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English coordinative conjunction but

Anglická koordinační spojka but

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Abstrakt

Cílem této bakalářské práce je anglická koordinační spojka *but*. Teoretická část se věnuje různým podkladovým studiím o syntaktických a sémantických rysech *but*. Práce dále zkoumá formu a obsah větných složek, které *but* koordinuje, včetně analýzy koordinace na různých úrovních: úroveň věty, frází i jednotlivých slov.

Analytická část výzkumu představuje korpusovou analýzu případů obsahujících *but* se zaměřením na sémantické funkce *but* v oblasti mluveného registru současné britské angličtiny. Praktická část této analýzy je založena na 100 případech obsahujících *but* vyňatých ze SpokenBNC 2014, kromě situací, kdy je *but* v začáteční pozici věty. Vzorky byly uspořádány podle frekvence distribuce typu funkce, kterou *but* sděluje. Cílem této práce bylo také zjistit, zda byly koordinované složky vytvořeny v souladu s obecným předpokladem, že je vyžadována korelace formy a funkce mezi koordinovanými složkami.

Výsledky potvrzují hypotézu, že distribuce funkcí anglické koordinační spojky *but* se v mluveném registru liší od psaného. Navrhovaná klasifikace funkcí *but* vyvinutých pro mluvený registr může být dále rozšířena pro obecnou studii na téma vlastností koordinačních spojek.

Klíčová slova: koordinace, anglické koordinační spojky, syntaktická forma, koordinace vět, sémantická funkce, mluvený registr

Abstract

The objective of the present bachelor thesis is English coordinating conjunction *but*.

The theoretical part elaborates on various background studies on syntactical and semantical features of *but*. Furthermore, it explores the form and content of constituents coordinated by *but,* including the analysis of coordination on various levels: level of clauses, phrases as well as individual words.

The analytical part of the present research represents a corpus-based analysis of instances containing *but* with focus on semantic functions of *but* in the domain of spoken register of contemporary British English. The practical part of this analysis is based on 100 instances containing *but* excerpted from the SpokenBNC 2014 apart from *but* in the sentence initial position. The samples were arranged according to frequency of distribution of type of function *but* conveys. The purpose of this thesis was also to find out whether the coordinated constituents were formed in accordance with the general assumption that the correlation in form and function between the coordinated elements is required.

The findings confirm the hypothesis that the distribution of functions of English coordinating conjunction *but* in spoken register differs from written one. The proposed classification of functions of *but* developed for spoken register can be advanced further for the general study on the topic of properties of coordinating conjunctions.

Keywords: coordination, English coordinating conjunctions, syntactic form, coordination of clauses, semantic function, spoken register

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List of Abbreviations

BNC British National Corpus

BrE British English

CGEL Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language

LGSWE Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English

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1 Introduction

This bachelor's thesis will examine the coordinating conjunction *but* and its functions in English language. In particular, it will investigate the variety of discourse functions of *but*. *But* is a coordinating conjunction, which allows not only the coordination of clauses, e.g. *John is poor, but he is happy.* (Quirk et al., 1985: 935), but also phrases e.g. *It's hard work but very rewarding.* Moreover, the coordination of two conjunctions is possible for two verb phrases *run but jumped*, noun phrases e.g. *cereal but toast*, adjective phrases e.g. *grand but mysterious* or adverb phrases e.g. *slowly, but surely*. As we can see from the examples, due to the conjunction's contrasting nature, the meaning of *but* is adversative in majority of instances. Nevertheless, the current study will review the various nuances of semantic properties of *but*, besides its most frequently encountered direct adversative sense.

The aim of the present study is to analyse the syntax and semantics of 100 sentences with conjunction *but* excerpted from the Spoken BNC2014. The examples will be analysed from various points and supplied with the comment on the types of the constituents linked by means of *but* and the semantic properties of the conjunction determining one of the functions listed in the proposed classification. Attention will also be paid to the surrounding expressions e.g. *rather*, *also*, which can appear with the use of *but* and serve to specify its meaning. Moreover, the purpose of this research is the attempt to find out which syntactic factors affect the choice of a function paying attention to the form of the constituents conjoined by *but*.

On account of the differences in meaning of coordinating conjunction *but*, the working hypothesis of this research is the presupposition that the classification of the conjunction *but* as a coordinating conjunction in contemporary spoken British English is rather unsettled. In the attempt to present an overall outline of clauses coordinated by conjunction *but* according to the meaning, this study will demonstrate that the function of *but* extends, in many instances, for example, to the function of a sentence initial coordinator. This meaning, for instance, is much more likely to be found in dialogues and quoted speech which, according to Biber et al. (1999, 83), indicates a spontaneity of reactions. Hence, the potential prevailing frequency of this function of *but* in spoken register underlines the study of the semantics of coordinating conjunction *but* as one of the central coordinators not only in written register, but also spoken one. The hypothesis will be tested out by outlining the frequency of functions of conjunction *but*

according to its semantic properties and the nuances of the context surrounding it. For this purpose, the sentences containing but-clauses and constituents coordinated by *but,* excerpted from the Spoken BNC2014, will be examined.

2 Theoretical background

The present thesis is concerned with the coordinating conjunction *but*, i.e. in the traditional sense: a conjoining particle allowing coordination between two equal clauses or the name *conjunction* it received regarding its function as "a connective or connecting particle with the special function of joining together sentences, clauses, phrases or words" (Webster et al., 1960). In other words, *but* is a coordinating conjunction by means of which two or more elements of syntactically equal status, the coordinates, are related, as we know from *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1275).

Syntactically equal elements are in the relation of parataxis. In parataxis coordinating conjunctions allow several types of conjoints to coordinate on the same level. Unlike in coordination, subordination is a relation where the elements are of unequal status. Therefore, "precisely because coordinates are of equal status the functions of head and dependent are not applicable to coordination" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1276). The syntactic equality of coordinated elements of similar status can be reflected in two different ways. First, it is indicated by the fact that either of the coordinated elements "could stand alone in the place of the whole coordination" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1275). This is illustrated by the following example: *Kim and Pat speak excellent French* changed into either *Kim speaks excellent French* or *Pat speaks excellent French*. The grammar's second indication of the equality of coordinators connected by the conjunction *but* is that "in the most straightforward cases we can reverse their order without significant effect on structure or meaning" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1275), as in the case of the next example: *Kim and Pat speak excellent French*; *Pat and Kim speak excellent French*.

In the conjunction of the clauses the coordinating conjunction *but* appears more frequently in spoken register than in the written discourse and typically expresses the adversative meaning. However, other discourse functions are possible e.g. preventative, repudiation in positive sense, emphatic reaffirmation, *but* with the sense 'except', and potentially, the potentially most frequent function of *but* in a position of a sentence initial coordinator in a spoken discourse. The theoretical part of the present research describes various functions of the coordinating conjunction *but* in among other coordinating conjunctions as *and, or* and constraints in their use and its status among other parts of speech e.g. prepositions, adverbs. This chapter is supposed to give an overview on the existing research on the topic. Then the research

moves on to summarize different approaches to the classification of the variety of functions of coordinating conjunction *but*. Finally, it attempts to outline the principles affecting the choice of a particular function, such as, for instance, the choice of register. The outline presented is by far not completely exhaustive. Nevertheless, it should be able to give a good all-around impression of previous approaches to the topic. Two grammars illustrate the approaches that provide a classification of a great extent of coordinating clauses phenomena will be presented in detail. The first one being *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999). The authors elaborated regularities in the spoken use of clauses conjoined by *but* and created a detailed classification of meanings it can convey, including *but* as a sentence initial coordinator phenomenon referenced primarily in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002).

2.1 Coordinating conjunctions *and, or, but*

We will now attempt to present an overall outline of central coordinating conjunctions to the meaning they convey. In the case of the coordinate structure the use of coordinating conjunctions i.e. "a conjunction that marks equal grammatical rank between the words or word groups that it connects" (Webster et al., 1960) is conjoining of two entities of 'the same kind', or in other terms, consist in a relation of parataxis. These may be either non-clausal conjoints e.g. pronouns, noun phrases or clausal conjoint i.e. complete, logically independent propositions. *And,* in particular, may connect clauses of different types, for instance, it conjoints not only assertions as in *John plays the guitar, and his sister plays the piano* (Quirk et al., 1985: 921), but also imperatives: *Just read up on it and let us know*. (conv.) (Biber et al., 1999: 79). As it is noted from Biber et al. (1999, 113), *and* in the register of the academic prose is more frequently allows to connect the noun, verb, adjective and adverb phrases e.g. *red and blue dresses* (Biber et al., 1999: 113), *fight and argue*, *black and white*, *deliberately and defiantly* (Biber et al., 1999: 113). Moreover, *and* is used in embedding structures i.e. subordinate clauses e.g. *He asked to be transferred, because he was unhappy, (because) he saw no prospect of promotion, and (because) conditions were far better at the other office* (Quirk et al., 1985: 924). Furthermore, a clausal unit can be coordinated with a non-clausal unit, as in *One shower of rain and you've lost it anyway* (BrE) (Biber et al., 1999: 1070).

As for the frequency of the distribution of *and* in various registers it is noted by Biber et al. (1999, 79) that the grammatical role of *and* in conversation, for instance, "and to a lesser extent

fiction is generally used as a clause-level connector", whereas "in academic prose, and is more typically used as a phrase-level connector". Therefore, the important semantic property of *and* is either symmetrical i.e. concessive or asymmetrical i.e. temporal/clausal relation coordination. Similarly to the properties of conjunction *and,* in the case of conjunction *or*, any kind of constituents of any number as well as order is noted to the possible to be conjoined.

2.1.1 Constraints on the use of *but*

Unlike *and* or *or* the use of the conjunction *but* is rather limited due to its particular semantic properties. One of them being the particular order of the conjoints required in the sentence when the coordinating conjunction *but* is applied in, for instance, the adversative semantic relation, implicating the asymmetrical relationship between the conjoins. However, the same requirement for the asymmetrical relationship is not true of all coordination with *and*. Another distinctive pervasive feature of *but* is that is very likely to be found in sentence initial position in spoken register e.g. in a dialogue or quoted speech, the discourses in nature implying the spontaneous reaction. Furthermore, it is pointed out by Biber et al. (1999, 83) that in the written texts, sentence initial coordinators may occur at paragraph boundaries, which creates a kind of "marked effect". Another detail Biber et al. (1999, 83) observe is the fact that "considerable forward planning is required to construct a sentence with a concessive adverbial clause. The speaker has to have two propositions in mind, together with a realization that one runs counter to the other, before starting to speak". Therefore, as it is complicate to manage simultaneously with the speech production "we may relate to this frequency of *but* in conversation, which is also greater than in the expository registers". "But also allows for a somewhat delayed indication of incompatibility" (Biber et al., 1999: 851).

