rev Lonsdale's son, also John, eventually to become the Bishop of Lichfield, who relinquished the lease on the island in 1834, leaving the way open for his sub-tenants, the real Sunk Island farmers, to take up individual leases on their land.
71.	LO1-71	It is then possible to pump pond water into each, agitating with a smooth stick such as a length of broom handle, leaving the drain valve open until the water runs clear.
72.	LO1-72	This was divided up into smaller bags which were re-sealed and used as necessary (leave a large bag open to the air and the fats in the food will oxidise, turning it rancid).
73.	LO1-73	This system encloses one speaker, generally the bottom one, but leaves the other speaker open (the 2x12 cab) at the back.
74.	LO1-74	So you try to leave the songs a little bit open, or you change the set list and give yourself something fresh and new for the evening – anything that's possible to try to avoid getting bored!
75.	LO1-75	She could hear a loud, low-pitched door-bell, always opened door fully, invited the patient to enter, then left the door open so that the patient turned towards the open door when giving his name.
76.	LO1-76	Simply by leaving the door open, the receptionist was sure that the patient's face was in full light whilst speaking.
77.	LO1-77	But I have had patients who were so badly affected that they could not travel in any enclosed vehicle –car, bus or train – had to leave the bathroom door open while they bathed, could not enter a cinema, theatre or even a small local shop.
78.	LO1-78	Now I asked her whether she felt able to imagine switching off the light in the cupboard, still leaving the door open to the hallway.

79.	LO1-79	Hem the trailing edge and tip angles, then form the leading edge pockets to take the dowels, leaving the ends open.
80.	LO1-80	Hoping to find important documents, the special “capture group” of the Moscow and Russian departments of the ministry of internal affairs arrived at the central committee buildings at 4pm and ordered all workers to quit the buildings without briefcases within an hour, leaving their doors and safes open.
81.	LO1-81	The radio keeps telling you that the eye of the hurricane is here or there, getting near anyway, and you try to figure whether to leave the windows open a crack or tape them [...]
82.	LO1-82	A mysterious abdominal pain struck, presenting Mota breathing properly, and the queen of marathon running was seen by millions walking sadly away at the 27K stage, leaving the event open for Panfil.
83.	LO1-83	But they have deliberately left the story line open … just in case.
84.	LO1-84	He could leave the way open for a comeback or be murdered by villains.
85.	LO1-85	[...] the Revenue has specifically left an employee's affairs open pending the outcome of the case [...]
86.	LO1-86	Rufus himself had taken the things out of the fridge and left the door open to defrost it.
87.	LO1-87	The house was full of moths because they had left the doors and windows open after they put the lights on.
88.	LO1-88	I had hoped that Aung San would co-operate, but I felt that he was asking too much, though I hoped that the appointment of a smaller Council left the door open for AFPFL membership at a later date.
89.	LO1-89	I left the bloody old gate open and he came in to check the place.
90.	LO1-90	While this ambiguity worried socialist doctrinaires, there was something to be said for leaving the question open, since nobody actually knew how capitalism would respond in practice to a determined reforming government [...]
91.	LO1-91	This left the way open for the consolidation of the independents around a new organization: Common Wealth.
92.	LO1-92	I'll leave the front door open.
93.	LO1-93	She could imagine that Tom would go out and leave his door open if he was working about the place but not if he had quitted it [...]
94.	LO1-94	It is not very easy to arrange ventilation schemes when the designer has forgotten to do so and often the best that could be done was to arrange to leave the inspection doors open when on the ground.

95.	LO1-95	We are leaving our options open but at the moment Space Fair still goes for the Mackeson .
96.	LO1-96	But he has left the door open to Andersson's international team-mate Joachim Bjorklund.
97.	LO1-97	“I don’t think they leave a window open for anyone to sneak in,” said Masklin.
98.	LO1-98	We had fluent movement and good possession, but we left the back door open.
99.	LO1-99	Lastly, always sleep with some ventilation in bedrooms to prevent night-time condensation there; if it's too cold to have the window ajar, then leave the bedroom door open instead.
100.	LO1-100	While this evidence makes it unlikely that children learn grammar through reinforcement of “correct” utterances, it leaves open the question of the role of reinforcement in the development of different language functions.
101.	LO1-101	Police heard their dying screams because his eight-year-old daughter Clare had dialled 999 and left the line open.
102.	LO1-102	I believe that Taylor is still leaving the door open for Gazza to play some part against Norway in the opening World Cup tie at Wembley on October 14 – providing he comes through the ordeal of an Italian League baptism.
103.	LO1-103	Leave the inner tent door open a fraction, even if you don't have mesh.
104.	LO1-104	The original plan had been to leave all the top posts open, with a promise to find people as soon as the investors had parted with their cash.
105.	LO1-105	They went down the passage around the hold, into the captain's cabin, and left the door open.
106.	LO1-106	But I’ll leave the door open, and it won't be dark for a long time.
107.	LO1-107	Aggie took two or three steps backwards, smiled, and turned and went out of the room, leaving the door wide open.
108.	LO1-108	She had left the dining-room door open and the cupboard door slightly ajar.
109.	LO1-109	He had in hurry left one drawer just a little open, and was now delving into the carpet-bag, which he'd found at the bottom of the shelved larder.
110.	LO1-110	Yes, leave the door slightly open to ensure that if necessary he could leave at speed.

111.	LO1-111	Who he was she couldn't say, because the room was too dark, but he must have left the front door open and the wind must have caught it and made it shut with a crash.
112.	LO1-112	Could my night-time visitor have called in here to pick up the key he had shown me, and left the back door open at the same time?
113.	LO1-113	And left the french windows open so that he could get in again.
114.	LO1-114	Their solution was to close off the central part of the building while leaving both ends open.
115.	LO1-115	[...] if no holes have been made in the base concrete , leave a few joints open just above the ground level to ensure good drainage [...]
116.	LO1-116	This satisfied few but left the way open for the Bolsheviks who soon controlled the army and all communications and transport in Petrograd.
117.	LO1-117	The declining fortunes of explicit political content is illustrative of long-term processes which have left the press open to (perhaps) "undesirable" commercial influences and considerations.
118.	LO1-118	We want rights of way to be properly managed so that people who litter, trespass, leave gates open , or whose dogs kill sheep can be dealt with.
119.	LO1-119	As Rowbotham says, a "defensive denial of actual difference left the way wide open for a crude and mechanical reduction of feminine potential to the body" (1973: 11).
120.	LO1-120	Where Maccoby and Jacklin (1974) are unable to find a social explanation for gender differences, for instance, as with female-male differences in aggression, they resort to biology, rather than leaving the issue open.
121.	LO1-121	This covered up the shoes completely, but left the border areas open to work on.
122.	LO1-122	Not spelling your position out does have some advantages -- it leaves your options slightly more open in the event of future attacks.
123.	LO1-123	[...] though the company says that it is reaffirming support for the AD/Cycle tools available: to do anything else would leave the company open to all manner of retaliation from AD/Cycle International Alliance Members.
124.	LO1-124	If you store incredibly important and confidential data on a portable or laptop computer, you'll want a heavy-duty security system -- especially if you're prone to leaving your car boot open with the machine inside.
125.	LO1-125	Mrs J's MP will seek to raise the issue in the Commons to close a gap in the law which leaves elderly people open to financial abuse.
126.	LO1-126	Colnaghi, underfunded and conservative, left the field open to dealers such as Kirk Askew at Durlacher and Julius Weitzner, who aggressively promoted the virtues of the Sei - and Settecento.

