

A Consideration of the Preposition *instead of**

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Jeong, In-Sik & Chae, Sook-Hee. (2013). A Consideration of the Preposition *instead of*. *The Linguistic Association of Korea Journal*, 21(1), 47-68. The object of this paper is to show that the preposition *instead of* can take a greater variety of grammatical categories for its complement than the other prepositions chiefly taking a noun phrase, a gerund, and/or a *wh*-clause for their complements. It is also to explore what makes it possible for this preposition to do so. We have found out that it is structurally different from the other prepositions in that it has the property of coordinateness and joins *A* and *B* coordinately in the string *A instead of B*, just as a coordinator links the conjuncts of the same grammatical category. This study argues that this makes it possible for *instead of* to take more various types of grammatical categories for its complements than the other prepositions. It also makes the category of *B* predictable from that of *A* and vice versa. Based on this point we refer to the preposition *instead of* as a coordinate preposition.

Key Words: preposition, *instead of*, complement, coordinateness, coordinate preposition.

1. Introduction

A preposition is traditionally defined as a word that shows the link between its complement and another part of the sentence. It is directly followed by its complement and forms a prepositional phrase along with it. It

* We would like to express our deep thanks to three anonymous reviewers of this paper for their valuable comments and suggestions. We are also grateful to Nancy Hewitt for the improvement of this paper.

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usually allows only such categories as a noun phrase, a gerund and/or a *wh*-clause in taking its complement, while it is not allowed to take other categories for its complement. Let us consider the preposition *of* as shown below:

- (1) a. I am sure **of his success**.¹⁾
 b. He is desirous **of going abroad**.
 c. I need some advice **of how to make the best of life**.
- (2) a. *I am sure **of happy**.²⁾
 b. *He is desirous **of to go abroad**.
 c. *I am sure **of that he will succeed**.
 d. *He is ignorant **of because he failed in the course**.

Intriguingly enough, however, the preposition *instead of* takes a greater variety of categories as its complement, among which are an adjective phrase, an adverb phrase, a prepositional phrase, a subordinate adverbial clause and a *that*-clause as well as a noun phrase, a gerund or a *wh*-clause. We will see it in detail in section 2.2.

In addition, a prepositional phrase may usually act as a modifier of an element in the sentence, as shown below:

- (3) a. He is a man **of ability**.
 b. She was dancing **in a beautiful fashion**.
 c. US hotels are rated differently **from other North American hotels**.
 d. She is good **at mathematics**.
 e. She complained, **with reason**, that she had been underpaid. (= It was reasonable for her to complain that she had been underpaid.)

The bold-faced prepositional phrases in (3) function adjectively or adverbially as a modifier in the sentences. Although the preposition *instead of* may apparently be used as a modifier like other prepositions, however, it

1) For expository convenience, the prepositions under consideration and their complements are bold-faced in this article.

2) In this paper the asterisk * indicates that the clause or sentence is not grammatical.

functions as a coordinator of the complement and its contrasted counterpart in the sentence, which we will address in section 3.2.

Based on these differences, our study argues that the preposition *instead of* differs from other prepositions in that it can take more various categories for its complement than any other preposition and functions as a coordinator instead of a modifier. We refer to the preposition as a coordinate preposition. This study also claims that its coordinating function contributes to various selections of complement categories.

For the sake of explanatory simplicity in this study, we will often refer to the complement of the preposition *instead of* as *B* and to its contrasted counterpart as *A*, expressing their combined string as *A instead of B*.

The relevant data in this article have been obtained from native speakers' help, newspapers, books and web sites. In particular, the data from web sites have been judged to be grammatical by several native speakers of English.

This study will contribute to the correct use of *instead of* by teachers and students of English as non-native speakers, by helping them out of the misunderstanding that it may take categories of complements restricted to a noun phrase, a gerund and/or a *wh*-clause, as with other prepositions.

This paper is organized as follows: In section 2, we look at a variety of categories which the preposition *instead of* can take as its complements. Section 3 explores how the preposition *instead of* is structurally different from other prepositions and what makes possible various selections of complement categories. Section 4 summarizes our discussion.

