

Lecture 4

SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF PHILIPPINE ENGLISH

Subject-Verb Agreement

1. Intervening prepositional phrase or expression

***Radiation** from some isotopes **emerge** [emerges] as particular long-term hazards.*

*The shortest **path**, as well as the distance, **are** [is] easily obtained with standard graph theory algorithms.*

2. Performance errors/typographical errors

*This means that the student **program** (or goal) **have** [has] a different programming plan.*

*Afterwards, tepid water was used to remove the cellulose, and the final work was a work restored to much of its original sheen. Some **portions** **was** [were] left unrestored for instruction purposes.*

Subject-Verb Agreement

3. Special nouns

*Since its opening in June the **public have** [has] been coming to view the imposing structure and its new interiors as well as two ongoing exhibitions. (collective noun)*

*Kodak's franchise fee is about half a million and is waived if the **equipment are** [is] to be purchased from them. (mass noun)*

4. There/inverted sentence/predicate nominative

*"There **exists** [exist] basic **roadblocks** to compromise, roadblocks that are legal and moral," said Guingona. (there sentence)*

*After the enhancement **come** [comes] **segmentation** of the image in objects and background.... (inverted sentence)*

Subject-Verb Agreement

5. Relative clause antecedent/complex clause

*The textile cuttings are usually disposed of as waste **product** which **become** [becomes] an environmental nuisance. (relative clause antecedent)*