127.	LO1-127	Even if an ineffective treatment does not in itself cause damage it may harm patients by raising false expectations or by deflecting them from a better treatment, so this criterion would leave virtually all unproved treatment open to investigation.
128.	LO1-128	He decided to leave his options open.
129.	LO1-129	In her Bruges speech, which was delivered in September 1988, before the rout of Communism in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania, Mrs Thatcher identified the need to leave the EC door open for these countries.
130.	LO1-130	Mummy will you leave the side door open?
131.	LO1-131	His advice was that for the committee to continue trading knowing in advance that we would be running at a loss would leave members open to a charge of wrongful trading.
132.	LO1-132	The British government is leaving the way wide open for some training schemes to further exploit unemployed people by giving them £10 on top of their dole.
133.	LO1-133	As it was, such girls as fancied themselves would leave their cubicle doors open, in the hope that tantalizing glimpses of leg and breast and buttock might be seen through the high and smoky glass [...]
134.	LO1-134	If I leave the door open I shall be able to hear him if his condition worsens.
135.	LO1-135	"What you need now is someone in the basement who might just leave a window open for you"
136.	LO1-136	And do you know anyone who might be prepared to leave a window open?
137.	LO1-137	He only hoped Jane had remembered to leave the window open – otherwise he was rightly stuck.
138.	LO1-138	Thanks for leaving the window open.
139.	LO1-139	It might just be to leave his door open.
140.	LO1-140	Counterfactuals presuppose the negation of what is asserted (eg "Mary pretended to like the show") and non-factives leave the question of truth open (eg "I believe that Mary liked the show").
141.	LO1-141	There are cowboys, admittedly, idiots who leave smashed bottles in grass, throw lit cigarettes away carelessly, leave gates open or even vandalise them.
142.	LO1-142	In other words it leaves the format open to the department concerned?

143.	LO1-143	However, it was evident Mrs. Barton was proud of her crockery and glass, for she left her cupboard door open, with a glance round of satisfaction and pleasure.
144.	LO1-144	Opposition councillors supported the so-called Option 3 which earmarked Finchlea and Oakfield for closure as presently constituted but left the door open for the working party to propose further use in the search for improved service for post-19 year olds.
145.	LO1-145	Throughout the day I left the cottage door open.
146.	LO1-146	Furthermore, Lord MacMillan observed that “the categories of negligence are never closed”, thus leaving the way open for the broadening of the concept of negligence and its later application to a great number of different situations.
147.	LO1-147	The most ruthless campaigns against northern peoples who refused to submit appear to have taken place in the east [...] left fewer possibilities open for escape from the Russian soldiers.
148.	LO1-148	This involved a 65mm camera that could do stop-motion by leaving the shutter open for an extended time and also refocus automatically while moving back and forth on a track as well as up and down, if necessary.
149.	LO1-149	If you space heat you cannot leave the door open for your own comfort as you will be heating the garden and your tanks will chill.
150.	LO1-150	There is a passage in Megarry on The Rent Acts, 11th ed. (1988), vol.1, at pp. 386-387, which leaves the position open.
151.	LO1-151	They left the hatch open, and we could hear them going about the barge, arguing with the bargemen.
152.	LO1-152	I was burgled two months ago, my house was wrecked, all my jewellery, every thing taken simply because I had left my windows open slightly [...]
153.	LO1-153	[...] one of the implicit elements in tradition crime prevention strategies is for us to reduce the opportunity for crime mm, mm . not to leave our handbags er in the car, not to leave the windows open and so on [...]
154.	LO1-154	And then once all the acid was in if you left the tape open what would happen to the gas?
155.	LO1-155	The injunction was subsequently lifted by the court, effectively endorsing Branson’s appointment as director and leaving the way open for the Virgin Group directors to exercise full and unhindered control of the airline.
156.	LO1-156	[...]they checked the stalls and then took the cuffs off me and I had to leave the door open a crack while I went [...]
157.	LO1-157	Annie had left the document case open on the bed, like a welcome-home present.
158.	LO1-158	But of course I cannot leave such a place open to –anyone.

159.	LO1-159	I think I could probably leave the front door open all night and nobody would walk in.
160.	LO1-160	Jimmy said they'd left the gates open specially.
161.	LO1-161	But what if people, strangers, burglars, for example, get into the house, if you leave the door open, always?
162.	LO1-162	Disused, ramshackle, and whistling with draughts, both its windows had been boarded up, and to obtain some light Denis had had to leave the door open after persuading Joshua Cohen in by pressing the gun firmly into the small of his back.
163.	LO1-163	Someone was killed to leave things open for Kemp.
164.	LO1-164	They left the kitchen window open for Tobermory as usual, but he did not come.
165.	LO1-165	But his bathroom was in the conservatory, which had two doors on to the garden where his wife grew plants, and as she left these doors open all morning his part of the house was apt to be colder than anywhere.
166.	LO1-166	It would be harsh to hold a person liable for the act of every casual visitor who has bare permission to enter his land and of whose propensities to evil he may know nothing; e.g. an afternoon caller who leaves the garden gate open [...]
167.	LO1-167	She leaves her door wide open to the dark.
168.	LO1-168	Most of the time he'd nothing more serious to worry about than squirrel shit on the seats if ever he left the windows open.
169.	LO1-169	It is important, however, to ensure that you have left as many doors open as possible in terms of future requirements.
170.	LO1-170	He'd have to leave the window slightly open and hope to be disturbed if anything happened.
171.	LO1-171	Maybe the maids would have left some of the rooms open, if there was nobody staying in them just now.
172.	LO1-172	[...] damn silly to have left the cupboard back there open, and the light on in the dome.
173.	LO1-173	Leave the options open.
174.	LO1-174	Prior Robert, descending from his high place still blinded, with his triumph swirling about him in clouds of glory, had left the Gospels open where his victory had been written [...]

175.	LO1-175	A poor planning structure leaves the door open for conflict to enter where formal objectives, roles, authority relationships etc. overlap or are unclear [...]
176.	LO1-176	I have always wondered if mother left the front door open deliberately [...]
177.	LO1-177	Mr. Mounce is away, so if Mrs. Mounce is in the bath their flat must be empty, and she's probably left the door open.
178.	LO1-178	Well, the first investigation left the verdict open, according to the files in the Registry, and put a question mark against him.
179.	LO1-179	On 6 March 1987, the ironically named P&O ferry Herald of Free Enterprise capsized with the loss of 188 lives, as a result of leaving the bow doors open.
180.	LO1-180	If you leave gates open animals may stray on to roads, trample crops or get lost.
181.	LO1-181	A poor release by comparison will leave the clubface open, causing a weak slice.
182.	LO1-182	Do not leave gates open when crossing fields, and do not damage crops or frighten animals.
183.	LO1-183	He would put away the car quietly, leaving the garage open in case the thud of the door woke her, then sneak in like a thief at the back door.
184.	LO1-184	You leave your door open and while, by the time you turn your er back around er something is missing.
185.	LO1-185	When you left the door open the wind just blew it in.
186.	LO1-186	She left the window open and went downstairs.
187.	LO1-187	As Sally Alexander has observed, they ran the risk of leaving the door wide open for all sorts of ideas equating the national interest with motherhood and children.
188.	LO1-188	The whole subject of the relation of sea levels to Pleistocene events is so confused and the possibility of new information being obtained by the botanical study of interglacial beds so important, that it is better to leave the question open at the moment.
189.	LO1-189	Care must always be taken, of course, because his opponent may purposely have left the area open to provoke just such an attack.
190.	LO1-190	It has been equally possible to operate the procedures in such a way as to leave all the issues open and so reveal very little to the other party about the case he or she would have to meet.