2. A Variety of Complements of the Preposition *instead of*

2.1. Complements of Prepositions

In a traditional grammar, a preposition is classified as a part of speech. As its name suggests, it is followed by its complement, which is restricted to nominals such as a pronoun, a noun, a noun phrase, a *wh*-clause and/or a gerund. Let us consider the following:

- (4) a. Is there a doctor **among them**?
 b. *Is there a doctor **among they**?
 c. *Is there a doctor **among their**?
- (5) a. We all sat **around the camp fire**.
 b. Did he vote **for** or **against her suggestion**?
- (6) a. He is aware of **what they are doing**.
 b. Your earnings may vary remarkably depending **on whether you're working full-time or part-time**.
 c. He will offer the best advice **on how to write a resume**.
 d. *He is aware of **that they are doing something**.
- (7) a. He earned the money for his tuition **by working** as a waiter during the summer months.
 b. *He earned the money for his tuition **by to work** as a waiter during the summer months.
 c. *He earned the money for his tuition **by worked** as a waiter during the summer months.

The sentences in (4) show that the complements must be in the objective case when they are used as the complement of the preposition. A subjective or possessive form cannot appear as a complement of a preposition. Its use results in the ungrammaticality of (4b) and (4c). The examples in (5) show that a noun phrase can occur as its complement. After the prepositions in (6a – c), nominal *wh*-clauses are allowed whether they are finite or non-finite. A nominal *that*-clause cannot, however, be used as a complement of a preposition, as exemplified in (6d).³⁾ In (7), where non-finite verbs come after the preposition

3) Prepositions in English do not select a nominal *that*-clause for their complement. Exceptions to this are *in* and *except* in the forms of an '*in that*-clause' and an '*except that*-clause' as exemplified below:

- i) Man differs from animals **in that he can make and use tools**.
 ii) I didn't tell him anything **except that I needed his help**.

Yang (1993) states that a head noun is deleted between *in/except* and *that*-clause and *in/except that* clause can be replaced with *in/except the regard that*, *in/except the sense that*, etc. In literature such as Quirk *et al* (1985) and Bach & Davidsen-Nielsen (1997), however, the forms are classified as complex subordinators.

by, the gerund form in (7a) is allowed to appear as a complement of the preposition while the infinitive and past-participial form in (7b) and (7c) are not allowed, respectively.⁴⁾

As mentioned just above, the complements of a preposition are usually restricted to these kinds of grammatical categories. However, they may be adjectivals but only idiomatically – *in general, in vain; for sure, for missing, for lost, for granted*.

2.2. Complements of the Preposition *instead of*

The preposition *instead of* has only one meaning – in place of; as a substitute for or alternative to, according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary – but can freely come before complements of many more various categories than any other preposition. Let us first consider if it can take grammatical categories that other prepositions can take for their complements:

- (8) a. He will send her **instead of me**.
 b. He drank rice milk **instead of regular cow milk**.
- (9) Now I can walk to work **instead of going by car**.⁵⁾
- (10) a. He operates from a view of what literacy makes possible **instead of what makes literacy possible**.
 b. We need to learn how to be good losers **instead of how to be good winners**.

Looking at (8), (9) and (10), we can see that *instead of* can take as many

4) Prepositions in English do not select a *to*-infinitive for their complement, but in *about, beside, but, except, and save*, as exemplified below:

- i) He is **about to leave Seoul**.
 ii) He asked nothing **besides to be left alone**.
 iii) What could the boy expect **but to be punished**?
- 5) Quirk *et al* (1985) states that many prefer *instead of ~ing*, although *instead of + infinitive* has been attested in good written English as exemplified below:

- i) It must be so frightful to have to put things on in order to look better, **instead of to strip things off**.

grammatical categories as other prepositions can take.

Now we turn to grammatical categories which this preposition can take but other prepositions cannot.

- (11) a. They now allege that he is all habitual drunkard **instead of that he is insane**. (New York Times. Feb. 15, 2007).
 b. He said that he would be separated from her **instead of that he would make up with her**.
- (12) a. Sam said that it was better that he found out now **instead of after he had married her**.
 b. For a very long time, I have been doing things because I feel able to do them, **instead of because I want to do them**.

Almost all prepositions do not allow the clause introduced by the conjunction *that* to be directly followed. As the sentences in (11) show, however, the preposition *instead of* can take the nominal *that*-clause as its complement. In addition, it can also come before the adverbial clause introduced by subordinate conjunctions such as *after*, *before*, *because*, etc., as illustrated in (12).

- (13) Most money for mental health services comes from the federal and state governments **instead of from county property taxes**.
- (14) Choosing a proposal from a scientist outside NASA, **instead of from an engineer**, was a departure for the agency. (USA Today. May 21, 2008)
- (15) I decided to start my year here **instead of in Hawaii**. (USA Today. January 18, 2012)

As shown in the sentences in (13), (14) and (15), *instead of* also allows other prepositional phrases to come as its complements after it.⁶⁾

6) Like the preposition *instead of*, the preposition *from* can be directly followed by other place prepositions plus complements – *from above* ~, *from below* ~, *from behind* ~, *from beneath* ~, *from beyond* ~, *from under* ~, etc. Such types of prepositions are called complex prepositions.

