BE READY TO CHANGE YOUR MIND!

1. Additions and Inventions are dangerous.

2. You have misidentified a form.

3. A NOMINUSATIVE or a DABLATIVE has been misidentified.

4. You have misidentified a CONSTRUCTION.

5. You have overlooked a zero constituent/gapping (ø).

6. You have caused yourself unnecessary trouble by failure to master certain parts of speech, such as: ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS, SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS; also PRONOUNS and NUMBERS.

7. You have disregarded one of the following facts: NOUNS show NUMBER; VERBS show PERSON, NUMBER, TENSE, MOOD and VOICE; ADJECTIVES show DEGREE.

8. You have disregarded the fact that the VOICE of a verb is either ACTIVE or PASSIVE. (In English the PASSIVE is formed with the auxiliary BE, followed by the past participle.)

9. Remember that PASSIVE forms may belong to a DEPONENT.

10. No NOMINATIVE is the object. A SINGLE NOMINATIVE is the subject of a finite verb. In metaphrasing, the subject precedes the verb.

11. If the verb is a form of SUM (or another LINKING verb), a SINGLE NOMINATIVE is probably the Subject Complement. A SECOND NOMINATIVE can be either a modifier or the subject. In metaphrasing the Subject Complement follows the verb.

12. No ACCUSATIVE is the subject of a finite verb. A SINGLE ACCUSATIVE is probably the object of a transitive verb. In metaphrasing the object follows the verb. See also 21. [Seligson note But 29]

13. A SINGLE ACCUSATIVE in construction with an Infinitive is the object of a complementary Infinitive (in construction with possum, soleo, etc.) or the subject of a non-complementary one. In metaphrasing, "that" is put before the subject-accusative. A SECOND ACCUSATIVE may be either a modifier (24, 25) or the object.

14. If the verb is a verb of "making", etc., a SINGLE ACCUSATIVE is the object. A SECOND ACCUSATIVE may be either a modifier or an object complement. [Seligson note Hypertransitive]

15. Remember: An English verb appears with either a noun or a pronoun as a single subject. Don't use both.

16. A GENITIVE usually modifies a noun. In metaphrasing it follows the noun with "of" between them.
17. Genitives also appear in construction with a few verbs and adjectives.

18. If the verb is a verb of Linking or Making, a Genitive, Dative or Ablative may function as the subject complement. See 11.

19. A DATIVE appears with any sentence. A DATIVE appears (may appear) in construction with verbs and a few adjectives. In metaphrasing it follows them with "to" or "for" between. [Seligson note "pleasing, friendly, dear, like, hostile, near"]

20. A Prepositional Phrase functions mostly as an adverbial modifier. In metaphrasing it follows the verb and its object and/or complement. The same holds for Adverbs (dpr ?) and Ablatives.

21. An ACCUSATIVE with the general meaning TIME or PLACE may function as an adverb. See 20.

22. An ABLATIVE without a preposition can have many meanings.

23. Two Ablatives may constitute an Ablative Absolute. In metaphrasing "with" is put before the subject-ablative (which is put) before the verb-ablative.

24. Adjectives in agreement with a noun modify that noun. In metaphrasing the adjective precedes the noun.

25. Nouns in agreement with a noun modify the noun (dpr noun in apposition). In metaphrasing they follow the noun.

26. Participles that modify a noun must be metaphrased as near as possible to that noun. Most often that means directly after it.

27. Adjectives and Participles without a Noun function as heads of a construction (dpr i.e., as a noun; substantive use). So do Pronouns.

28. A Clause can be skipped as a whole. (dpr ?)

29. Subordinating Conjunctions and Relative and Interrogative Pronouns other than connecting relatives (see 31) must not be skipped. They announce a clause and demand the next verb to themselves.

30. In English a Subordinating Conjunction or a Relative Pronoun must stand at the beginning of the clause.

31. A Relative Pronoun after a period or a semicolon is the equivalent of a demonstrative pronoun (CONNECTING RELATIVE). It may be skipped.

32. Words like "and", "or", "nor", etc. stand immediately between the same which they connect.

33. Adverbs sometimes look like Prepositions.

34. In poetical style a Preposition sometimes follows its object. It often appears between object and modifier. In metaphrasing the preposition always precedes the object.