

PHRASE

Phrase:

A phrase is a group (or pairing) of words in English. A phrase can be short or long. But it does not include the subject-verb pairing necessary to make a clause

Ex: After the meal, The nice neighbour

Kinds of phrases:

- Noun phrase
- Prepositional phrase
- Adjective phrase
- Adverb phrase
- Verb phrase
- Infinitive phrase
- Gerund phrase
- Absolute phrase

Noun phrase:

A phrase that acts like a noun in the sentence called a noun phrase. It contains a noun and other associated words (usually determiner and modifiers) which modify the nouns

Noun phrase= Noun +Modifier

Ex: He bought a black shirt.

Prepositional phrase:

A phrase is comprising a preposition and object of preposition is called prepositional phrase. It may also contain other modifiers.

Ex: She is sleeping on the carpet.

Adjective phrase:

A phrase that acts like an adjective in a sentence is called Adjective phrase, like an adjective which modifies a noun or a pronoun. It comprises of adjectives, modifiers and other words modifying the noun or pronoun.

Ex: She bought a beautiful brown chair.

Verb Phrase:

A verb phrase is the group of main verbs and helping verbs (Auxiliary verb) within a sentence that is called verb Phrase.

Ex: She is waiting for someone.

Adverb Phrase:

A Phrase that acts like an adverb in a sentence is called Adverb phrase, Like an adverb it modifies a verb or other adverb in the sentence.

Ex: The Racer was running very fast.

SENTENCE

Sentence:

A set of words that is complete in itself, Typically containing subject and predicate, conveying statement, interrogative, exclamation or command and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more sub-ordinate clauses.

In Grammar, a sentence is the basic grammatical units. It contains a group of words and express a complete thought. A complete sentence consist of a subject and a predicate.

1. Sentence always begin with capital letter and end in either full stop ,exclamation or question mark.
2. A complete sentence always expresses a complete idea and makes sense standing around.
3. The subject of a sentence is the person, place or thing that performing the action of the sentence.

Definition of the sentence:

A sentence is a group of words that arranged in an orderly sequence and it gives complete meaning or complete sense. It is called a sentence

Ex: Ramu writes good essays.

Constituents of sentence:

Sentences are divided into several constituents they are

1. Subject

2. Verb

3. Object

4. Complement

5. Adjunct or Adverbial

Types of sentence:

There are four types of sentences they are

A. Declarative sentence

B. Interrogative sentence

C. Imperative sentence

D. Exclamation sentence

Declarative or assertive sentence:

Declarative sentence is a simple sentence for simple statement that is called as declarative sentence or assertive sentence.

It makes a statement and ends with period (.) it may be a positive or negative.

Ex: The dog will walk out of the class

Interrogative sentence:

It is basically to ask question is a sentence. In every interrogative which denotes the symbol question mark (?).

Ex: 1.can you have any pencil?

2. Are you feeling cold, sweet heart?

Imperative Sentence:

Imperative sentence is a sentence that expresses commands, suggestion, order, advise, please.It also ends with the symbol period (.). It does not contain object.

Ex: 1. Do your homework (Order)

2. Give me the Tv remote (please)

Exclamatory sentence:

It is expresses some exclaims, strong feelings, joy, sorrow or shows some strong excitements or feelings. It ends with exclamation mark (!).

Ex: 1. Wow, That's so fresh and cool !

w. Yay ! I got a dog.

GRAMMAR

Definition of Grammar

- The systematic study and description of language is called Grammar.
- A set of rules dealing with Syntax and word structure of language.
- In linguistics, grammar is the set of structural rules that govern the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language.
- the study of such rules, and this field includes morphology, syntax, and phonology, often complemented by phonetics, semantics, and pragmatics.

We recognized that the phrase " The Lucky boys" is a well- formed phrase in English. We can see that English has strict rules for combining words into phrases. The article (The) must go before adjective (lucky) which must go before the noun (boys).

Sequence of sentence: Article + Adjective + Noun (not for the adjective + noun+ article).