2.2 Semantic differences of coordinating conjunctions *and, but, or*

The more frequently encountered form of coordination, a syndetic type of coordination, implies the construction to be marked by what Quirk et al. (1985, 918) call overt signals of coordination (*and, or, but*) i.e. coordinating conjunctions (Quirk et al. 1985, 918). A*nd, or, but* belong among the linking words which explicitly indicate coordination of units of the same rank. Such paratactical i.e. *'equal arrangement'* coordination involve the constituents at the same level of constituent structure (Quirk et al. 1985, 918). Furthermore, as Quirk et al. (1985, 920) state, the distinctive feature of certain cases of coordination is that in some constructions the relation

between the two linguistic units can be reversed without a change of meaning, as in the following example:

Mary studies at a university and John works at a factory.

= John works at a factory and Mary studies at a university.

However, as Quirk at al. (1985, 920) specify further, this feature is dependent on several syntactic, semantic factors including the relationship of meaning between the coordinated units. The violation of the factor of the pragmatic asymmetry is illustrated as follows:

He died and he was buried in the cemetery.

He was buried in the cemetery and he died.

 Therefore, as we can see, the interchangeability of the units is limited to certain uses of what Quirk at al. (1985, 920) call central coordinators *and, or*, whereas coordinator *but*, they notice, differs from the previous two in some respects, including the impossibility of the reversal of the constituents without the violation of the syntactic/semantic symmetry factor. As for the conjunction *for*, CGEL classifies it among the subordinators (Quirk et al. 1985, 921). Another aspect of usage of certain coordinating conjunctions is reflected in LGSWE, where Biber at al. (1999, 81) point out that the peripheral uses of *but* e.g. in the function of a preposition, an adverb and a part of a complex coordinator is heavily restricted according to the context.

2.3 Syntactic distinction between central coordinators *and*, *but*, *or* and subordinators and conjuncts.

Whereas we could note from the previous section that various semantic factors make the difference between central coordinators *and*, *but*, *or* more clear-cut (Quirk et al. 1985, 921), it is also important to take into consideration a more gradient distinction in establishing the syntactic basis between coordinating conjunctions and conjuncts or subordinators. The following list of six features, introduced in CGEL (Quirk et al. 1985, 921-925) is illustrating different coordinators exemplifying this distinction:

1. Clause coordinators are restricted to clause-initial position

This restriction feature finds its application as for the use of central coordinators *and, or*, as well as for *but*:

John plays the guitar, and his sister plays the piano.

*John plays the guitar; his sister and plays the piano.

2. Coordinated clauses are sequentially fixed

Clauses with initial *and, or* or *but* in them are fixed in relation to the sequence of the previous clause, which implies the impossibility to transpose them without changing the relationship between the clauses:

> *They are living in England, or they are spending a vacation there.*
>
> **Or they are spending a vacation there, they are living in England.*

3. Coordinators are not preceded by a conjunction

Under this restriction Quirk at al. (1985, 922) suggest that *and, or, but* and *for* do not allow another conjunction to precede them. Conjunctions, on the other hand, can precede conjuncts.

4. Coordinators can link clause constituents

For the coordinators *and* and *or* the linking of the constituents that are smaller than a clause (e.g. predicates as in *[I may see you tomorrow] or [I may phone later in the day]. I [may see you tomorrow] or [may phone later in the day].*) is possible (Quirk et al. 1985, 924).

5. Coordinators can link subordinate clauses

Furthermore, Quirk at al. (1985, 924) point out that the application of central coordinators *and, or* extends to the linking of two subordinate clauses:

> He asked to be transferred, because he was unhappy, (*because*) he saw no prospect of
>
> promotion, and (*because*) conditions were far better at the other office.

Unlike the central coordinators *and, or* the second subordinator (in the case of the example above) or any subsequent subordinator may be omitted when linking with conjunction *but*. On the other hand, the use of *but* is limiting the number of clauses that can be linked with it to a maximum of two with a further restriction concerning the type of the clause.

6. Coordinators can link more than two clauses

The instances of what Quirk at al. (1985, 925) call multiple coordination concern the cases of central coordinators making more than two clauses linked together. This coordination allows all, but the final instance of the conjunctions to be omitted, as it is illustrated in the following sentence:

> *The battery may be disconnected, the connection may be loose, or the bulb may be faulty.*

It is also possible to interpret the sentence above as follows:

> *The battery may be disconnected, or the connection may be loose, or the bulb may be*
>
> *faulty.*

However, we can easily spot the semantic differences in the use of coordinating conjunctions *and, or,* vs. *but* if we decide to substitute *or* with *but* in the same sentence:

> *The battery may be disconnected, but the connection may be loose, but the bulb may be faulty.*

In this respect, we can observe the restriction on the possible number of coordinates conjoined by *but* to only two conjoins, which is not typical of the other central coordinators as *and* and *or* and makes *but* differ from them.

2.4 Distribution of central coordinators *and, but, or*

Besides the variety of semantic and syntactic nuances determining the use of different conjunctions, Biber et al. (1999, 81) also mark the vast difference among the registers in the distribution of the coordinators. For instance, *and*, being the most commonly occurring coordinator in all registers, plays various grammatical roles in different types of registers. It is the most frequently encountered in conversation and fiction, however, less frequent in academic prose. In comparison, central coordinator *or* is vastly more common in academic prose than in any other register.

2.4.1 Nuances of distribution of *but* in a variety of registers

Even though such is the case for the central coordinators *and* and *or*, coordinating conjunction *but* displays a vastly different behavior in the spoken register. As it is observed by Biber et al. (1999, 82) *but* is the only coordinator which is far more frequently realized in conversation than in all other registers. Its high frequency of occurrence in the spoken register, suggests Biber at al. (1999, 82), should be related to the high frequency of negations and contrast in conversation. The ample number of negations and contrasting statements between the interlocutors requiring coordinating conjunction *but* is, as suggested by the authors, due to the interactive nature of conversation which presupposes contradiction to highlight the contrast between different statements. Another reason for such high frequency of occurrence of *but* in the spoken register can be explained by what Biber at al. (1999, 1079) call an "add-on" strategy of the speaker. It is determined by a linear style of syntax in the grammar of conversation and includes instances of *but* in the sentence initial position used either to modify or express a contradiction of a previous interlocutor's statement. Scarcity of use of *but* to imply negation in other registers e.g. academic prose may be due to the fact the expression of contrast is

represented through other means e.g. *although, however, nevertheless, on the other hand* (Biber at al., 1999: 82).

2.5 Coordinating conjunction *but*

Since the present study is concerned with the examination of the variety of functions of the coordinating conjunction *but* it is important to notice that the uses of different senses of *but* are restricted in accordance with the types of constituents conjoined by it. In order to provide an all-around view on different nuances of meaning *but* can convey is a sentence, this study has relied on existing findings examining the senses of *but* both in written and spoken registers.

The classification of different functions of conjunction *but* is not a deeply studied topic in the grammars, however, it has been more frequently related to in recently published studies and academic articles, signaling the extension of the interest in the nuances of semantic properties of *but*. The expansion of the interest in the field of semantics challenges the creation of a single classification list, however, the proposed classification in this analysis aims to be a summarized list of functions of the conjunction *but* discussed in various previous studies.

A brief outline of the classification of functions of *but* will be given in the following sections, supplemented by an account of some concepts which are of importance for the study, followed by a descriptive commentary on the semantic properties of each of the function illustrated by the examples excerpted from the Spoken BNC2014. The analysis will point to patterns of uses in English language, both frequent and rare senses of *but*, which must then be interpreted in order to suggest the existence of a more consistent classification comprising the various nuances of the use of *but* with distinguishable differences in function. For this purpose, a comparison of the variety of functions encountered in grammars of English e.g. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk, R. et al., 1985), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston, R. and Pullum G. K., 2002) and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber, D. et al., 1999) will be made.

As we can see, *and, or* and *but* do not function as coordinators with equal freedom. In particular cases, conjunction *but* is used in the instances where it has the lack of semantic properties of a typical coordinating conjunction to be able to be attributed among them. These less frequent cases of use of the conjunction *but* are pointing out the need to examine the various nuances of meaning of *but* more closely in the context of surrounding conjoins in the sentences instead of focusing on the in-depth discussion of its most frequent adversative sense.

At this point of the study of the various nuances of *but* it is important to acknowledge the variety of limitations in the use of different functions of *but* which lead to the issue of determining its classification as a coordinating conjunction. As Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1321) point out, *but* in certain clauses seems to connect not only constituents, but when it is used with the sense of "except", it serves as a preposition, as in the sentence:

He had a demanding but low-paid job in the public service.

Therefore, the authors suggest, "the item but falls at the boundary between coordinators and prepositions i.e. prepositions that take clausal complements, thus subordinating conjunctions in a traditional analysis", suggesting, therefore, the possibility of overlap between different parts of speech (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1321). This is one of the reasons to point out that the existing findings concerning coordinating conjunction *but* are not fully exhaustive, thus highlighting the need for "the possible expansion of the research in this area" (Quirk et al., 1985: 929).

2.5.1 Adversative function

As has been noted by Quirk et al., (1985, 935) the majority of instances where the sentences is introduced by the conjunction *but* it expresses an adversative sense. It is also the function that "is the one that indicates a direct contrast between two coordinates" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1311) as in the following sentences:

> Kim left at six *but* Pat stayed till noon.
>
> He has [many acquaintances but few friends].
>
> She likes [not only opera *but* also chamber music].

It is worth mentioning that there is a difference in the use of this function of coordinating conjunction *but* from the uses of other typical coordinative conjunctions such as *and, or.* In particular, the use of *but* is noted by Huddleston and Pullum to be restricted to binary structures. They illustrate this point in the following example:

> Kim is Irish but Pat is Welsh.
>
> *Kim is Irish but Pat is Welsh but Jo is Scottish.

It is possible that "dropping the first *but* would make the example marginally acceptable", however the following interpretation would suggest a layered structure: "the first two clauses would form an asyndetic coordination, so that Jo's being Scottish would be contrasted with the other two being Irish or Welsh". (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1312)

The restriction to binary structures suggests that only two conjoins are possible to be linked with coordinative conjunction *but*, unlike *and/or,* which can be illustrated by the following structure:

[conjoint #1] and/or/but [conjoint #2] and/or [conjoint #3] ... etc.