191.	LO1-191	The Vietnamese themselves do not accept Cam Ranh Bay as a Soviet “base”, although in 1982 Vietnam's Foreign Minister claimed that Vietnam was “leaving the door open” to the possibility of Soviet bases on its territory if China continued to confront Vietnam.
192.	LO1-192	[...] it may be apparent that the police have failed to take into account in their decision making a relevant consideration, or have taken into account an irrelevant one, which would leave the decision open to review.
193.	LO1-193	[...] though it is perhaps fair to say that the resulting list of user needs is closer to maintaining the status quo in governmental accounting while leaving the door open to the adoption of business accounting ideas in some areas.
194.	LO1-194	The Committee finally conceded defeat and left the matter open.
195.	LO1-195	The Committee has left the matter open in the hope that a satisfactory formula can be constructed.
196.	LO1-196	She ought to leave the field open for the other girls.
197.	LO1-197	“You can leave the door open”, he said.
198.	LO1-198	“Leave your door open and wait”.
199.	LO1-199	Then she drifted out of the door and down the stairs, leaving the studio door open behind her.
200.	LO1-200	When it's as warm as it is tonight, you'll be able to leave the hatch open and imagine yourselves in the heart of Venice.
201.	LO1-201	He went into one of the empty bedrooms and left the door open.
202.	LO1-202	But this time he left the door open.
203.	LO1-203	And he thrust her briskly into a small, book-lined room, and himself went on along a passage to the hall and the telephone, leaving the door open between them.
204.	LO1-204	He didn't tell me but became so agitated and excited, he left the book open with faint drops of candle grease on it.
205.	LO1-205	He crossed the corridor in two strides and sat in a small room that was used for counselling or small case conferences, leaving the door open and flipping impatiently through the file.
206.	LO1-206	Damned creatures – Harold had been leaving the landing window open again.

207.	LO1-207	I could have left the background editor open and used embedding to place the background, but it's better to keep it as a file.
208.	LO1-208	Demographic changes, combined with reforms in the provision of social and health care services are creating practical and legal problems to which the current law offers no solution, leaving vulnerable people open to exploitation, abuse and neglect.
209.	LO1-209	I knew to leave the door open, as I knew to clear a path to the kitchen door, while the chairs were still hand-stripped pine to me.
210.	LO1-210	With another of his faint, elusive smiles, he returned to the lounge – leaving the door open.
211.	LO1-211	Leave the door open a little.
212.	LO1-212	I was the silly, drunken bastard who left the gate open and let the French in, but that's another story.
213.	LO1-213	They are careless, they knock over tables and chairs, they leave doors open.
214.	LO1-214	She'll have noticed the car – and I think we left the front door open.
215.	LO1-215	However, that leaves the galleries open to pressure, when they come to the Minister and make points such as that which I made at the beginning of my speech [...]
216.	LO1-216	If the problem is to be resolved now, the only option open to the Killinchy Club is to try for a date outside of the month of May 1994, which would leave all the options open for any North West date.
217.	LO1-217	Then comes Faldo, Woosnam, Peter Baker and Sweden's Mats Lanner on 209 leaving today's outcome wide open.
218.	LO1-218	Ignoring the tenure could leave Edinburgh open to a costly legal challenge, although it has stressed that it is consulting unions.
219.	LO1-219	I must have left my door open, and I'm usually so careful.
220.	LO1-220	Then it started to get worse, dangerous: the leaving the front door wide open, setting the electric kettle down on the gas hob kind of dangerous.
221.	LO1-221	Leaving the door open to create a better fire-draught, he stood again in front of the still babbling, gasping Prophet.
222.	LO1-222	[...] the Malaysian government's request for extra landing rights at London's Heathrow airport for the Malaysian Airline System, to which the UK government eventually acceded in March 1989, leaving the way open for individual contracts to be signed.

223.	LO1-223	New loan agreements were also expected to be signed when the already protracted talks with the IMF were completed [see also p. 37472], leaving the way open for negotiations with the “Paris Club” of creditor countries.
224.	LO1-224	The decision in December 1989 to transform Noriega's infamous Panamanian Defence Force (FDP) into a lightly armed Panamanian Public Force (FPP) under civilian control [...] had been heavily criticized for leaving the government open to such paramilitary attacks [...]
225.	LO1-225	The June 5 vote left the way open for the government to drop the claim.
226.	LO1-226	On Jan. 15 he told a news conference that the FLN regarded the HCS as “unconstitutional”; its formation left “the way wide open for any kind of adventurism and extremist theses [...]
227.	LO1-227	She were doing his room one evening and she noticed he'd left his cupboard open.
228.	LO1-228	I must have left the garage door open.
229.	LO1-229	I can't believe she'd have gone out and left her garage open.
230.	LO1-230	Fresh coffee was provided and, at Milton's request, Amiss left the door open when he departed.
231.	LO1-231	They left the door open.
232.	LO1-232	Patrick wished they'd left a window open.
233.	LO1-233	Having settled one set of problems and delineated a pattern for higher education, had Robbins left the way open for a succession of what Eric Robinson called “small cadet universities” [...]?
234.	LO1-234	He had a cat flap in the flat door if he wanted to get into the rest of the house and Fenella had thoughtfully left my kitchen window wide open so he could come and go that way via the flat roof of the kitchen extension next door.
235.	LO1-235	He watched Geraci walk all the way down the corridor before going back to his office, leaving the connecting door open so that if anyone came in he could see them reflected on Pertini's portrait.
236.	LO1-236	Without waiting for an answer she disappeared, leaving the door open.
237.	LO1-237	We should distinguish here between expropriation, which suggests that little or no compensation is paid; nationalization and forced divestment, which leave the question open [...]
238.	LO1-238	John and Simon always left the doors open upstairs, as if casually, so that anyone who suspected, but did not know, would think they'd been wrong.

239.	LO1-239	This was a covering curtain with a central aperture which left the arena open to the sky.
240.	LO1-240	Cawthorne had had to duck his head to get in there, but he'd left the door wide open.
241.	LO1-241	Reforms however, must not leave health professionals open to the accusation that they are more interested in detainees than victims.
242.	LO1-242	Graph Depth In Chart-parsing terms, leaving the lower-level interpretation open effectively means increasing the depth of the phoneme graph.
243.	LO1-243	The truth is that in many cases the legislature has left the point open.
244.	LO1-244	I left his son's territories open to the military onslaughts of Chilperic and to the rather more devious guardianship undertaken by Guntram.
245.	LO1-245	In line with his unprescriptive manner of teaching about how to develop contemplative life [...], Hilton is deliberately leaving his terms open, or using those likely to be directly applicable to actives [...]
246.	LO1-246	Does it leave the options open for religion?
247.	LO1-247	[...] And if a suitable replacement for the facilities they've got now, Chair, where, where erm, agreements er, leave things open wherever possible, the courts will interpret them as the parties intended to act reasonably one to the other [...]
248.	LO1-248	It left the way open for the discovery of the electron.
249.	LO1-249	You leave the window open when you climbed in?
250.	LO1-250	He did not offer any alternative explanation for apparent design, but left the question open.
251.	LO1-251	[...] since to obtain maximum benefit the home owner or tenant must pay a little more attention to energy use patterns with active solar collector systems and avoid leaving doors and windows open with passive systems.
252.	LO1-252	[...] then the seller will simply have made another counter-offer, either precipitating a special negotiation, or, if the buyer is not alert, leaving the way open for an unconditional acceptance on the part of the buyer when the seller delivers the goods to him.
253.	LO1-253	This leaves the door ever so slightly open for the media to claim a public interest privilege based on a duty to communicate vital information to the public.
254.	LO1-254	I'll leave options open.