- (16) He will start to feel manipulated **instead of free** to offer his support. (Gray, J. (1993). *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*. p. 249)
- (17) But to trace the history of this development, to investigate the various causes which made French literature national **instead of provincial**, social **instead of individualistic**, rational **instead of imaginative**, lies beyond the scope of the present narrative. (Tilly, A. A. (1959). *The literature of the French Renaissance*. p. 326)
- (18) He and his wife should purchase their properties separately **instead of jointly**.

Section 2.1 has shown that an adjectival cannot be used as a complement of a preposition but in idiomatic expressions. Nor can an adverb. However, *instead of* can take an adjectival or an adverbial as its complement, as shown in (16 – 17) and (18), respectively.

In this section we have discussed the variety of grammatical categories that *instead of* can take as its complement. We will discuss and explore the reason for the variety in detail in what follows.

3. Coordinateness of *instead of*

3.1. Structural Functions of Preposition Phrases

As the word preposition means “put before”, it signals that it is followed by a complement. A preposition and its complement constitute a prepositional phrase. The phrase may function like an adjective or an adverb. In the former case, it modifies a noun, as illustrated in the following:

- (19) a. The house **on the hill** was bought by Mr. Kim.
 b. The house which is **on the hill** was bought by Mr. Kim.
 c. It was the house **on the hill** that was bought by Mr. Kim.
 d. *It was the house that **on the hill** was bought by Mr. Kim.
 e. *It was **on the hill** that the house was bought by Mr. Kim.⁷⁾

7) Sentence (19e) is not grammatical when it is a cleft sentence from (19a). However, the

As in (19a), a prepositional phrase in a noun phrase indicates a function of an adjective. The phrase *on the hill* modifies the noun phrase *the house*, functioning like an adjective. It can be evidenced in that the phrase can be paraphrased into a relative clause that modifies a noun like an adjective, as shown in (19b). Likewise, it can also be accounted for by applying a grammatical rule such as a clefting, which allows a single constituent to be put in a focus position. If the phrase *on the hill* behaved like an adverb, there would be two constituents – the noun phrase *the house* and the adverbial phrase *on the hill* – standing separately in the focus position, resulting in an ungrammatical sentence (e.g. **It was a book to Mary that was given by Tom*). This rule may show that the expression *on the hill* is not used as an adverbial phrase but it may not be enough to explain that it behaves adjectivally. To support our discussion, we may use another adjectival property. When an adjective modifies a noun, it cannot be separated from its modificand. The ungrammaticality of (19d) and (19e) is caused by the separation of the adjectival phrase *on the hill* from its modificand *the house*. Therefore, the prepositional phrase *on the hill* is used adjectivally.

Now let us turn to the case where a prepositional phrase behaves like an adverb. Then, the phrases modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a clause, as shown in the following:

- (20) a. He was walking **with his friend**.
 b. The train is bound **for New York**.
 c. Children should be treated differently **from adults**.
 d. Al Qaeda operatives have, **by their own admission**, considered attacking nuclear facilities. (*E-The Environmental Magazine*. June 30, 2007)

The bold-faced phrase in (20a) acts like an adverb by modifying the verb *walk*. Such types of prepositional phrases chiefly represent one of such

following sentences are grammatical.

- i) The house was bought on the hill by Mr. Kim.
 ii) It was the house that was bought on the hill by Mr. Kim.

meanings as place, time, manner, accompaniment, etc. In (20b) and (20c), the prepositional phrases that modify an adjective or an adverb follow an adjective used attributively or an adverb, respectively. The bold-faced phrase in (20d) has a loose grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence, and is regarded as modifying the whole sentence rather than the verb or the verb phrase – called a sentence adverb.

Interestingly enough, we may be faced with the cases where prepositional phrases act both like an adjective and an adverb. They may cause ambiguity in sentences. Consider the following:

- (21) The man saw the boy **with a telescope**.
 (22) a. The man saw the boy who had a telescope.
 b. The man saw the boy by using a telescope.