*[conjoint #1] but [conjoint #2] but [conjoint #3]

The binary restriction in the use of *but* is mentioned in another article on the use of *but* (Gleitman, 1965: 266). According to the author, the type of the constituents connected by *but* seems to influence the choice of the type of clause introduced by *but* e.g. sentences, certain predicates, adjectives, verbs, adverbs may be conjoined with *but*. However, such constituents as, for instance, prepositions may not. Therefore, the author observes that the "iteration of conjunction with *but* is almost totally excluded" (Gleitman, 1965: 266). The following examples from the article on certain conjunctions containing this opposition shows this complication in the applicability of *but* in a correct syntax of a sentence:

He respected but feared the Hungarians.

*He liked but knew the Hungarians.

Furthermore, Gleitman (1965, 266) concludes that the use of *but* as a coordinating conjunction is more restricted than the use of the coordinating conjunctions *and* and *or*, which is also pointed out by Quirk et al. (1985, 935).

2.5.1.1 *But* with the noun phrases as fronted objects

As Biber et al. (1999, 901) observe, there is an additional involvement of *but* with other elements of the clause in adversative sense, for instance, with the types of objects which are fronted with the purpose of expressing contrast illustrated in the example below:

Bess was satisfied with her hair, but her freckles she regarded as a great and unmerited affliction.

In this example, Biber et al. note that "the contrast is made explicit not only by the reference to both contrasted entities, but also through the conjunction *but*" (Biber et al., 1999: 901).

2.5.2 Preventative function

A study of the frequencies of occurrence of certain semantic functions of *but* in Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1311) shows predominance of the adversative sense. However, Quirk et.al also note that *but* can express other than adversative senses, for instance, *but* in the preventative sense is used with the dynamic complement as is exemplified in the following sentence:

I would have gone, but I was too busy.

In the case of the preventative use of *but* "the situation expressed in the second coordinate prevents the realization of the one hypothetically entertained in the first - *my being too busy prevented my going*". It can also be rephrased as follows: *I would have gone if I had not been too busy* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1312).

2.5.3 Repudiation in positive terms

As it was previously noted, the main function of coordinating conjunction *but* is to express the adversative sense. In addition to the adversative and preventative senses, discussed by Huddleston and Pullum, Quirk et al. point out another specific nuance of meaning that conjunction can express i.e. repudiation in positive terms: "The contrast expressed by *but* may also be a repudiation in positive terms of what has been said or implied by negation in the first conjoin". This is illustrated in the following example:

Jane did not waste her time before the exam, but studied hard every evening.

The authors note that "with this meaning, *but* normally does not link two clauses, but two smaller constituents; for example, the conjoins are two predicates which is the case of this example" (Quirk et al., 1985: 935).

2.5.4. Emphatic reaffirmation

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1312) mention sentences where "*but* is occasionally used for emphatic effect with a repeated phrase", as in the sentence: *nothing, but nothing, will make me change my mind.* In such cases, the authors state "the meaning [of *but*] is "absolutely nothing". The repeated expression is generally a negation, though we also find adjectives, particularly if they denote extreme values on a scale: *It was perfect, but perfect.* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1312)

2.5.5 *But* representing different parts of speech

As Biber et al. (1999, 81) point out, *but*, apart from being used in a coordinating function, can display the features of a preposition as well as be a part of a complex subordinator. The following examples of other functions of *but* are drawn from fiction and news domains:

1) *But* as a preposition:

Nobody knew that but me and nobody had her milk but me.

As we can observe from this example, as it is used in the sentence, *but* is restricted not only syntactically to a certain position, but the semantic meaning i.e. the sense 'except' is dependent on this context (Biber et al., 1999: 81).

2) *But* as a part of a complex subordinator as illustrated in the sentence:

There was no question but that the army, the Lebanese Forces militia, and a whole wave of volunteers would have put up a desperate resistance.

As we can observe from the abovementioned examples the uses of *but* are restricted not only syntactically to certain position, but various uses of *but* restrict it contextually (Biber et al., 1999: 81).

2.5.6 Correlative conjunction coordination with *not only… but also*

As *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* indicates, all syndetic coordination, involves "an overtly marked coordinator", such as e.g. *but*, by definition "has a marker before the final coordinate" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1276). Although the most frequently occurring pattern, according to the grammar, has a single coordinator located before the final coordinate, in certain instances "the initial coordinate may also be marked, by a determinative that is correlative (paired) with the one marking the final coordinate" (ibid.). It is supposed that the initial coordinate is marked with the purpose to emphasize the coordinative relation. In many instances emphasizing the correlation of equal elements with an extra marker also creates an effect of parallelism in a sentence e.g. *This investigation is not only one that is continuing worldwide but also one that we expect to continue for quite some time.* (Cambridge Dictionary, dictionary.cambridge.org/.)

2.5.7 *But* in the sentence initial position

As Biber et al. (1999, 83) assert in their corpus findings, sentence initial coordinators are found more commonly in the grammar of conversation i.e. spoken register than in the written one. The discussion of findings concerning *but* functioning as a sentence initial coordinator, therefore, suggests that it fits with certain communicative purposes of conversation. The discourse of a spoken register implies the spontaneous reaction of interlocutors. Therefore, the conversation is of the interactive nature which suggests the explanation for the high frequency of negations and exchange of contrasting statements between the interlocutors. The speaker thus has at their disposal the conjunction *but* in the sentence initial position applied for different reasons:

1. To modify their previous statement.

2. An addressee can use it to express a contradiction of a previous interlocutors' statement.

The frequency with which coordinators occur in sentence initial position and even at paragraph boundaries, i.e. "where the coordinator connects equal elements and is related in the same way to each of these elements" (Biber et al., 1999: 84) suggests that the traditional analysis of coordination may not always be fully exhaustive. Rather, in such cases of coordination, the coordinative conjunction is more closely connected with the element which it introduces, and there is "good reason to regard it as an initiator of the following phrase or clause (except that it does not mark the following structure as subordinate)" together with prepositions and subordinators (Biber et al., 1999: 84).

3 Material and Method

3.1 Material

The analytical part of the present research is a corpus-based analysis of 100 instances of coordinative conjunction *but* in contemporary British speech. For the purpose of this research I used the examples excerpted from the Spoken BNC 2014 corpus. The Spoken BNC2014 corpus was designed as an 11.5-million-word corpus of orthographically transcribed everyday conversations among L1 speakers of British English from across the UK, recorded in the years 2012-2016 (McEnery et al., 2017: 319). This corpus is balanced with regards to the modes of spoken register as it contains a large collection of samples of contemporary use of British English, gathered from a broad range of real-life conversations.

The coordinative conjunction *but* was chosen with the purpose of exploring the patterns of language as well as attempt to provide an all-encompassing classification of functions of *but* in various instances of spoken register.

The theoretical part of the thesis provides the classification of functions of *but* with the detailed description of each of the functions supplied with examples from traditional grammars. The thesis then proceeds with comparing the results of the corpus findings to that of the classification provided in the theoretical part supplemented by the findings from other corpus-based studies supplied with the examples from spoken register, such as, for instance, *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002). The comparison is drawn based on distribution of frequency presented in tables.

The working hypothesis is that the classification of the conjunction *but* as a coordinating conjunction in contemporary spoken British English requires advancement. One of the aims of this research is to determine whether *but* expresses one of the functions found in the previous studies or the existing classification was not fully exhaustive, in other words, inclusive of all the nuances of meaning *but* can convey, and, therefore, attempt to enrich the study of *but* in spoken register with the proposed classification.

For instance, the functions of *but* extend to the role of a sentence initial coordinator which is frequently encountered in dialogues and quoted speech, albeit paid little attention in

various non-corpus-based grammars. The potentially prevailing frequency of this specific function of *but* in the spoken register highlights the need to develop the general study of the semantic functions of coordinating conjunctions with focus on spoken register. The hypothesis will be tested by sorting out the frequency of functions of *but* and discussing formal features of elements conjoined by it.

3.2 Method

The proposed classification of semantic functions of *but* is assembled in accordance with frequency of distribution of each function. All 100 instances are divided according to the proposed classification. The results of the research are further supplemented by a commentary on the form of the constituents linked by means of *but* as the thesis proceeds to the analysis of each type of function separately. Attention is paid to the semantic content of the constituents coordinated by *but* which in certain cases serves to specify its function.

The only instances of but constructions that were not included are ones where *but* is deprived of the construction following it i.e. whenever the utterances abruptly finish with *but*, or the replica is interrupted by the other speaker. In such cases *but* does not have a meaningful position as a coordinator in the construction as the following constituent is absent. Therefore, the sentences with *but* in this position are thus eliminated form this analysis for the practical reasons as they do not represent a logical proposition. The transcriptions often may contain not only plain text, but non-linguistic material such as laughter, etc.

3.2.2 *But* in a sentence initial position

Even though this use of *but* was not the interest for this research and all instances of it were not included in 100 examples, it is important to mention this highly represented position of *but* in spoken register. 34 out of first 100 examples of *but* in a sentence initial position were excluded from this analysis.

Bieber et al. (1999, 83) state in their corpus findings that sentence coordinators are found more commonly in spoken register than in the written one. Since the written discourse is the basis for many grammars, in traditional sense, *but* in a sentence initial position is a 'peripheral' function of *but*. It is worth noting that *but* occurs in conversation far more often than in all other

registers. The interlocutor, is able use the conjunction *but* in the sentence initial position in spoken discourse for the following reasons:

1. To modify their previous statement
2. An addressee can use the conjunction in the sentence initial position to express a contradiction of a previous interlocutors' statement, reject a suggestion

The findings concerning *but* functioning as a sentence initial coordinator involves the understanding of how it fits with certain communicative purposes of conversation. The surprising willingness of the speakers to use *but* more often as an 'add-on' strategy in sentence initial position (Biber et al., 1999: 82), than, for instance, as a coordinative conjunction expressing adversative meaning in the syntax of conversation could reveal further differences in the semantic preferences in the use of *but* of contemporary English speakers.

