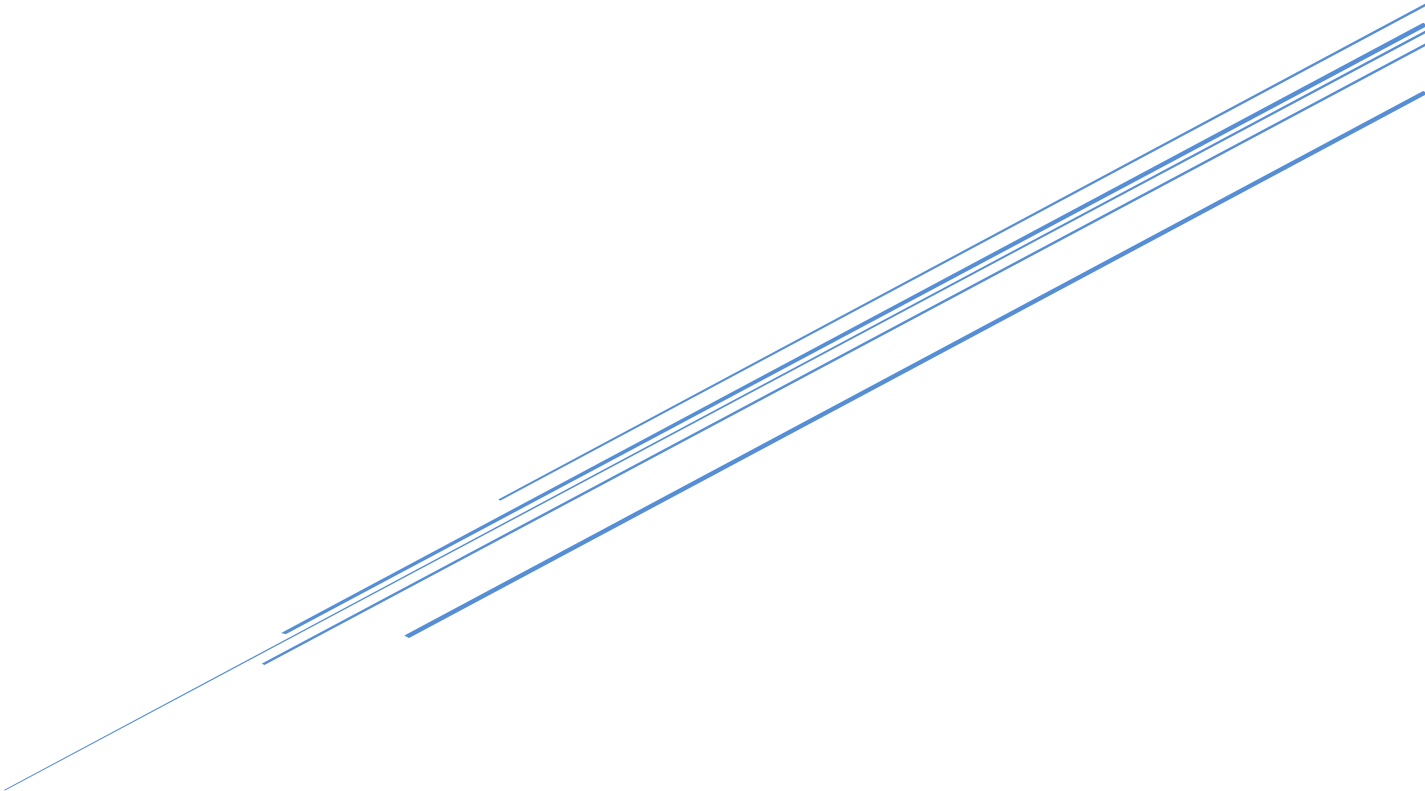
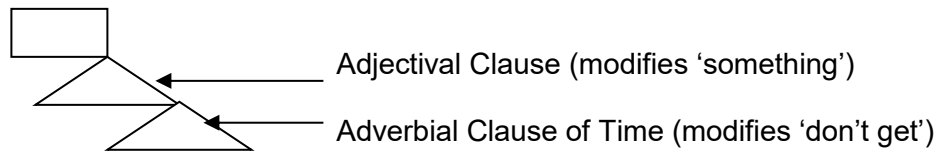
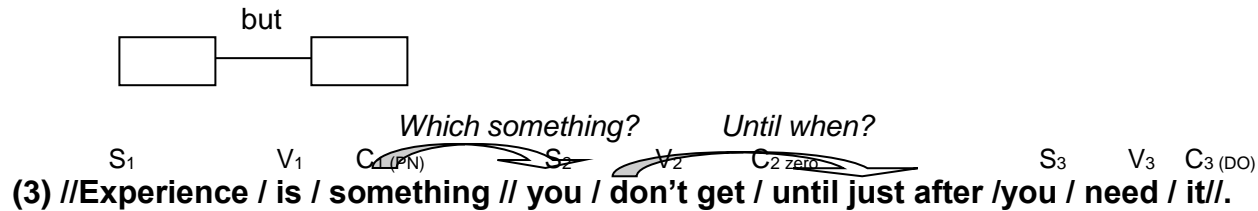
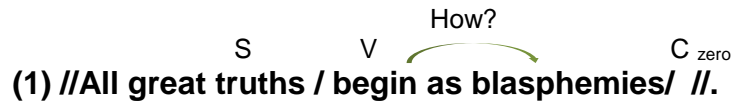
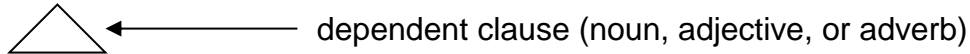
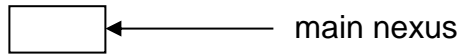


