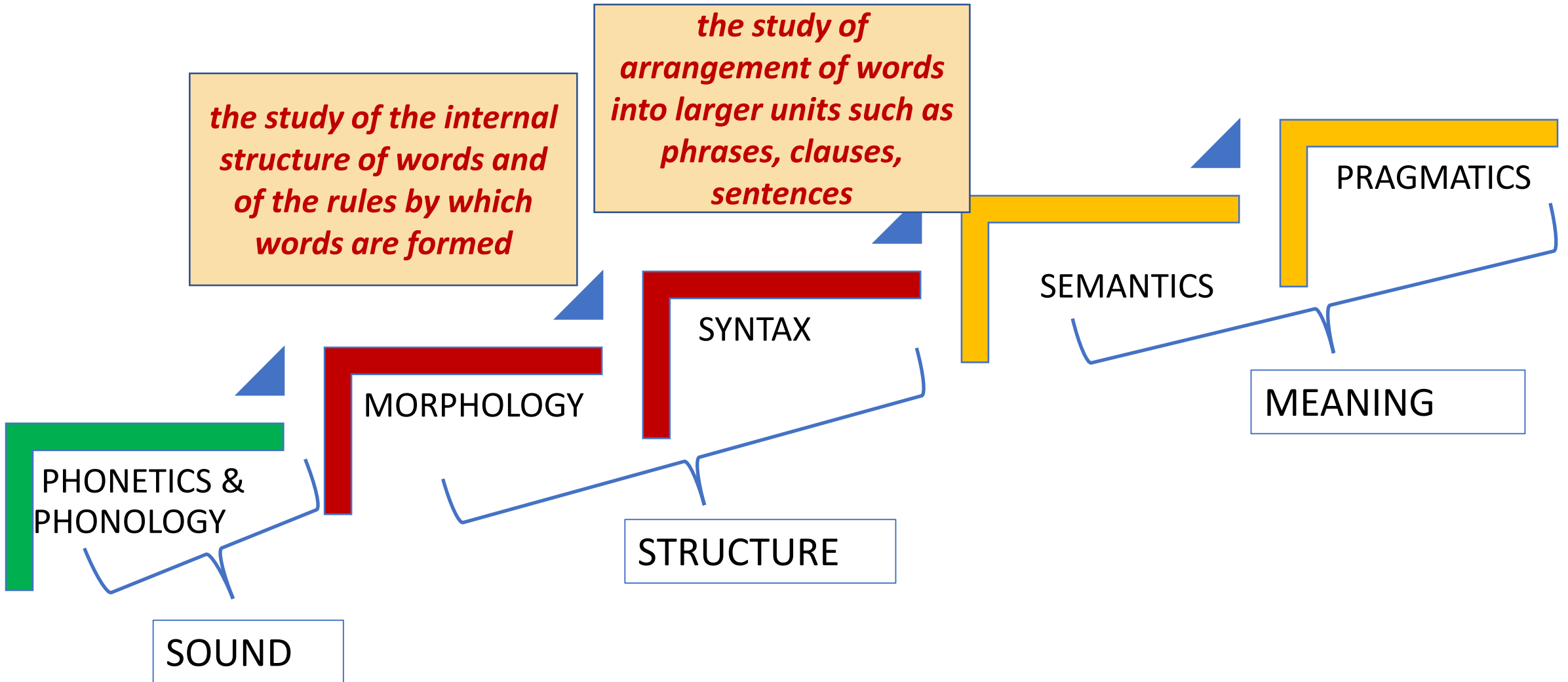


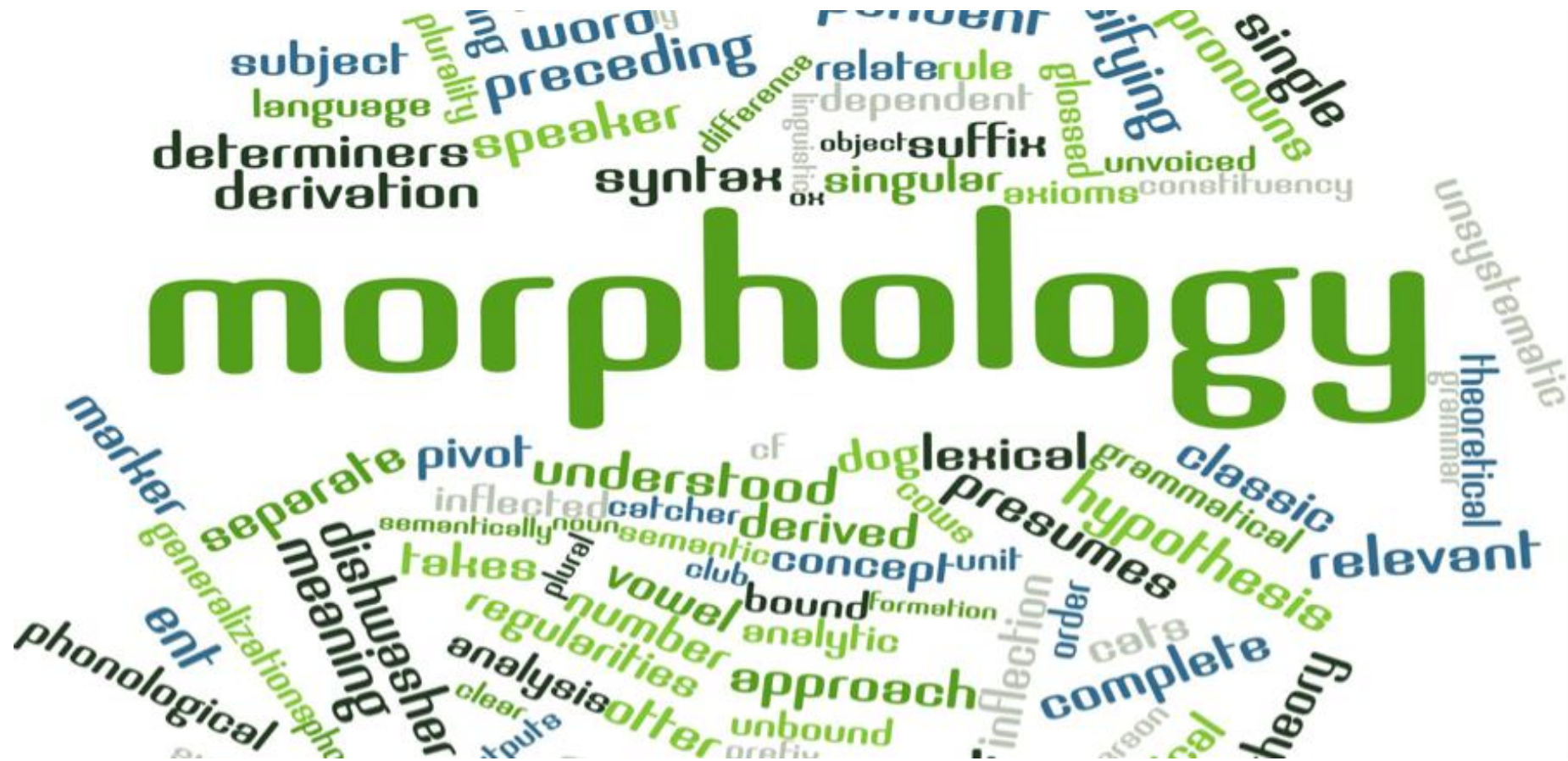


# ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY - SYNTAX

# MAIN BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS



# PART 1:



# CHAPTER 2: MORPHOLOGY



**MORPHOLOGY:** *the study of **WORDS** and their structure (the shape of words and the collection of units used in changing the forms of words)*  
(page 6)

# MORPHEMES

# CHARACTERISTICS OF A MORPHEME

It is a word or part of a word that has meaning.

It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless remainders.

It recurs in different verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning.

E.g. 1: ENLARGE (v)

2 morphemes:  
En- + large

• En- → e/n  
• large → lar/ge

**En-:** Endanger, enrich  
**Large:** Largeness, largely

# MORPHEMES, SYLLABLES & WORDS

## WORD

```
graph TD; WORD[WORD] --> MORPHEMES[MORPHEMES]; WORD --> SYLLABLES[SYLLABLES]; MORPHEMES --> MORPHEMES_EX[• e.g. computer<br/>• compute + er → 2 morphemes]; SYLLABLES --> SYLLABLES_EX[e.g. computer<br/>/kəm'pju:tə/ → 3 syllables];
```

## MORPHEMES

the smallest unit of meaning  
that a word can be divided to  
→ **basic unit in morphology**

- e.g. computer

- compute + er → 2 morphemes

## SYLLABLES

units of sound (containing a vowel  
and one or more consonants) into  
which a word is divided  
→ **phonological unit**

e.g. computer

/kəm'pju:tə/ → 3 syllables

**A morpheme can be mono-syllabic or poly-syllabic.**

# CHAPTER 3: Morphemes and Types of Morphemes

# MORPHEMES

**HUNTERS**

- (1) minimal unit of meaning: **HUNT**
- (2) minimal unit of meaning: **er**
- (3) Minimal unit of meaning: **s**

**birthright**

- (1) minimal unit of meaning: **birth**
- (2) minimal unit of meaning: **right**

**A morph is a unit which is a segment of a word form.**

**Morphemes are the minimal (smallest) meaningful units of a language.**

# CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES

## 2. BASED ON THE MEANING

### MORPHEMES

#### BASE (ROOT)

basic meaning

#### AFFIX

modify the basic meaning

**A BASE (ROOT)** is the morpheme in a word that has the **principal meaning**.

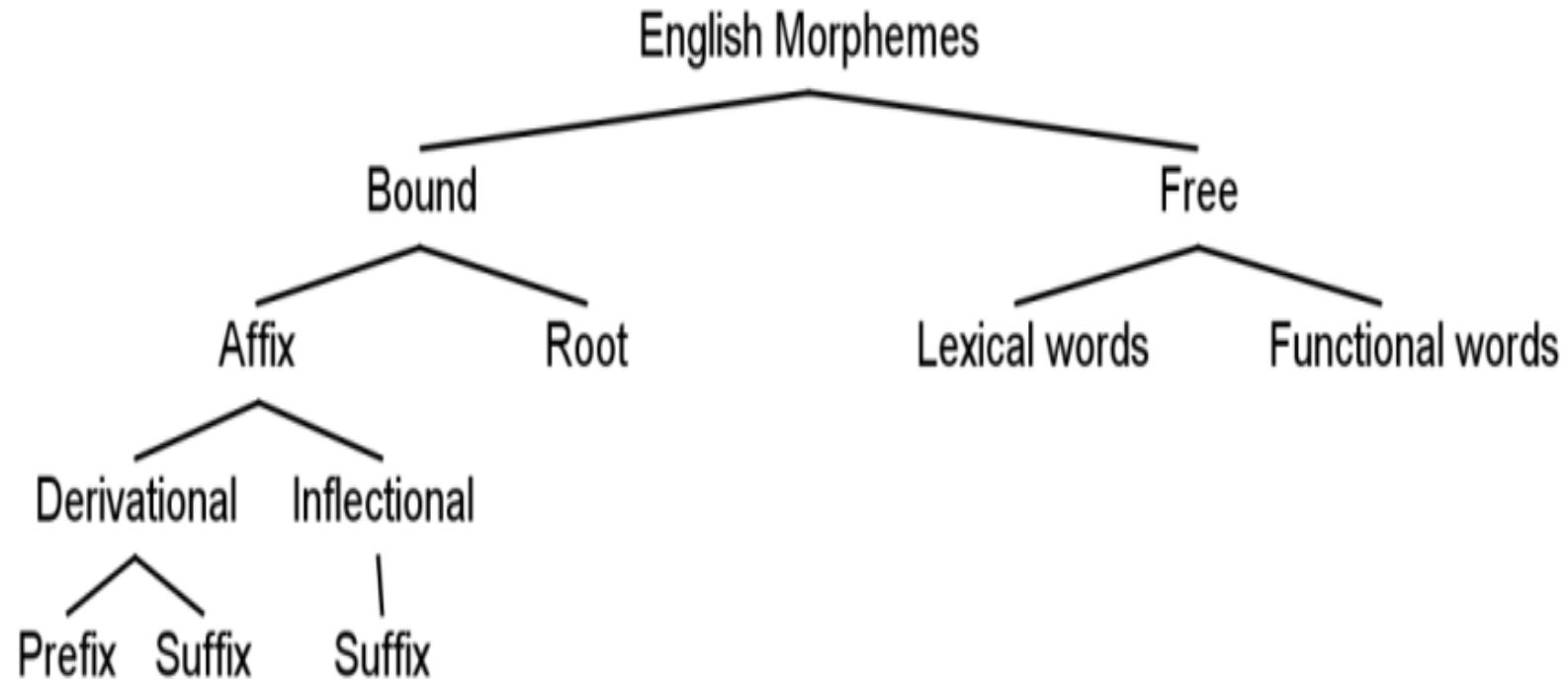
large: enlarge  
hear: hearing

**A free base** is a base which **can be a word** once the other morphemes have been stripped away.

**A bound base** is a base making the principal meaning in a word but **cannot be a word**.

magn- (large): magnify  
audi- (hear): audience

# CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES



# CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES

## 1. BASED ON THE DEPENDENCE

### MORPHEMES

```
graph TD; A[MORPHEMES] --> B[FREE MORPHEMES]; A --> C[BOUND MORPHEMES]; B --- D["Independent morphemes that can stand alone as words  
e.g. learn, drink, father, gentle"]; C --- E["Dependent morphemes that can only occur as part of a word, and must be used with another morpheme to form words  
e.g. -ness, -er, -ate (≠ ate)"];
```

### FREE MORPHEMES

**Independent** morphemes that can stand alone as words  
e.g. learn, drink, father, gentle

### BOUND MORPHEMES

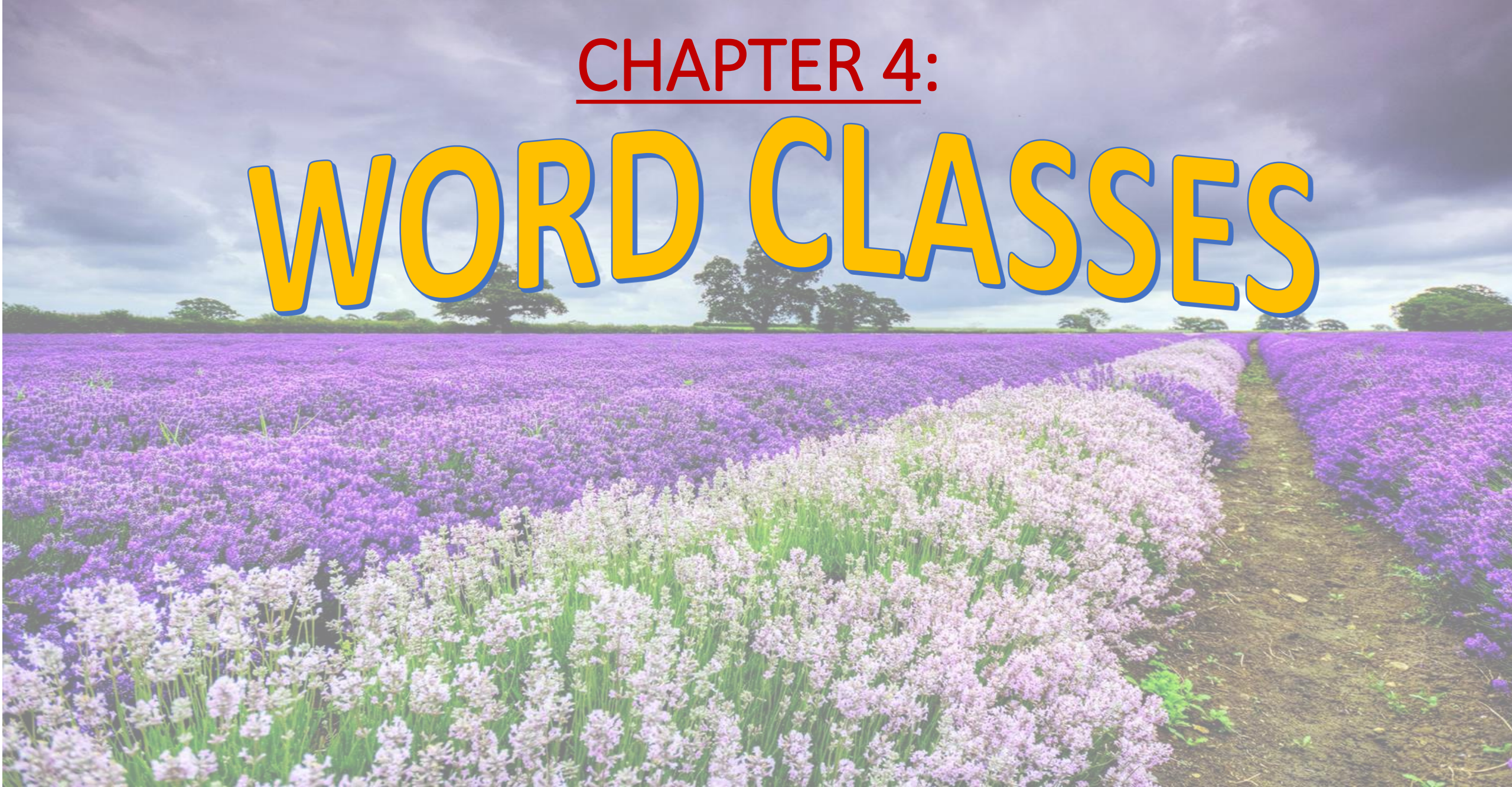
**Dependent** morphemes that can only occur as part of a word, and must be used with another morpheme to form words  
e.g. -ness, -er, -ate (≠ ate)

**UNKINDNESS**

3 morphemes: 1 free morpheme → **KIND**;  
2 bound morphemes → **UN-** and **-NESS**

## CHAPTER 4:

# WORD CLASSES



# WORD CLASSES

```
graph TD; WC[WORD CLASSES] --> MC[MAJOR CLASSES<br/>(OPEN CLASSES)]; WC --> MinC[MINOR CLASSES<br/>(CLOSE CLASSES)];
```

## MAJOR CLASSES (OPEN CLASSES)

Many members in each class

Have referential meanings

Can accept new members

Nouns – Verbs – Adjectives –  
Adverbs

## MINOR CLASSES (CLOSE CLASSES)

Few members in each class

Have no referential meanings

Cannot accept new members

Articles – Pronouns – Numerals  
– Determiners – Prepositions –  
Conjunctions, ...

Characteristics

Members

Words are combined into larger structures – phrases, clauses, and sentences. Words and word groups can be analysed by forms, functions and positions.

# ENGLISH FORM CLASSES

UNINFLECTED  
WORDS

NOUNS

VERBS

ADJECTIVES

ADVERBS

Each form class  
can be identified  
by each  
**inflectional**  
**morphemes**  
and **derivational**  
**morphemes**

1. {-S pl}  
2. {-S sg ps}  
3. {-S pl ps}

- -ion  
- -ance  
- -ment  
- ...

1. {-S 3<sup>rd</sup>}  
2. {-ING vb}  
3. {-D pt}  
4. {-D pp}

- en-  
- -ize  
- -ate  
- ...

1. {-ER cp}  
2. {-EST sp}

- -able  
- -ful  
- -al  
- ...

1. {-ER cp}  
2. {-EST sp}

- -ly  
- -ward  
- -wise  
- ...