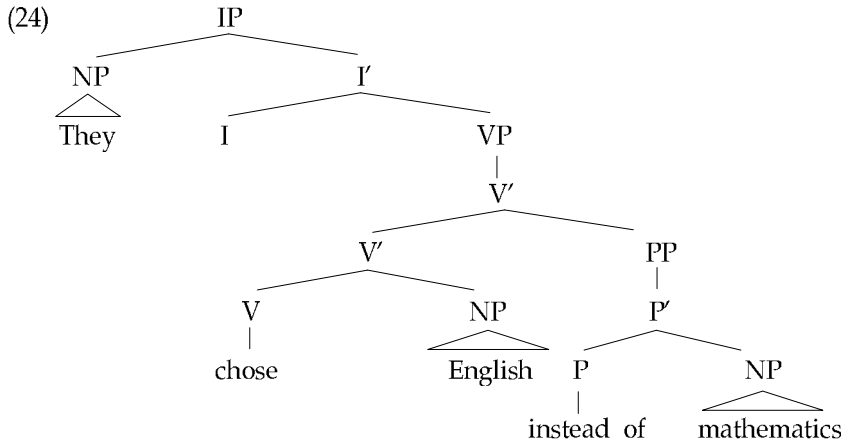
Sentence (21) has two meanings, depending on whether the prepositional phrase *with a telescope* modifies the noun phrase *the boy* or the verb phrase *saw the boy*. The former case can be interpreted as in (22a) and the latter interpreted as in (22b). Like this, a prepositional phrase may be used as an adjectival phrase and/or an adverbial phrase. That is, it is in a subordinate relation to another phrase in the sentence.

3.2. Structural Functions of the Prepositional Phrase Headed by *instead of*

Now let us turn to structural functions of the prepositional phrase headed by *instead of*. With the functions of the above-mentioned other prepositional phrases in mind, we need to explore whether the phrase behaves like an adjective or like an adverb. Let us consider the following:

- (23) They chose English **instead of mathematics**.

Looking at sentence (23), we may come to a hasty conclusion that the phrase *instead of mathematics* functions as an adverbial phrase which modifies the verb *chose*, as illustrated in the following:



The representation in (24) may seem to be proper, based on representations of other prepositional phrases. Let us suppose we have the string *A instead of B* in a sentence. *A* and *B* are in a semantic contrast in the sentence and should have the same function, at least semantically. However, the above tree structure in (24) cannot show that *English* and *mathematics* have a semantic contrast. This is because we think that *instead of* and other prepositions have the same structural, or subordinate, function. To see that the preposition is structurally different from other prepositions, we can paraphrase (23) into (25). Let us consider the following:

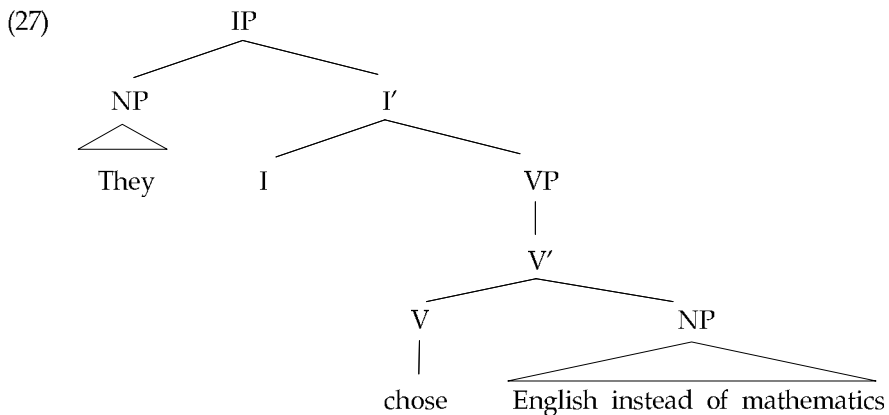
- (25) a. They did not choose mathematics but English.
 b. They chose English, but not mathematics.

The sentences in (25) clearly show that the two noun phrases *mathematics* and *English* have the same grammatical function, although there is a change in the order of arrangement. So it is not proper to treat *instead of mathematics* as a subordinate adverbial phrase that modifies the verb *chose*. It cannot be a preposition that puts its complement in a subordinate relation to another element in the sentence but that connects its complement and its sentential counterpart through coordination.

At this point we may be faced instantly with the question: Is it not possible for *instead of* to introduce an adverbial phrase? Here we have the following data:

- (26) a. Why do Mexicans come to this country illegally **instead of legally**?
 b. Maryland schools should start after Labor Day **instead of in late August**.
 c. For a very long time, I have been doing things because I feel able to do them, **instead of because I want to do them**.