4 Research

The objective of the present thesis is the analysis of *but* and the various parts of speech it represents depending on its function in the discourse, besides its most common function as a coordinative conjunction, e.g. preposition, adverb or noun. Along with the discussion of *but* in the context of spoken discourse from an all-around view on its various functions, this analysis focuses on the syntactic constituency of *but* as a coordinating conjunction. This analysis examines the functions of *but* in greater detail and takes into the account semantic changes depending on the structure of the coordinated constituents. Thus, the present paper aims at contributing to the analysis of the usage of *but* in spoken register.

Accordingly, the syntactic-semantic analysis was carried out on one hundred instances of *but* excerpted from the Spoken BNC2014. In the majority of cases where *but* was performing a role of a coordinating conjunction it was important to specify the form of coordinated constructions when determining the function of *but,* since the form of the constituents coordinated by means of conjunction *but* was varying from clause-level 96% and phrase-level 3% to individual words, e.g. adverbial 1%. The form of constituents linked by *but* was also shown to influence the choice of function *but* performs due to the likeness of syntactic function usually being accompanied by the likeness of semantic relation (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1324). This supported the general claim that *but* is most frequently used as a connector on a clause level rather than e.g. phrase-level connector in the spoken register.

This analysis took into the account the material of previous major studies concerned with coordination ranging from thorough description of various semantic functions of coordinative conjunction *but* in the grammar of Quirk et al. (1985) to the corpus-based study of its functions in Biber et al. (1999). The major statements, such as that the adversative sense is the most widespread type of function of coordinating conjunction *but* (Quirk et al., 1985: 935) were supported.

However, it is possible with the implication that the adversative function is represented in the prevailing majority of instances only in the written register, mentioned as well in the corpus-based study of Biber et al. (1999,83). Therefore, as noticed, the traditional analysis of *but* depends heavily upon the analysis of the written register, whereas the situation for the same element of study in spoken register varies.

In the terms of spoken register, a larger number of instances were represented by *but* in the sentence initial position which in this part of study yielded 34 results across first 100 examples of instances of *but.* Being representative of spoken register rather than written one, which prohibits the use of coordinators at the beginning of the sentence more strictly this function of *but* carrying its own set of meanings was excluded from analysis albeit its functions specified as a part of discourse in general study of coordinating conjunctions in theoretical background, section 2.5.5.

However, these finding supported the need to collect more examples in order to make a convincing general statement about the frequency of distribution of various functions of *but* with the particular emphasis on spoken register. As long as the proposed classification of functions of *but* can be developed for spoken register it can also be advanced for the general study on the topic of properties of coordinating conjunctions.

Before we begin to illustrate the semantic nuances of each function that *but* is able to represent classified according to the frequency of its occurrence in spoken register in the examples from the Spoken BNC2014 we need to provide a more detailed characterization of the syntactic relation of *but* to the surrounding syntactic constituents of the structure. Therefore, section 4.1 focuses on the form of the constituents coordinated by *but and* classifies them according to their syntactic properties. Whereas section 4.2 highlights the correlation between the choice of form of coordinated constituents and the semantic functions realized by *but*. And finally, section 4.3 provides the evidence of parallel between syntactic form and semantic function of the elements in relation of coordination, supplementing with the commentary of each semantic nuance of function found among the examples. A total of 100 instances of sentences containing *but* were analysed for the purpose of this thesis.

4.1. Formal types of coordinated constructions

The variety of semantic functions of *but*, allowing for the broad range of different types of coordination, such as e.g. coordination of adjuncts, modifiers in the NP structure (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1323-1332), to name a few, is discussed from the perspective of formal relation of surrounding elements in a constituent structure in the present section.

But as a coordinating conjunction i.e. a part of a non-headed type of construction (Quirk et al., 1985: 1275) requires a closer study of the constituents in the construction it coordinates to be able to properly determine its specific semantic function. Therefore, in order to study the semantic properties of coordinative conjunction *but* in relation to the form of the adjacent constituents we need to depend on the place of these elements in the constituent structure. Following the definition of function of a coordinator, we observe that the coordinating conjunction *but* forms a syntactic constituent with the coordinate that follows it. Furthermore, it was determined from the analysis of 100 examples excerpted from the Spoken BNC2014 (Table 1) that in the absolute majority of cases *but* was used as a coordinator on a clause level.

Category	No. of instances	% of instances
Clause coordination	96	96 %
Phrase coordination	3	3 %
But + adverbials	1	1 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1: Categories of syntactic constituents coordinated by *but*

Coordination of clauses or smaller types of sentence constituents such as phrases or individual words falls into the category of simple type of coordination unlike a complex coordination where conjoins are a combination of units. As *but* allows for several units to be coordinated, since it functions with more freedom than other central coordinators *and* and *or*, the structure of coordination sometimes can become embedded.

Important characteristic of coordinators, as it is evident form Table 1 is that they can be used to coordinate not only clauses, which, however, entails the majority of cases, but also separate clause elements, as well as phrases and individual words. It can be thus deduced that the prevailing number of instances of coordination with *but*, as it was mentioned by Quirk et al., requires the elements of syntactically equal status (Quirk et al., 1985: 946). Therefore, in this set of results it is evident that in the great majority of cases, coordinates belong to the same syntactic category.

However, a difference in category can occur and is generally tolerated where there is likeness of function. Therefore, besides being able to coordinate complete independent clauses

(ex. 1) *but* is also able to coordinate constituents smaller than a clause, e.g. two noun phrases function as an object (ex. 2).

(1) they *'ve got* … all of this food and alcohol but they *do n't have* tomato ketchup what is wrong with them? /SP032/

(2) *you 're meant to have rich food at Christmas but meaty meaty time.* /SP035/

Evidently, a smaller number of examples show the use of *but* in coordination of the elements that are smaller than a clause. In such cases a coordinated constituent may be a phrase (3 instances) or individual words (appeared only once). This is deemed possible as long as the similarity of meaning, function and generally speaking, form is sustained between two elements. (Quirk et al., 1985: 942). Nevertheless, such small number of occurrences of *but* in coordination of smaller constituents only exhibits the need to gather more examples of coordinate construction to be able to make a convincing general statement about the syntactic constituency of *but*.

4.1.1 Coordination of clauses

In the set of results displayed in Table 1 we can notice that the majority of instances of coordination represented by 96% involves clausal coordination. It can be thus deduced that the use of clause-level connector i.e. *but* is a typical feature of spoken register. Thus, it is possible to suggest that the conversation is primarily clause level, presumably since it contains a lower density of information and is more of interactive purpose.

In coordination of clauses which is very common, a claim supported by Quirk et al. (1985, 948), the conjoined units realized by predicates may be described as sharing the same subject (ex.3):

(3) *they* 're size seven but [*they*] fit size six. /SP124/

In coordination of predicates coordinating conjunction *but* is often used to express contrast between stative verb meaning and dynamic verb meaning. However, in the example above both 'to be' and 'fit' are members of the same group of stative verbs.

Another curious example of use of clausal coordination is one where the coordination of predicates involves ellipsis of one or several constituents. Consider the following example:

(4) *you could get at least one type of organic wine* but *now not even in Co-op…* /SP016/

It is worth noting that in the coordinate clauses, general ellipsis often occurs in a second or subsequent conjoin of the construction. (Quirk et al., 1985: 950). As illustrated in the example 4. the subject "you", object "one type of organic wine" as well as the predicate "can get" is omitted in the second clause: *you could get at least one type of organic wine but now [you cannot get it] even in Co-op*. More examples of coordinated clauses containing partial ellipsis are the following:

(5) I still bottled some up and brought it down anyway *but … with the warning do not drink this* /SP007/

(6) the ones that stand around naked … change most of the time *but like in a kind of like s- environment where most people sort of recognise each other*. /SP063/

Despite the ability of interlocutor to omit partially or excessively various parts of conjoined clauses as evidenced by the fact that it is grammatically possible, it is worth noting that the extensive ellipsis complicated the analysis of certain instances form syntactical perspective.

Although in most instances the clauses of similar sentence type, e.g. declarative sentences are coordinated, another interesting perspective of analysing the formal varieties of clause coordination realized by *but* is the possibility to compare the examples of similar vs. different sentence types. The examples of different, i.e. unlike clause types are illustrated by the following examples:

(7) oh *yes I 'll wear that yeah …* but *try it because it might not fit.* /SP143/

(8) *no but can I have some of your chutney please ?* /SP006/

Example 7 is a combination of declarative and imperative types, whereas ex. 8 is a pair of declarative elliptical sentence type and interrogative sentence respectively.

4.1.2 *But* in coordination of phrases

Coordination of noun phrases and their constituents with the use of *but* is rather restricted, as observed in few examples elected for this study. As mentioned by Quirk et al.

(1985: 952), it is possible to use *but* in the position of a subject. However, coordination of noun phrases by *but* in a no subject position is also liable to occur. Consider the example:

(9) you 're meant to have *rich food* at Christmas but *meaty meaty time*. /SP035/

Interestingly, a part of study yielded an instance of an end-attachment coordination, a specific type of coordination displayed in the example above. In such case the postponing of coordinate takes place: a subclausal coordinate may be attached at the end of a construction, following a clause. As Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1345) mention, the constituent attached by means of end-attachment coordination may not have the informational status of an afterthought, in which case it has the status of a supplement, and therefore, differs from an instance of basic coordination.

Coordination of parts of noun phrases such as pre-/post-modifiers, heads is also possible (Quirk et al., 1985: 957). It usually involves ellipsis while the coordination takes place between the noun phrases or inside one noun phrase. Example 10 illustrates one instance of such coordination:

(10) no *sweet chocolatey type things* but *apple pies and things.* /SP030/

The available results disclosed another specific use of coordination with the addition of a new element. This is a form similar to the end-attachment coordination in that we could drop the coordinating conjunction *but* and integrate what follows it into the preceding clause, yielding a non-coordinative construction. However, the difference between postponing in example 9 and addition of a new element is that the attached coordinate construction in example 11 divides the overall message into two separate units of information, and thereby gives increased prominence to the newly added element. Along with semantics of *but* the meaning gains adversative sense.

(11) they were edible but *only like a gravy and hidden*. /SP075/

In this instance of clausal coordination, the addition of a new element is furthermore signalled with the help of focaliser "only". One major difference between the postponing of coordinate construction and basic coordination is that the coordinates do not combine into a single syntactic constituent with an identical function.