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

```
graph TD; A[ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES] --> B[NOMINAL]; A --> C[VERBAL]; A --> D[ADJECTIVAL]; A --> E[ADVERBIAL]; B --> F[Nominals are those forms that occupy noun positions]; F --> G[Any word, whatever form class will be considered as NOMINAL is it occupies one of the seven noun positions]; G --> H1[SUBJECT]; G --> H2[DIRECT OBJECT]; G --> H3[INDIRECT OBJECT]; G --> H4[RETAINED OBJECT]; G --> H5[SUBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT]; G --> H6[OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT]; G --> H7[COMPLEMENT OF PREPOSITION];
```

**NOMINAL**

**VERBAL**

**ADJECTIVAL**

**ADVERBIAL**

**Nominals are those forms that occupy noun positions**

**Any word, whatever form class will be considered as NOMINAL is it occupies one of the seven noun positions**

**SUBJECT**

**DIRECT  
OBJECT**

**INDIRECT  
OBJECT**

**RETAINED  
OBJECT**

**SUBJECTIVE  
COMPLEMENT**

**OBJECTIVE  
COMPLEMENT**

**COMPLEMENT OF  
PREPOSITION**

**NOMINAL**

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

0.	<u>Nothing</u> can be done to save his life.	Pronoun	Nominal: Subject
1.	They called his son <u>Jackson</u> .	Noun (Proper)	Nominal: Objective Complement
2.	He managed to finish the project on time without <u>being helped</u> by anyone.	Verb	Nominal: Complement of Preposition
3.	The employees in this company always wants <u>to be treated well</u> .	Verb	Nominal: Direct Object
4.	She was given <u>the job</u> by the previous manager.	Noun	Nominal: Retained Object
5.	<u>The Chinese</u> are believed to be the best traders.	Adjective	Nominal: Subject
6.	She always gives <u>the poor</u> food and drinks.	Adjective	Nominal: Indirect Object
7.	She said that was her books, and those were <u>theirs</u> .	Pronoun	Nominal: Subjective Complement

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

```
graph TD; A[ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES] --> B[NOMINAL]; A --> C[VERBAL]; A --> D[ADJECTIVAL]; A --> E[ADVERBIAL];
```

**NOMINAL**

**VERBAL**

**ADJECTIVAL**

**ADVERBIAL**

**Verbals are those forms that occupy verb positions**

Verb forms that are capable of full assertion in a sentence and of being inflected for person, number, and tense are called **FINITE VERBS** and by position they are **FINITE VERBALS**

Verb forms that do not assert fully and are not inflected for person, number, or tense. They frequently appear in sentence portions are called **NON-FINITE VERBS** and by position they are **NON-FINITE VERBALS** (present participle, past participle, infinitive)

**VERBAL**

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

0.	<u>Becoming</u> angry, she broke the dish.	Non-finite verb	Verbal
1.	They <u>may come</u> here before mid-night.	Finite verb	Verbal
2.	<u>To live</u> is to struggle.	Non-finite verb (Infinitive)	Nominal (Subject)
3.	My hobby in my free time is <u>singing karaoke with friends</u> .	Non-finite verb (present participle)	Nominal (Subjective Complement)
4.	After <u>finishing</u> homework, she ate out with her classmates.	Non-finite verb (present participle)	Verbal
5.	They <u>will have visited</u> European countries by the time you meet them next time.	Finite verb	Verbal
6.	She enjoyed <u>swimming</u> after a hard working day.	Non-finite verb (present participle)	Nominal (Direct Object)
7.	<u>Admired</u> by other people is also a feeling of happiness.	Non-finite verb (past participle)	Nominal (Subject)

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES



```
graph TD; A[ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES] --> B[NOMINAL]; A --> C[VERBAL]; A --> D[ADJECTIVAL]; A --> E[ADVERBIAL];
```

**NOMINAL**

**VERBAL**

**ADJECTIVAL**

**ADVERBIAL**

**Adjectivals are those forms that occupy one of the following positions**

**1. Between Determiners and Nouns**

**2. After LINKING VERBS (also INTENSIVE VERBS)**

**3. Right after Nouns**

**4. At the beginning of a sentence before Subject**

**5. After words composed of any-, every-, some-, no-**

**6. After the direct object of a complex transitive verb.**

**ADJECTIVAL**

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

0.	<i><u>Angry and upset</u></i> , the man left the room.	Adjective	Adjectival (4)
1.	That <i><u>college</u></i> friend is now a famous singer.	Noun	Adjectival (1)
2.	They remained <i><u>silent</u></i> although they were encouraged to ask questions.	Adjective	Adjectival (2)
3.	Would you like something <i><u>sweet</u></i> to eat?	Adjective	Adjectival (5)
4.	The man <i><u>wearing a black hat</u></i> has been waiting here for over an hours.	Non-finite verb (present participle)	Adjectival (3)
5.	That <i><u>broken</u></i> laptop was meaningful to him.	Non-finite verb (past participle)	Adjectival (1)
6.	John always drives Mary <i><u>mad</u></i> because of his silly stories.	Adjective	Adjectival (6)
7.	<i><u>Hopeless</u></i> , he left the company without saying a word.	Adjective	Adjectival (4)

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

NOMINAL

VERBAL

ADJECTIVAL

ADVERBIAL

Adverbials are the single word or word groups that occupy one of the following adverb positions

1. Initial position

Before a pattern, with or without juncture.

2. Medial position

2a. Between the Subject and beginning of a VP.

2b. After Modal/ 1<sup>st</sup> Aux. V and before Lex.V.

2c. After a Lex.V (normally "BE").

3. Final position

3a. After Lex.V, esp. the intransitive verbs

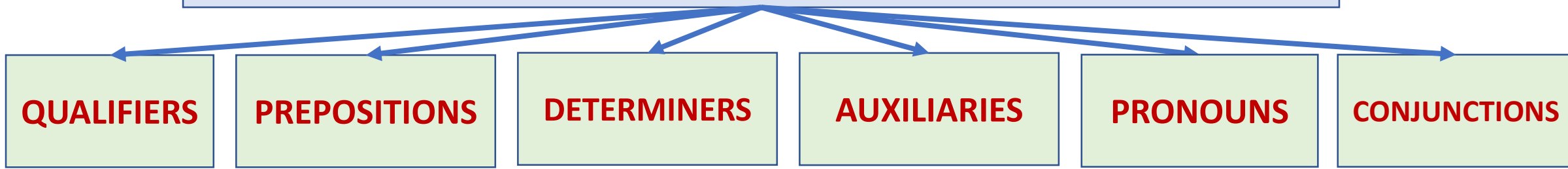
3b. After IO, DO, SC, or OC of the Lex.V.

ADVERBIAL

# ENGLISH POSITIONAL CLASSES

0.	<i><u>By using a little red</u></i> , you can balance the color.	Preposition phrase	Adverbial (1)
1.	Mary was <i><u>in the living room</u></i> reading books.	Preposition phrase	Adverbial (2b)
2.	Jack <i><u>really</u></i> wants to be a famous politician.	Adverb	Adverbial (2a)
3.	<i><u>If it rained heavily</u></i> , they would not come on time.	Adverb clause (Dependent clause)	Adverbial (1)
4.	His father was a doctor <i><u>for many years</u></i> .	Preposition phrase	Adverbial (3b)
5.	Tom believed the man crazy <i><u>after questioning him</u></i> .	Preposition phrase	Adverbial (3b)
6.	They will leave for Korea <i><u>tomorrow</u></i> .	Adverb	Adverbial (3a)
7.	He is <i><u>without any doubt</u></i> the best student in this university.	Preposition phrase	Adverbial (2c)

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)



**Prepositions** signal that a noun phrase called the object of the preposition follows.

A preposition and its object are together called a prepositional phrase

Prepositions are either simple (one-word) or compound (multi-word)

- Jackson came to the party with the girl.
- There is a nice garden in front of his company.

## PREPOSITIONS

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

## PREPOSITIONS

1. Prepositions are usually followed by a noun, noun phrase, personal pronoun, or noun-substitute called the object of the preposition.

2. Prepositional phrases themselves function as post modifiers of noun phrases or verb phrases in a sentence.

- The voice of the people.
- Sorry for the interruption.

Adjectival function

Adverbial function

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

## PREPOSITIONS

3. Some prepositions can be either prepositions or adverbials.

- She looked up the stairs.
- She looked up.

Proposition

Adverbial

4. Some –ing verb forms can be functioned as preposition.

- Considering your loss, the shipping documents will not be sent.
- Talking about John, he is a sincere guy.

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

5. Prepositions can occur at the end of a structure and the object of the preposition was fronted for stylistic purposes.

5a. Relative Clause

5b. Passive Voice

5c. Infinitive

5d. Exclamation

5e. Wh-questions

5f. Fixed expressions

PREPOSITIONS

- The job (which/that) he worked at.
- The lock had been tempered with.
- Clay is fun to play with.
- What a mess we got into!
- Which room did you find it in?
- Game **over**.

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

PRONOUNS

**Pronouns** are substitutes for noun or noun phrases.

Personal pronouns

Demonstrative  
pronouns

Relative pronouns

Possessive  
pronouns

Interrogative  
pronouns

Indefinite pronouns

Reflexive  
pronouns

Distributive  
pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

**Subordinating  
conjunctions**

**Subordinating conjunctions** are used to connect an independent clause to a dependent clause.

**CONJUNCTIONS**

<u>Time</u>	<u>Cause/Effect</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Contrast</u>
After	Because	Unless	Although
While	So	If	Though
When	Now that	While	Even
Before	In order that	So long as	though
Since	As if	Provided that	Whereas
Until	Whether		Even if
As soon as			Whenever

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative  
conjunctions

**Correlative conjunctions** are pairs of conjunctions that connect equal sentence parts in specific ways. These can connect or contrast ideas.

CONJUNCTIONS

**both...and**

The dinner was **both** delicious **and** nutritious.

**either...or**

I will eat **either** carrots **or** peas for dinner.

**neither...nor**

Natalie likes **neither** milk **nor** ice cream.

**whether...or**

Do you care **whether** we have noodles **or** rice for dinner?

**not only...but also**

**Not only** will we have cake for dessert, **but also** ice cream.

# ENGLISH STRUCTURE CLASSES (WORDS)

QUALIFIERS

PREPOSITIONS

DETERMINERS

AUXILIARIES

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

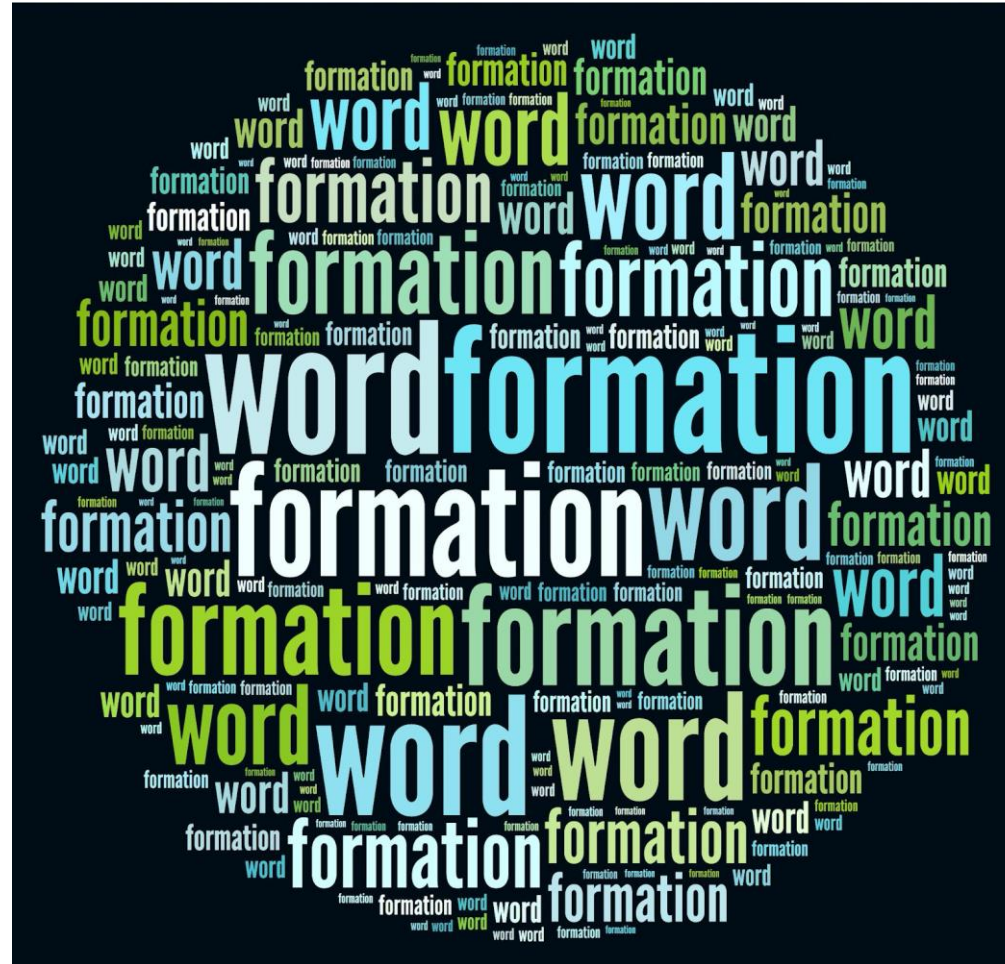
Conjunctive  
adverbs

**Conjunctive adverbs** can be used in the same way as conjunctions to connect ideas, but are not specifically conjunctions.

CONJUNCTIONS

Cause or effect	Sequence	Time	Contrast
Therefore Hence Accordingly Then Thus	Next Furthermore In addition Finally Moreover	Before Meanwhile Now Since Lately	However Instead Rather In spite of
Emphasis	Summarize	Illustrate	Comparison
Indeed Of course Certainly	Finally In conclusion In summary	For example Namely For instance	Also Likewise Similarly

# CHAPTER 5: WORD FORMATION



# COMPOUNDING

***Compounding*** is the process of making new words by adding one base to another.

Compounds can be found in all the major lexical categories.

e.g: N + N: doorstep, steamboat

Adj + Adj: bloodthirsty

Adj + N: fullmoon, blackboard

N + V: sunrise, haircut

Ving + N: washing machine

V+ Prep: check-out, check-in

# BLENDING

*Blends are words that are created from parts of two already existing lexical items.*

E.g.

Breakfast + lunch

→ brunch

Emotion + icon

→ emoticon

Situation + comedy

→ sitcom

Motor + hotel

→ motel

Smoke + fog

→ smog

# PRACTICE

1. bromance	brother +romance	9. telecast	television + broadcast
2. frenemy	friend+ enemy	10. telethon	television + marathon
3. staycation	stay + vacation	11. infotainment	information + entertainment
4. Bollywood	Bombay + Hollywood	12. ginormous	gigantic + enormous
5. docudrama	document + drama	13. happenstance	happen +circumstance
6. bit	binary + digit	14. Spanglish	Spanish + English
7. medicare	medical + care	15. telex	teletype + exchange
8. cyborg	cybernetic + organism	16. fanzine	fanatic +magazine

# CLIPPING

***Clipping*** is the process of cutting off the beginning or the end of a word or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole.

## E.g.

Gymnasium	→ gym
Facsimile	→ fax
Advertisement	→ ad/advert
Gasoline	→ gas
Television	→ <b>telly</b>
Handkerchief	→ <b>hankie</b>

## E.g.

Airplane	→ plane
Telephone	→ phone
Internet	→ net
Influenza	→ flu
Refrigerator	→ fridge (or Frig)

***Hypocorism*** is a particular type of clipping, in which a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then “-y” or “-ie” is added to the end.

## Clipping – Write full words

1.	demo	→
2.	lunch	→
3.	mic	→
4.	varsity	→
5.	non-veg	→
6.	fan	→
7.	pants	→
8.	ID	→
9.	zoo	→
10.	curio	→

demonstration

luncheon

microphone

university

non-vegetarian

fanatic

pantaloon

identity (card)

zoological garden

curiosity

# DERIVATION/AFFIXATION

***Derivation*** is the process of making new words by adding affixes.

## Affixation

```
graph LR; A[Affixation] --> B[Prefixation]; A --> C[Suffixation]; A --> D[Infixation];
```

### Prefixation

Affix added to the beginning of a word: unhappy  
(Common prefixes: un, im, re, self, en...)

### Suffixation

Affix added to the end of a word: helpful  
(Common suffixes: ful, less, ly, able, ily, ment, ation...)

### Infixation

Affix added in somewhere in the middle of a word: fan-bloody-tastic (slang), passerss-by

# BACKFORMATION

***Backformation*** is the process of making new words by changing the form of a word into another form via reduction of a suffix.

E.g.

babysitter (n)	→ babysit (v)
editor (n)	→ edit (v)
gambler (n)	→ gamble (v)
television (n)	→ televise (v)
greedy (a)	→ greed (n)
sulky (a)	→ sulk (n)

**NOUN-er/or → Verb ~~-er/or~~**

# CONVERSION

***Conversion*** is the process of making new words by changing the form of a word into another form without any reduction.

**E.g.**

Water (n, v)

House (n, v)

Garden (n, v)

Must (n, v)

Need (n, v)

Take over (v) // takeover (n)

Empty (a, v)

# ACRONYMS

***Acronyms*** are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Acronyms can be pronounced as new single words.

***Initialisms*** are a type of acronym in which the individual letters are pronounced.

**E.g.**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization	➔ NATO
Save Our Souls	➔ S.O.S
World Trade Organization	➔ WTO
Automatic teller machine	➔ ATM



# END OF MORPHEMES





## CHAPTER 6: SYNTAX



**Syntax** is the study of how words are combined to form **sentences** in a language.

**Syntax** concerns the system of rules and categories that underlines **sentence formation** and the **internal structures of sentences**.

## CHAPTER 7:

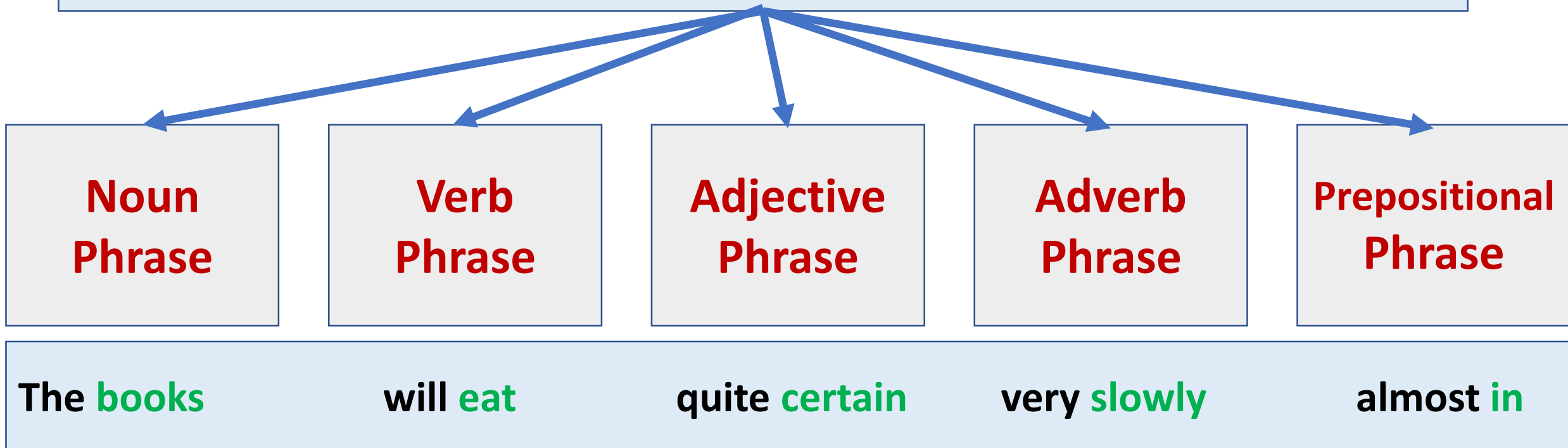


**PHRASES**

# PHRASES

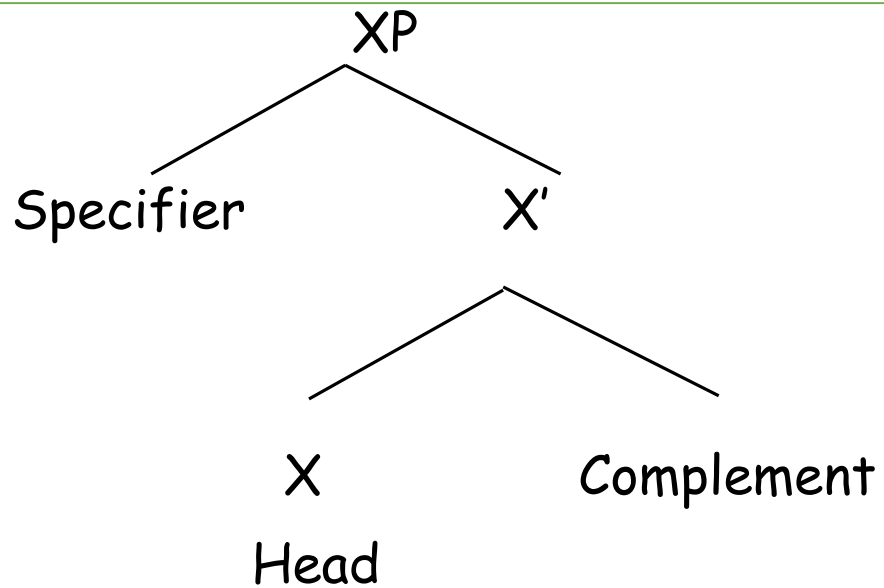
**A phrase** includes a single word or group of words that do not contain “Subject – Predicate structure”.