Unlike the prepositional phrase in (23) - *instead of mathematics*, it seems that the bold-faced phrases in (26) are used like adverbs. If we look into them, however, they are not followed by nominals but adverbials such as an adverb, a prepositional phrase and an adverbial clause. It is the presence of such adverbials, not *instead of*, that causes the phrases to function like adverbs. That is, the grammatical category of an *instead-of* phrase is determined depending on what the grammatical category of *A* or *B* is in the string *A instead of B*. So *instead of* is different from other prepositions that subordinate their complements to another element in the sentence. Rather it seems to be like a coordinate conjunction. Based on this point, it is reasonable to treat the preposition in (23) as a connector of its complement and its sentential counterpart, as in the following tree diagram:

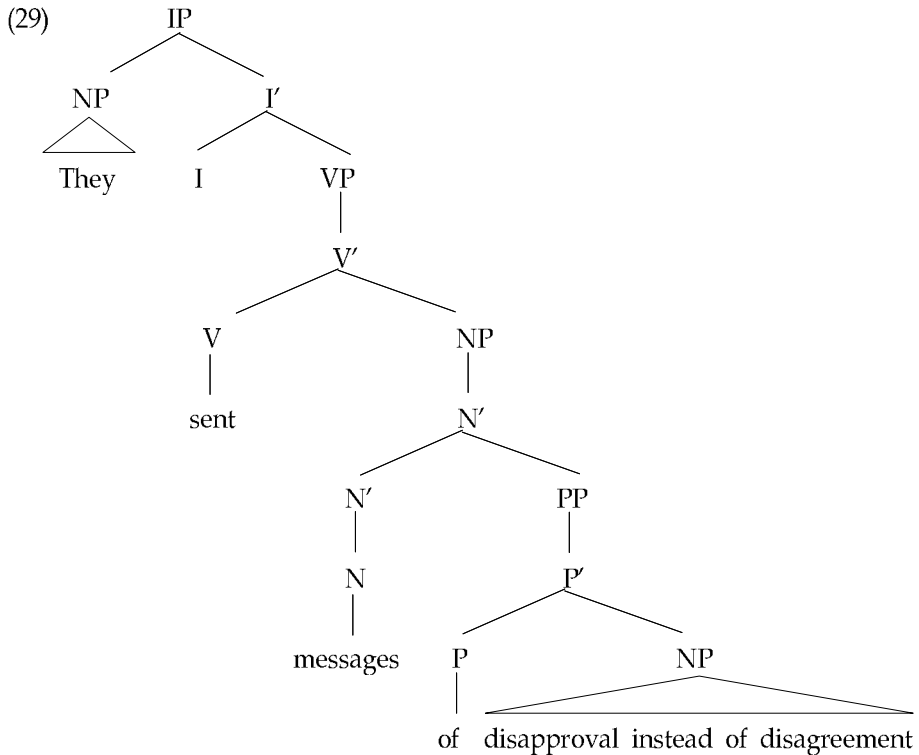


When the nominal complement of *instead of* is in a semantic contrast to that of a transitive verb as in (23), the preposition *instead of* behaves as a connector of the two nominals. Likewise, when the nominal complement of *instead of* is in a semantic contrast to a nominal subject, it also constitutes a connector of the

two nominal phrases. One possible sentence is (28a):

- (28) a. Tom **instead of Mary** solved the problem.
 b. They sent messages of disapproval **instead of disagreement**.

Likewise, the complement of *instead of* in (28b) – *disagreement* – is contrasted to that of the preposition in the sentence – *disapproval*. The complements are both coordinated by the preposition and, in turn, function as a complement of the preposition *of*. It can be represented as in the following tree diagram:

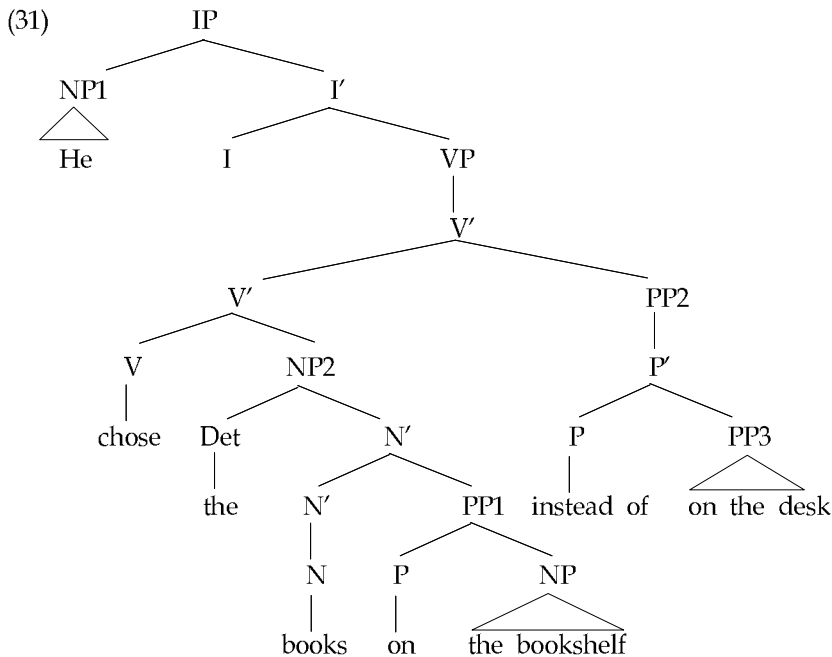


Now we will investigate whether an *instead of* phrase can be used as an adjectival phrase. Given the just-above mentioned account, we can predict that, if *A* acts like an adjective in the string *A instead of B* in the sentence, *B* also

does so by following the function of *A*. Let us consider the following:

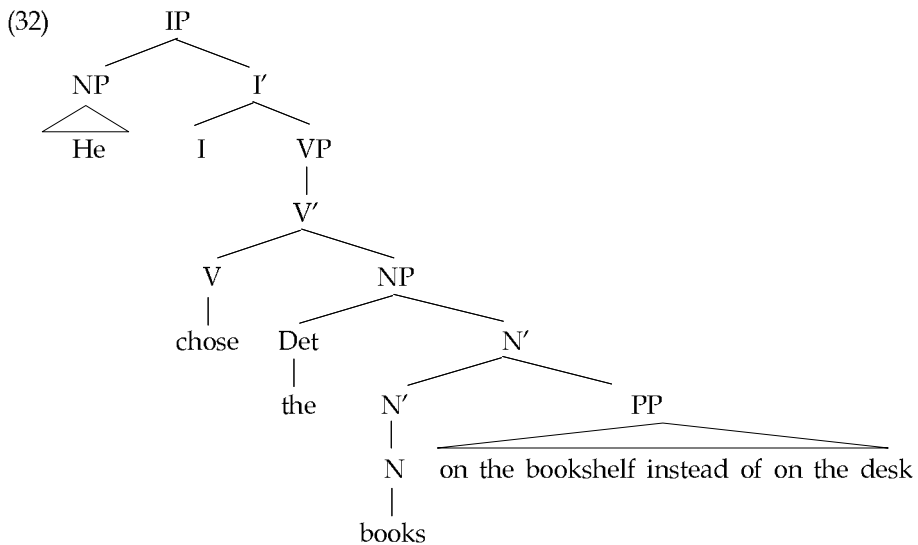
(30) He chose the books on the bookshelf **instead of on the desk**.

In sentence (30), the *instead of* phrase might be regarded as an adverbial phrase, as illustrated below:



The above tree structure shows that the PP1 behaves as an adjectival phrase which modifies *books* for the complement of the verb, while the PP2 is embedded within the VP, not within the NP2, and behaves adverbially. This structure does not convey the exact meaning of the *instead of* phrase. In the string *A instead of B*, *A* and *B* are in a relationship of semantic contrast to a certain element in the sentence. Therefore, they should both perform the same structural function in relation to the element. When one behaves adjectivally or adverbially, the other should also behave adjectivally or adverbially, respectively. Based on this point, the PP1 and the PP2 should have the same

function in relation to the noun *books*, whether they act adjectively or adverbially, unlike the above tree structure. In sentence (30), the prepositional phrases *on the bookshelf* and *on the desk* are in a relationship of semantic contrast as to the noun *books*, but neither as to the verb *chose* nor as to the string *chose the books on the bookshelf*. If so, the two phrases should not behave adverbially but adjectivally by modifying the noun *books*. We may represent it as shown in the following tree diagram:



As seen in (32), the preposition *instead of* connects the two prepositional phrases *on the bookshelf* and *on the desk*, just as a coordinate conjunction does. In turn, each of the two phrases behaves like an adjective phrase that modifies the noun *books*.