Traditional Grammar:

The terms " Article, Adjective and Noun" that we used to label the grammatical category of the words in the phrase " The lucky boys" came from traditional grammar which has its origin in the description of language such as latin and greek , these are called traditional grammar.

Parts of speech:

Various kinds of words that make up a sentence that is called parts of speech.

1.Nouns:

Nouns are words used to refer to people, object, creature, place, qualities and abstract ideas.

2. Articles:

Articles are words(a,an,the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those things.

3. Adjectives:

Adjectives are words to provide verb information about the things refer to the nouns.

4. Verb:

Verb are words used to refer to various kinds of action.

5. Adverb:

Adverbs are words used to provide more information about action and events.

6. Preposition:

Preposition are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time, place and other collections.

7. Pronoun:

Pronouns are words (He, she,it,they,you) used in place of noun phrases.

8. Conjunction:

Conjunction are words (Fan boys) used to make connection and indicate relationship between events.

Agreement:

In agreement, Traditional grammar has also given as a number of the other categories including number, person, tense, voice and gender.

This agreement is based on the category of the number that is whether a noun is singular or plural. It is also based on the category of person which covers the first person, second person and third person.

Prescriptive Approach:

This approach was taken by a number of influential grammarians to use in 18th century, England who set out rules for the "proper" use of English. This view of Grammar as set as rules for the "proper" use of language is still to be found today and may be best characterized as prescriptive approach.

Descriptive Approach:

It is a well established grammatical description of Latin is a useful guide for some European language. It is described the regular structures of the language as it was used, not according to some view of how it should be used. This is called Descriptive approach.

Syntax

Syntax:

The word "syntax" comes originally from the Greek language which literally means "A Putting together or arrangement. It is produced an accurate description of the sentence or ordering arrangement.

Deep and surface structure:

1. Ajith broke the window
2. The window was broken by Ajith.

According to the grammar, the first is called active voice sentence, focus in Ajith what did and the second is passive sentence, focussing on the window and what happened to it.

The difference between them is called surface structure. That is the different syntax forms they have, as individual English sentence. The other underlying level where basic components (Noun phrase + verb phrase+ Noun phrase). Shared by the two sentence can be represented that is deep structure.

Symbols used in syntactic descriptions

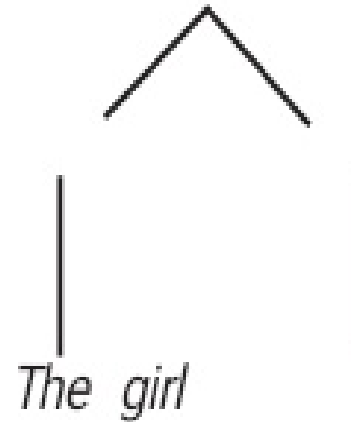
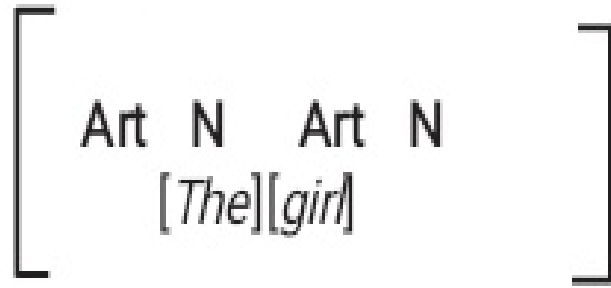
This list of symbols and abbreviations is summarized below.