It consists of a HEAD WORD and all the words clustering around the head word.

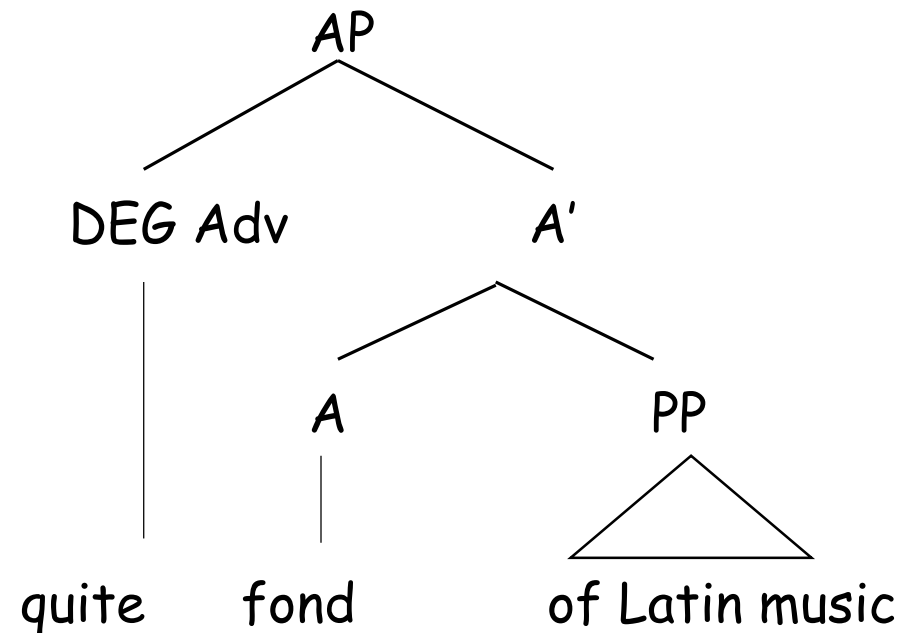


# PHRASES: X-BAR THEORY

- **“The X-bar”/ X' Category:** an intermediate category which is higher than X and lower than Xphrase



**X-bar: Head + Complement** → attached to a level midway between the word level and the phrase level



# ADJECTIVE PHRASES (AP)

## DEFINITION

- An adjective phrase is a phrase that **functions as an adjective**
- and has an **adjective as its head**.
- e.g. They were quite aware of any wrong-doing.

## STRUCTURE

**Specifier + Head A + Complement**

### *Premodification*

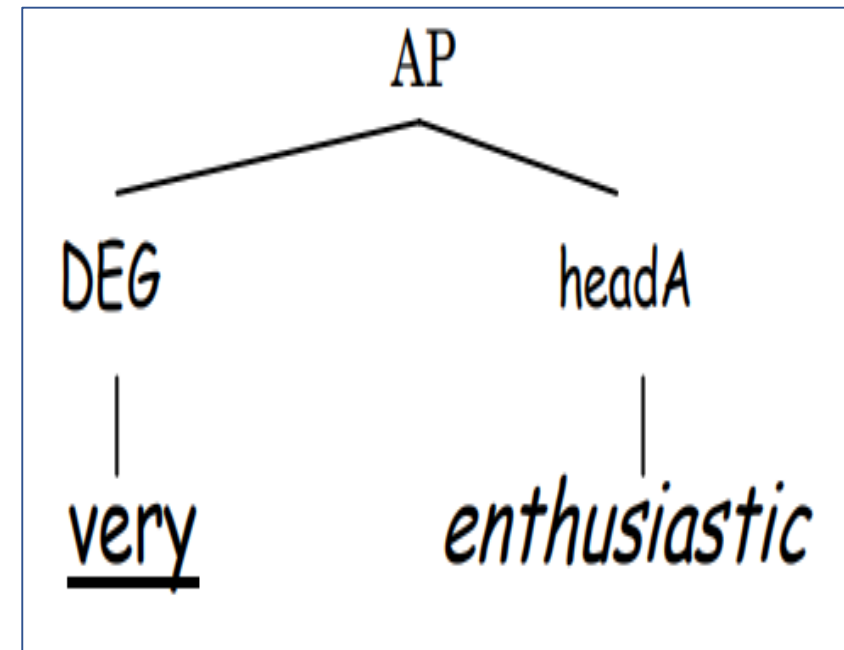
#### **1. Degree adverbs (intensifying Adv)**

e.g. very *enthusiastic*, quite *wonderful*

#### **2. Other adverbs (non-intensifying Adv)**

e.g. beautifully *cool*

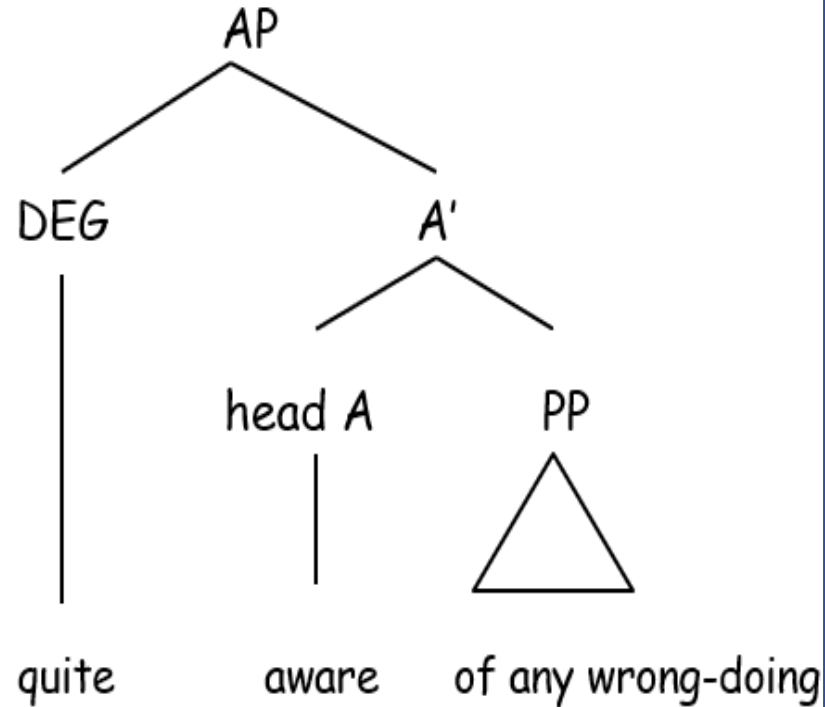
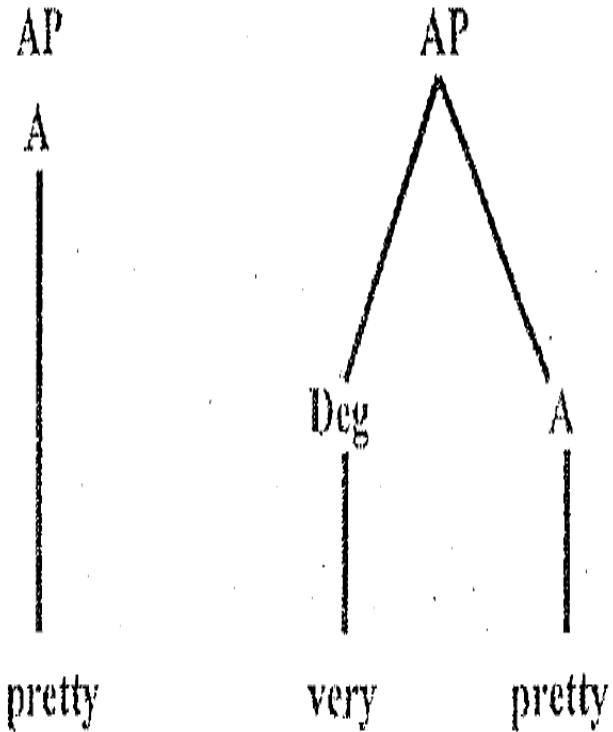
immediately *recognizable*



# ADJECTIVE PHRASES (AP)

## STRUCTURE

## Specifier + Head A + Complement



### Post modification

#### 1. Prepositional phrase

e.g. *aware* of any wrong-doing

#### 2. Infinitive phrase

e.g. *anxious* to please everybody

#### 3. That clause

e.g. *anxious* that he should meet her father

# FUNCTIONS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASES

**Attributive: AP *premodifies***

NP

(before a noun)

e.g. It is a very interesting  
story.

**Predicative: AP *postmodifies***

NP

(after a linking verb)

e.g. The story is very  
*interesting*.

The vast majority of adjectives can function either attributively or predicatively.

# ADVERB PHRASES

**Adverb phrase (AdvP)** is a phrase that has an adverb as its **Head** (called Head Adverb → head Adv) with or without modifications.

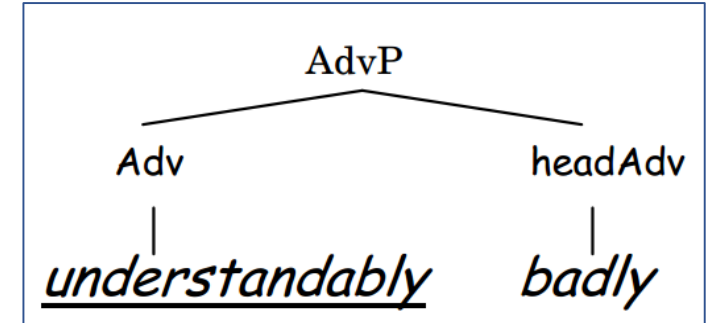
**AdvP** can take another adv as a pre-modification; and sometimes it can take PP as a post-modification

**E.g.** 1. Very **beautifully**  
2. **Separately** from the university

# ADVERB PHRASES (AdvP)

## DEFINITION

- An adverb phrase is a phrase that **functions as**
- **an adverb** and has an **adverb as its head**.
- e.g. *understandably badly*.



## FUNCTION

**Adjunct:** a word/group of words (adverb phrase, preposition phrase, or noun phrase) which modifies the verb, providing the **circumstance** of the event/situation (**time, place, frequency, degree, manner**)



- **time:** *very soon*
- **place:** *right here*
- **manner:** *rather noisily*

**Disjunct:** adverb, usually occur initially, which shows the speaker's attitude to/evaluation of what is said in the sentence

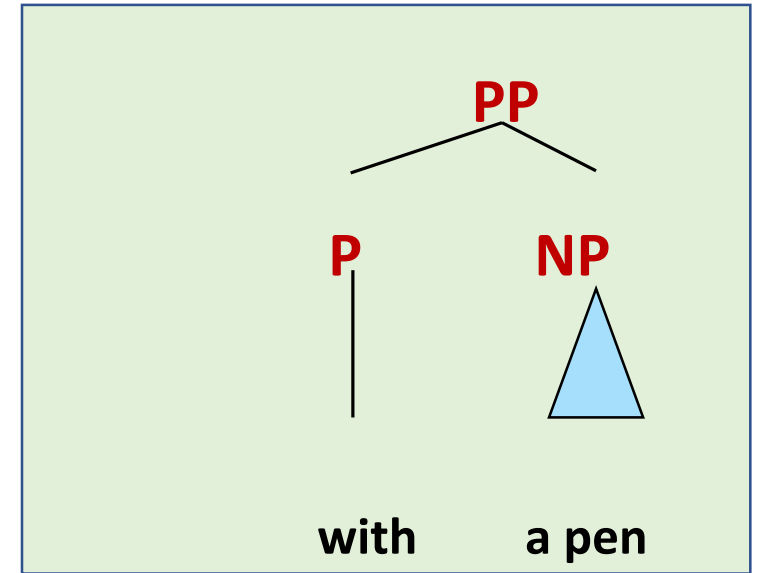


*frankly, bluntly, honestly...*  
*Quite frankly, I don't see a solution to the problem.*

# PREPOSITION PHRASES (PP)

## DEFINITION

- An preposition phrase is a phrase that consists of a **preposition** as its **head** and its **complement**.
- e.g. with a pen



## STRUCTURE

**Head Prep + Complement**

# NOUN PHRASES (NP)

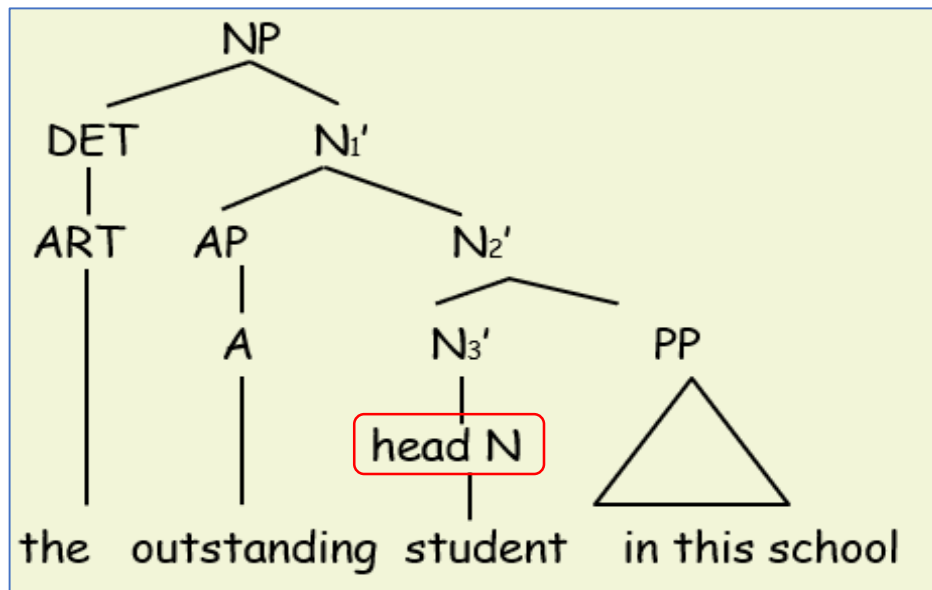
## DEFINITION

A Noun Phrase (NP) is a group of words with a **noun** or a **pronoun** as the main part (**head**), with/without **premodification** or **post-modification**.  
e.g. the **outstanding** **students** in this school

## STRUCTURE

**NP = DET + N'**

**Modifier + Head N + Modifier/Complement**



# TYPES OF PRE-NOMINAL MODIFICATION

The head noun in a NP can be pre-modified by the following

**1. DETERMINERS**

**2. QUANTIFYING ADJECTIVES**

**3. ADJECTIVE PHRASES**

**4. PRE-MODIFYING NOUNS**

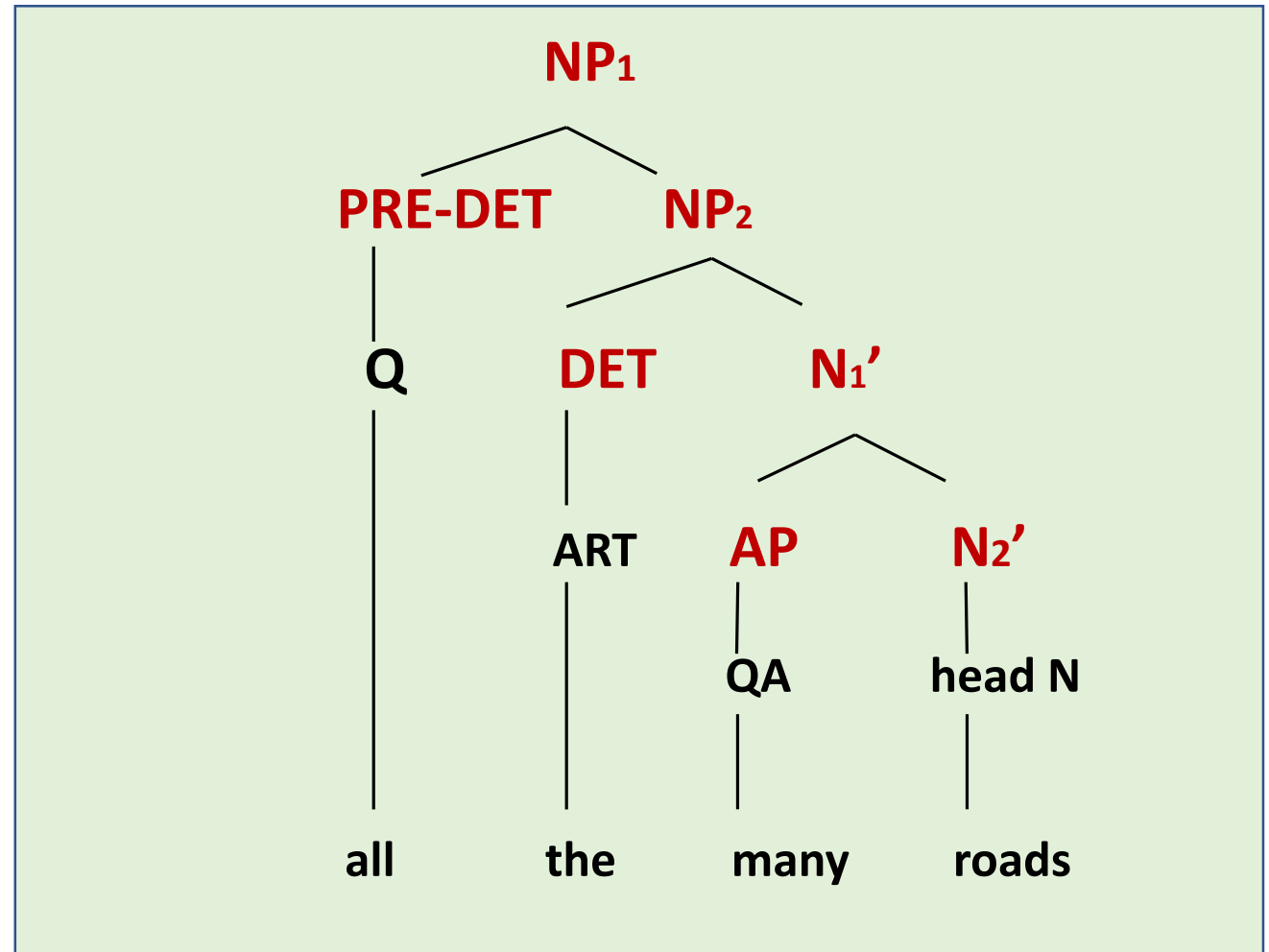
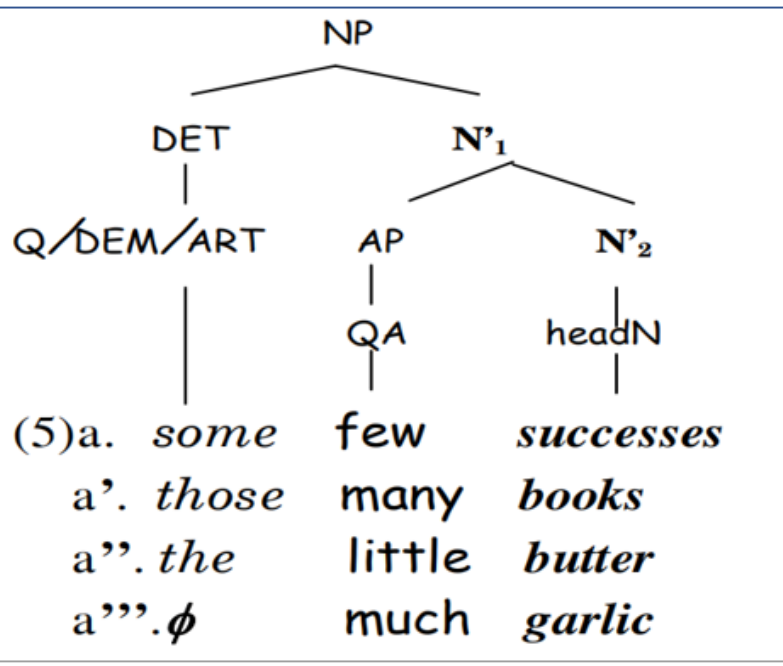
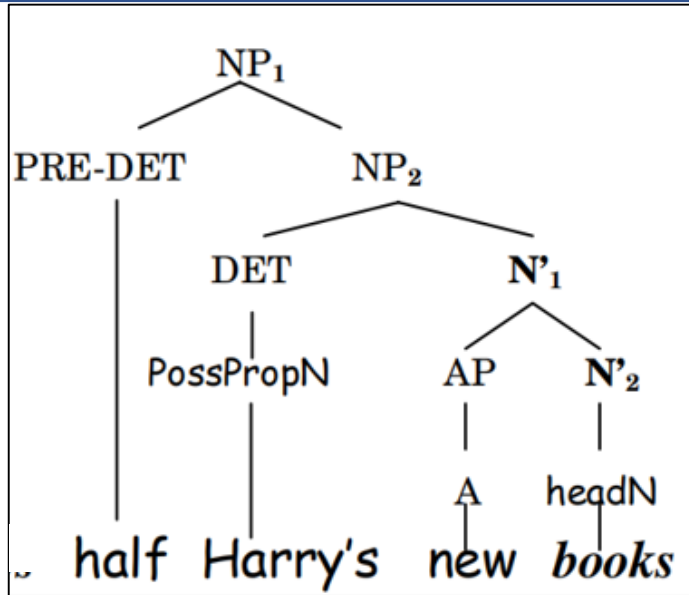
**5. POSSESSIVE COMMON NOUNS**