In addition, we can reinforce our discussion by providing another grammatical category for the complement of this preposition. Here we have an adjective complement:

- (33) a. You can be fascinated **instead of happy**. (The Wall Street Journal. May 4, 2012)

- b. She looks odd **instead of pretty**. (Summer, S. & Summer, J. (2009). *Just How Married Do You Want to Be?* p. 144)
- c. The toy makes him feel sad **instead of happy**. (Saarni, C. & Paul L. Harris, P. L. (1991). *Children's Understanding of Emotion*. p. 151)

As discussed in section 2.1, prepositions cannot take an adjective complement except only in idiomatic expressions. Unlike them, the preposition *instead of* can freely take an adjective complement, if its contrasting counterpart is an adjective, as shown in (33). Put differently, when *A* is an adjective in the string *A instead of B*, the preposition *instead of* can take an adjective complement for *B*.

We have so far discussed distinctions between *instead of* and other prepositions. The former puts its complement in a coordinate relation to its sentential counterpart in the sentence – called a coordinate preposition. In contrast, the latter puts its complement in a subordinate relation to another element in the sentence – called a subordinate preposition. We can reinforce our argument that the preposition *instead of* has a coordinate property by considering the following:

First, we can consider the case where the same grammatical categories are put before and after *instead of*, like coordinate conjunctions.

- (34) a. He decided to buy the unabridged audiotope **instead of the book**.
 b. **Instead of seeing eight clients a day** I started seeing seven.
 c. He said that he would be separated from her **instead of that he would make up with her**.
 d. With an awareness of what I wanted, **instead of what she would have wanted**, it was easier for her to succeed in supporting me. (Gray, J. (1993). *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*. p. 83)
- (35) a. He will start to feel manipulated **instead of free to offer his support**. (Gray, J. (1993). *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*. p. 249)
 b. She bought oil from peanuts **instead of from olives**.
- (36) a. We often express ourselves indirectly **instead of directly**. (Wolfe, D. & Snyder, R. (2003). *Ageless Marketing*. p. 271)

- b. The vast majority of Americans purchase healthcare coverage through their employers, **instead of directly from insurance providers**. (The Huffington Post. 2012. 2. 13)
- c. It's always better when people do things because they want to **instead of because they have to**. (Belding, S. (2004). *Winning With the Employee from Hell*. p. 28)

As seen in (34), (35) and (36), *instead of* is not involved with the decision of the grammatical function of its complement but is used as a coordinate connector of its complement and its sentential counterpart. This suggests that, in the string *A instead of B*, the category of *A* makes that of *B* predictable and vice versa.

Second, we can consider grammatical rules such as passivization, clefting and topicalization, which can be used to show whether some elements represent a constituent or not.

- (37) a. They sent messages of disapproval **instead of disagreement**.
 - b. Messages of disapproval **instead of disagreement** were sent.
 - c. Messages of disapproval were sent **instead of disagreement**.
- (38) a. It was messages of disapproval **instead of agreement** that they sent.
 - b. It was messages of disapproval that they sent **instead of agreement**.
 - c. It was messages of disapproval **instead of agreement** that were sent.
 - d. It was messages of disapproval that were sent **instead of agreement**.
- (39) a. Messages of disapproval **instead of disagreement** they sent.
 - b. Messages of disapproval they sent **instead of disagreement**.

If we compare (37a) with (37b), we see that the complement of the verb has moved from the position following *sent* in (37a) to the position of the subject in (37b), resulting in a grammatical sentence. It shows that the subject in the passive sentence forms a constituent through a coordinate combination of the two noun phrases by *instead of*. Sentences (38a) and (38c) are cleft sentences related to (37a) and (37b), respectively. They should have only one constituent in the focus position. Their grammaticality suggests that the element in the focus position is a constituent. We can infer from this that *instead of* combines

its complement and its sentential counterpart coordinately. Similarly, the sentences in (39) involve what is known as topicalization. The complement of the verb in (37a) has moved to the beginning of the sentence, or to the topic position of the sentence, which should be filled only with a single constituent. One of the resulting sentences is (39a), which is grammatical. This also suggests that the two noun phrases connected by *instead of* form a constituent and, at the same time, that the preposition functions like a coordinate connector. These rules show us that *instead of* behaves as a coordinate connector of *A* and *B*, in the string *A instead of B* and helps the string form a constituent.

At this point, what we should notice is that the *instead of* phrases in (37c), (38b), (38d) and (39b) are in separation from the counterparts of the complement. All of them are grammatical. This is due to its double status as a preposition and a coordinate connector. More specifically, it is due to its prepositional property. According to Thompson (1972: p. 241), *instead of* phrases can be moved to a sentence-initial, a sentence-medial or sentence-final position with no change in meaning:

- (40) a. Sam watched TV **instead of studying**.
 b. Sam, **instead of studying**, watched TV.
 c. **Instead of studying**, Sam watched TV.