S sentence	NP noun phrase	PN proper noun
N noun	VP verb phrase	Adv adverb
V verb	Adj adjective	Prep preposition
Art article	Pro pronoun	PP prepositional phrase
*	'ungrammatical sentence' 'consists of' or 'rewrites as'	
→	'optional constituent'	
()	'one and only one of these constituents must be selected'	
{ }		

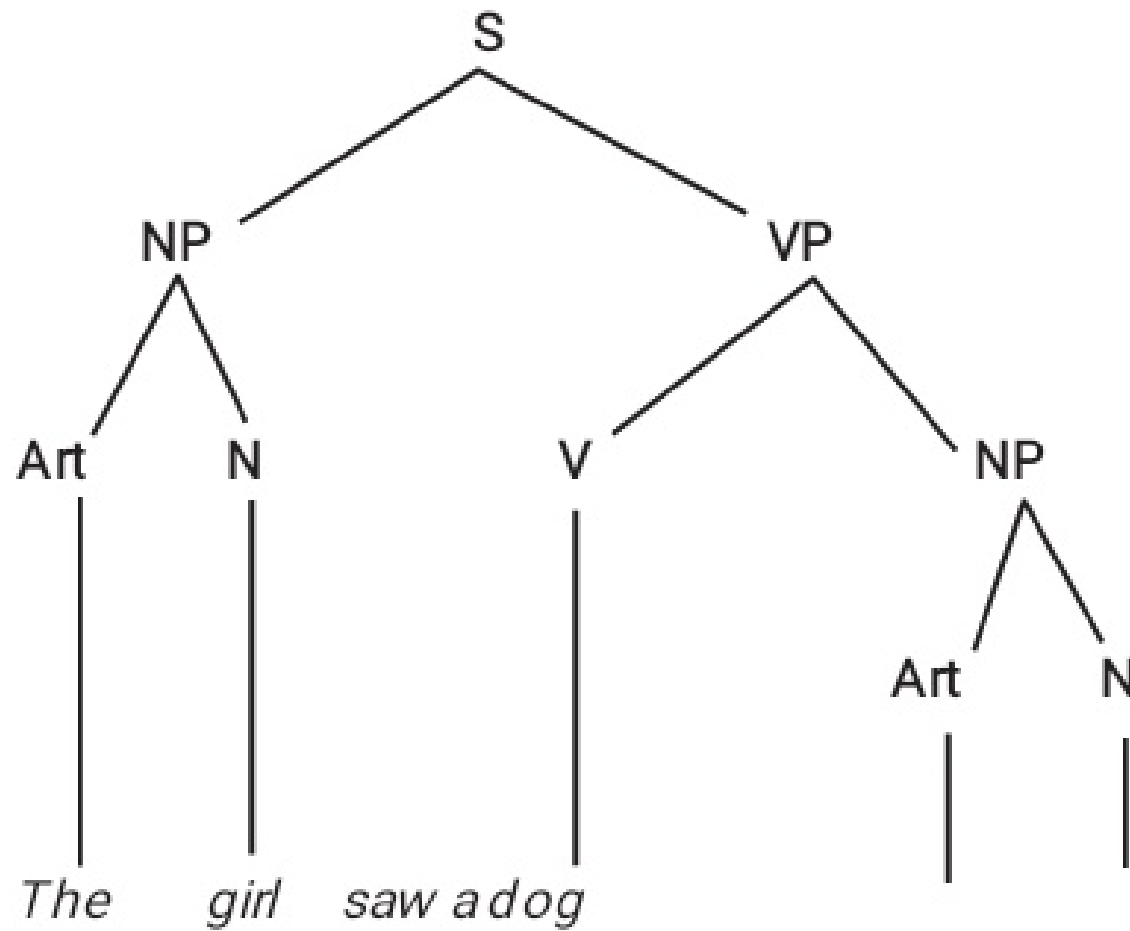
Diagrams

It is create the visual representation of syntactic structure is through the tree diagramms.