**6. VERB PARTICIPLES**

**7. GERUNDS**

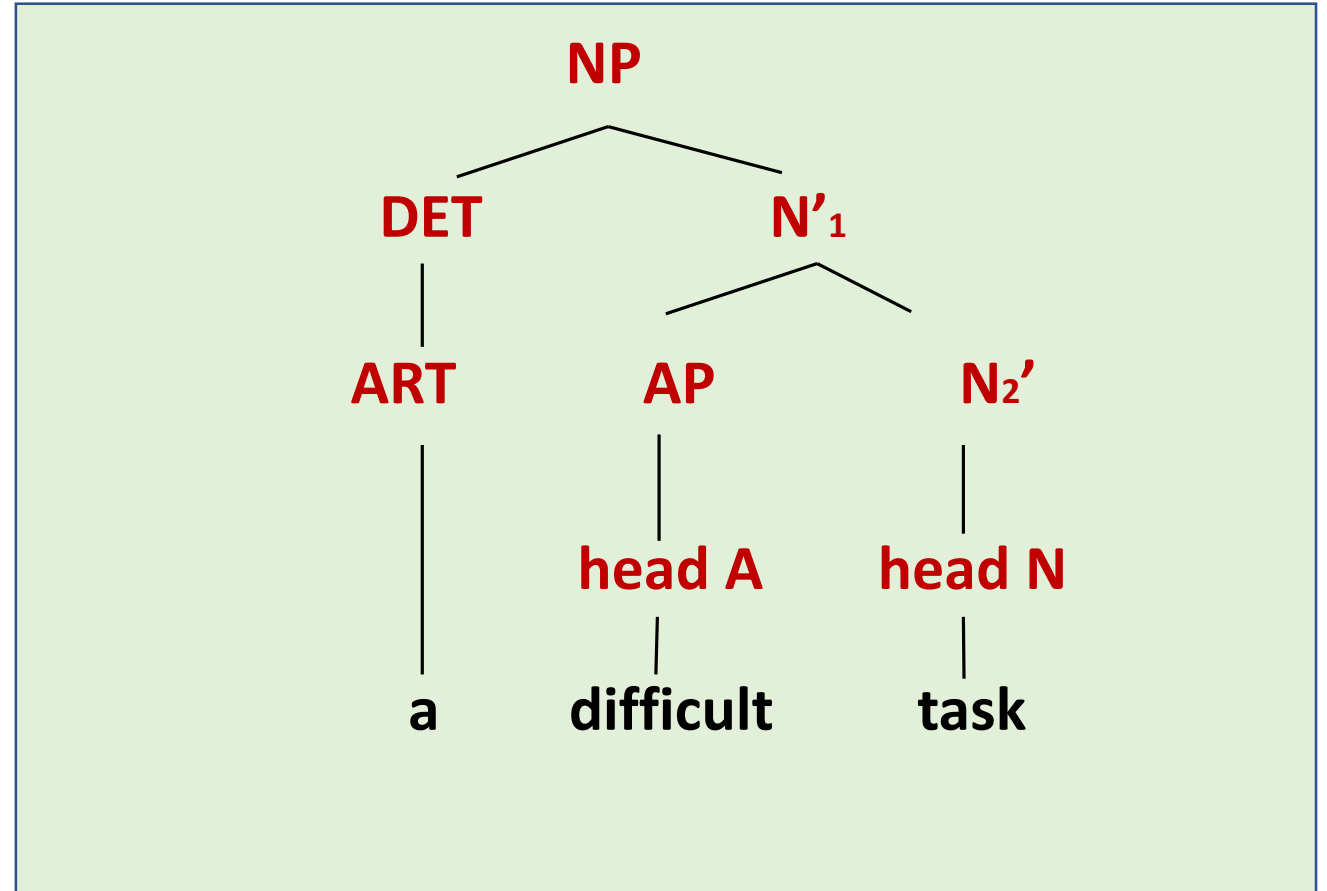
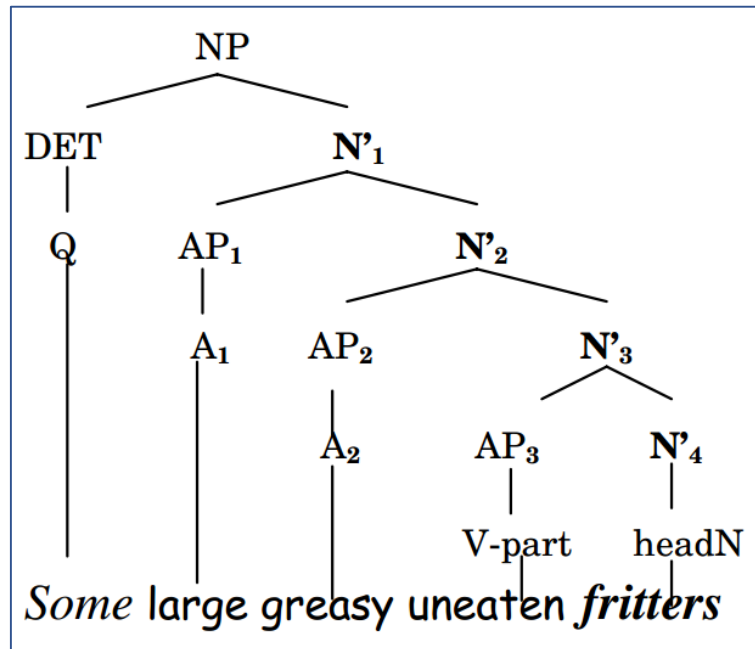
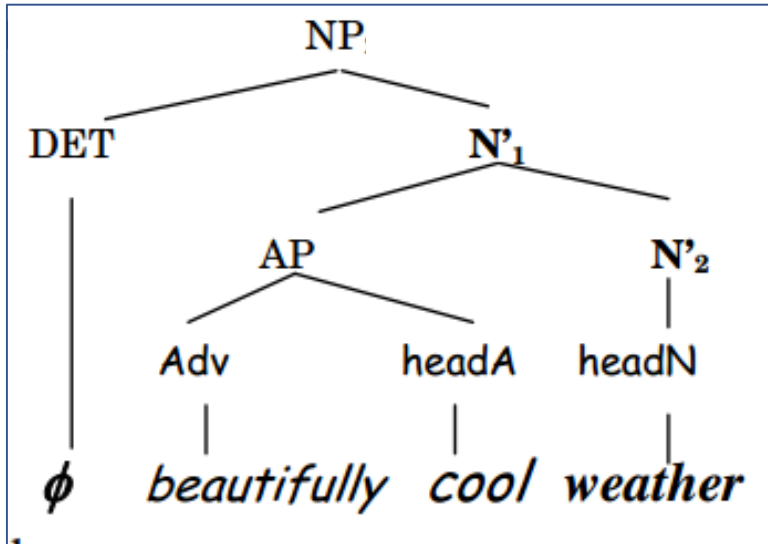
**8. RESTRICTERS**

# PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: DETERMINER & QUANTIFYING ADJECTIVE



these four coins

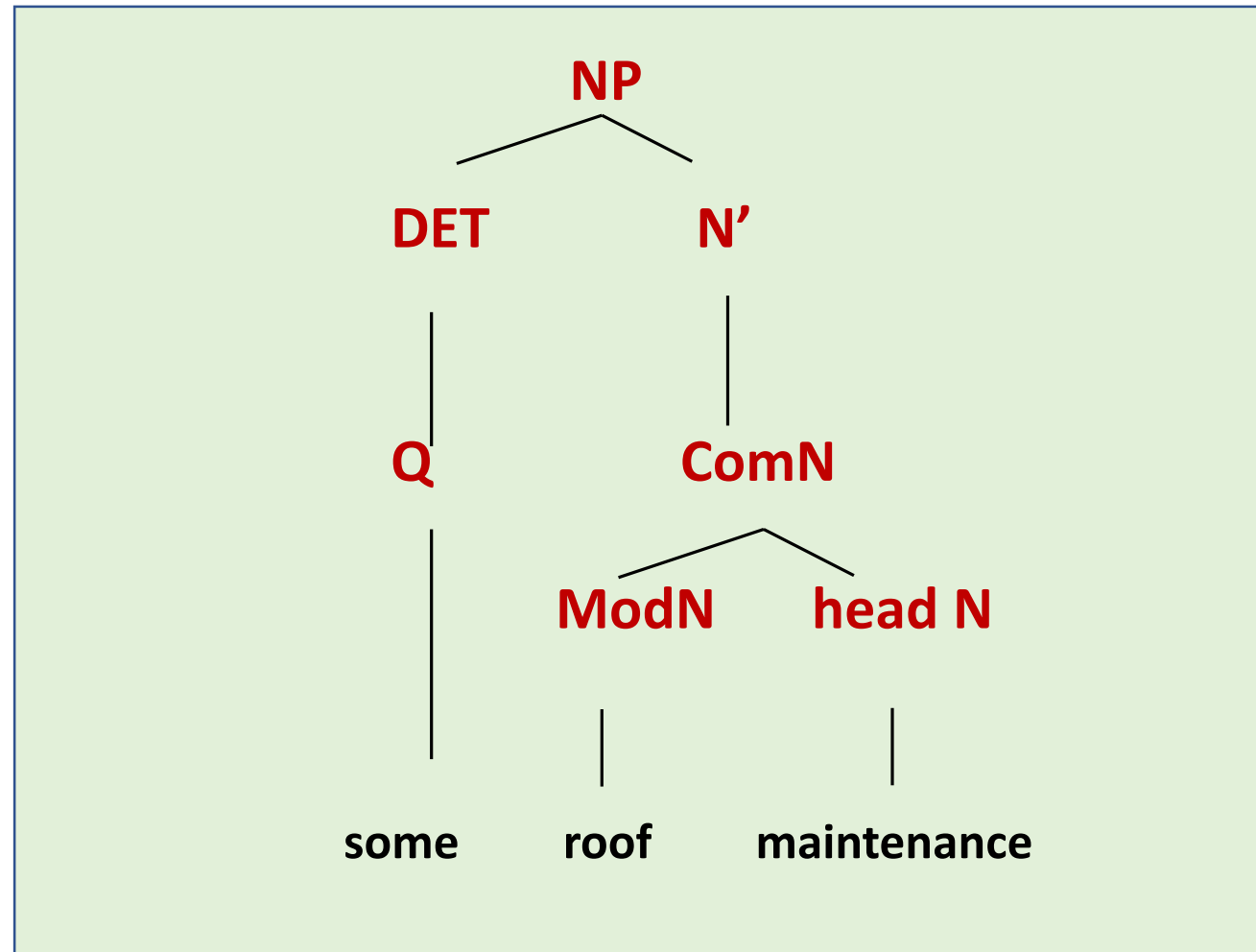
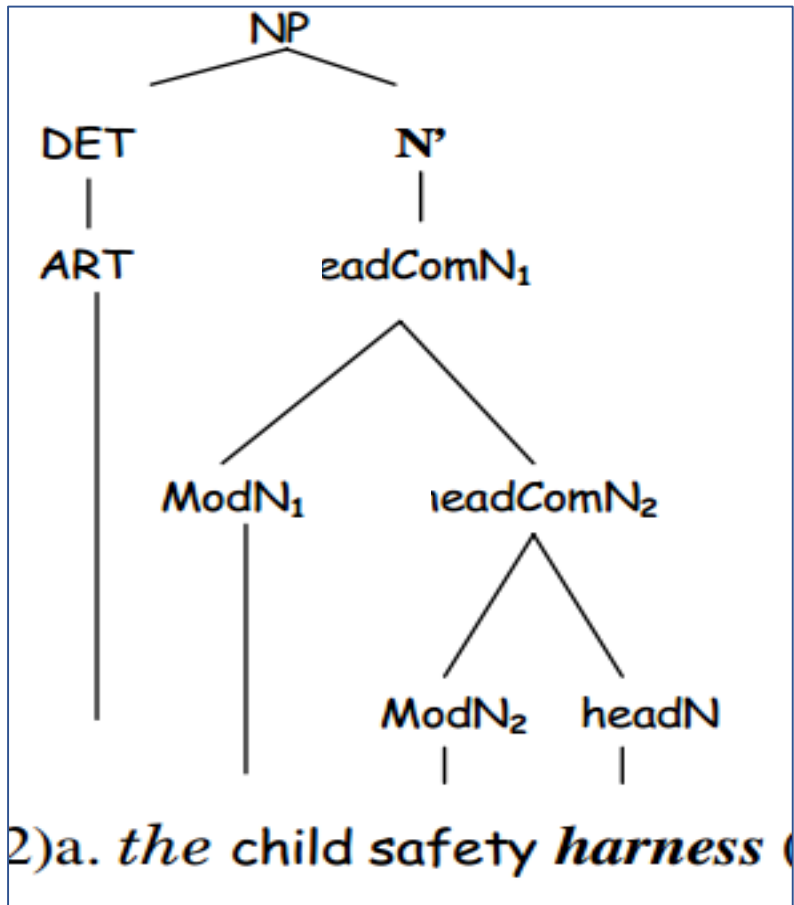
### 3. PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: ADJECTIVE PHRASES



a very large black dog

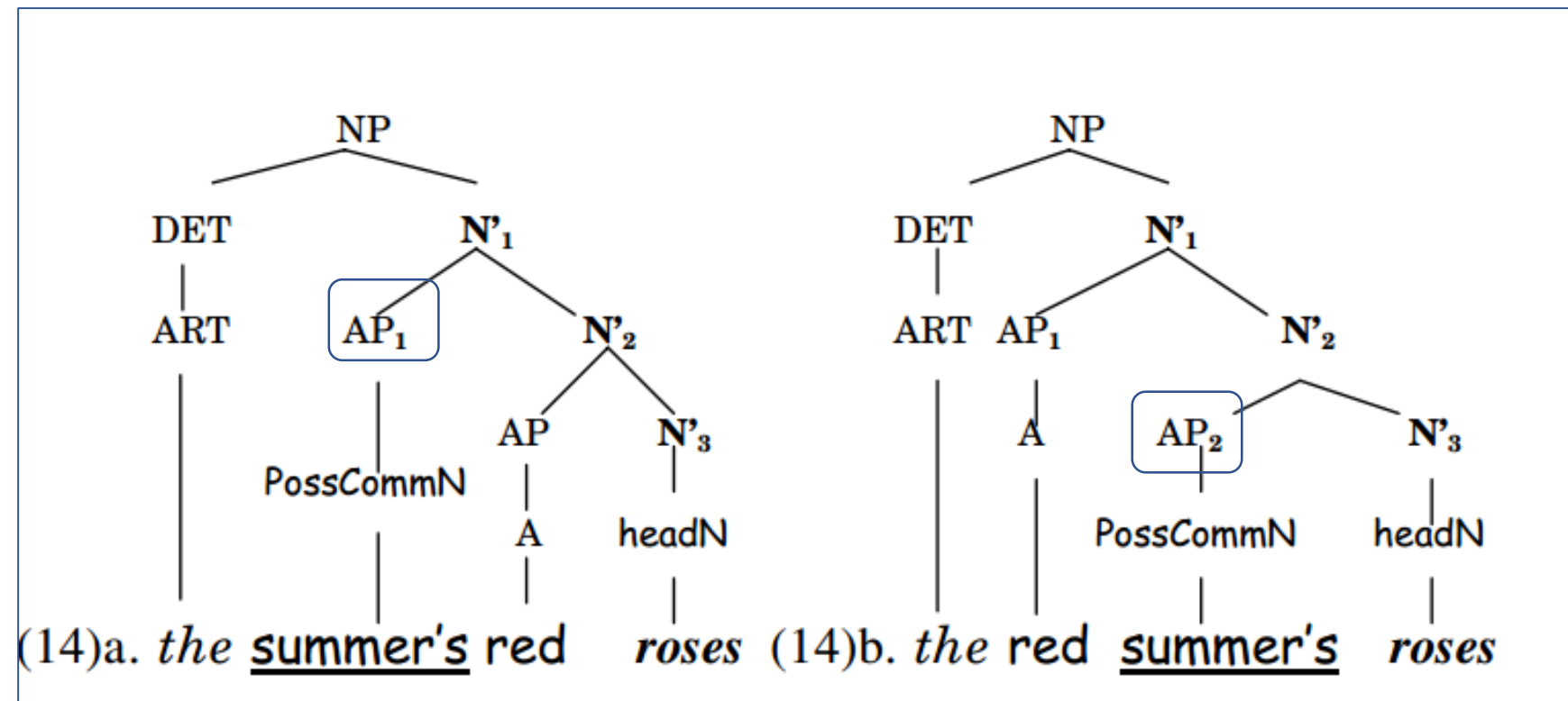
## 4. PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: PRE-MODIFYING NOUN

- Nouns themselves may act as pre-modifiers of head nouns.
- The combination of modifier noun and head noun is referred to as A COMPOUND NOUN (ComN, for short)

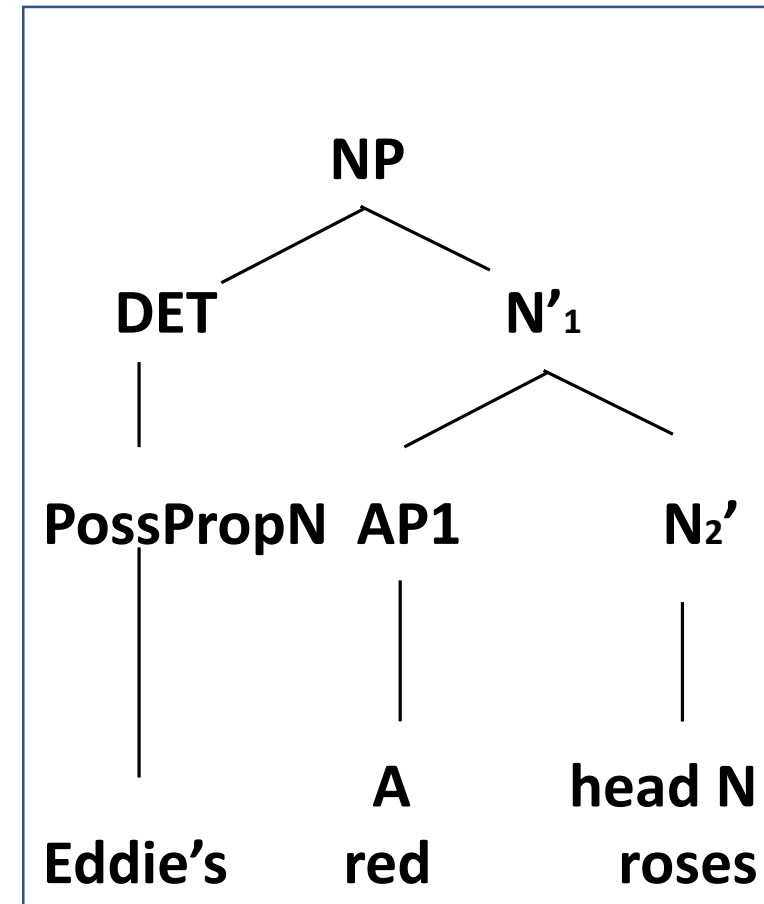


## 5. PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: POSSESSIVE COMMON NOUNS

The possessive of common nouns can occur **anywhere** between *the determiner* and *the head noun*.