255.	LO1-255	Now Mr, in the light of what Mr has said, do you understand that if the structure plan key diagram was amended in that way it will still leave you and your clients open to challenge [...]
256.	LO1-256	This leaves the possibility open of finding new insights into deixis per se as well as into its behaviour within a particular discourse.
257.	LO1-257	You in fact, leave the matter open so that each of us as individuals do what our personal consciences tell us.
258.	LO1-258	He had climbed out of the car and, leaving the driver's door open, accompanied her to her front door to see her safely inside.
259.	LO1-259	They'd left the other door wide open, and as Juliet passed, she caught sight of a rumpled bed with blue sheets.
260.	LO1-260	Travis had left the door open – she seized her chance, and was through it like a shot.
261.	LO1-261	But you'd left your kitchen window open, so I climbed in through that.
262.	LO1-262	Shelley went in to speak quietly to her patients, trying to push to the back of her mind the knowledge that she might have left the drug cupboard open in her anxiety yesterday.
263.	LO1-263	Leonora hurried upstairs gleefully, inserted a new set of batteries in the transistor, turned up the volume and left her bedroom door open a crack.
264.	LO1-264	And, whether he was on holiday or not, whether she had offended him or not, that still left the interview question -- didn't it?
265.	LO1-265	It's Portsmouth striker, Colin Clarke who collides with Veysey, leaving the way open for Anderton.
266.	LO1-266	He says he was about to go out, so left his doors open.
267.	LO1-267	Even now drivers leave windows and sun rooves open and park in darkened corners where the thieves feel safest.
268.	LO1-268	Anything less than a win could leave the door open for them.
269.	LO1-269	This is a timely reminder to people that they should be careful with strangers and if they are leaving their doors open.
270.	LO1-270	Police are urging householders not to leave their front doors open in hot weather after a thief walked into a family home and stole £1,000 worth of jewellery.
271.	LO1-271	A Merseyside Police spokesman said: "People should be careful about leaving their doors open in warm weather while they are busy elsewhere in their homes."

272.	LO1-272	That left the way open for the excellent constituency MP to make his peace with the leadership of the party which may, at last, be on the rise.
273.	LO1-273	All the play-off candidates won, leaving the race wide open.
274.	LO1-274	“When I was a child you could leave your back door open all night but you can't now.”
275.	LO1-275	The Attorney-General, Sir Nicholas Lyell, has already rejected a claim from Labour that exclusion of the social chapter opt-out would leave Britain open to legal challenges in the European Court of Justice from workers claiming rights [...]
276.	LO1-276	Those responding to the position statement were wary at first of the authoritarian connotations of value systems, and that this would leave schools open to hi-jack from left, right or religious groups.
277.	LO1-277	[...] she event inadvertently went into a room and put the light on and forgot she'd left the curtains open [...]
278.	LO1-278	Who left the gate open?
279.	LO1-279	[...] don't leave the doors open [...]
280.	LO1-280	You should leave the window open at night like I do.
281.	LO1-281	It was, you left the back door open that's what's made it, the room cold.
282.	LO1-282	And leave your gate open.
283.	LO1-283	[...] and leave your gate wide open for the dogs to come in [...]
284.	LO1-284	[...] you know what they've done, they've left the gate wide open again [...]
285.	LO1-285	Oh never left the bloody window open?
286.	LO1-286	[...] when there was visitors she opened up and she left the front door wide open [...]
287.	LO1-287	If you leave that drawer open, I think there's more pyjamas to come so I'll get them for you.

288.	LO1-288	Well er he came, the taxi man you see and Irene I don't know what, what was up with her because she gets my little bag into the taxi leaves all the doors wide open.
289.	LO1-289	Might leave the lid open all the afternoon.
290.	LO1-290	Oh right, leave the door open.
291.	LO1-291	[...] my milkman leaves my milk by the gate because, with the dog, he always used to leave the gate open so I used to let the dog out in the morning [...]
292.	LO1-292	[...] I left the door open [...]
293.	LO1-293	[...] he doesn't like being cooped up In one room. so if I leave the doors open Oh he's so good [...]
294.	LO1-294	[...] See if they leave the doors open it's not too bad [...]
295.	LO1-295	He's got to learn to stop sometimes. Leave the doors open. Oh we shan't be long.
296.	LO1-296	No darling, I can't stay to tea cos I've left my windows open and poor old Vino ain't been fed.
297.	LO1-297	Yeah we used to leave the door open, she'd come in and out again and then she would Cos Carole's still got Blackie.
298.	LO1-298	[...] Sshh, come in here, come in here and shut the door and I who, who left the door open out there?
299.	LO1-299	[...] Mm left the window open [...]
300.	LO1-300	[...] Yeah I know. in there for starters, and he shouldn't have left the door open [...]
301.	LO1-301	[...] Oi mate you left your door open [...]
302.	LO1-302	[...] no he can't open the door well that's clever in n it leaving the door open how funny, clever how it's done isn't it?
303.	LO1-303	I left the gates open.
304.	LO1-304	And I'd left the gates open an oh it was Friday!

305.	LO1-305	They were just noisy and I thought well this, I've left my gates open.
306.	LO1-306	[...] actually I left my boot open and there were five cars behind me [...]
307.	LO1-307	Oh right! Had a li, definitely didn't leave the door open.
308.	LO1-308	Leave the door open a minute Christine it's a bit warm in here.
309.	LO1-309	Do you leave this door open?
310.	LO1-310	I've left the door open.
311.	LO1-311	[...] you needn't lock your door up in those days you could leave your door open, and they'd come and knock on your door [...]

Appendix table 2: Examples of SVCoO sequence for *leave open*

1.	LO2-1	Stage one will not be completed until 1993, leaving open the possibility that Britain could stay out until after the next election.
2.	LO2-2	It also leaves open the possibility of extending these measures.
3.	LO2-3	He left open the possibility that Girobank, recently privatised , could be made responsible for collecting repayments and chasing defaulters
4.	LO2-4	Somewhere someone will always be leaving open a curtain, as you pass up the dark mild street, uncertain, on your way to the lodgings.
5.	LO2-5	However, acceptance of the idea would still leave open the question of how air is to be priced
6.	LO2-6	But he left open the option of serving as Mr Clinton's vice-presidential running-mate in the general election against President Bush.
7.	LO2-7	The possibility of a “domino” effect in all counties in the District could not be ignored and Hickson had also left open the possibilities for further expansion in his original letter to Wash: I do not think the situation arises at the moment outside these two counties.
8.	LO2-8	However, both the photograph, caption and the subsequent text leave open the issue of whether Sellafield was, or was not, the cause of the elevated radiocaesium levels [...]

9.	LO2-9	Storage leaves open the option of reprocessing later, he says,
10.	LO2-10	The proposal leaves open the possibility of criminal proceedings in Britain against anyone who leaks EC information.
11.	LO2-11	The Captain also knew that mining the shallows was an unlikely precaution and technically difficult, thus leaving open a side entrance to the port.
12.	LO2-12	To prevent water getting into the sand and spoiling the bed, you could leave open joints, and point them as you do crazy paving.
13.	LO2-13	Although we have seen (in chapter 9) that this interference may be interpreted as a positive intermediate strategy by a second language learner, this still leaves open the question of how to utilise it.
14.	LO2-14	Even if these descriptions are valid they still leave open a number of questions, particularly why the same mechanisms do not operate with girls.
15.	LO2-15	This still leaves open the question of what counts as sound evidence, and this in turn leads to a central theme of this book: "How can we collect sound evidence about the social world that can be used to increase our understanding of that world?"
16.	LO2-16	Leave the second slit open, or fill it with compost or sand, and use it to water the cuttings with a can in dry weather, without splashing and wetting the foliage.
17.	LO2-17	This leaves open the possibility of negotiation between the parties to identify the person who eventually becomes the main carer.
18.	LO2-18	Although the overall size of households may not have altered dramatically, this still leaves open the question of whether household composition has changed.
19.	LO2-19	That leaves open the possibility, however, that some declarative sentences or statements are not factual and express something other than beliefs.
20.	LO2-20	[...] a procedure which can only operate by turning the former into a failed version of the latter, which obviously leaves open the possibility of exactly the reverse argument being made.
21.	LO2-21	It is one thing to concede, as Finnis does, that the determination of the general requirements of justice leaves open a variable content but it is quite another should that concession logically entail that, given determination, any content is possible.
22.	LO2-22	That conclusion leaves open the question of what sort of transformation is best for the society.
23.	LO2-23	However the settlement leaves open the question whether member States can be found liable under international law for the debts of an organisation which has entered into transactions in its own name.