In all cases of phrase-level coordination found among 100 examples all 3 instances revealed noun phrase type of coordination which corresponds with the general principle governing the coordination of phrases that the coordinated conjoins normally belong to the same category, formally, functionally, and semantically (section 2.5 of theoretical background). Although, sometimes formal parallelism is not maintained which yields the coordination of different semantic classes of constituents more characteristic of coordination of adverbial phrases e.g. adverbials of manner as in *carefully but slowly*, degree: *almost, but not entirely*, etc. However, no instances of prepositional or adverb phrase coordination were found among 100 examples rendering this type of phrase-level coordination among less frequent types.

4.2 Correlation between syntactic features and semantic functions of constituents coordinated by *but*

This analysis will be most consistent in the end if we consider that the constituents coordinated by *but* were formed in accordance with general assumption that the correlation in form and function between the coordinated elements is required.

Although in the couple of previous sections we observed examples of various types of coordination that were not considered coordination in an absolute sense of similarity in meaning, function and form between coordinated elements. However, this observation is in accordance with the fact that the syntactic distinction between coordinators, subordinators and conjuncts does not represent a clear-cut boundary. It is particularly evident for the coordinating conjunction *but* which differs from other central coordinating conjunctions *and, or* in that it has somewhat different properties than a prototypical coordinator. Instead, as observed, the gradient transition of syntactic form together with the semantical properties takes place in a number of instances being representative of spoken register emphasizing the need to study various nuances of semantic functions of *but* in a closer perspective.

4.3 The use of *but* in spoken discourse: range of semantic functions

But in the role of coordinator, as pointed out in section 4.1, indicates the relation held between two coordinates in a sentence. As long as the coordination allows *but* to form a constituent with the element following it, the semantic properties of *but* differ depending on various functions: from a clearly recognized and most frequently and thoroughly described

adversative function, typically expected of *but,* being a central coordinating conjunction, to being another part of speech e.g. a prepositional use as regards the sense 'except' as in, for example, *everyone but me*. The change of categorical affiliation from conjunction to a preposition or an adverb in a sentence is, therefore, dependent on the semantic content of the constituent following *but*. The following table is a proposed classification of functions of *but* according to the frequency of their distribution among 100 instances excerpted for this analysis from the Spoken BNC2014:

Function	No. of instances	% of instances
Adversative sense	74	74 %
Repudiation in positive terms	21	21 %
Preventative sense	2	2 %
But as a preposition	2	2 %
But as an adverb	1	1 %
Total	100	100%

Table 2: Functions of *but* in the context of spoken register

4.3.1 Adversative sense

A study of the frequencies of occurrence of certain semantic functions of *but* supports both findings of Huddleston and Pullum and, Quirk et.al that acknowledge the predominance of the adversative sense in the use of coordinating conjunction *but* (the results of studies discussed in the beginning of section 2.5.1 of theoretical background). As observed from the findings in Table 2, adversative sense of coordination conjunction *but*, indeed, proved to be the most frequently assigned function of *but* which is in accordance with Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1311) is used to indicate "a direct contrast between two coordinates".

Therefore, according to Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1311), the adversative function can as well be analysed on the basis of the type of contrast established between the coordinates. The contrast is derivable from the content of the coordinates e.g. grammatical opposition of positive vs. negative form of predicates, lexical opposition e.g. *opera vs chamber music* (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1311). However, it is more frequently the case that the opposition is derived indirectly, "via various assumptions and inferences" (ibid.).

The frequency of distribution of all three types of opposition characteristic of *but* is represented in Table 3:

Type of opposition	No. of instances	% of instances
Grammatical	7	6,93 %
Lexical	26	25,74 %
Inference	66	65,34 %
Total	99	100 %

Table 3: Frequency of distribution of different types of opposition *but* realizes

The following examples illustrate a broad category of cases where the second coordinate contrasts with what one would or might expect on the basis of the first due to the positive vs. negative opposition in the grammar of verb forms, a type of contrast characteristic of grammatical opposition yielded 7 results out of 99 instances:

(12) they still *do* their Fairtrade ones but they *used to do* like an organic Argentinian Malbec I think. /SP025/

Grammatical opposition of verb forms is evident from this example: positive "do" in the first clause is contrasted by "used to" in the second which implies negative sense "not anymore".

(13) they *were* edible but but they *were n't* like … /SP074/

Similar type of opposition of grammatical form of verb "be": positive past tense form "were" is preceding the negative "weren't".

The second most frequent type of opposition, as evidenced from the results of Table 3 is lexical opposition. In the example below, as observed, the difference in lexical meanings between "a shower" and "a bath" highlights the contrast between the coordinated coordinates as well as between compliments realized by informal adverb "fine" and adverb phrase "much more":

(14) I can have *a shower* it 's just fine but *a bath* 's just so much more. /SP044/

(15) there's *a couple of* things in here that are *main* but *most of* it is *random*. /SP108/

Sentence 15 serves as another example of contrast between two clauses coordinated by *but* in relation of lexical opposition, which can be evidenced either from semantically opposite noun phrase "a couple of things" vs. pronoun phrase "most of it" or opposite qualities of compliments "main" vs. "random".

Finally, it is viable to illustrate the most represented type of opposition, the contrast derived indirectly, dependent mostly on inferences and assumptions of the recipient rather than assumed directly from the context. Consider the cases of opposition in following examples:

(16) we had all the food but *he* does n't eat food any more so it was n't really … /SP102/

(17) some absolutely terrible tasting tea but I 'm sure you guys will absolutely love. /SP111/

(18) well I like the square toe that's why I bought them but they 're just actually not that comfy for me. /SP133/

In example 16 we assume that *them having* "all the food*"* was welcomed to be consumed, however, for some unmentioned reason, someone, indicated as *he* was not able to eat it: the inability to consume the food which was there to eat is explicit. *His* inability to help himself with the "all the food" is an example of contrast between expectation and reality. Instance 17 is the example of opposition derivable from inference based on contrast between actuality and intention: the existence of "some absolutely terrible tasting tea" does not prevent the intention of agent of second clause from making everybody "love" the taste of it, or, at least, to reinforce the impression of pleasure from tea. Example 18 represents a broad category of cases where the second coordinated clause i.e. "they 're [shoes] just actually not that comfy for me" contrasts with what one would expect on the basis of the first: "I like the square toe".

In general, besides expressing the sharp contrast that we observed in the previous examples of various kinds of oppositions, that alternatively might be expressed by 'instead', *but* in the adversative sense is also able to convey some further, non-propositional meaning e.g. 'and' (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1311). Therefore, in some cases, the implicit relation *but* provides is 'moreover', illustrated in the ex. 19, 20 below:

(19) I got them from a clothes swap … *but* I really like them so yay. /SP026/

(20) I was genuinely desperate for shoes *but* I bought about three pairs. /SP129/

In both examples the proposition following coordinating conjunction *but* expends on the first one rather than contradicts it, e.g. *I was genuinely desperate for shoes [and] I bought about three pairs.*

4.3.2 Repudiation in positive terms

Furthermore, another nuance of meaning that conjunction can express is the repudiation in positive terms. Coordinative conjunction *but* was represented with frequency of 21 % in the sense of the repudiation in positive terms in the results of this analysis. This specific nuance of meaning of the conjunction *but*, as Quirk at al. (1985, 935) state, implies a different type of contrast other than adversative sense. Unlike in the adversative sense "the contrast expressed by *but* may also be a repudiation in positive terms of what has been said or implied by negation in the first conjoin" (Quirk et al., 1985: 935). The authors also asserted that "with this meaning, *but* normally does not link two clauses, but two smaller constituents; for example, the conjoins are two predicates" (Quirk et al., 1985: 935). This study supports the original statement of the authors based on the examples illustrated by the following instances:

(21) *I really do n't like sprouts* but *these really are …* /SP071/

Example 21 is the typical case of repudiation in positive terms: the first conjoin is a sentence containing negation "I really do n't like sprouts", the sentence following it contains the assertion of the opposite realized in positive from: "these really are…". Similar correlation between negation vs. affirmation is illustrated in all examples of *but* in the function of repudiation in positive terms, represented below:

(22) *I really do not like kale* but *it's really good for you* /SP077/

(23) …stuff like avocado and banana *you do n't even taste it* but *you get the healthiness anyway.* /SP078/

(24) *it did n't quite ruin the barbecue* but *people were definitely judging it harshly for us.* /SP031/

(25) I could very easily like say that *I do n't have time to cook like every single day* but *it's actually really healthy for me to make time to cook*. /SP106/

As observed, the function of *but* as a repudiation in positive terms displayed a tendency to be applied when conjoining two clauses, while *but* is normally used in other functions to coordinate smaller constituents as well.

4.3.3 Preventative function

In the cases when the preventative sense of *but* is used, "the situation expressed in the second coordinate prevents the realization of the one hypothetically entertained in the first" (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1311), which is exemplified in 2 % of instances of coordinative conjunction *but* illustrated by the following example 26:

(26) you 're thinking it 's not weird because it was weird but since they 're not there… /SP047/

Example 26 illustrates the preventative use of *but*: the situation in the second coordinate prevents the realisation of the one hypothetically entertained in the first. This construction can be compared to the remote conditional construction *it would not be weird.*

4.3.4 *But* representing different parts of speech

As Biber et al. (1999, 81) observe, apart from being used in a coordinating function, *but* can display the features making it another part of speech other than conjunction. For instance, *but* as a preposition, an adverb or be a part of a complex subordinator. The following example is the single instance of *but* functioning as an adverb appeared in this corpus findings:

(27) see interesting that you sent me the text going *but* fruit and veg /SP001/

As observed from this example, the use of *but* is featuring a specific semantic meaning i.e. *but* with the sense 'only', i.e. adverbial function.

But as a preposition is used in the function of 'except', i.e. prepositional function as illustrated in the ex. 28, 29:

(28) no sweet chocolatey type things *but* apple pies and things. /SP030/

(29) oh I 'm loving them *but* today. /SP070/

Emphatic reaffirmation is another particular use of *but*, which is closer to the role of specifying function than of a coordinating conjunction. Typically, it is used with a repeated phrase:

(30) it 's Earl Grey but it 's Twinings Earl Grey. /SP115/

5 Conclusion

The coordinative conjunction *but* was chosen with the purpose of exploring the form and function of sentence constituents coordinated by it.

In total, this research attempted to provide a systematized list of functions of *but* that determined the implications of its semantic use and described the range of syntactic features of *but* specifically in the context of a spoken register on the basis of the semantic properties while taking into the account the nuances of each function's application determined by the environment surrounding *but*, in the context. The proposed classification of functions of *but* in various instances of spoken register includes examples excerpted from a spoken corpus of contemporary British English.

