




1ST SEMESTER

Topic 20:

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM GRAMMAR: INVERSION OF SUBJECT AND VERB



The background of the slide is a grayscale photograph of a magnifying glass held over a newspaper. The lens of the magnifying glass is focused on a specific column of text, making it sharp and legible, while the rest of the newspaper and the background are blurred.

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM is a form of journalism in which reporters deeply investigate a single topic of interest, such as serious crimes, political corruption, or corporate wrongdoing. An investigative journalist may spend months or years researching and preparing a report. Practitioners sometimes use the terms "watchdog reporting" or "accountability reporting".

VOCABULARY - NEWS AND JOURNALISM

Anchor (n.) - a person who reads the news on TV

Politician - a person who works in politics or serves in the government

Celebrity - a person who is famous (usually an actor, actress, singer, etc.)

Tabloids - newspapers and magazines that focus on celebrity news and exciting stories

Sensationalism (n.) - exaggerated news that seeks to get people's attention

Coverage (n.) - the attention given to a news story by a media outlet

Cover (v.) - to report about a story or issue

Manipulate - to change the truth and try to influence people to agree with your opinion

Bias (n.) - a strong opinion about an issue; an unwillingness to consider other opinions

Biased (adj.) - having an opinion about an issue and being

STANDARD WORD ORDER

- For example:

[illegible]

INVERTED WORD ORDER

- ◉ Changing standard word order is called "**inversion**" (inverted word order; inverse word order). Inversion in English usually refers to placing **the auxiliary, modal, or main verb before the subject**. Inversion is used with a certain aim, often for emphasis. For example:

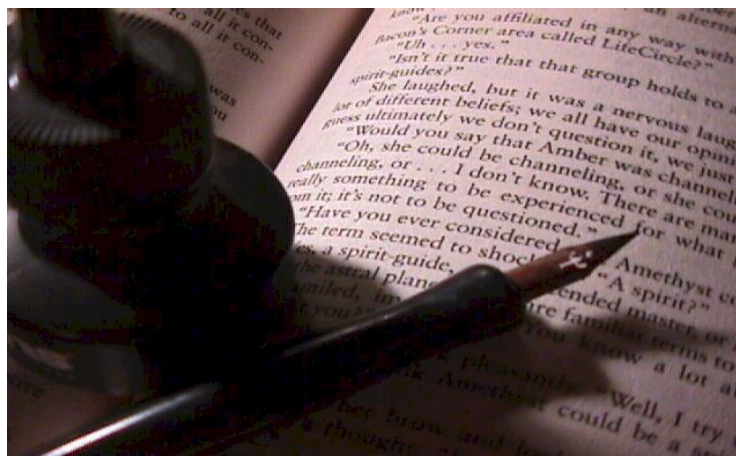
Never before have I seen such beauty.

There may be another problem.

Away ran the witch and the monster.

USING INVERSION

- It is advisable for language learners to avoid using most of the emphatic inverted constructions described below. It is necessary to understand inversion, but it is better to use standard, ordinary word order in your own speech and writing.



USING INVERSION

- ◉ Cases of inversion that **you really need to use** in your speech include:
- ◉ questions
- ◉ the construction "there is, there are"
- ◉ sentences beginning with "here" or "there"
- ◉ and responses like "So do I; Neither do I"

INVERSION IN QUESTIONS

- ◉ The most common type of inversion in English consists in moving the auxiliary verb into the position before the subject. This type of inversion is most often used in questions.

For example:

Did Lena go to the park yesterday?

Has she found her keys?

CONSTRUCTION "THERE IS, THERE ARE"

- Inversion is required in the construction "there is, there are" and in cases where a modal verb or a main verb is used in such constructions.

There are several books on the table.

There must be a reason for it.

There exist several theories on this matter.

INVERSION AFTER "HERE" AND "THERE"

- Inversion takes place in sentences beginning with the adverb "here" or "there". Some phrases beginning with "here" or "there" have idiomatic character.

Here comes the sun.

There goes the bell.



CONSTRUCTIONS WITH "SO" AND "NEITHER"

- ◉ Inversion is required in responses like "So do I" and "Neither do I".

I like coffee. - So do I.

I don't like coffee. - Neither do I.

- ◉ Inversion is also required in compound sentences with such constructions.

I like coffee, and so does Ella.

I don't like coffee, and neither does Ella.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

- ◉ Inversion is required in **the subordinate clause of conditional sentences** in which the subordinating conjunction "if" is **omitted**. If the conjunction "if" is used, inversion is not used.

Were I not so tired, I would go there with you. - If I weren't so tired, I would go there with you.

INVERSION AFTER DIRECT SPEECH

- ◉ Inversion takes place in constructions with verbs like **"said, asked, replied"** placed after direct speech.

"I'll help you," said Anton.

- ◉ But if the subject of such constructions is expressed by a personal pronoun, the verb is placed after the subject.

"Thank you for your help," she said.

INVERSION IN EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

- ◉ Inversion is sometimes used for emphasis in exclamatory sentences.

Oh my, am I hungry! - I'm so hungry!

How beautiful are these roses! - How beautiful these roses are!



INVERSION DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- ◉ The following cases of inversion occur when some parts of the sentence, for example, the adverbial modifier of place or direction, come at the beginning of the sentence. Inversion in such cases consists in moving the auxiliary verb, and in some cases the main verb (the whole tense form), into the position before the subject.
- ◉ Such types of inversion are used for emphasis, mostly in literary works. It is advisable for language learners to use standard word order in such cases.

INVERSION DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- Inversion after "so", "such", "as"

So unhappy did the boy look that we gave him all the sweets that we had. - The boy looked so unhappy that we gave him all the sweets that we had.

Owls live in tree hollows, as do squirrels. - Owls and squirrels live in tree hollows.



INVERSION DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- ◉ **Inversion after adjectives and participles**

Beautiful was her singing. - Her singing was beautiful.

Gone are the days when he was young and full of energy. - The days when he was young and full of energy are gone.

INVERSION DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- ◉ Inversion after adverbial modifiers of place

In the middle of the road was sitting a strange old man dressed in black. - A strange old man dressed in black was sitting in the middle of the road.

- ◉ Inversion after postpositions

Up went hundreds of toy balloons. - Hundreds of toy balloons went up.

INVERSION DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- ◉ **Inversion in negative constructions**
- ◉ Inversion is required in negative sentences beginning with the following negative adverbs and adverbial phrases: **never; never before; not only...but also; not until; no sooner; at no time; on no account; under no circumstances.**
- ◉ Inversion also takes place in sentences beginning with the following adverbs and adverbial phrases used in a negative sense: **rarely; seldom; hardly; scarcely; little; only when; only after; only then.**

INVERSION DEPENDING ON THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- ◉ Inverted negative constructions are used for emphasis, mostly in **formal writing and in literary works.**

Never before have I felt such fear. - I have never felt such fear before.

Not only did he spill coffee everywhere, but he also broke my favorite vase. - He not only spilled coffee everywhere but also broke my favorite vase.

Hardly had I stepped into the house when the light went out. - I had hardly stepped into the house when the light went out.