NP NP



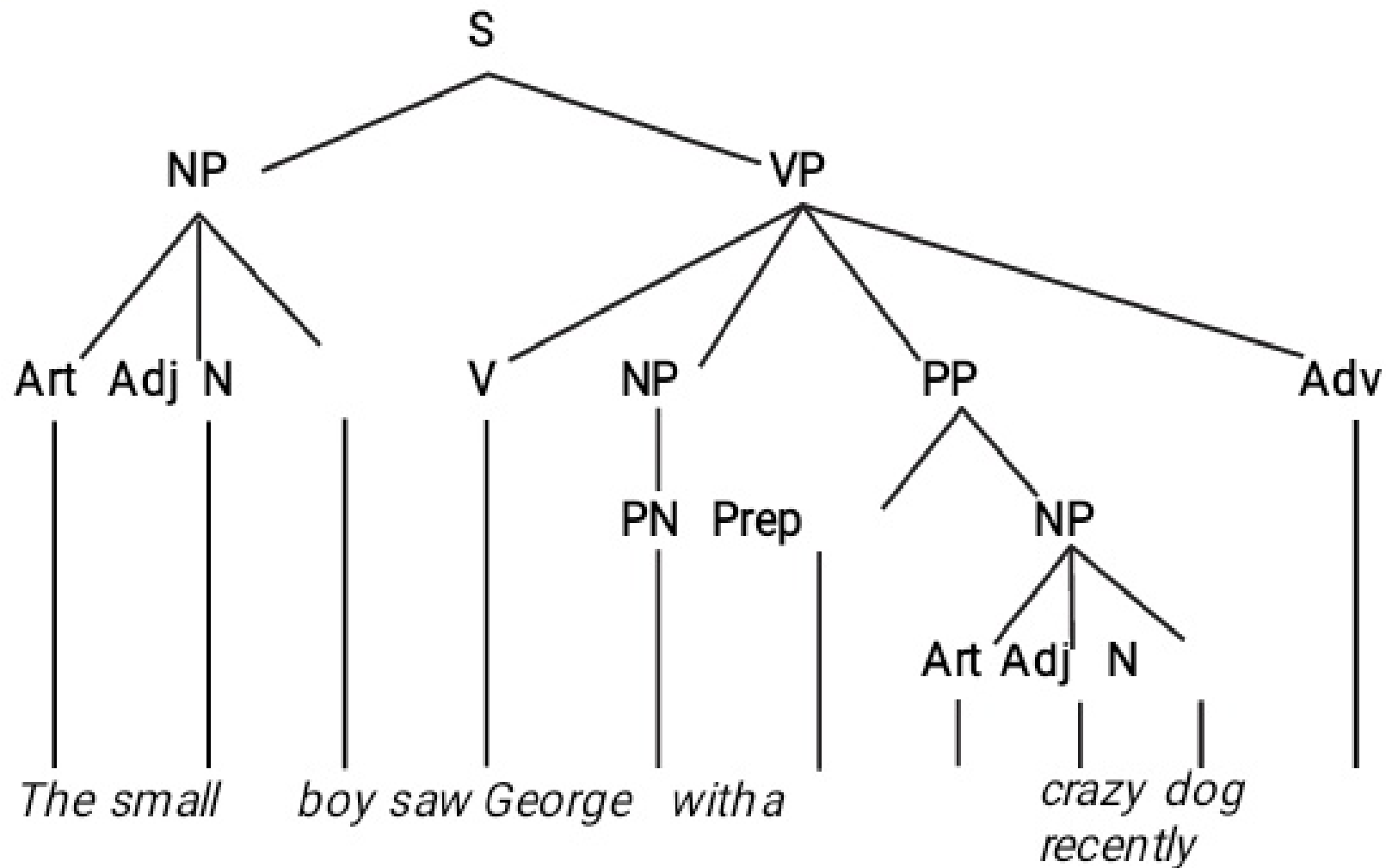
Structure of syntax:



Syntax

Synta
x

25/2/20



Difference between Grammar and syntax

Grammar

- The grammar is a rules and regulation which tells us how to use the composition of the words, clauses and phrases to form a sentence in any language
- It includes phonology, morphology and syntax often used by the phonetics, etc...
- It is more like defining the objectives aspects half sentence structure.
- Grammar rules every aspect of sentence.
- Grammar is a prescriptive approach of language.

Syntax

- Syntax is a subset of grammar. It tells us how to arrange the different words to form a meaningful sentence.
- Syntax falls under grammar.
- The syntax defines the philosophical aspect of grammar
- Syntax does not have it
- Syntax is a linguistic discipline, it does not have the prescriptive approach.