The results supplied by the analytical part of this research supported the evidence of the initial hypothesis that the classification of the conjunction *but* as a coordinating conjunction in a contemporary spoken British English is rather unsettled. This was concluded from the evidence that reflect the function extending in certain cases to the function of a sentence initial coordinator which is more likely to be found in dialogues and quoted speech. In total, coordination of clauses was regarded as the most widespread instance of the use of coordinators and proved to be a dominant instance of coordination represented in 96 instances out of 100 the examples.

The study provided the support for the outcomes of the existing findings such as non-corpus-based researches of Quirk et al. and corpus-based studies of Biber at al. that the most pervasive conjunction in the spoken register is *but*, in its most common adversative function.

The results displayed in the tables 1-3 reflect the frequency distribution of discourse functions of *but*. They represent the support for the abovementioned expectations of this corpus-based research, albeit the domineering presence of the function of 'peripheral' importance in spoken register i.e. *but* in the sentence initial position, many more instances of occurrence of the conjunction *but* must be analyzed prior to advancing the traditional classification of the semantic roles of *but*. Sorting out of functions by the frequency of their distribution highlights the need to study coordinating conjunction *but* with more attention to the semantics of the constructions surrounding it.

In this set of results, it is necessary to mention the observation made by Biber et al. (1999, 82): "*but* is the only coordinator which is far more frequent in conversation than in all the other

registers". Therefore, it can be deduced that the use of *but* should be seen in conjunction with the high frequency of negations and contrasts in the syntax of conversations.

Given the interactive character and a nature of unprepared, somewhat spontaneous reaction of interlocutors in the spoken discourse, this research attempted to make sense of the grammar of conversation taking into the account the nuances of each meaning of *but*. This was achieved by creating an all-encompassing interpretation of the context for each function of *but* represented in 100instances. Due to the contextual ambiguities, not all interpretations are clear-cut examples, however, most of them represent a simple constituent case as is typical for the spoken register (Biber et al., 1999: 117).

Furthermore, it can be noted that the traditional analysis of constructions coordinated by *but* is to be developed further through corpus examinations. The focus of further study may involve regarding the coordinators employed in sentence initial positions (unusual for the written register) or *but* representing properties of another word class, e.g. preposition or as an element of subordination, which, as Biber et al. (1992,84) note would not change the status of a following structure into a subordinate clause.

6 References

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7 Resumé

Tématem této práce slouží zkoumání anglické koordinační spojky *but*. *But* je obvykle určováno podle schopnosti spojky tvořit koordinace mezi větnými členy. Význam *but* se určuje podle typu větného členů, který za spojkou stojí. Jedna se nejen o spojení vět v 96 % případech mého výzkumu, ale i v menším rozsahu příkladu různých větných členech e.g. frází. Různé odstíny významu *but* v každém spojení se da rozlišit na základě sémantických rozdílu větných elementu, které ve spojení s *but* mohou vyskytnout, a které mohou být vodítkem při určení konkrétního významu.

Teoretická část práce je založena na porovnání nejen různých typu koordinačních spojek na příklad *and*, *or*, *but*, ale i popsání jejich syntaktické a sémantické požadavky využití. Dále práce shrnuje přístupy ke klasifikaci funkci *but* nejen jako spojky, ale popisuje její další odstíny významu označené v různých pohledu z významných anglických gramatik. Metodologická část je zaměřena na rozebrání mezi různými odstíny významu, které but projevuje ve větách nalezených ve 100 příkladech získaných z současného mluvního britského národního korpusu.

Obecně se uvádí, ze nejširší rozsah frekvenci *but* má v adversativním významu jako koordinační spojka. Ale někteří autoři e.g. Huddleston and Pullum považuji *but* nahrazené významem 'kromě' za větný člen, který blíží roli předložky. Navíc, autoři prohlašuji, že tento rozdíl vytvořený použitím *but* mění význam a potenciálně posouvá *but* ze své obvykle kategorii spojky do kategorii předložky.

Tím pádem, koordinace uvedené *but* vyjadřující cistě adverzativní odstín významu má typickou roli spojky, zatímco větný člen např. předmět spojeny pomoci *but*, které nese význam 'jenom', se blíží ve své kategorii k předložce. Této a další nuance ovlivňující volbu a změnu významu koordinační konstrukce s záměrem k zkoumání tendencí v mluvené řeči jsou uváděny v teoretické části. Jedním z nich je princip 'add-on' strategii mluvčího, který říká, že v mluvené angličtině je obecná tendence zvolit *but* pro jednodušší spojení dvou a více kontrastních myšlenek v rámci konverzace. Z toho se vyplívá, že *but* vystupuje v roli koordinátora pro začátek výpovědi v konverzaci v hromadě příkladech mluvené řeči.

Koordinační spojka *but* je vybrána pro analýzu s účelem průzkumu vzory, které jej obsahují a poskytnout všechny odstíny významu. Navíc byla vybraná jako spojka hodně používající ve spojení se samostatnými slovy, frázemi a taky vjetými členy. Současná analýza shromáždila 100 příkladu mluvené řeči popsané z pohledu různých koordinačních funkcí s

vzhledem k sémantické vlastnostem *but* ve vztahu ke členem, se kterými spojení tvoří. Srovnání funkcí vzniklo na základě rozdělení frekvence výskytu každé z nich což je zobrazeno v tabulkách 1 až 3 rozdělených podle typu funkce a typu větných členu, které *but* spoji.

Do analytické části byly pouze vybrány příklady, ze kterých se podařilo uvést typ členů následující za *but*. Tím pádem, z analýzy byly vyloučeny příklady, kde se *but* vyskytovalo v výpovědi přerušené jinou repliku a nemělo prodloužení po konci přerušovaní. V těchto případech *but* nemá však smysluplné pozici jako koordinátor v konstrukci kvůli tomu, že následující element je nepřítomen. Co se tyče této pozice *but* ve větách, podobné příklady nepředstavuji pro analýzu logický návrh a pro praktické důvody byly eliminovány.

Zkoumané věty se výrazně odlišují, co se tyče frekvence výskytu jednotlivých typu funkci *but*. Z této analýzy se došlo k následujícím výsledkům: *but* se vyskytuje nejčastěji ve mluvené řeči v roli koordinátora pro začátek výpovědi než v roli koordinátora ve významu odporovacím. I když *but* v roli koordinační spojky se projevilo ve největším počtu v odporovacím významu, co se tyče dalších roli *but,* bylo zjištěno, že je třetí nejfrekventovanější ze všech roli je preventivní: vyjádření jakési upřesnění nebo opravu ('repudiation') výpovědi.

Funkce *but* v pozicí koordinační spojky pro začátek výpovědi se dosáhlo převládající frekvenci mezi jiné funkcí v mluveném diskurzu, včetně funkce odporovací, preventivní funkce, zavržení (repudiation) v kladném slova smyslu. Vzhledem k interaktivnímu charakteru a nepřipravené, poněkud spontánní reakce mluvčího v diskurzu, tento výzkum se pokusil pochopit gramatiku rozhovoru s účelem nuance každého významu *but* shromážděné do klasifikace její funkci na základě komparaci frekvence výskytu každého z odstínu významu, což navíc odhalilo další rozdíly v sémantické preference současných mluvčích britské angličtiny.

8 Appendix

For the purpose of this study all examples excerpted from SpokenBNC 2014 corpus are assigned the ID number containing letters 'SP' and a three-digit number which provides the reference to the example's original order assigned automatically by corpus.

Assigned ID	SpokenBNC 2014 code	Example
SP001	S23A 36	S0032: really miss them S0094: see interesting that you sent me the text going but fruit and veg I though mm she sounds like she needs greens
SP002	S23A 41	was n't even me that said that that was --ANONnameN S0094: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0032: >> yeah S0094: but Co-op has loads of like reduced vegetables (.) but it 's like UNKFEMALE[??]: --UNCLEARWORD
SP003	S23A 41	was --ANONnameN S0094: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0032: >> yeah S0094: but Co-op has loads of like reduced vegetables (.) but it 's like UNKFEMALE[??]: --UNCLEARWORD UNKFEMALE[??]: (...) mm mm mm (...) S0094: yeah I help yourself to
SP004	S23A 60	and then I assumed it would all come off as one bit but I had to sort of S0094: how weird ? S0032: ping it off with
SP005	S23A 82	I 'll be able to do some things with the garden stuff but S0021: mm S0032: they do literally just take herbs and dry then out and
SP006	S23A 101	on the peanut butter UNKMALE[??]: >> wow S0094: d' you want some pepper ? S0032: no but can I have some of your chutney please ? S0094: mm yeah it
SP007	S23A 127	S0032: >> I still I still bottled some up and brought it down anyway but S0032: with er with the warning do not drink this (.) S0094: it 's like
SP008	S23A 130	drink this (.) S0094: it 's like this is my attempt made an effort but it 's not really S0032: >> mm (.) mm S0094: oh S0032: hopefully by the time --ANONnameF
SP009	S23A 148	he was making like bootleg alcohol for me for Christmas S0032: mm S0021: erm but then I was so I was also convinced that actually he was
SP010	S23A 148	I was so I was also convinced that actually he was n't (.) but I was like it 's a reasonable enough theory that I can

SP011	S23A 155	have to keep guessing S0021: >> it was like a double bluff yeah S0094: yeah S0032: but you also guessed that it was gon na be tasty alcohol S0021: yeah
SP012	S23A 168	probably (.) probably (.) I do n't think I 've sent you any bottles but I have (.) I have that sort of thing S0094: >> do you get it
SP013	S23A 183	S0094: mm S0032: >> of red wine for me (.) I think that makes sense S0021: erm but d' you know I 've noticed recently I do n't know if
SP014	S23A 183	to come by anyway especially in like some of the smaller shops but you used to be able to get it in the supermarkets (.) you
SP015	S23A 190	and now you can only get organic sunflower oil (.) mm S0095: mm S0094: mm S0021: but you used to be able to get quite a few organic things
SP016	S23A 192	supermarket you could get at least one type of organic wine S0094: mm S0021: but now not even in Co-op which is you know one of the
SP017	S23A 196	S0094: because we 've got been getting this box stuff S0021: >> oh right (.) yeah but I I ca n't find any anywhere S0095: oh yeah cos that S0021: >> I
SP018	S23A 199	any anywhere S0095: oh yeah cos that S0021: >> I 've been asking as well S0094: >> but (.) mm S0095: >> it used to be like the mega easy way of choosing
SP019	S23A 217	the ducks eat the slugs and stuff S0021: >> mm (.) mm (.) mm S0094: erm S0021: mm S0094: but it was really nice wine too but they do n't S0021: >> used to
SP020	S23A 217	S0021: >> mm (.) mm (.) mm S0094: erm S0021: mm S0094: but it was really nice wine too but they do n't S0021: >> used to get that in one --ANONplace S0094: they do
SP021	S23A 219	that in one --ANONplace S0094: they do n't sell that here any more (.) but that was ages ago they stopped that one S0021: mm S0094: but I noticed
SP022	S23A 221	any more (.) but that was ages ago they stopped that one S0021: mm S0094: but I noticed they sell at the art centre now in the art
SP023	S23A 221	they sell at the art centre now in the art centre cafe but it 's probably about twelve quid there S0021: yeah yeah S0021: but then the
SP024	S23A 223	centre cafe but it 's probably about twelve quid there S0021: yeah yeah S0021: but then the Co-op used to do a nice cos they still do
SP025	S23A 223	used to do a nice cos they still do their Fairtrade ones but they S0094: mm S0021: used to do like an organic Argentinian Malbec I think