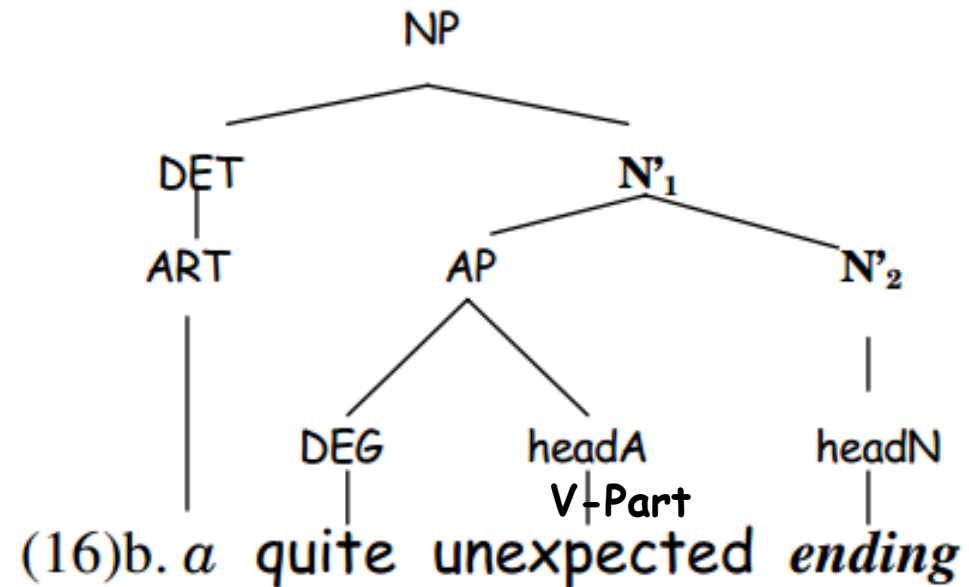
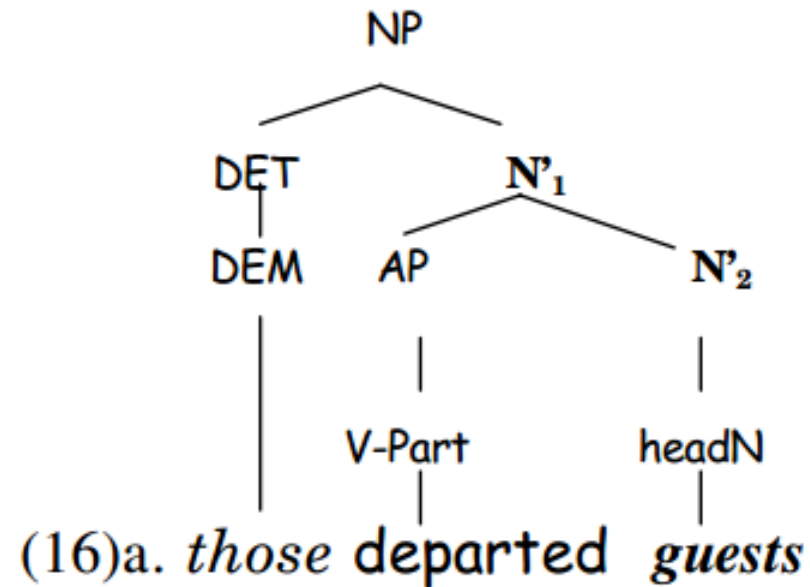


Max's lawyer's houses



## 6. PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: VERB PARTICIPLES

VERB PARTICIPLES (V-Part, for short): The active present participle and the passive past participle may appear as pre-modifiers within the N-bar.



## 7. PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: GERUNDS

**GERUNDS** (V-Ger, for short) may also appear as pre-modifiers within the N bar, but they should be carefully distinguished from **active present participles**:

ACTIVE PRESENT PARTICIPLES

*living* organisms

the *sleeping* guard

a *drinking* horse

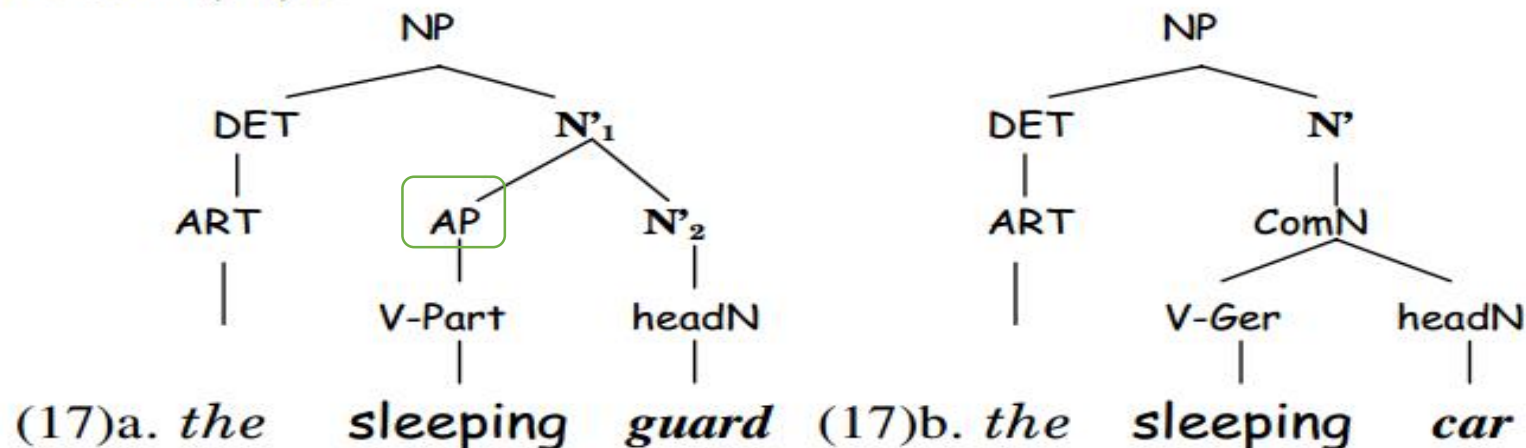
GERUNDS

*living* rooms

the *sleeping* car

*drinking* water

The combination of gerund and head noun is also referred to as A **COMPOUND NOUN**. The compound noun *sleeping car* should be dominated in ComN as in (17)b:

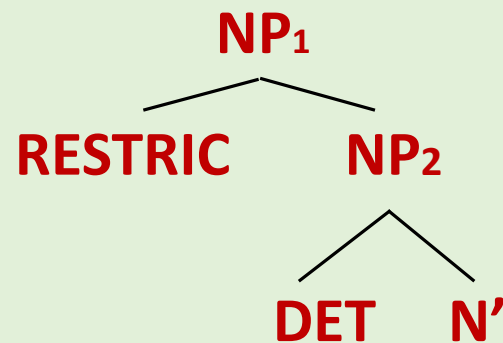
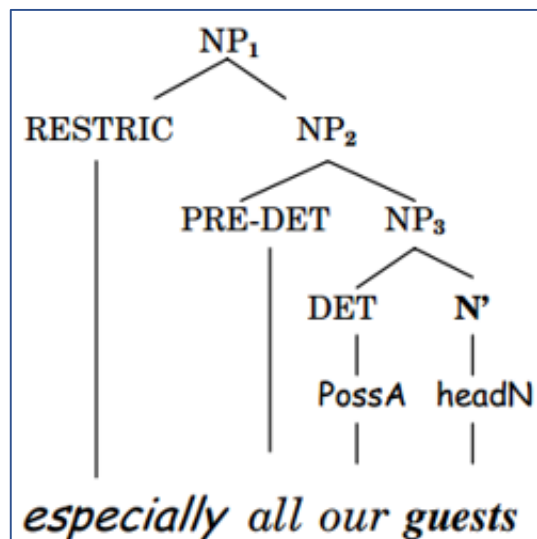
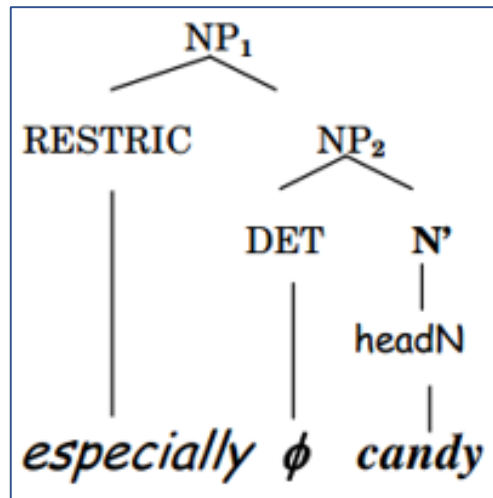


## 8. PRE-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: RESTRICTER

8.9 RESTRICTERS (RESTRIC, for short): are really a small number of *adverbs with or without -ly* like *just*, *only*, *even*, *quite*, *especially*, *merely*, and *particularly* [Stageberg, 1956: 242] which can:

① modify the head noun alone — *just girls*, *even water*, *especially candy*, etc.;

② precede *the pre-determiner* and/or *the determiner*, modifying the whole noun phrase and simultaneously restricting its meaning to some extent—*only ten short minutes*, *just college girls*, *just romantic college girls*, *just another romantic college girl*, *especially all our guests*, *even the empty box*, *just some white athletic socks*, *particularly her spotted kitten*, *quite a few<sup>6</sup> people*, *quite a lot of wine*, *quite some<sup>7</sup> car*, *quite a party*, etc.



# TYPES OF POST-NOMINAL MODIFICATION

The noun head in a NP can be post-modified by:

1. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

2. ADJECTIVE PHRASE

3. PARTICIPIAL PHRASE

4. INFINITIVE PHRASE

5. SUBORDINATE  
ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

## NOUN COMPLEMENT

1. Obligatory
2. Follow the head, specifying the *content of the head noun* which are usually *abstract noun* (fact, belief, rumour, story, news)

e.g.

The **news** of her marriage [has just been announced]

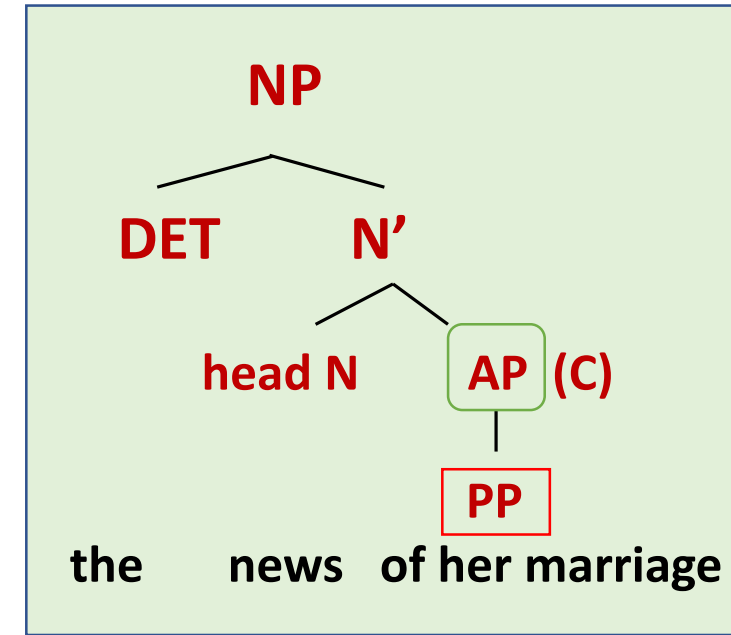
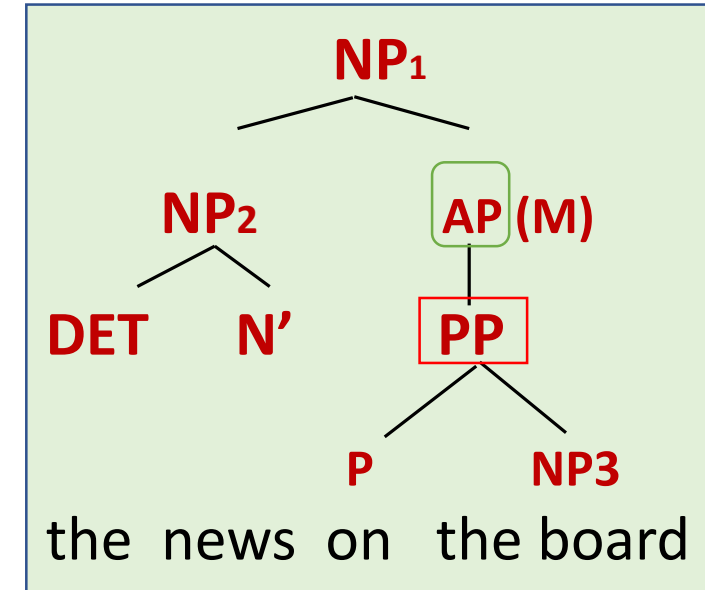
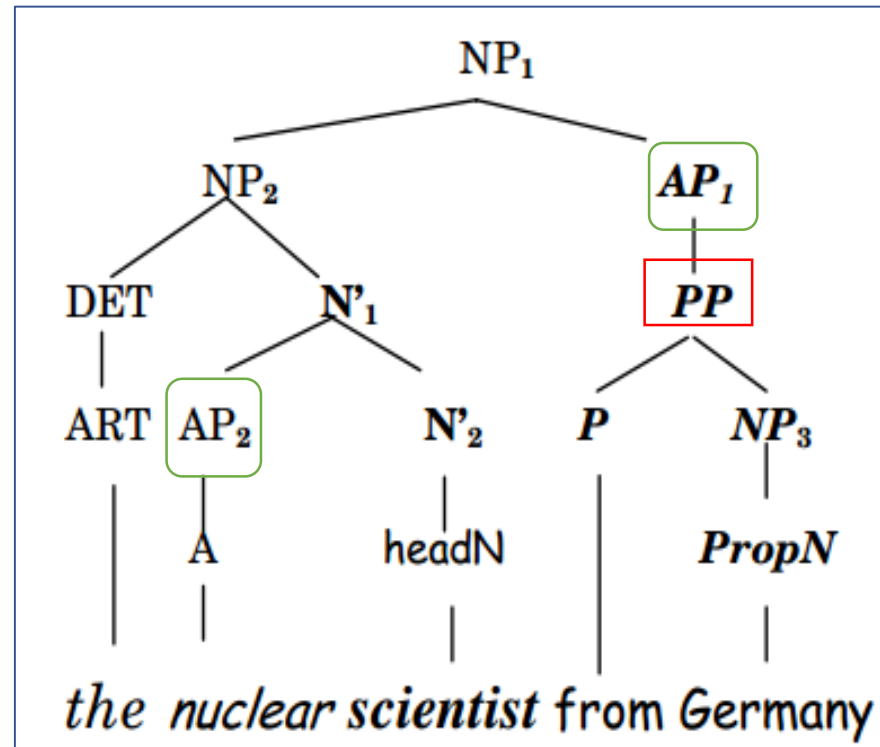
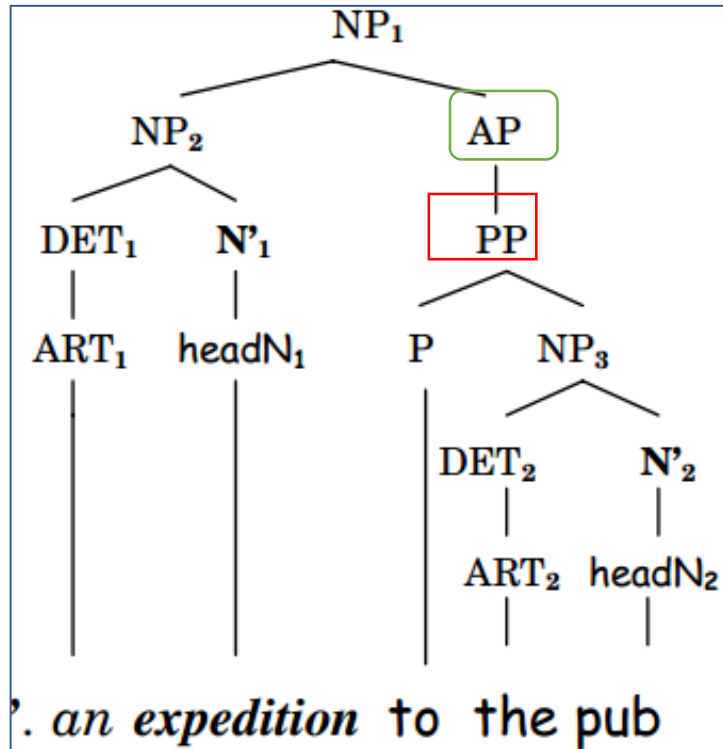
## POST- NOMINAL MODIFIER

1. Optional
2. Follow the head,, identifying who or what the head refers to

e.g.

The **news** on the notice-board [is completely ignored]

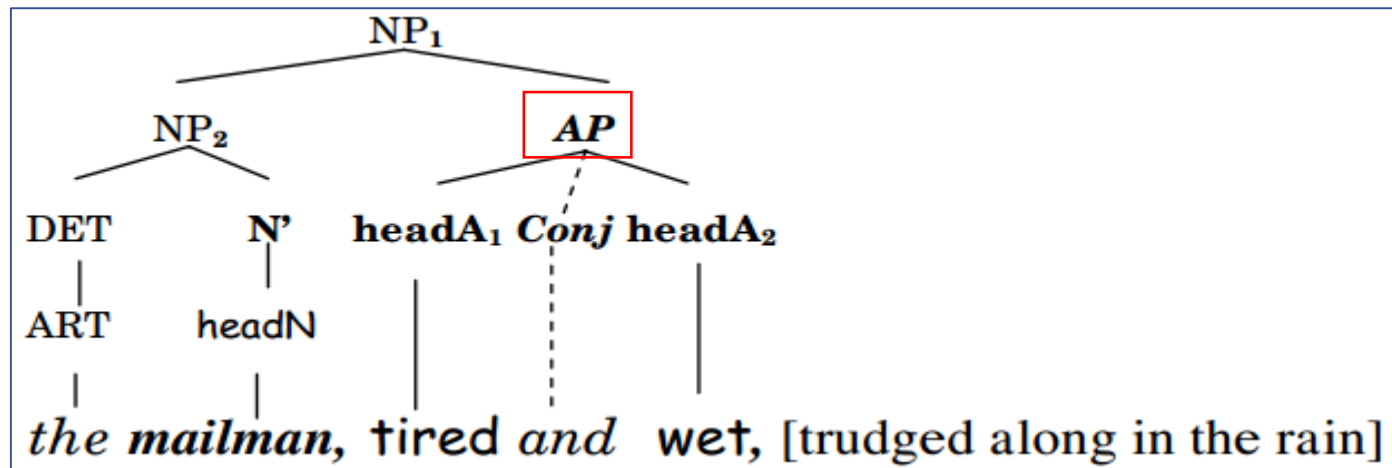
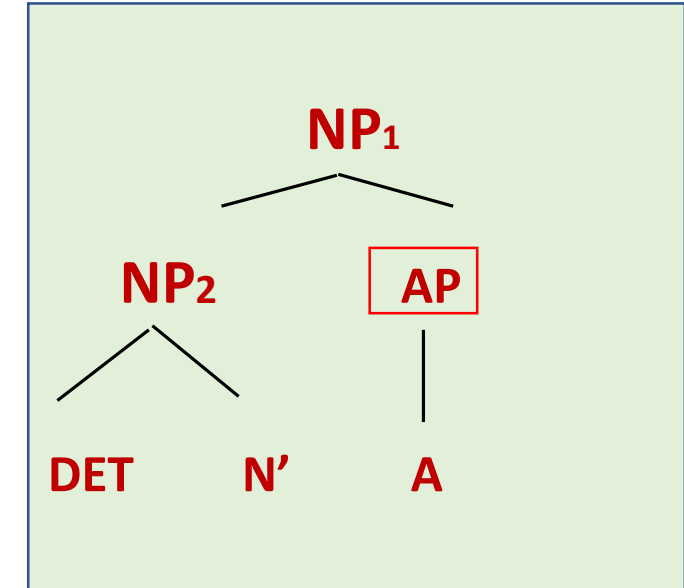
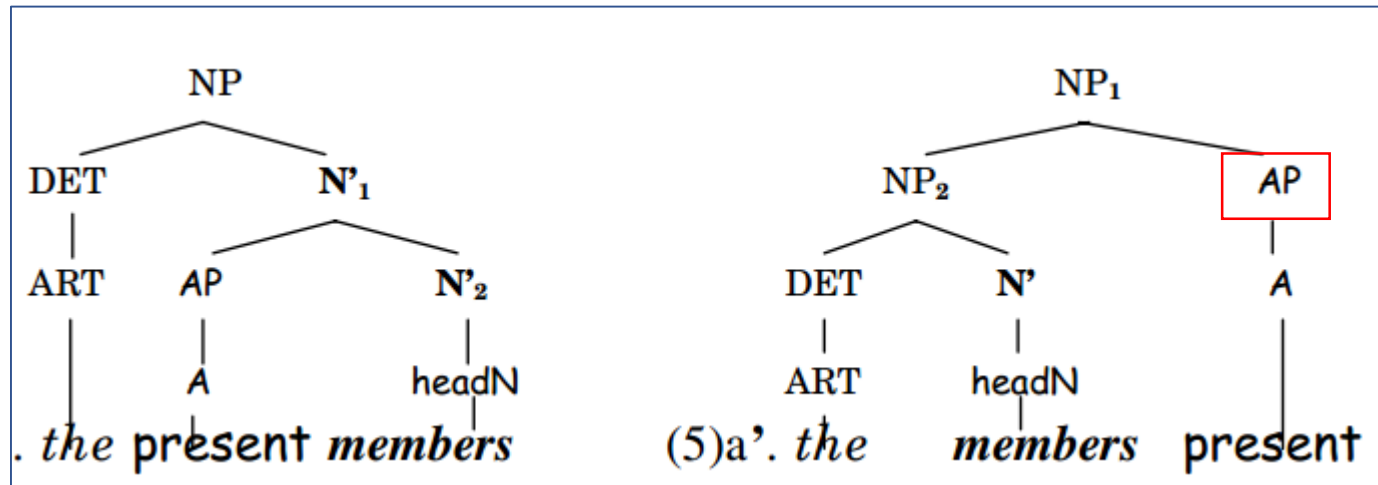
# POST-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: PREPOSITION PHRASE



When a NP includes both a pre-modifying AP and a postmodifying PP, the **pre-modifying AP belongs to the N-bar** but the **post-modifying PP does not**.