24.	LO2-24	It took the form of Baldwin agreeing only to speak for himself and of leaving open the question of an election.
25.	LO2-25	If, for instance, in 1.3.1 we had defined a to be a divisor of b if $b = ac$ this would have left open the question of whether or not we are to call a divisor of b if no such c existed.
26.	LO2-26	While we have thus shown that the wavefunction does not provide a complete description of physical reality, we have left open the question of whether or not such a description exists.
27.	LO2-27	This will, however, still leave open the possibilities of using “fringe” media to fill in gaps in the campaign or, indeed, of making an imaginative use of an alternative medium which would otherwise be discarded.
28.	LO2-28	This criticism leaves open the possibility of a different sort of causal theory, on the lines suggested at the end of 2.2.
29.	LO2-29	Also, by restricting itself to the realm of discourse, the definition leaves open the relationship between particular discourses, specific practices of discrimination, and particular unequal or discriminatory outcomes [...]
30.	LO2-30	These codes set limits to meaning –“objective possibilities” –while at the same time they leave open a space within which the operation of other elements in the music, its context and reception, can pull them into a more specific place in the network of social meaning [...]
31.	LO2-31	This leaves open the possibility that the act of recruiting Sos to the plasma membrane triggers Ras activation by generating an increased local Sos concentration.
32.	LO2-32	It seems to me that, by this remark, Lloyd L.J. was doing no more than leaving open the question which this court has now to decide.
33.	LO2-33	The submission of the father had been to the effect that the court should leave open the opportunity for him to apply for custody of the children in the divorce proceedings then pending.
34.	LO2-34	The pages of the charge were folded back leaving open the page on which she was to sign.
35.	LO2-35	The references on BMs leave open the issue of how one chooses which switch to consider when.
36.	LO2-36	If you think that the problem leaves open some question of fact, state the law according as the fact is present or absent.
37.	LO2-37	This leaves open the possibility of the inclusion of the PDPA in some format in a future settlement on Afghanistan, even though the principle of representation of the PDPA in an eventual settlement has not yet been accepted by Washington.
38.	LO2-38	The broad definition of a “base” contained in such statements left open the possibility that a settlement of the Afghan conflict along Soviet lines would involve not only the retention of Soviet military advisers but a Soviet-DRA agreement [...]

39.	LO2-39	It was held that the words used were incapable of being insulting (even though they were rude and offensive), and the Court left open the question currently under discussion.
40.	LO2-40	This leaves open two ideal – typical possibilities.
41.	LO2-41	However, this leaves open the possibility that the Earth, Venus and Mars acquired most of their volatiles from volatile-rich bodies by post-accretional veneering.
42.	LO2-42	However, Mercury's magnetic dipole moment does indicate that Mercury has an iron core, and leaves open the possibility that some of the core may still be molten.
43.	LO2-43	[...] there remained the problem of the FBI teletype which left open the possibility that no such bag from Malta was ever loaded on Flight 103.
44.	LO2-44	The element of the formulation of the rule also leaves open some questions of not only whose statements but what statements are admissible either to establish parliamentary intention or to put such statements in context.
45.	LO2-45	So far I have left open the question of whether Maastricht is likely to prove to have been the high-water mark of European Federalism or merely a bench-mark against which to test future movement towards a Federalist state.
46.	LO2-46	This “innovation possibility frontier” captures the notion of choice but leaves open a number of questions, notably the determination of its shape and location, which must in part result from the deliberate allocation of resources to research and development.
47.	LO2-47	This may leave open the possibility of conflicting “final” with “best” intentions, but in practice it is unlikely to.
48.	LO2-48	The declaration left open the possibility of bilateral aid, and the West German government subsequently pledged a loan package amounting to US\$3,100 million in advance of the Gorbachev-Kohl summit on German reunification in Moscow later in July.
49.	LO2-49	Wood left open the possibility that the sentence would be reduced if Milken agreed to co-operate with the government in other financial investigations.
50.	LO2-50	Although the communiqué stressed that NATO should “deepen its dialogue” with eastern Europe, it left open the question of whether such dialogue would be undertaken by the alliance or by individual members.
51.	LO2-51	Meanwhile, on June 4 Peterle visited Vienna, where he was received by the Austrian Foreign Minister, Aloïs Mock, who left open the issue of Austrian recognition of an independent Slovenia.
52.	LO2-52	While the Council refused to accept Pérez de Cuéllar's recommendation to allow Iraq to sell a further US\$800 million of oil to avert the imminent food and health crisis foreseen by UN aid agencies [see pp. 38361], it left open the possibility of further increases.

53.	LO2-53	It left open the question of whose money had paid for the House of Fraser but made clear that nothing in the career of Mr Mohamed Al Fayed could account for such new-found wealth.
54.	LO2-54	Most first-year students want a programme which leaves open the option of entering the legal profession and of taking an honours degree.
55.	LO2-55	Second Year For those wishing to leave open the option of entering the profession and taking honours, the second year programme comprises the remaining degree required and “professional subjects”.
56.	LO2-56	It came to include the policy for polytechnics, that is [...] announced in the 1966 White Paper, and more or less finalized in a Parliamentary statement in April 1967 [...] leaving open the possibility of two more.
57.	LO2-57	The decision in Kirkham leaves open the possibility that a suicide in their right mind could be ex turpi causa.
58.	LO2-58	We remember in particular from that section that there are conditions in which none of the steady state solutions is stable; we left open the question of what happens then.
59.	LO2-59	The federal commissioner for electricity has announced that the dam will not be built during the present Administration, which comes to an end in late 1994, although he left open the possibility of the project being revived after that date.
60.	LO2-60	It is perhaps for this reason that the Court of Appeal in Faccenda left open the question as to whether an employee could sell the information which was comprised in the skills acquired in the course of employment which he could not be prevented from using himself.
61.	LO2-61	[...] traffic calming facilities, particularly which I suspect were actually generated mildly in excess of the figures which we have before us tonight which is why we clearly leave open that further bids against capital can be made in the course of the next three years [...]
62.	LO2-62	[...] but in any event it does not seem to me right to leave open a question of whether there should be some damages to provide for the possibility that er Paul may have to leave school [...]
63.	LO2-63	That opportunity squandered was followed swiftly by the briefings for yesterday's press to the effect that Delphic Douglas was in fact leaving open the door for an executive ratification of the original, unamended treaty irrespective of whatever parliament may decide.
64.	LO2-64	“The new legislation will leave open the potential for further competition,” he said.

Appendix table 3: Examples of SVOCO sequence for *set alight*

1.	SA1-1	Through the glass shone God's sun, setting the colours alight: blue, green, yellow, red.
2.	SA1-2	After the war he set Hollywood alight with his invented language, Vout, and played with Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie.
3.	SA1-3	Neither Belorussian nationalists nor Catholics, nor the proximity of the Tambov revolt to Kursk guberniia, set any major political fires alight.