SP026	S23A 236	was really quite nice and S0021: mm S0094: quite cheap and good and stuff but they stopped stocking that now here anyway S0021: d' you reckon like people
SP027	S23A 241	S0094: well it does seem to have coincided like quite well (.) with that (.) but then they stuck all kinds of other completely unnecessary things anyway S0021: >> mm
SP028	S23A 288	(.) try that S0032: I 'm not entirely sure how it goes with this but S0094: I was quite enjoying it but S0032: I just S0032: I just quite like
SP029	S23A 289	sure how it goes with this but S0094: I was quite enjoying it but S0032: I just S0032: I just quite like sweet things so S0032: well sweet appley
SP030	S23A 298	or like S0095: >> taste person S0032: I du n no sweet chocolatey type things but apple pies and things S0094: >> mm (.) mm (.) mm mm S0032: >> I get behind those
SP031	S23A 336	a disaster yeah it al- it did n't quite ruin the barbecue but people were definitely judging it harshly for us S0032: they 've got where
SP032	S23A 338	us S0032: they 've got where did all of this food and alcohol but they do n't have tomato ketchup what is wrong with them ?
SP033	S23A 415	eating S0032: mm (.) I am S0094: so are you S0032: so are you S0021: I know but S0021: --ANONnameM 's normally significantly further ahead than this S0094: oh S0032: I 'm only
SP034	S23A 420	significantly further ahead than this S0094: oh S0032: I 'm only a little bit S0094: >> but you had a tiny portion S0021: mm S0032: ah that 's what it is
SP035	S23A 446	is Christmas so you 're meant to have rich food at Christmas but S0094: >> yeah S0021: >> meaty meaty time S0032: only for a week S0094: I have made some
SP036	S23A 471	that S0021: I mean it does alter the taste a little bit S0094: >> mm S0021: but it 's not always like it depends on how you like your
SP037	S23A 472	how you like your wine basically S0095: so it s- just changes it but not always for the better S0021: >> it ju- it changes it (.) mm I
SP038	S23A 489	drunkenness S0095: yeah S0021: and then more Jacob 's Creek wine I presume S0095: >> yeah S0021: but like h- when you 're buying it off like a small estate
SP039	S23A 499	it into a thing S0094: >> though maybe the metal would be oh cos but screw tops S0032: or just giant

		corks S0021: mm (.) mm UNKFEMALE[??]: yeah S0032: just really big
SP040	S23A 512	the smaller that is the better in a way S0021: mm S0094: >> mm (.) mm S0095: but then there 's the whole thing about selecting the cork for certain
SP041	S23A 534	(.) well cos we 're looking after well we 're not looking after but we 're going round to check our friends ' erm house while
SP042	S23A 541	of those S0094: they 've just got into this new house and stuff but it 's just like it 's not that appealing (.) especially as their
SP043	S23A 544	really cold at the moment cos they 're not there S0032: >> no S0021: mm S0094: but in any case it 's just a bit sort of weird S0032: having
SP044	S23A 547	like yeah S0094: yeah S0032: I can have a shower it 's just fine but a bath 's just so much more S0094: >> it 's a bit more
SP045	S23A 555	S0095: yeah S0094: though if they 're not there it 's not so weird S0021: but also S0094: >> but then that 's also a bit weird too S0021: >> like when
SP046	S23A 556	if they 're not there it 's not so weird S0021: but also S0094: >> but then that 's also a bit weird too S0021: >> like when you 're
SP047	S23A 558	though you 're thinking it 's not weird because it was weird but since they 're not there it S0094: it S0032: yeah S0094: it 's time yeah
SP048	S23A 569	bath especially if it 's in the middle of the room S0094: >> yeah but I mean if they 're that observant neighbours S0032: >> that was observant S0094: they
SP049	S23A 596	stars and stuff really well from there S0095: >> that is quite cool actually S0094: but it 's still a bit like well we 'll have to like
SP050	S23A 599	and have a bath and come back and S0021: >> you see that 's but that 's UNKMALE[??]: >> well okay S0095: >> that 's more of a like S0094: no that
SP051	S23A 602	UNKMALE[??]: >> well okay S0095: >> that 's more of a like S0094: no that 's okay but S0095: >> no like a look like it 's not like you 're going
SP052	S23A 610	experience so it 's a bit better really S0094: >> experi- S0021: >> mm S0094: >> mm (.) yeah S0021: but also that 's very much like I could get down with that
SP053	S23A 612	go out there S0094: mm S0021: so you would go out there butt naked but that is perfectly socially acceptable S0094: yeah S0021: and the way to do it

SP054	S23A 620	bubbles then it 's just a bath with your friends and S0021: >> yeah but that 's normally their swimming costume and stuff though is n't it
SP055	S23A 628	naked UNKMALE[??]: not if your mates are there to be hone- S0021: well no but in Japan you do S0095: depends --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> I would n't mind if I
SP056	S23A 632	Japan you do S0095: depends --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> I would n't mind if I would S0094: but like they would n't be watching us anyway would they ? UNKMALE[??]: I
SP057	S23A 640	not S0095: they 'd be standing at the side with a towel S0095: waiting (.) S0094: but I du n no S0095: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> like neither of us really like getting
SP058	S23A 681	like an old horsebox (.) into a sauna S0094: mm S0021: that was quite cool but erm (.) mm (.) see I find like like I think going in water
SP059	S23A 690	S0095: yeah I can see that S0021: it 's very much just like --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> but it 's dark in there (.) S0032: >> I can see how that would be
SP060	S23A 693	in there (.) S0032: >> I can see how that would be a bonus UNKFEMALE[??]: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> but it 's dark in saunas S0095: >> limited visibility is possible S0094: >> it 's not
SP061	S23A 708	S0094: no not in the one that I like going in S0021: oh well S0094: but in any case even if it was light like I mean it
SP062	S23A 716	was weird gym guys S0095: >> it 's just weird S0094: very weird UNKMALE[??]: mm S0094: obviously but you would n't go in there --UNCLEARWORD S0021: >> no also it 's not
SP063	S23A 721	the ones that stand around naked --UNCLEARWORD change most of the time S0094: >> but like in in a kind of like s- environment where most people
SP064	S23A 727	best hot tubs I ever went in was the muddiest as well S0094: >> but you can also cooch up and stuff so they can barely see
SP065	S23A 782	they were like they were blowing like some bubbles in it S0021: >> smell S0032: but they were (.) it was n't really worth looking it was like S0094: >> your
SP066	S23A 832	of it (.) I did n't think rabbit poo would be too bad but S0095: >> rabbit poo ? S0021: no S0032: I mean S0095: yeah S0032: but you 'd have the

SP067	S23A 837	would be too bad but S0095: >> rabbit poo ? S0021: no S0032: I mean S0095: yeah S0032: but you 'd have the problem if you went for a dunk they
SP068	S23A 885	S0021: they were wrong (.) they were just outright wrong S0095: that seems a bit S0032: >> but I think you 'd ruin both of them S0094: >> mm that is n't
SP069	S23A 890	'd be better separately S0094: mm S0021: mm S0094: like chocolate and mascarpone 's okay but S0032: >> like cheese and chutney ? S0094: chocolate and cheddar mm S0021: mascarpone ? S0032: >> quite
SP070	S23A 965	them S0032: >> I I do n't sprouts I really do n't like sprouts S0021: but today S0032: >> but these really are (.) er the Christmas ones were sort of
SP071	S23A 966	I do n't sprouts I really do n't like sprouts S0021: but today S0032: >> but these really are (.) er the Christmas ones were sort of alright-ish I
SP072	S23A 966	the Christmas ones were sort of alright-ish I guess (.) I tried them (.) but these are quite nice S0094: pretty good S0032: they S0094: we were just saying like
SP073	S23A 986	we did S0095: well S0094: >> did we overdo them ? maybe S0095: >> they were edible but S0094: mm S0095: but they were n't like --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> but only like a gravy
SP074	S23A 988	S0095: well S0094: >> did we overdo them ? maybe S0095: >> they were edible but S0094: mm S0095: but they were n't like --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> but only like a gravy and hidden
SP075	S23A 989	maybe S0095: >> they were edible but S0094: mm S0095: but they were n't like --UNCLEARWORD S0094: >> but only like a gravy and hidden yeah S0095: >> yeah you need lots of
SP076	S23A 991	like a gravy and hidden yeah S0095: >> yeah you need lots of gravy S0094: but I did n't at least I did n't do loads of them
SP077	S23A 1009	works S0094: yeah yeah (.) mm S0032: like kale I really do not like kale but it 's really good for you (.) so if you just put it
SP078	S23A 1011	stuff like avocado and banana you do n't even taste it S0094: yeah S0032: but you get the healthiness anyway S0094: new smoothie recipe S0021: mm S0032: mm S0094: very nice
SP079	S23A 1044	S0094: it is a bit weird it 's a bit like baby food (.) but I just quite like y- I just see it as like ah
SP080	S23A 1056	in the blender S0032: mm S0094: there 's a bit of saliva missing S0021: >> mm S0094: but it 's okay for me to eat S0021: no I know but do