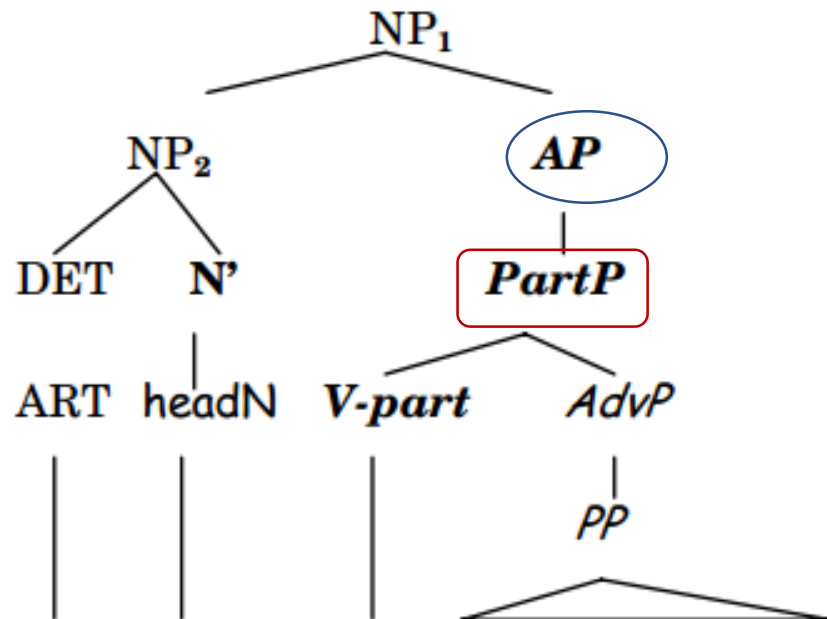
# POST-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: ADJECTIVE PHRASE

Post-modifying AP does *not belong* to the N-bar though pre-modifying APs does.

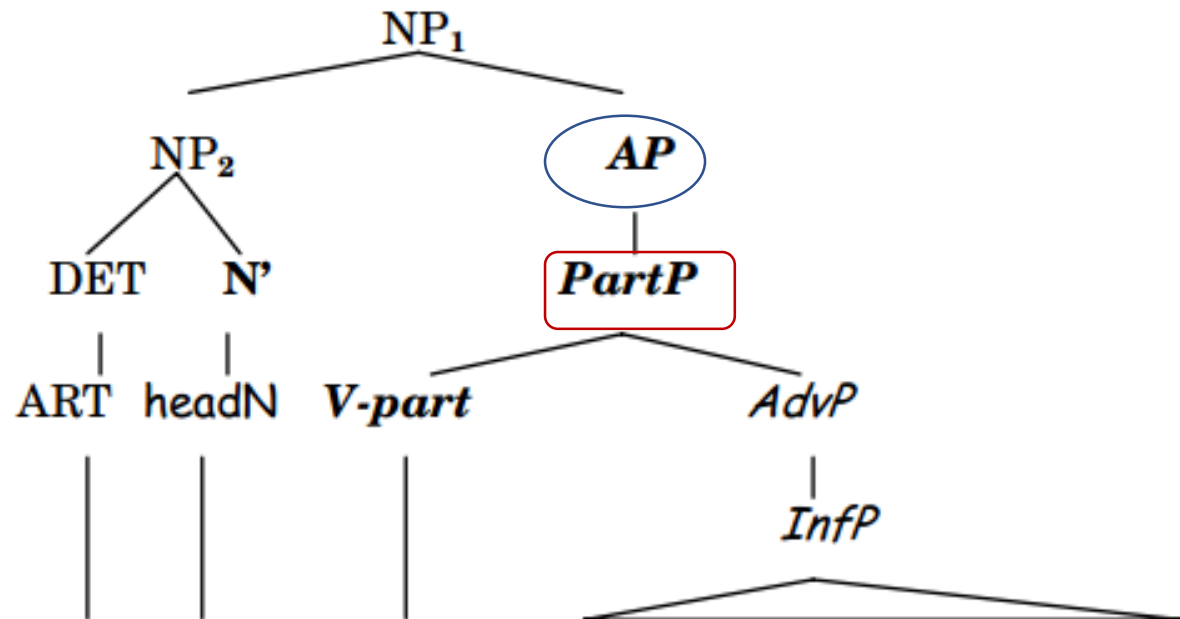


# POST-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Participial phrases can be subdivided into two sub-categories:  
participial phrases with *-ing* and participial phrases with *-ed*



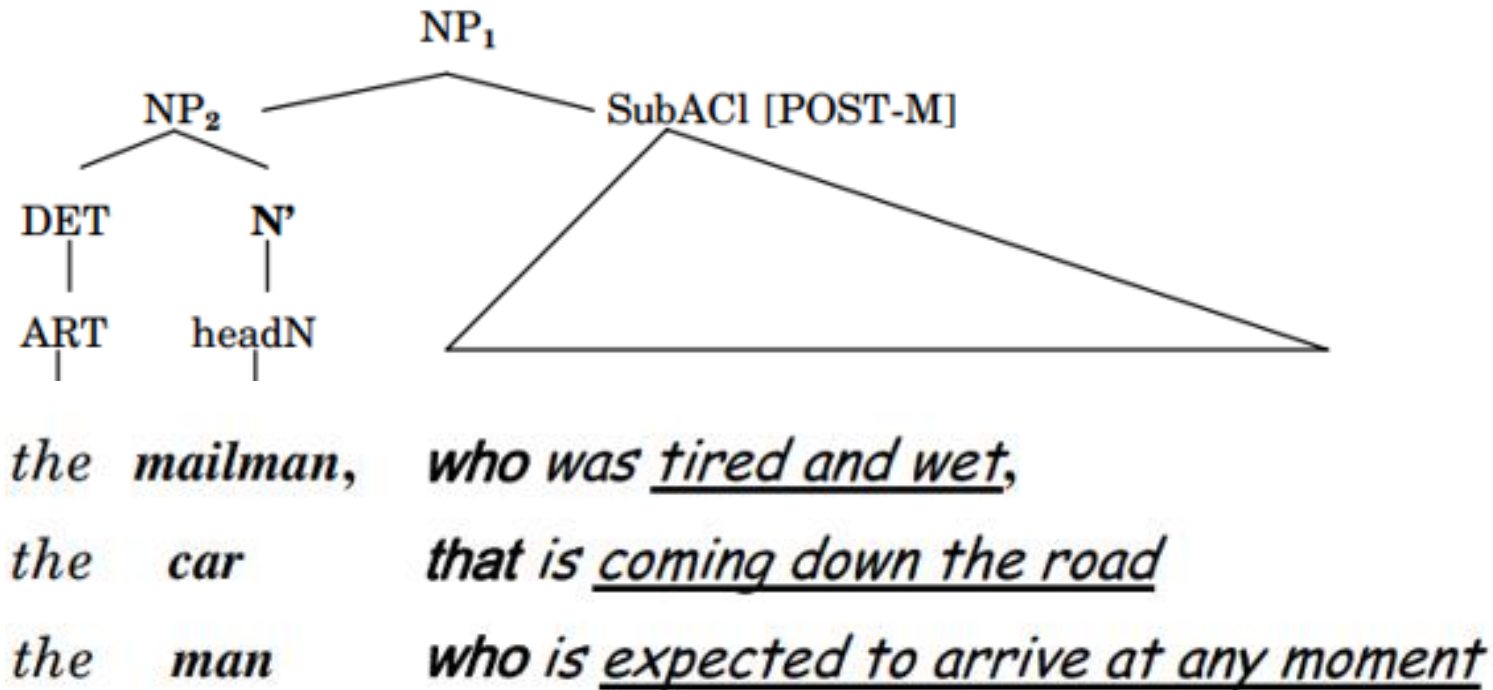
*the car coming down the road*



*the man expected to arrive at any moment*

## POST-NOMINAL MODIFIERS: SUBORDINATE ADJ. CLAUSE

The adjective phrases, the participial phrases and the infinitive phrases are often regarded as the reduction of the following subordinate adjective clauses, either restrictive or non-restrictive.



# VERB PHRASES

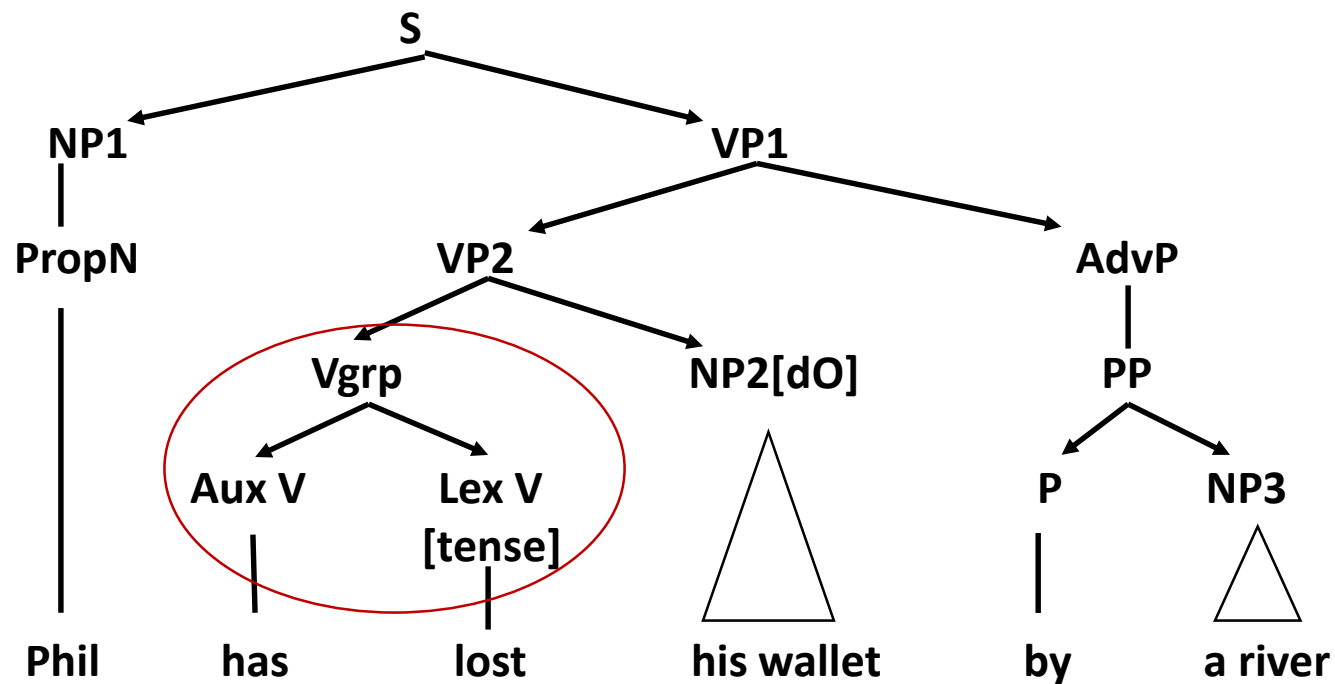
VP = **premodifier** + **Verb group [Vgrp]** + **complements/postmodifiers**

(AdvP)

(AdvP/PP)

*(auxiliary verbs)*      *lexical verb*

e.g. Phil has lost his wallet by a river.



## Complements of VP



Phil **has lost** **his wallet** **by a river**.

## Modifiers of VP



- The **complement** is the term for all complements of the verb which are **obligatory**, such as **direct object**, **indirect object**, **subjective complement**, **objective complement**.

The **modifier** is the term for all **adverbial adjuncts** which are **optional** and modify the meaning of verbs with **circumstantial information**.

- They baked **a cake**. (**Transitive verbs**)
- The workers complained **about the work**. (**Prepositional verbs**)
- John put **the book on the table**. (**Verbs with NP-PP complements**)

- Tom worked **quietly at home in the morning**.

**Manner > Place > Time**

# VERB PHRASES

**Verb phrase (VP)** has its head a verb group (**Vgrp**) which consists of **1 lexical verb & auxiliary verbs** and all the words belonging with the Vgrp which can be **modifiers or complements**.

## Complements of VP

1. Intransitive verbs	→ Tom worked.
2. Transitive verbs	→ They baked a cake.
3. Prepositional verbs	→ The workers complained about the work.
4. Verbs with NP-PP complements	→ John withdrew money from the bank.
5. Ditransitive verbs	→ John sent his girlfriend some flowers. → John sent some flowers <b>to</b> his girlfriend.

**“To/ For” in front of the indirect object = Indirect Object Marker.**

# VERB PHRASES

## Modifiers of VP

Different from complements, which are usually obligatory, modifiers are optional. Modifiers just give additional information making reference to time, place, manner, etc.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1. Post-verbal modifiers</b> (Manner &gt; Place &gt; Time)<br/>[Note: Verb of movement (e.g. Go, come, etc.):<br/>Place &gt; Manner &gt; Time]. Post-verbal modifiers<br/>can be AdvP or PP</p> | <p>→ Tom did the homework in his room. (Place)<br/>→ Tom did the homework in his room in the<br/>morning. (Place &gt; Time)<br/>→ Tom worked quietly at home in the morning<br/>(Manner &gt; Place &gt; Time)</p> |
| <p><b>2. Pre-verbal modifiers.</b> Pre-verbal modifiers are<br/>only AdvP.</p>  | <p>→ Thomas hardly visits me.<br/>→ I first met them in 2000.</p>   |

# VERB PHRASES

## Phrasal verbs vs Prepositional verbs

Prepositional verbs takes as a **PP** complement.

Phrasal verbs takes a **NP** as a complement. Phrasal verbs can be broken up into the verb (V) and the particle (P or Part)

→ They talk about syntax every day.

→ Prepositional verb

→ The students usually look up the words in the dictionary.

→ Phrasal verb

## Auxiliary verbs

The order: **Modal verb (MV) > AuxV (perfect) > AuxV (progressive) > HeadV**

→ Johnson should have called his girlfriend yesterday.

→ The students must have been playing soccer in the stadium.

# VERB PHRASES

## ☐ Simple Verb Phrase: Head alone

Single-word VPs always consist of head word that is a verb:

Hector **walks**.

All of the students **agree**.

The baby **cries**.

### ● PS rule:

$VP \rightarrow V$

## ☐ Simple Verb Phrase: Auxiliaries and Head

The major auxiliary verbs in English are *be*, *have* and *do*.

The zombies **departed** from Hector's house.

(Head alone)

Hector **is acting** strangely.

(be + Head Verb)

Hector **has never looked** at me like that.

(have + Head Verb)

Hector **does not eat** vegetables.

(do + Head Verb)

Hector **has been consorting** with the zombies.

(have + be + Head Verb)

### ● PS rule:

$VP \rightarrow Aux \ V'$

$V' \rightarrow Aux \ V'$

**Verb Phrases: Verb Head + NP Objects(s) / NP or AP complement**

**Verb Head + S as Object or complement**

Direct Object	The Vikings // demanded <b>tribute</b> . (V + NP)
Indirect Object	Waldo // gave <b>his sister</b> a dictionary. (V + NP1 + NP2)
Subject complement	Freud // was a <b>prude</b> . (V + NP)
	Freud // was <b>prudish</b> . (V + AP)
Object complement	I // consider <i>Jung</i> a <b>quack</b> . (V + NP) / <b>unreliable</b> . (V + AP)
Complement Clause	I // think <b>that Freud was a prude</b> . (V + S complement)

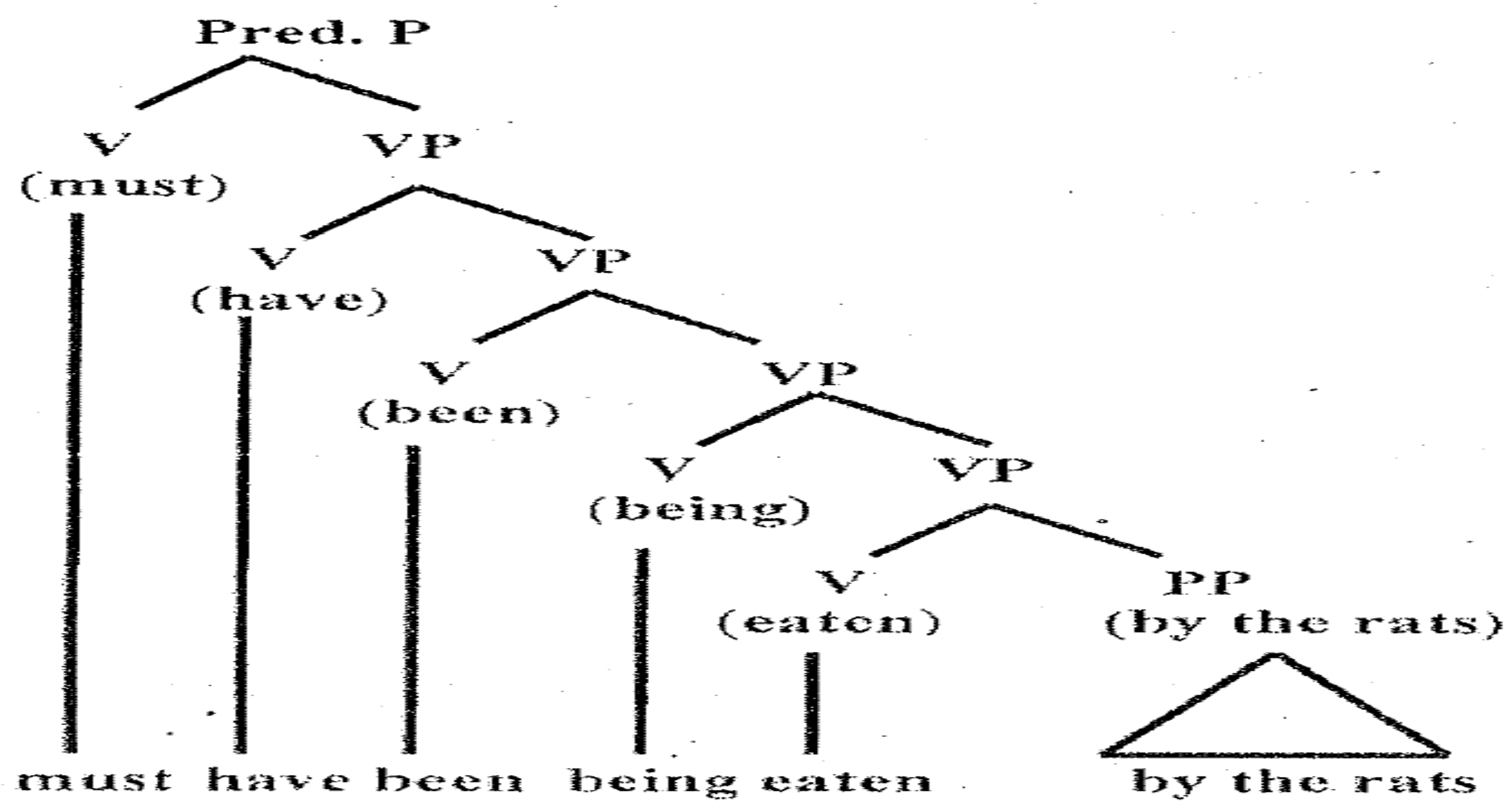
### Verb Phrases: Verb Head + AP / PP / NP Modifier