4.	SA1-4	Renault set show alight with electric-blue Laguna concept sports car (above), complemented by Citroen's Activa II (far left).
5.	SA1-5	Sheppard sets the night alight: John Fordham on the UK Jazz Awards at the Queen Elizabeth Hall.
6.	SA1-6	Inevitably, the lost that set the buyers alight were the North American and European imports, but it seems mere novelty value can no longer secure the top prices.
7.	SA1-7	So far they had smashed sixteen windows, burnt nine desks, singed the hair of several pupils and set someone's jacket alight.
8.	SA1-8	His old classmate, Gil Kenny, who later became a local police chief, said no one thought Jack would set the world alight.
9.	SA1-9	More passive forms of resistance such as stealing wire and fence posts which exclude people from afforestation project, ring-barking plantations, setting protected pastures alight, collecting firewood by night and so on, are resorted to and are almost beyond the power of enforcement agencies to stop.
10.	SA1-10	Another criticism was that the homes were prone to fire, and it was revealed how one householder had accidentally set his property alight with a blow-torch.
11.	SA1-11	Ted hadn't set Pipeline alight, but he had acquitted himself honourably.
12.	SA1-12	There was no doubt that if it did spread to the nearest stack it would set the whole hayfield alight in a very short time.
13.	SA1-13	"[...] The tramp might have lighted a fire and left it burning. It might set the hay alight – and..." She stopped and looked at Shirley.
14.	SA1-14	"Mr. Ointon said it would be sure to set the hayfield alight, Heather," said Shirley.
15.	SA1-15	Albert played in every outfield position at least once and he still scored goals that set the fans' interest alight.
16.	SA1-16	A weapon to set Europe alight.
17.	SA1-17	The handling can best be described as "good"; with such a marked dihedral, lifting airfoil section and restricted elevator movement, you ain't going to set the place alight.
18.	SA1-18	Sevens, through very popular in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, does not set the world alight in Southern Africa.
19.	SA1-19	Why, the sparks alone could set the whole ship alight.
20.	SA1-20	A couple of grenades then set a nearby house alight.
21.	SA1-21	The film itself didn't set the world alight, but critics and movie-makers were impressed with the young stars.
22.	SA1-22	The City's top gurus reckon that the new package will certainly set shares alight when the stock market opens this morning but there are doubts as to whether it will continue to keep share prices riding high.

23.	SA1-23	She also set two rubbish bins alight to bring out the fire brigade.
24.	SA1-24	“If we get good ball then we have an attacking team to set this game alight,” said Barbarians secretary Geoffrey Windsor-Lewis.
25.	SA1-25	Though much of the 48-minute speech was devoted to outlining policies Labour had for Britain and the wider world, it was his attacks on Mr Major that set the Blackpool Labour Conference alight.
26.	SA1-26	FIRE broke out during a funeral at a crematorium yesterday and set the roof alight.
27.	SA1-27	THE wedding of red-hot lovers Kirsty and Karl Willey was such a scorcher it nearly set the town alight.
28.	SA1-28	And Davies set Sydney alight last summer with some scintillating performances at full-back while guesting for Canterbury-Bankstown.
29.	SA1-29	This is now almost completely covered by stunning 150 year old Virginia creeper which sets the wall alight in autumn with its fiery russet colours.
30.	SA1-30	But, because an album released in CD-I format isn't likely to set the charts alight right now, a standard CD version of the album will also be made available [...]
31.	SA1-31	It has set every junior in Britain alight.
32.	SA1-32	It was attacked by Dark Elf reavers, who set the ship alight.
33.	SA1-33	We haven't set the world alight, but we have seen a selection of the many kinds of birds and animals which choose to make Shetland their home.
34.	SA1-34	Guillaume makes an impressive debut and with more interesting material, his scenes with Anne Brochet would have set the screen alight.
35.	SA1-35	“Some men beat yer farvver up an' then they set the ware'ouse alight,” Nellie said [...]
36.	SA1-36	They could have set the world alight.
37.	SA1-37	In Britain, the equivalent is Prestel which, though stocked with stacks of useful information (though no Madame Whiplashes), has failed to set the world alight.
38.	SA1-38	We don't want to set the place alight.
39.	SA1-39	While the Conciliation Committee fiddled, a conflagration threatened at Liverpool which promised to set all Britain's ports alight.
40.	SA1-40	I say, slapping my forehead with the hand holding the J and almost setting my hair alight.
41.	SA1-41	Don't think you can get away with it just because you've always got away with everything, since you set that nursemaid's apron alight.
42.	SA1-42	Perhaps AM was worried that it might take some of the momentum away from their PostScript image setter but then they hardly seem to be setting the world alight with that either.

43.	SA1-43	ANDREW TURNER, youngest kid in the Premier League, pulled off one of football's oldest tricks and set White Hart Lane alight.
44.	SA1-44	I'm referring to the Russian stars Irina Rodnina and Alexei Ulanov, who set the skating world alight as partners back in the early 1970s.
45.	SA1-45	Torvill and Dean go in separate directions after setting the ice alight in their spectacular shows (below) –home to their own partners [...]
46.	SA1-46	The English team are full of great players who could set the world alight.
47.	SA1-47	Maybe I could stack it up and set the place alight, so that they [...] would perish in the flames, together with all Frankenstein's instruments and notes.
48.	SA1-48	Cram, who has hardly set the world alight this year with just one win in four races during a campaign disrupted by inevitable calf and hamstring trouble, has only flirted with the odd 5,000m race in the past.
49.	SA1-49	Bon Jovi flew out of Ulster in his private jet last night after an explosive concert that set Belfast alight.
50.	SA1-50	The action of the film was eclipsed by some of motor racing enthusiast McQueen's off-screen dramas, setting his Savoy Hotel room alight while trying to prepare himself a hamburger [...]
51.	SA1-51	Michael Crawford 's career, until now, has been a series of brilliant firework bursts which have never quite ignited into an enduring setpiece that sets the sky alight.
52.	SA1-52	St. P. J. Eymard, founder of the Blessed Sacrament Congregation, regarded the Eucharist as the fire which would set the whole world alight.
53.	SA1-53	I considered setting the whin bushes alight, but the flowers always looked cheerful when they came out, and the bushes smelled better fresh than burned, so I didn't.
54.	SA1-54	[...] The phrase, characteristic of Rolle, "byrnes in luf of Jhesu Criste" combines man's love for God with God's for man in a fire which sets man alight.
55.	SA1-55	But Sara had set some spark of aggression alight in him.
56.	SA1-56	For the hand that had set her scalp alight was now doing the same to her hand.
57.	SA1-57	He broke in, set a parachute alight and then went back to start a better one.
58.	SA1-58	[...] can new boy Damon Hill set the world alight [...]
59.	SA1-59	Petrol bombs were used to try to set the place alight.
60.	SA1-60	The exciting winger, who used to set Windsor Park alight, is now back living in his native east Belfast after a seven-club English career.
61.	SA1-61	Only one competitor finished under par at the end of 54 holes, the experienced David Jones (Knockbracken), with rounds of 73-68-70 got it two under par and victory by three shots from the player who set the place alight with his record breaking round on Sunday Gary Chambers (Dundalk).