SP081	S23A 1057	S0021: >> mm S0094: but it 's okay for me to eat S0021: no I know but do n't S0094: >> but not too S0021: is n't there like a reaction in
SP082	S23A 1058	's okay for me to eat S0021: no I know but do n't S0094: >> but not too S0021: is n't there like a reaction in your body where
SP083	S23A 1061	why you n- you 're supposed to chew a certain amount ? S0021: but like if you do n't chew like the mechanical action of chewing
SP084	S23A 1063	S0094: er well I n- like (.) only a bit S0032: >> to an extent but I think just getting food in your belly just does the same
SP085	S23A 1072	a drink S0021: mm S0095: a slightly lumpy smoothie that you have to chew S0094: >> but I often make those cos I get bored of blending and it
SP086	S23A 1091	Watchers type shake except S0094: >> oh right like smoothies all this shit ? S0032: but it 's like fully nutritionally balanced S0094: right S0032: so you could live just
SP087	S23A 1095	ah how soulless S0032: >> erm there 've been people doing I know but like for a lot of people people do n't like cooking and
SP088	S23A 1112	well and I do n't S0094: mm S0032: think it would be for me but I think S0094: yeah I can see the attraction for people like S0032: >> but
SP089	S23A 1114	but I think S0094: yeah I can see the attraction for people like S0032: >> but it 's probably quite good if you 're in a bit of
SP090	S23A 1125	just would like not eat anything at all S0021: >> mm yeah (.) yeah S0094: erm (.) but I would just be like ah the things that I look forward
SP091	S23A 1140	no nope (.) yeah S0021: no S0094: I just know that 's not for me but S0032: >> but (.) it 's saving him money it 's saving him time and
SP092	S23A 1141	nope (.) yeah S0021: no S0094: I just know that 's not for me but S0032: >> but (.) it 's saving him money it 's saving him time and he
SP093	S23A 1150	can have a complete like range of all the nutrients and stuff but that might n- you might be a bit different -- UNCLEARWORD S0032: well people
SP094	S23A 1151	n- you might be a bit different --UNCLEARWORD S0032: well people are different but there 's different sort of things for different people in different lifestyles
SP095	S23A 1151	there 's different sort of things for different people in different lifestyles but S0094: mm S0032: I 'm not that suspicious it it 's S0021: >> but like on

SP096	S23A 1154	different lifestyles but S0094: mm S0032: I 'm not that suspicious it it 's S0021: >> but like on a day to day basis you do change like what
SP097	S23A 1155	need like and like other days you just you know S0032: >> yeah true but a lot of people just eat the same thing every day anyway
SP098	S23A 1166	that or as good as that S0094: >> no S0032: I ca n't believe that but S0094: >> yeah I mean chewing is kinda cool S0094: I 'm with you with
SP099	S23A 1192	that anyway I would imagine S0032: >> er perhaps socialising or you might be but yeah you could get like an extra hour of it or something
SP100	S23A 1199	which is his argument S0094: yeah S0032: which I do n't agree with S0021: yeah S0032: but (.) sort of instinct S0094: mm (.) mm S0021: well UNKMALE[??]: can you pass that water please
SP101	S23A 1203	of instinct S0094: mm (.) mm S0021: well UNKMALE[??]: can you pass that water please ? S0032: but he is also --ANONnameM so I mean S0021: oh god S0032: yeah right so
SP102	S23A 1216	things he can do now S0032: >> oh yeah we had all the food but he does n't eat food any more so it was n't really
SP103	S23A 1253	apparent S0094: mm S0032: where 's your kitchen ? I do n't have one but I do have my hot tub room S0094: yeah S0032: yeah S0094: come and drink
SP104	S23A 1264	do n't I 'd definitely not be doing it all the time but I definitely wan na see what it 's about and S0095: mm S0032: you
SP105	S23A 1283	I 'm trying to think of a grey food now and S0021: >> see but you can see how like like (.) I imagine in my lifestyle like
SP106	S23A 1286	n't have time to cook S0032: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0094: mm mm S0021: like every single day but it 's S0094: mm S0021: actually really healthy for me to make time to
SP107	S23A 1290	time to cook S0094: mm S0021: not that it has to be for everybody but I just think like for me I could very easily if there
SP108	S23A 1326	well there 's a couple of things in here that are main but most of it is random random I think right let 's see
SP109	S23A 1339	S0094: yeah S0095: d' you want some more ? UNKFEMALE[??]: mm mm S0021: mm UNKFEMALE[??]: eh S0094: but mother did say even the stuff that was new she said if

SP110	S23A 1395	--UNCLEARWORD as well cos your mum got the S0094: ah S0021: ones that like S0094: but S0021: only float I think S0094: >> if you do n't want them we could
SP111	S23A 1419	have got --UNCLEARWORD in S0095: >> nice S0032: >> some absolutely terrible tasting tea S0021: --UNCLEARWORD yay S0032: >> but I 'm sure you guys will absolutely love S0094: oh no no it
SP112	S23A 1453	S0021: ones from nanny 's drawer S0094: they 're horrible they look weird UNKMALE[??]: >> --UNCLEARWORD S0021: >> but I think nanny made those cos they 're a special stitch S0094: >> oh
SP113	S23A 1455	I think nanny made those cos they 're a special stitch S0094: >> oh S0021: but the reason you got those is because I already took some red
SP114	S23A 1578	S0094: >> hazelnuts S0032: >> nuts S0021: >> that 's it (.) it 's not S0032: Exper-Teas UNKMALE[??]: ah S0021: it 's but er I do n't know what kind of tea --UNCLEARWORD S0095: >> er come
SP115	S23A 1580	on you can do better than that S0094: t- it 's Earl Grey but it 's Twinings Earl Grey mm S0095: oh is that is that –UNCLEARWORD
SP116	S23A 1584	S0021: >> oh is that bad ? S0094: well i- they 're Whittard 's competitors S0095: but are they nice ? S0094: yeah alright S0021: >> nobody else cares about that UNKMALE[??]: yeah
SP117	S23A 1596	too small for --UNCLEARWORD S0021: mm S0032: ch- no not ch- well maybe cheer but you do n't get --UNCLEARWORD S0021: >> any more ? S0094: >> --UNCLEARWORD bags S0095: >> --UNCLEARWORD
SP118	S23A 1605	the bag off S0094: take the bag off S0021: take the bag off S0094: well but I want the bag S0021: oh right well keep the bag on then
SP119	S23A 1648	's quite a nice idea S0094: mm S0032: think every month is too much but maybe one in July S0095: yeah S0032: be good S0094: midsummer Christmas then UNKMALE[??]: yeah S0094: midsummer
SP120	S23A 1723	itself (.) I originally bought these two things in the other way around but I 've since decided that this is the better way around but
SP121	S23A 1723	but I 've since decided that this is the better way around but if you S0094: ah S0021: like later decide that it 's S0094: u- S0021: in fact

SP122	S23A 1800	UNKMALE[??]: >> oh my god S0094: that I have n't S0032: Dungeon Lords S0021: ah ha S0094: >> -- UNCLEARWORD S0094: but they 're so unusual I just have n't thought of how to
SP123	S23A 1819	side on S0094: >> it 's really S0021: from side on I mean S0094: >> that 's but they 're they 're so cool S0032: >> not too bad S0094: mm ? S0021: mm
SP124	S23A 1849	S0021: >> --UNCLEARWORD (.) oh (.) oh my god they 're amazing S0094: they 're size seven but they fit size six UNKMALE[??]: this looks amazing S0021: >> oh yeah I most of
SP125	S23A 1901	them from a clothes swap S0021: >> yeah I 'll use them for work S0094: but decided I would never wear them S0021: yeah they 're great S0094: >> but I
SP126	S23A 1903	work S0094: but decided I would never wear them S0021: yeah they 're great S0094: >> but I really like them so yay S0021: yeah I 'll wear them for
SP127	S23A 1915	one ? S0032: thank you S0021: good S0094: this one ? S0021: excellent S0032: >> yeah S0021: erm UNKMALE[??]: mm S0021: but like that one -- ANONnameM apparently is awesome because unlike most board games
SP128	S23A 1925	bought some like red ballet shoes from TK Maxx not long ago (.) but like I overspent at TK Maxx quite significantly S0094: yeah S0021: I bought like
SP129	S23A 1927	bought like three pairs of shoes I was genuinely desperate for shoes but I bought about three pairs (.) it was excessive S0094: >> did you take some
SP130	S23A 1936	forty --UNCLEARWORD hour and a half later lot to argue over S0095: yeah S0021: but actually erm S0021: er this is good cos they 're different thank goodness
SP131	S23A 1944	oh yeah S0094: I 've worn them a couple of times S0021: oh yeah S0094: but S0021: yeah S0094: that is literally it and I 've had them for a
SP132	S23A 1954	and nice and they 're perfect for work I would think S0021: yeah S0094: but I do n't wear them cos they 're too S0021: >> why why d'
SP133	S23A 1956	well I like the square toe that 's why I bought them but S0021: oh yeah (.) yeah S0094: they 're just actually not that comfy for me

SP134	S23A 1961	idea (.) I think opening it right now is probably a bad idea but I 'm going for it (.) got it now S0021: >> I can see for
SP135	S23A 1962	it (.) got it now S0021: >> I can see for me they 're okay but I feel they are quite tight in the width and I know
SP136	S23A 1968	thought from like first viewing I thought they were too square toed but actually once they 're on they kinda stretch out a bit S0094: yeah
SP137	S23A 2023	can have a go with it yeah S0095: it's only two players but that's the other one that's the one man sign S0032: >> it
SP138	S23A 2026	the one man sign S0032: >> it 's only two players yeah UNKFEMALE[??]: yeah S0094: yeah but you you could take it downstairs if you want and have a
SP139	S23A 2027	erm (.) mm cool S0021: >> I might bury the tag in these socks though but yeah it 's a pl- er it 's a playery er S0094: mm
SP140	S23A 2049	you both decide you prefer the other ones whatever swap them back but I like S0032: >> the other one we 've done that long has been
SP141	S23A 2068	your skirt S0094: >> so your skirt bag S0021: sorry I 'll post it S0094: >> no but I did n't think you were bringing it back to be honest
SP142	S23A 2072	right S0021: oh well I 'll post it to you anyway I can S0094: >> but this one I got from a clothes swap and thought S0021: oh yeah
SP143	S23A 2076	me S0021: >> well that 's yes oh yes I 'll wear that yeah S0094: >> but try it because it might not fit S0021: okay S0094: >> it 's just slightly
SP144	S23A 2092	both of you ah no this is to both of you UNKMALE[??]: >> ah S0021: but you need the tag (.) ha ha ha S0032: I guessed right S0095: you did