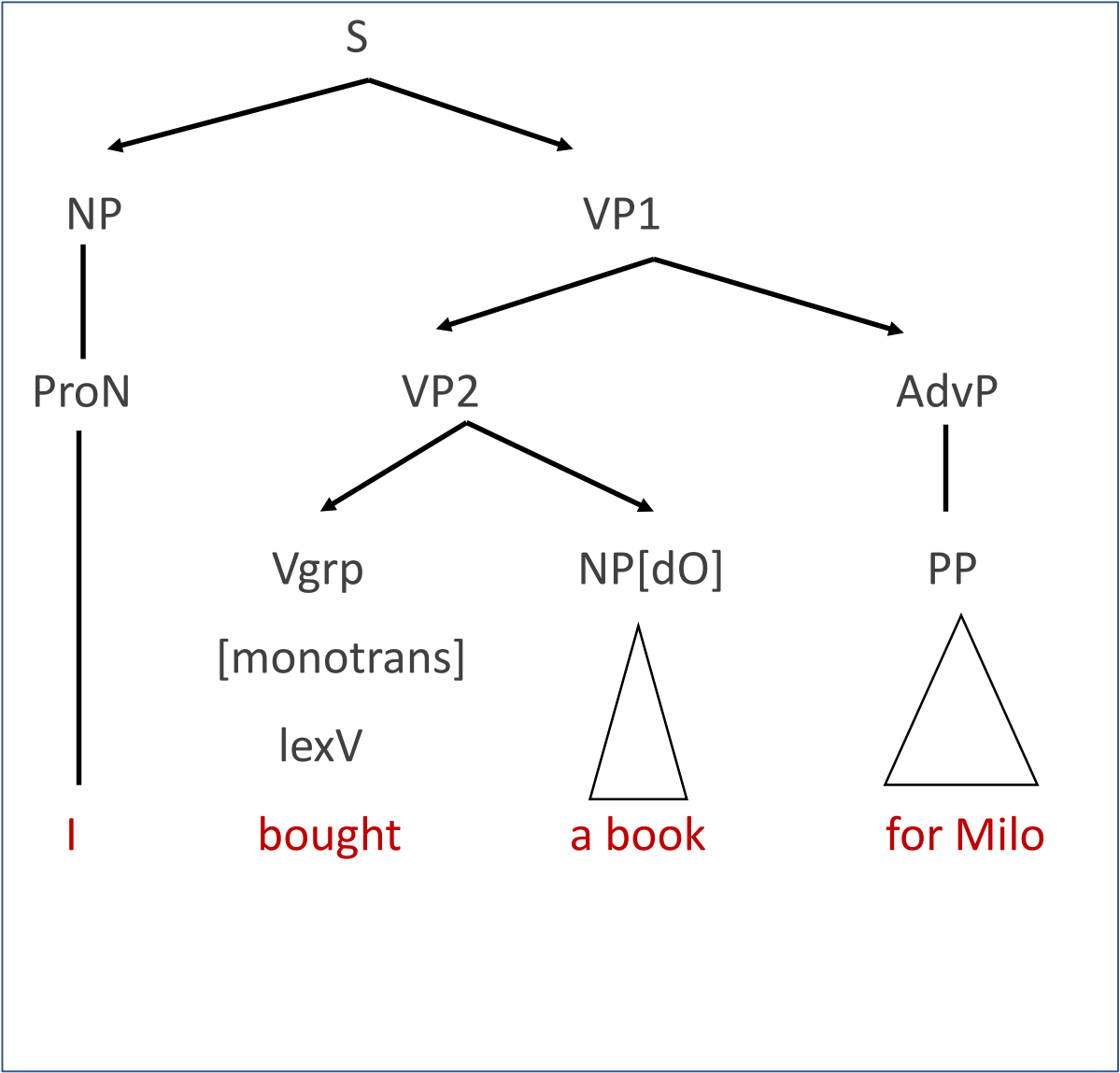
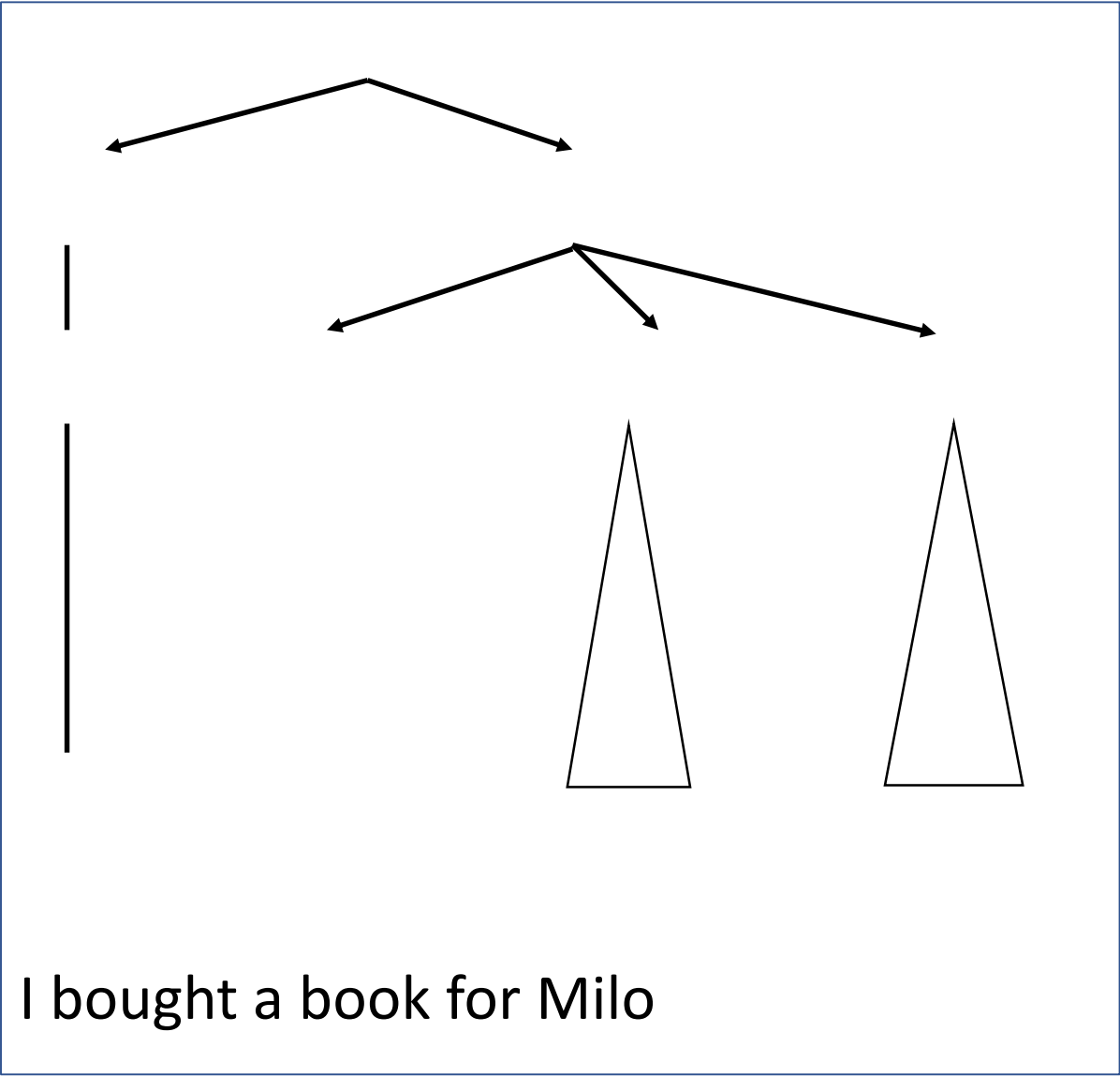
Adverb Phrase	We // left <b>very early</b> .
Prepositional Phrase	We // stayed <b>in Helsinki</b> .
Adverbial Clause	We // left <b>after it started to snow</b> .
Noun Phrase	We // walked <b>a great deal</b>

### • PS rules:

VP → V (NP) / (AP) / (PP) / (AdvP) / (S')

(...) must have been being eaten by the rats





## CHAPTER 4:



SENTENCES

## 1. *Linearity:*

Sentences are produced and received in a linear sequence. The functions of the sentence components in English help classify the simple English sentences into seven (7) basic types:

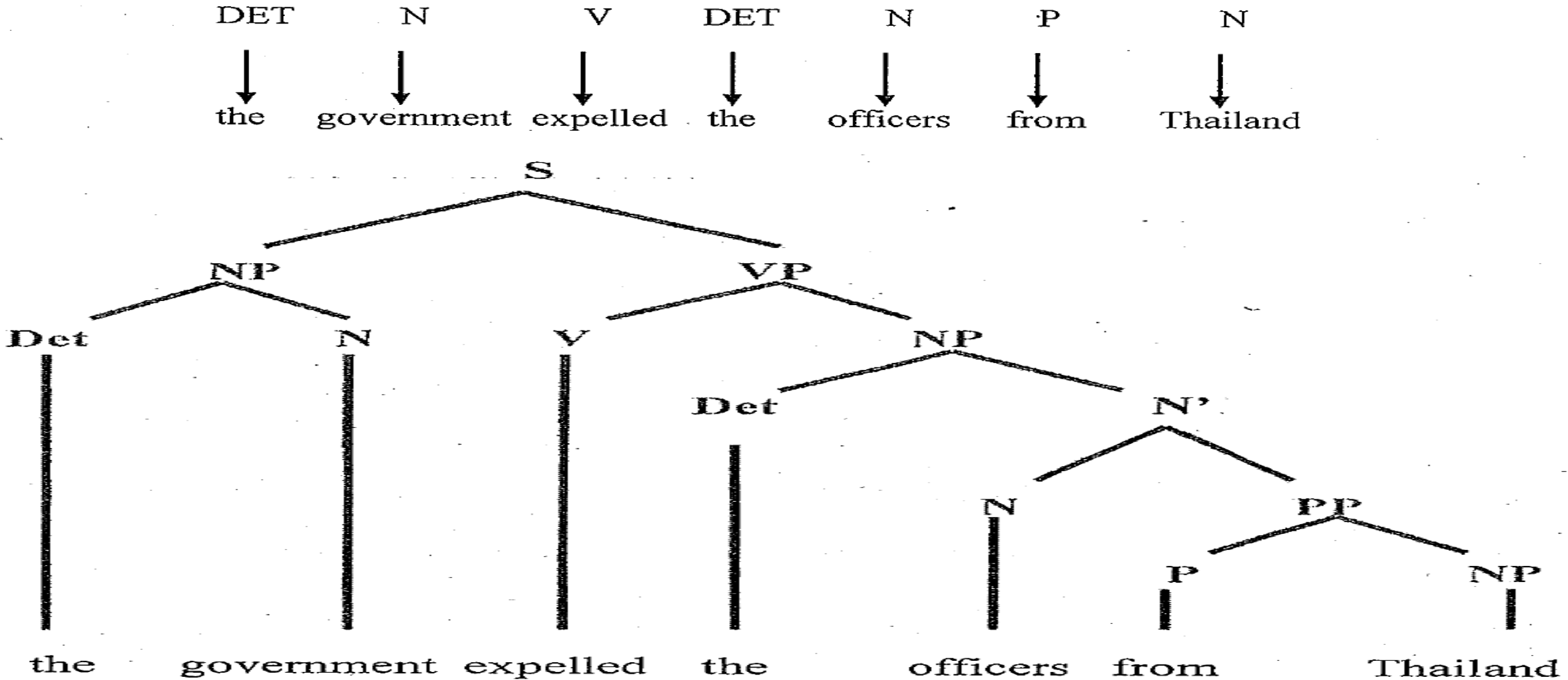
1.1	S	V				1.1 He left
1.2	S	V	O			1.2 He called me.
1.3	S	V	O	A		1.3 He called me yesterday.
1.4	S	V	C			1.4 She is a nurse
1.5	S	V	A			1.5 We are at home
1.6	S	V	O	C		1.6 They voted me the monitor of the class.
1.7	S	V	O.i	O.d		1.7 He gave his son some money.
						1.8 He gave his son some money yesterday. (SVOA)

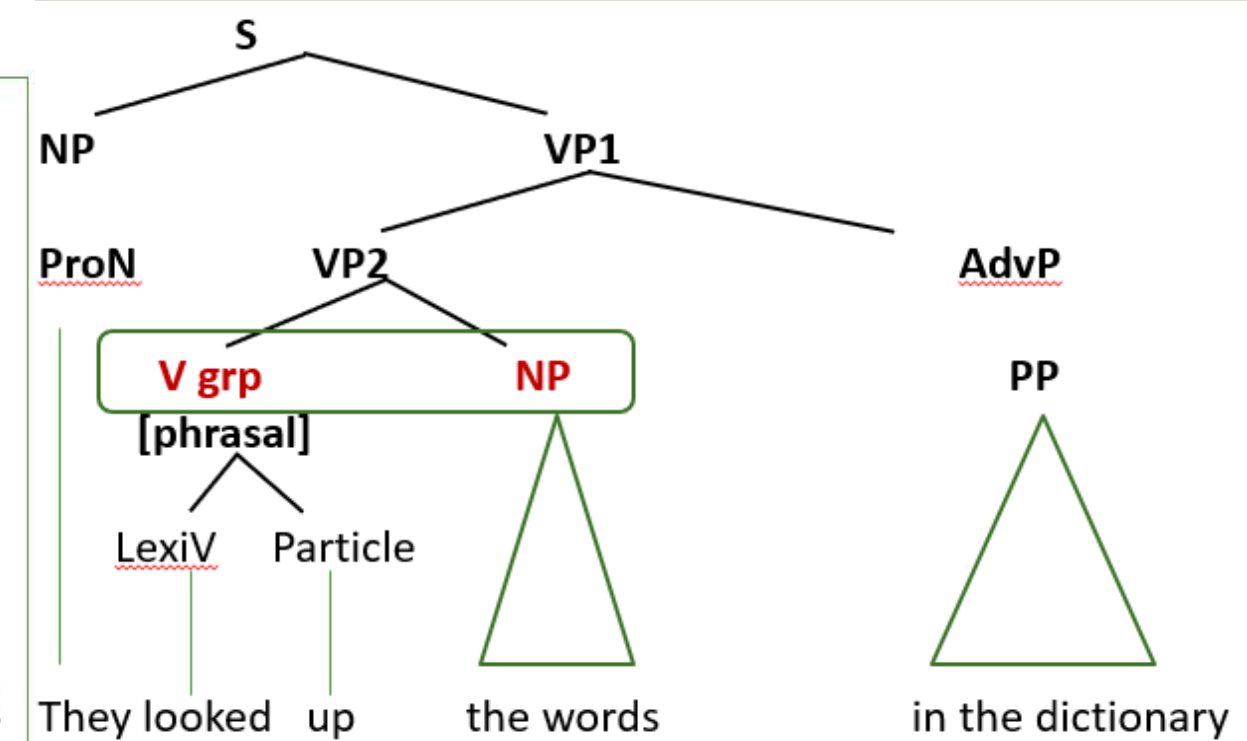
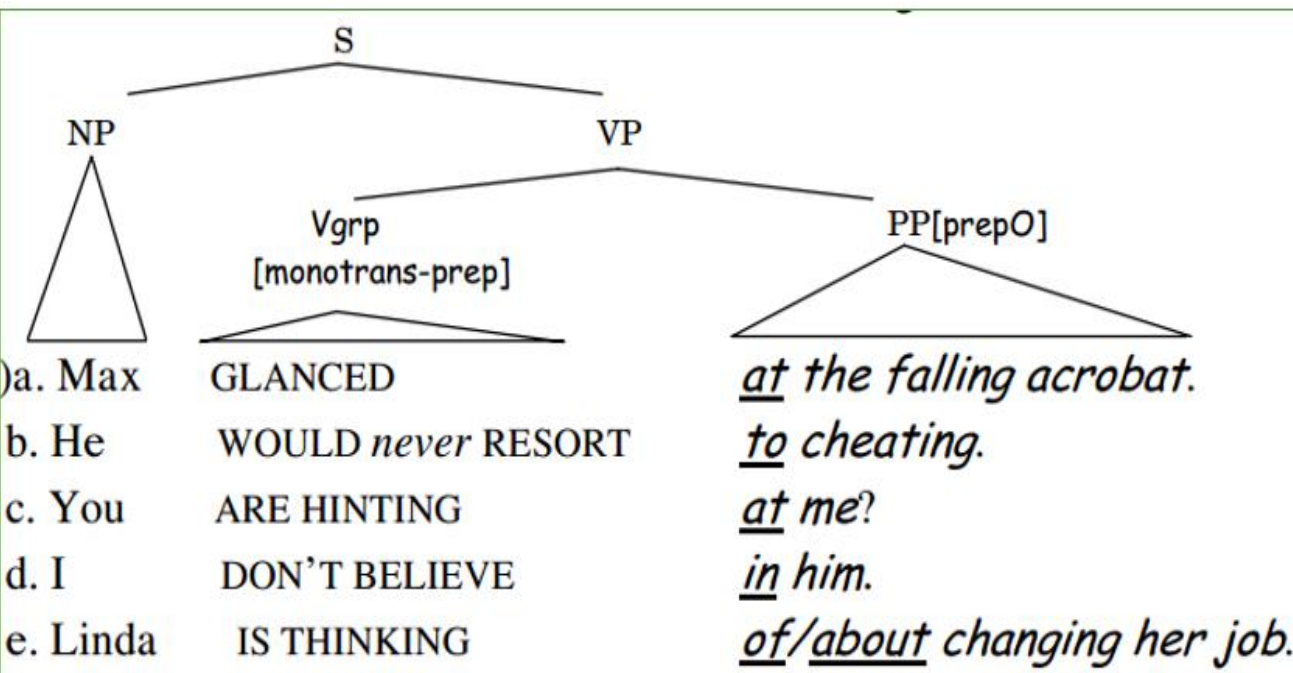
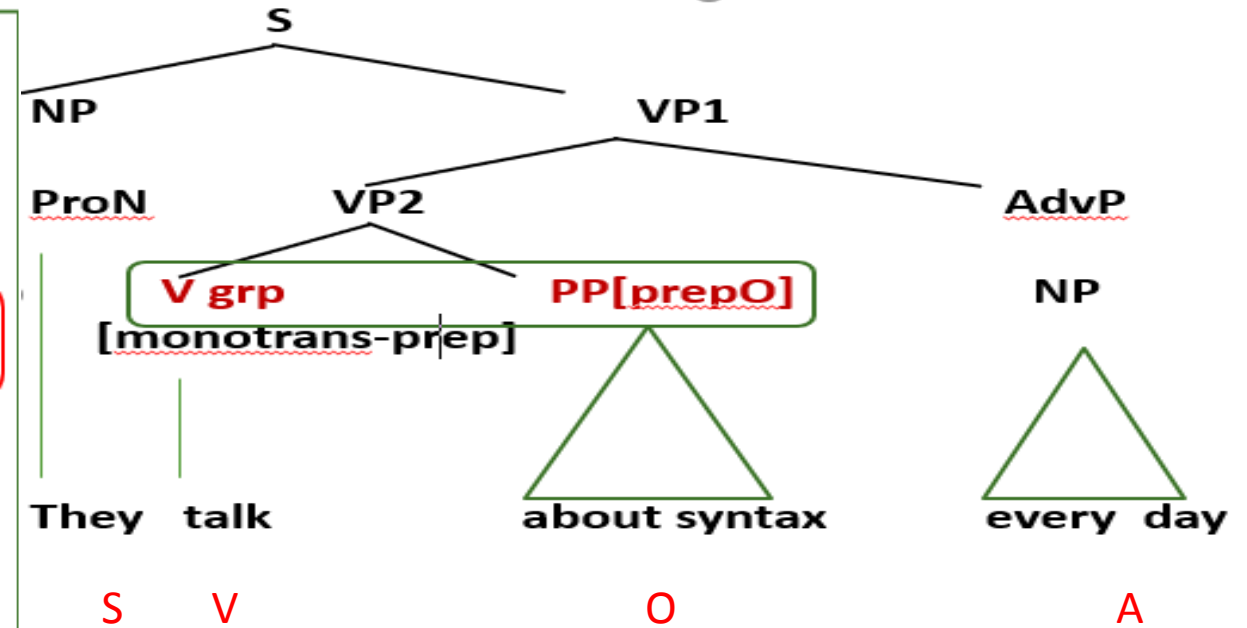
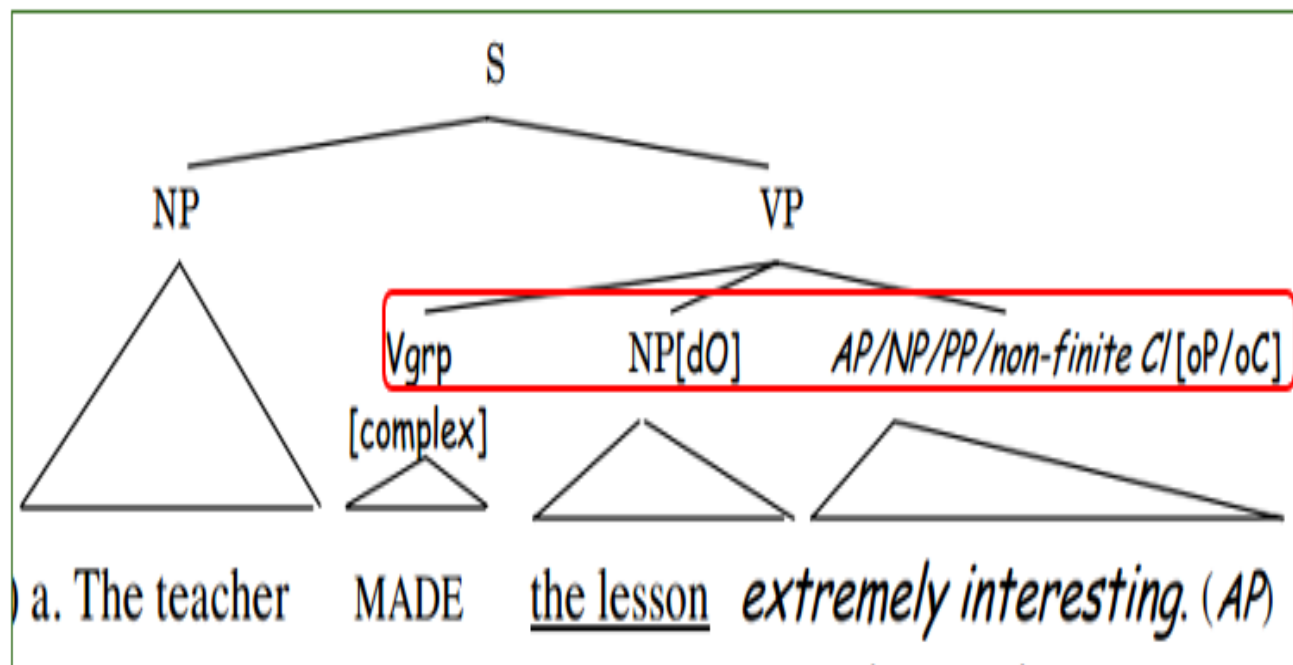
What should be noted here is S(ubject), V(erb), O(bject), C(omplement), A(dverbial) are the terms which denote or describe the **functions** of the word groups that constitute the formation of the sentence.