62.	SA1-62	TV BOSSES are planning to set Ireland alight with World Cup football fever.
63.	SA1-63	They caused damage to a log cabin in the forest and set litter bins alight.
64.	SA1-64	School fire: Vandals caused smoke and fire damage when they smashed windows and set books alight at Roberts County Primary School, Waterloo.
65.	SA1-65	But there is no doubt that several new players from abroad have set the league alight this season without overshadowing encouraging performances from homegrown talent.
66.	SA1-66	Just Like A Man, As Soon As The Tide Comes and Surface Of The Moon all received favourable receptions from the polite audience but it was left to Spit In The Rain, Stone Cold Sober and the band's ode to suburbia Nothing Ever Happens, to set Middlesbrough Town Hall alight.
67.	SA1-67	Hibs, while not exactly setting the place alight, have at least the comfort of knowing that a win would lift them above St Johnstone and back into the top half of the table.
68.	SA1-68	The quality of the ball reaching Simon Geoghegan may have compromised his chances to make the Lions party unless the selectors are aware that the young London Irish winger could set the world alight if provided with a bit of time and space.
69.	SA1-69	The Trafalgar House Supreme Novices Hurdle, which sets the proceedings alight at 2:15, could contain the meeting's banker bet, for it is hard to oppose the Nigel Tinkler-trained Satin Lover.
70.	SA1-70	Pretty good this week but had a bad few weeks as well so not setting the world alight yet.
71.	SA1-71	When she set her bed alight.
72.	SA1-72	The waves lapped into the bay in a murmur, and the sun set the sea dazzlingly alight.

Appendix table 4: Examples of SVCoO sequence for *set alight*

1.	SA2-1	Radicals hurled petrol bombs at several banks, set alight two offices of the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) in Eibar and Lezo and ransacked the headquarters of a moderate Basque nationalist party.
2.	SA2-2	Hugh Capet executed the most proficient sacking of Épernay during the harvest of 947, when he set alight the entire region and carried off all of its wine.
3.	SA2-3	[...] and tales of her extravagant lifestyle at the glittering court of Versailles were stirring up murmurs of discontent among ordinary Frenchmen, setting alight a fuse which 11 years later was to blow not only France but much of Europe apart.
4.	SA2-4	Here, and probably only from the air, it is possible to make out a large area, still recovering from a heather fire which several years ago set alight the peaty turf which burned below the surface for several weeks.
5.	SA2-5	She explored the place where his manhood lay and he, in turn, used experienced fingers to set alight that part of her where carnal longings had been damped down until that moment.

6.	SA2-6	Er disagreement between er two partners er one partner set fire to another partner's flat, by smashing a window, setting alight the curtains.
7.	SA2-7	In the case of Kuwait, invaded by Iraq in August 1990, this would refer not only to the Iraqis setting alight the oil wells but to the deliberate pumping of six million barrels of oil from refineries into the Persian Gulf waters.
8.	SA2-8	It is the Serbian minority in Croatia that was part of the spark that set alight the flames in Yugoslavia.
9.	SA2-9	Iraq destroys Kuwaiti installations, setting alight oil pumping stations.
10.	SA2-10	Fighting also set alight the oil refinery in Bosanski Brod on the Bosnian-Croatian border.
11.	SA2-11	Here the arsonists set alight a barn which adjoined the farmhouse … putting lives at risk.
12.	SA2-12	Thieves set alight a stolen car in a field near Stokesley.
13.	SA2-13	The rocks missed him, yet Jack did not give up and set alight the forest.

Appendix table 5: Examples of SVOCO sequence for *slam shut*

1.	SS1-1	On the doorstep of the night-time house, imagining herself locked out by a freak wind slamming the door shut.
2.	SS1-2	Jamie backed away, laughing, and slammed the door shut behind him.
3.	SS1-3	I slammed the file shut and got on the blower right away.
4.	SS1-4	Marx dropped the file back in the cabinet and slammed the drawer shut.
5.	SS1-5	She slammed her window shut.
6.	SS1-6	Too late to slam the window shut.
7.	SS1-7	The record stopped in mid tune and it was Charity who slammed her window shut.
8.	SS1-8	Both places had latches and as long as I got ten yards' start on him, I could slam the door shut and slip my half clothes-peg under the latch [...]
9.	SS1-9	Oscar climbed nimbly back inside the cab, slammed the door shut and pressed a switch.

10.	SS1-10	Barney slammed the boot shut and slid nervously into the front passenger seat.
11.	SS1-11	He slammed the door shut and shoved Gorelli along the balcony towards the stairs.
12.	SS1-12	He looked calmly around the yard, then put on a pair of mirrored sunglasses before slamming the car door shut.
13.	SS1-13	He tripped over a fallen body and this gave Balliol sufficient time to jump back and slam the door shut behind him.
14.	SS1-14	“And don't yow take them clothes away from her either,” she concluded, just as Mum saw her chance and slammed the door shut, leaving me standing there with Mrs Smith, Nellie and the neighbours.
15.	SS1-15	Saskia slammed the lift doors shut while Mogul hit the control to send it on its way.
16.	SS1-16	Jaq shouted in response and promptly slammed his visor shut in case of gas attack.
17.	SS1-17	Powerful though the clam's muscles are, it can not slam its valves shut, only heave them slowly together, so it gives plenty of notice of its intentions.
18.	SS1-18	Moments later, Patrick Lundy slammed the hall door shut and hurried down the path, and Katherine, speechless with rage, could only watch him race down the street, still pulling on his coat.
19.	SS1-19	She slammed the door shut and went back to the window.
20.	SS1-20	She slammed her eyes shut again.
21.	SS1-21	Before he hit ground Jezrael spun to slam the hatch-door shut.
22.	SS1-22	“Take care of her, old man,” he said and slammed the door shut.
23.	SS1-23	Weber slammed the blower shut angrily, obviously disappointed at something.
24.	SS1-24	“Breakfast in twenty minutes, get a move on,” said Warder Swain, slamming the door shut behind Robinson and Porter.
25.	SS1-25	The screeching and thrashing was behind him now as they bundled out into the corridor, and Cardiff turned to slam the door shut.

26.	SS1-26	It remained stuck fast and it screeched again, waving shredded arms as Duvall slammed the door shut and blocked out the hideous spectacle.
27.	SS1-27	In the next instant, Cardiff was in the stairwell and had slammed the door shut behind him.
28.	SS1-28	Craig Richards finished his torchlit check of the power control systems and slammed the access hatch shut with an angry growl.
29.	SS1-29	Ward slipped down into the driving seat again and slammed the roof shut.
30.	SS1-30	With that, he slammed the door shut.
31.	SS1-31	Then she scrambled out of the car, slamming the door shut behind her.
32.	SS1-32	When she thought she was about to explode she stormed up the stairs, slamming her bedroom door shut behind her and leaning heavily against it.
33.	SS1-33	The other girl laid the last of the flowers in position, and slammed the van doors shut.
34.	SS1-34	"No," she said aloud, slamming the case shut and thrusting it back into oblivion.
35.	SS1-35	Lisa muttered beneath her breath as she slammed the car door shut and switched on the engine.
36.	SS1-36	Sliding into the driver's seat, she slammed the door shut and turned her key in the ignition.
37.	SS1-37	It stayed with her as she clattered cups and saucers on to a tray and slammed the fridge-door shut after taking out the milk.
38.	SS1-38	I slammed the door shut behind me, but found no bolt on the inner side.
39.	SS1-39	Then, realising that she was getting wet, she grabbed the pail and slammed the door shut again on the incessant rain.
40.	SS1-40	Having done so, slammed the door shut, walked round the front of the car, opened the driver's door and began to climb in behind the wheel.
41.	SS1-41	I was out of the house faster than a rat up a drainpipe and I'd slammed the door shut before Nigger banged into the back of it.