APPENDIX III. G-NALYSIS



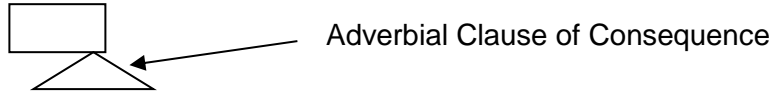
Appendix III G-nalysis – some examples

G-nalysis – Key Symbols:

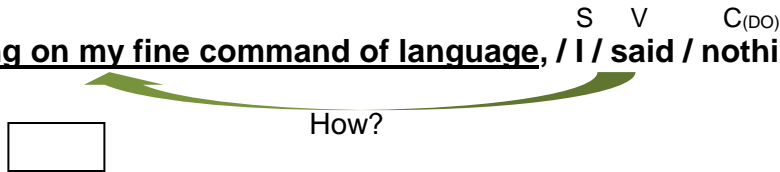


With what consequence?

(4) // I / think //, //therefore / I / am.// ~ Descartes



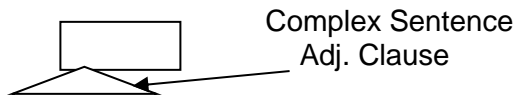
(5) //Drawing on my fine command of language, / I / said / nothing//.*



* The adverb of manner phrase precedes the Subject.

Which everything? What?

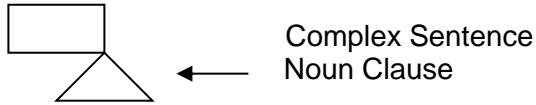
(6) //Everything // you / can/ imagine // is / real. // ~ Picasso



(7) //True knowledge /exists/ in knowing / that /you / know / nothing.// ~ Socrates

S_1 V_1 $C_1(IO)$ S_2 V_2 $C_2(DO)$

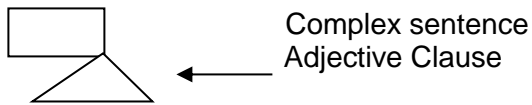
What?
What?



(8) // Knowledge and belief / are / two separate tracks // that / run parallel to each other and never meet, except in the child.// ~ Godfried Bomans: Buitelingen II

$S_{1.1}$ $S_{1.2}$ V_1 $C_1(PN)$ S_2 $V_{2.1}$ $V_{2.2}$

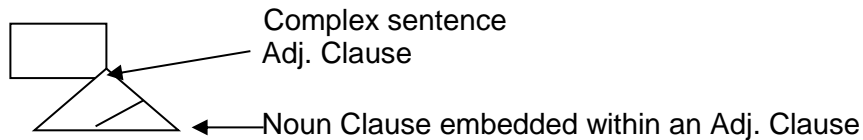
What?
Which tracks?



(9) //Brain / is / an apparatus // with which /we / think / we / think.// ~ Ambrose Bierce

S_1 V_1 C_1 S_2 V_2 V_3 V_3

Which apparatus?
What?



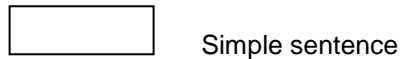
G-nalysis is flexible: it allows for ambiguity, so inherent in language. The functions of words and groups of words (phrases and clauses) may be analysed differently, depending on one's perception / the kind of generalization one makes. In (7), for example, the phrase in knowing can be analysed as

(a) **Indirect Object** (IO) in the compliment slot, if the question ‘(exists) *In what?*’ is asked or as

(b) An **adverb of place phrase**, if the question ‘*Where?*’ is asked instead; in this case, the complement would be analysed as zero.

This flexibility of G-analysis reflects the fluid nature of ‘live’ meanings we create and perceive, as we ‘play our language games’; it accounts for the indeterminacy of meaning (meaning as use) that Ludwig Wittgenstein and Bakhtin wrote about. G-analysis reflects the natural way we think / reason, which accounts for why it both enjoyable and easy to make sense of

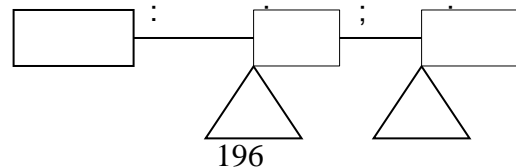
How? S V C_(DO)
Chained by wine, / one / lives / no life at all (Alcaeus).
 Adv. of manner Phrase



S V C_(PN)
Wine / is / a terrible foe, hard to wrestle with (Euripides: Cyclops, 440 BC).
 What kind of foe? Adj. phrase Simple Sentence

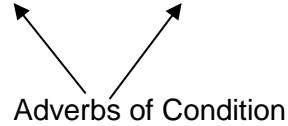
S₁ V₁ C_(DO)
Wine/ has / two defects:

S₂ V₂ C₂ (DO + IO) S₃ V₃ C₃ (DO)



/if you/ add /water to it, /you /ruin /it;

On what condition do you ruin it?



S₄ V₄ C_{4(DO)} S₅ V₅ C_{5(DO)}
/if you /do not add/ water, /it /ruins /you.

(Spanish proverb)

On what condition does it ruin you?

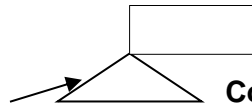
Compound-Complex Sentence

S₁ V₁ S₂ V₂
When the drink/ goes in, /the wit/ goes out

Zero Compliments in both S/V/C patterns
 (English proverb)

When does the wit go out?

Adverb of Time



Complex Sentence