Let's have another look at the sentence

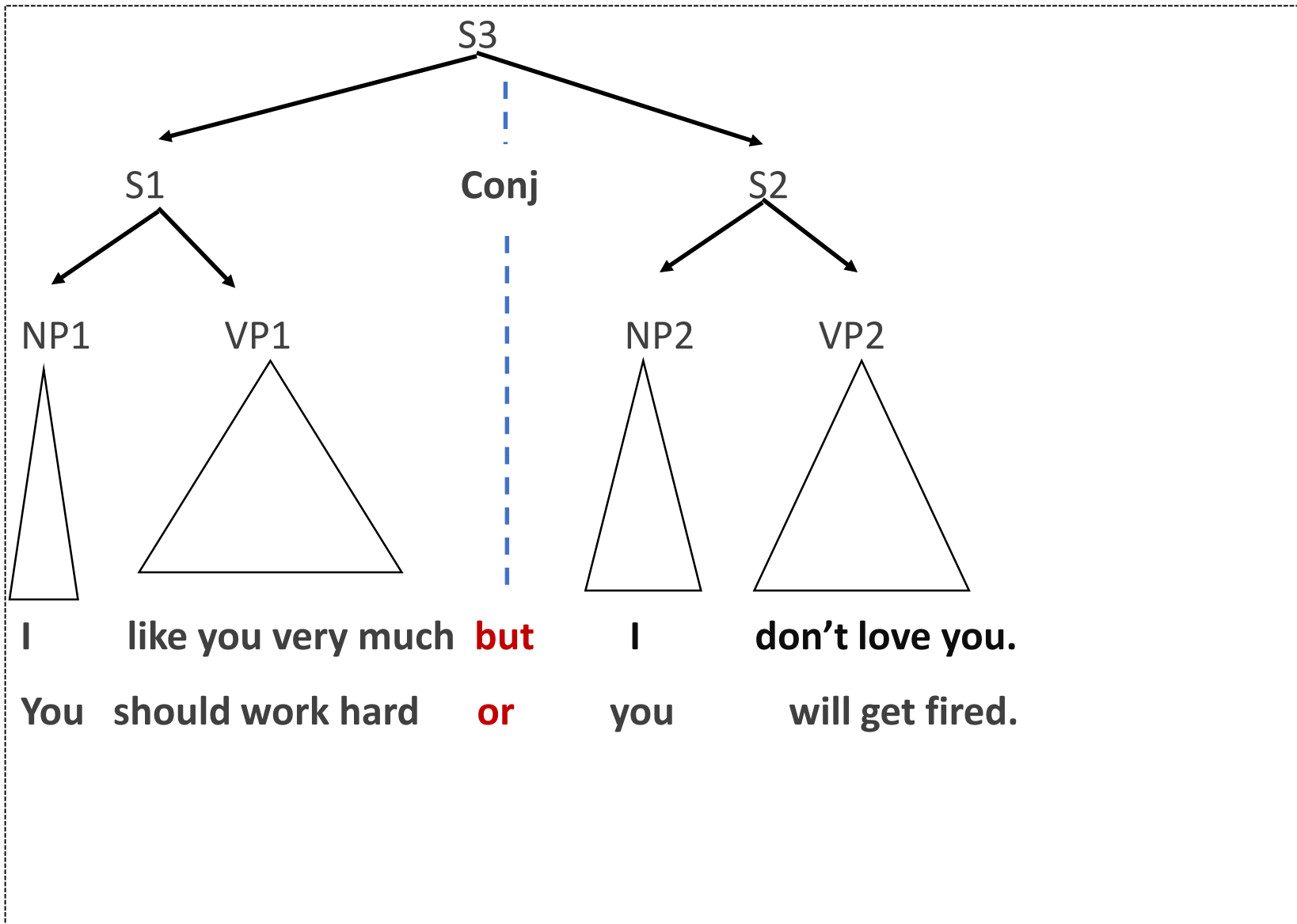
The government expelled the officers from Thailand

To show categorial distinctions on constituent structure trees, the words must be labeled appropriately. The bottom part of the trees could look like this (DET stands for determiner, words like *the*, *this*, *a*, while N stands for noun, V for verb, and P for preposition):

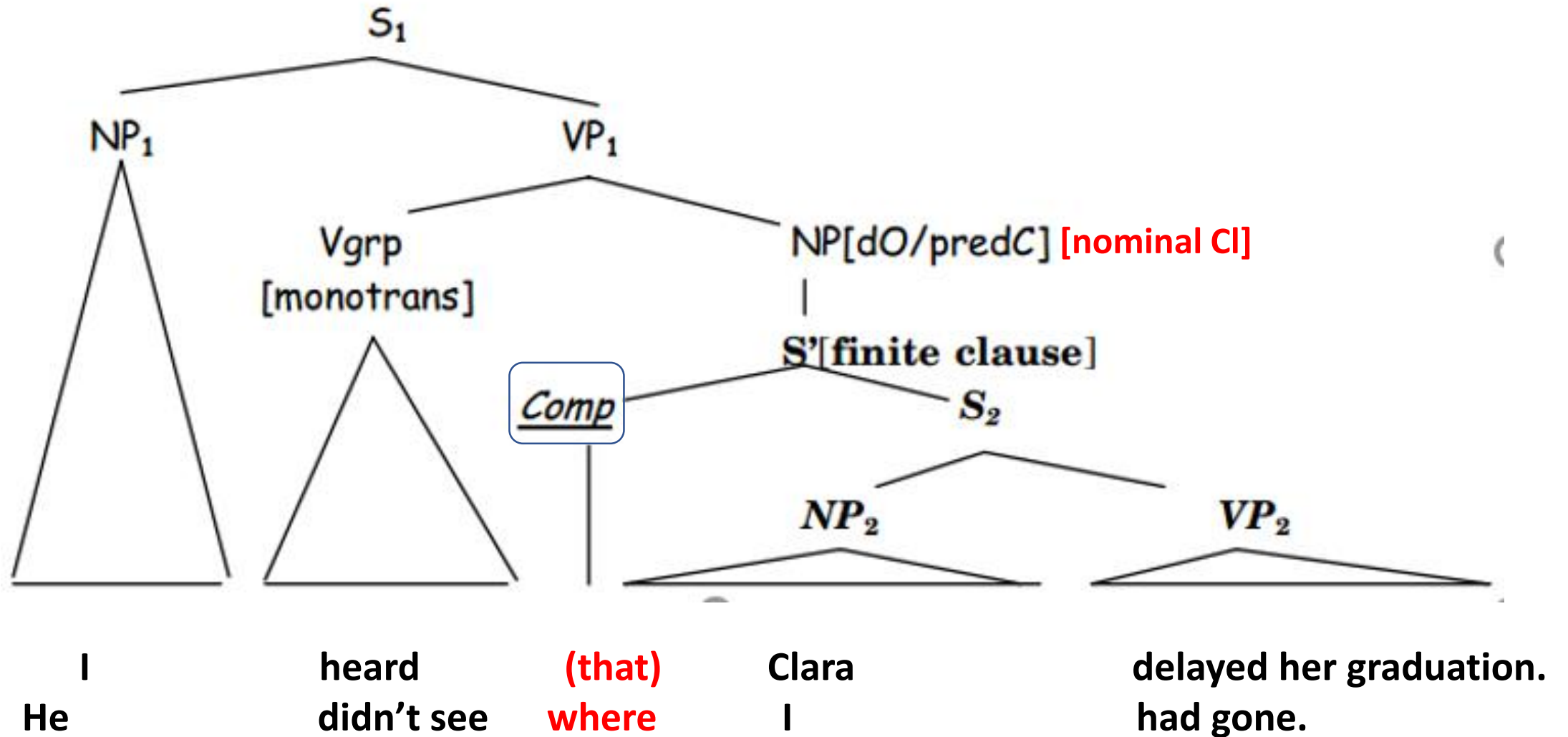




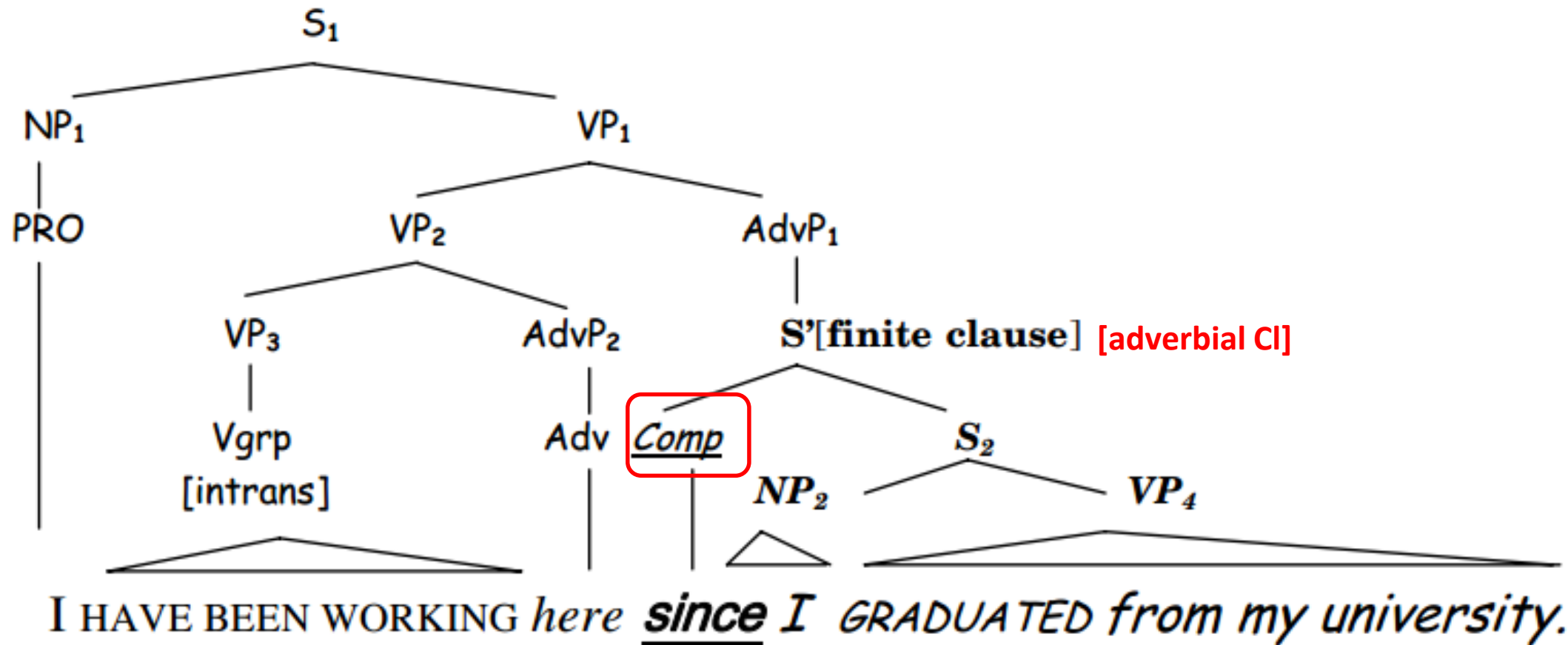
## CLAUSE LINK: CONJUNCTION



## NOMINAL EMBEDDED CLAUSE AS OBJECT

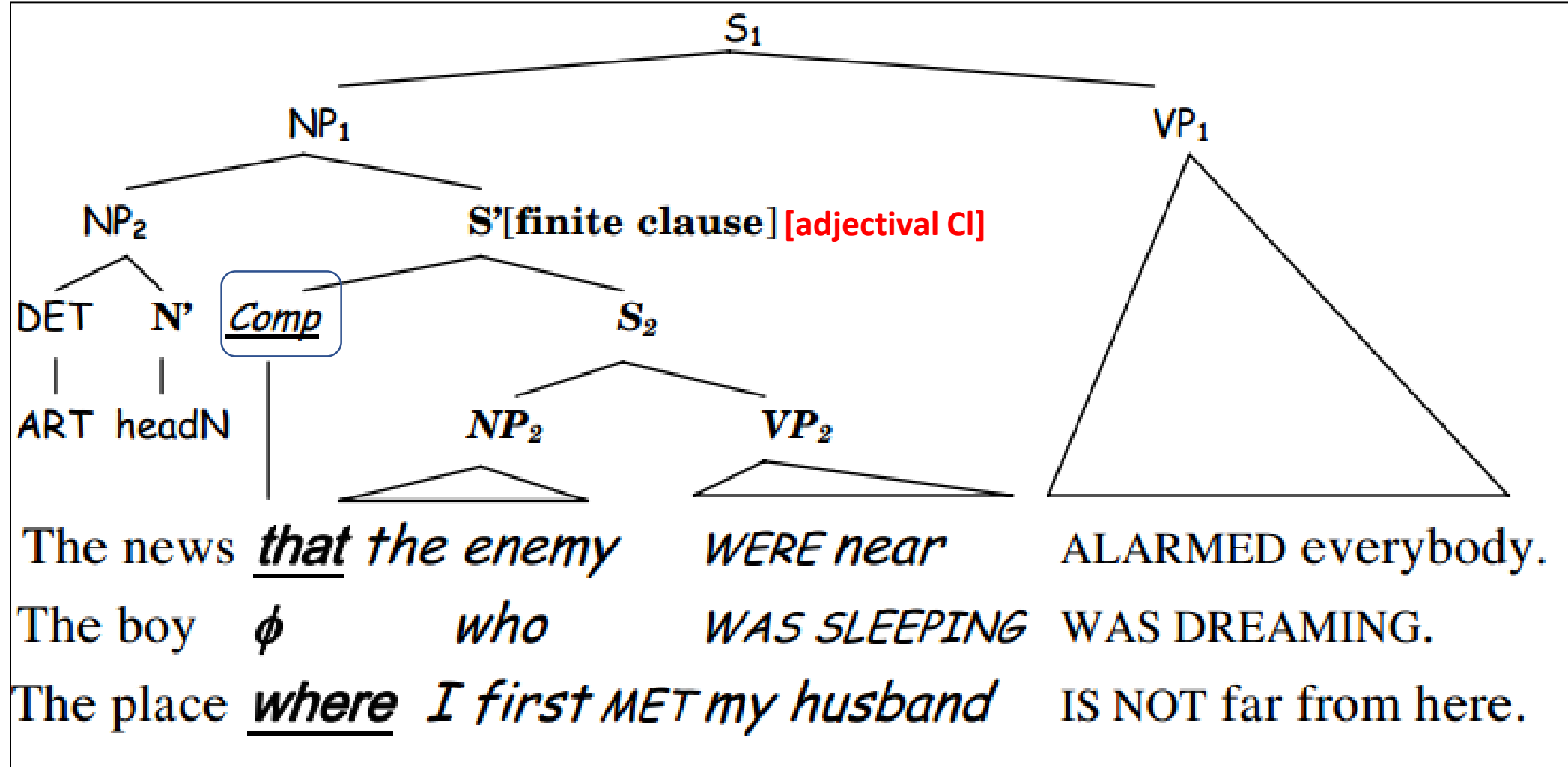


## ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AS MODIFIER OF VERB



He slept soundly because he had finished the assignment.

## ADJECTIVAL EMBEDDED CLAUSES AS MODIFIER OF NOUN



# CHAPTER 9: TYPE OF SENTENCES

## I. Different Types of Sentences.

Traditional grammars classify sentences as simple, compound or complex.

*Liz prepared the food.*

*Liz prepared the food and Ed bought the wine.*

*Liz prepared the food that they had ordered.*

# SIMPLE SENTENCES

## 1. *Definition*

A simple sentence is a sentence that contains only one clause, a main clause.

(1)	SVA	S	V	A	Mary is in the house	
(2)	SVC	S	V	C	Mary is kind / a nurse	
(3)	SVO	S	V	O.d	Somebody caught the ball	
(4)	SVOA	S	V	O.d	A	I put the plate on the table
(5)	SVOC	S	V	O.d	C.o	We have proved him wrong / a fool
(6)	SVOO	S	V	O.i	O.d	She gives me expensive presents
(7)	SV	S	V			The child laughed

# COMPLEX SENTENCES

## I. Definition

Complex sentences are formed by joining a number of simple sentences together. Complex sentences are classified into two types. Those in which the constituent clauses are *co-ordinate*, there is no *main - dependent* construction within the sentence: no one being dependent on the others, but all being, as it were, of equal importance and can stand on their own. The clauses are added together in sequence, follow a logical order as required by the context, with or without the so-called coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, etc.*)

- (a) *We fished all day; we didn't catch anything.*
- (b) *We fish all day, but we didn't catch anything.*
- (c) *He not only washed his motorbike but (also) polished it (as well / too).*

The other type of sentences, on the contrary, is formed by linking simple independent clauses together, but the constituent clause is not of equal importance. One is *subordinate* to the other.

- (d) *Everybody knows that money does not grow on trees.*
- (e) *Holiday resorts which are crowded are not worth staying.*
- (f) *Greenhorns changed completely after he got married.*