42.	SS1-42	Georg slammed the door shut, climbed back into the driver's seat, started the engine, and put his foot on the accelerator even before his father was properly in.
43.	SS1-43	He slammed the door shut, then with infinite care proceeded to lay Kirsty on the back seat.
44.	SS1-44	She watched as he dropped their bags into the boot and slammed the lid shut.
45.	SS1-45	“Goodnight!” she snapped, and went to slam the door shut on him [...]
46.	SS1-46	Unable to wait to slam the door hard shut behind him, she followed him into the hall.
47.	SS1-47	Furiously she opened her bedroom door and, flicking the light on, went in, then turned to serve him a final volley before she slammed the door shut in his face.
48.	SS1-48	The wind had once again slammed the door shut.
49.	SS1-49	Nicolo muttered under his breath, leaned forward, and slammed the privacy panel shut.
50.	SS1-50	He spun her towards him, slammed the door shut, and thrust his face into hers.
51.	SS1-51	Shoes, shirt and utensils dropped to the floor as he slammed the door shut.
52.	SS1-52	She slammed a mental door shut on the harrowing thought.
53.	SS1-53	He lifted Leonora into the passenger-seat then leapt up to back the vehicle out into the narrow street, waving his thanks as a weather-beaten old man slammed the garage door shut with a wide smile before waving them on their way.
54.	SS1-54	Just when you thought it was safe to explore the inside of your owner's washing machine, she slams the door shut and before you know it you're hurtling through a 1200 spin cycle at 60 mph.
55.	SS1-55	The gunmen continued to fire at the house after he managed to scramble inside and slam the front door shut.
56.	SS1-56	Firemen had climb through a window to rescue Natalie Prosser, aged 13 months, from her home at The Fairway, Saltburn, yesterday after she managed to slam the French windows shut when her mum popped into the back garden.

Appendix table 6: Examples of SVCoO sequence for *slam shut*

1.	SS2-1	The vigilant driver, seeing her white-clad body almost in front of his engine, applied his brakes and slammed shut the regulator.
2.	SS2-2	And there he stayed as porter Mike Creamer slammed shut its heavy oak door.
3.	SS2-3	Michael Holly was back inside Hut 2 a clear hour before the trustie slammed shut the hut's door, switched off the lights .
4.	SS2-4	And then thunder crashed again, its impact slamming shut that door into Hell.
5.	SS2-5	[...] until one day, shortly before she deserted, she had, at those words, slammed shut the door of the dishwasher with a crash that shattered a wine glass [...]
6.	SS2-6	He ducked out of number twenty-three and slammed shut the door.
7.	SS2-7	Cornelius slammed shut the boot.
8.	SS2-8	Blindly she flew from the suite, rushed to her room and slammed shut her door and let the sobs tear out of her heart.

Appendix table 7: Examples of SVOCO sequence for *wipe clean*

1.	WC1-1	In 1978, in an attempt to wipe the slate clean, Pinochet declared an amnesty to cover all human rights abuses since the coup.
2.	WC1-2	Crouched over him, she wiped his balls clean then bent to kiss the tender, wrinkled skin.
3.	WC1-3	Having won already this season on the main tour (as well as a senior event in Japan), he believes he has it in him to do so again, though not to wipe the slate clean after his defeat in a play-off against Nick Faldo in 1990.
4.	WC1-4	He then wiped his hanky clean on another hanky.
5.	WC1-5	In the space of a generation, we have set about wiping the blackboard clean.
6.	WC1-6	By then our approaching orgasms had synchronized to form a freak wave of emotion which threatened to wipe our personalities clean.
7.	WC1-7	The whole episode had been so horrendous, so traumatic, that her father had chosen to wipe the board clean of it – on a superficial level, at least.
8.	WC1-8	[...] Walking away e.g. wiping your hands clean of an event [...]

9.	WC1-9	It may be necessary to get the individual to look at alternative ways of approaching and coping with the circumstances of life without work, perhaps trying to “wipe the slate clean” and start the process all over again, but with an increased awareness of the problems and difficulties that are involved.
10.	WC1-10	She either had to say “YES” to ERASE and wipe the slate clean, or alter the instruction in the “enlarge” to start on R0.
11.	WC1-11	I wiped the school clean of paper trees.
12.	WC1-12	Gloria wiped the tongs clean with a scrap of paper, twirling them in a circle until they had cooled slightly, then she coiled a strand of Ruth's hair round the tongs and when it was tightly curled, fixed it in place with two hairpins.
13.	WC1-13	He wiped the blade clean on his skin coat and walked out.
14.	WC1-14	One of the best known direct sellers, Dell Computer, wiped the slate clean at the beginning of this year, replacing its entire range of desktop PCs with equivalent models with enhanced specifications.
15.	WC1-15	They spent millions trying to get us out, to wipe our records clean, then they go and change their minds.
16.	WC1-16	Tidy up something which he'd overlooked; wipe the mallet clean; clear up the evidence of whatever it was he was doing here last night; replace the keys on the body?
17.	WC1-17	She wiped her mouth clean of the little bit of fat from the ham.
18.	WC1-18	She sipped, blinked, and grinned, then spooned up every bit, wiping the bowl clean with some freshly baked bread that the barman handed her.
19.	WC1-19	She eased her sticking back from the car seat up to a cafe where a boy with slanting eyes and a towel tied round his waist wiped a table clean for them, then shook a filthy cloth over it with a flourish.
20.	WC1-20	It has wiped Labour Members' minds clean.
21.	WC1-21	However, as we are using incremental change instead of wiping the slate clean and trying to move to a new system [...]
22.	WC1-22	[...] it was thought by many that the nature of the children's hearing system would make it unnecessary to enact rules for “wiping the slate clean”.
23.	WC1-23	[...] the government announced that substantial agreement had been reached with the ANC on the details of an amnesty for political offenders which would "wipe the slate clean and bury the past".
24.	WC1-24	Louis too was determined to wipe the slate ritually clean of recent conflicts, in order to secure agreement for a new disposition of power within the royal family.
25.	WC1-25	When a certain number of choices have been logged, the computer will wipe the screen clean, "breed" from the preferred biomorph and display the next generation of mutant progeny.
26.	WC1-26	Damian stopped dead, shock wiping his face clean of expression.

27.	WC1-27	We have to wipe the slate clean and start all over again.
28.	WC1-28	Mr Trotter said, wiping his glasses clean, then he was able to continue.
29.	WC1-29	I'm gonna whip the ruddy tape and wipe the bugger clean.
30.	WC1-30	I 'll take it out just to wipe its poor face clean and then quietly put it back again [...]

Appendix table 8: Examples of SVCoO sequence for *wipe clean*

1.	WC2-1	Lie-flat books making recipes easy to follow and wipe clean covers so that stains and marks are easily removed.
2.	WC2-2	Women because they are weak and stupid and live in the shadow of men and are nothing compared to them, and the Sea because it has always frustrated me, destroying what I have built, washing away what I have left, wiping clean the marks I have made.
3.	WC2-3	Although the defendant programmer would not be allowed simply to copy the programs in question, he would not be required to "wipe clean the slate of his memory" because to do so would unduly restrict his use of his own training, skill and experience.

Appendix table 9: Examples of SVOCo sequence for *lay flat*

1.	LF1-1	He watched McGowan lay the bag flat on the floor.
2.	LF1-2	If you construct filter chambers from blocks, try laying the first three courses flat, the remainder upright.
3.	LF1-3	I assembled the studwork by laying all the sections flat on the lawn, and nailing them together [...]
4.	LF1-4	Concrete block piers are built by laying two blocks flat and two on edge on alternate courses [...]
5.	LF1-5	Laying the work flat, I asked her which stitch she cast-on (that is, was the zig-zag row from right to left or left to right)?
6.	LF1-6	[...] I laid the boy flat on his back [...]
7.	LF1-7	This enables the teacher to lay the book flat on a desk and see the one-page unit in the Student's Book side by side with a page of teaching notes.
8.	LF1-8	Without a word she folded it shut and laid the pencil flat beside it.
9.	LF1-9	Walterkin observed, laying the mirror flat in his palm.