Third, we can consider a paraphrase of changing *instead of* to the coordinator *but*, more specifically *not ~ but*.

- (41) a. The police will punish the children **instead of the parents**.
 b. The police will **not** punish the parents **but** the children.
 (42) a. **Instead of rejecting his silence** she learned to appreciate it. (Gray, J. (1993). *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus*. p. 104)
 b. She did **not** reject his silence **but** learned to appreciate it.
 (43) a. Imagine how common it would be in these places if it were legal **instead of illegal**? (CBS News. 2012. 1. 19)
 b. Imagine how common it would be in these places if it were **not** illegal **but** legal.

- (44) a. Married couples can choose to file individually **instead of jointly**.
 (Elschner, C. & Schwager, R (2005). *The Effective Tax Burden on Highly Qualified Employees*. p. 41)
- b. Married couples can choose to file **not jointly but** individually.

Thus, there is a variety of evidence that *instead of* has a property of coordinateness unlike other prepositions.

Although *instead of* has the property of coordinateness, we do not refer to it as a coordinate conjunction but as a preposition, more specifically as a coordinate preposition. This is due to the properties that it has as a preposition.

According to Quirk et al (1985), prepositions in English, whether central or marginal, cannot have as a complement an infinitive clause and a subjective case form of a personal pronoun. As *instead of* is a preposition, therefore, it must take an objective case as its complement. Let us consider the following:

- (45) a. He, **instead of me**, has fallen with her.
 b. *He, **instead of I**, has fallen with her.
 c. They, **instead of us**, became the actors.
 d. *They, **instead of we**, became the actors.
- (46) a. Not we but they became the doctors.
 b. The manager told you and me to attend the meeting.
 c. I think there was some misunderstanding between you and me.

The grammaticality of the sentences in (45) shows whether *instead of* is a preposition or not. In (45a) and (45c), *instead of* is followed by the objective personal pronouns, resulting in grammaticality, while in (45b) and (45d) it is followed by the subjective personal pronouns, resulting in ungrammaticality. In (46), we can see that the underlined parts contain the coordinate conjunctions *and* and *but*. The case of their conjuncts is determined by the function that they have in the sentence, not by the coordinate conjunction. In (46a), the underlined parts are in the position of the subject whose case is in a subjective form; in (46b), they are in the position of the transitive complement whose case is in an objective form; and in (46c), they are in the position of the prepositional complement whose case is in an objective form.

In addition, if as a preposition *instead of* is followed by a verb phrase, the gerund form is necessary, as exemplified below:

- (47) a. I stayed in bed all day **instead of going to work**.
 b. *I stayed in bed all day **instead of to go to work**.
 c. *I stayed in bed all day **instead of go to work**.
 d. *I stayed in bed all **instead of went to work**.⁸⁾

If *instead of* were a coordinator, the grammaticality of the sentences in (47a) and (47d) would go the other way round: sentence (47a) would be ungrammatical and (47d) grammatical.

Based on the discussion we have so far made, the authors claim that *instead of* is a coordinate preposition in that it has a property of coordinateness, contributing to taking a variety of grammatical categories, unlike other prepositions.

4. Conclusion

We have so far explored that the preposition *instead of* can take more various grammatical categories for its complement than the other prepositions, whose complement is usually restricted to a noun phrase, a gerund and/or a *wh*-clause. Including these, *instead of* can also take an adjectival and/or an adverbial element which other prepositions can seldom take for their complements.

We have found out the reason from the structural difference between the preposition *instead of* and the other prepositions. The preposition *instead of* puts its complement and another element in the sentence in a coordinate relationship, while the other prepositions usually form a subordinate relationship between their complement and another element in the sentence.

8) According to Thompson (1972), (47a) and (47d) are both grammatical. The former cases like those in (47a) are called 'unmarked forms' and the latter cases like those in (47d) are called 'marked forms.' The marked forms have a special reading. For more details, see Thompson (1972).

Instead of connects its complements and their contrasted counterparts in the sentence coordinately, just as such coordinate conjunctions as *and* and *but* link their conjuncts.

In addition, we have considered why *instead of* is not classified as a coordinator but as a preposition. It is due to the fact that it should take an objective case form or a gerund form when taking a personal pronoun or a verb for its complement, respectively, although it has properties of a coordinator. Based on this dual status, we have referred to *instead of* as a coordinate preposition.

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Received on December 30, 2012

Revised version received on February 27, 2013

Accepted on March 8, 2013