SYNTAX

النحو

طبيعة أي لغة معقدة ووصف اللغة يتطلب تحليلها وذلك بتفصيص اللغة إلى مكوناتها المختلفة. فمثلا:

Phonology: deals with sound system of languages
Morphology: looks at the way words are formed

بينما في ال syntax وهو محور تركيزنا في هذا الملف فيهتم ب:

Describing the way words fit together to form sentences or utterances

في المدرسة درسنا أن الكلمات نقسمها حسب مجموعات حسب معناها ، يعني ال . parts of speech إن شاء الله حنتناول هذه المجموعات وتقسيماتها وكيفية التمييز بينها بطريقة علمية.
parts of speechتنقسم عندي إلى مجموعتين:
open class of words
سميت بهذا الاسم لأنه يمكن إضافة كلمات جديدة إليها باستمرار.
تشمل هذه المجموعة:
noun-verbs- adjectives- adverbs
closed class of wordsبينما ال
سميت بهذا الاسم لأنه نادرا ما يضاف إليها كلمات جديدة.
تشمل هذه المجموعة:
prepositions- conjunctions- pronouns- auxiliaries- determiners

نبدأ مع ال open class of words وأول لقاء لنا مع ال: nouns
اولا ، بنحتاج نعرف الاختصارNOUN = N
NP= NOUN PHRASEلاننا مستقبلا حنستخدمهم كتير.
من التعاريف البنقولها دائما عن ال NOUNS

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A noun is a naming word. It names a person, place, thing, idea, living creature, quality, or action.
Examples:
cowboy, theatre, box, thought, tree, kindness, arrival

ولكن نحن هدفنا هنا التعرف على الاسماء عن طريق مميزاتها - ال
FEATURES
1- Noun+ pl(= plural) boys
يعني الاسماء بتقبل الجمع

2- Noun+ possessive pronoun
the boy's book

الاسماء تقبل ضمير الملكية
3- يسبق الاسماء Determiner Det مثل
a boy- few
boys
4- يسبق الاسماء Det+ Adj
The nice girl
The= Det
nice= Adj

5- تأخذ الاسماء بعض ال derivational morphemes مثل
kingdom- friendship
تنقسم الاسماء عندي إلى 3 انواع:

1- Common nouns

وهي التي لا ترمز لاسم شخص \ شيء محدد.
boy- girl- book

وهي بدورها تنقسم إلى
count nouns=اسماء قابلة للعد مثلgirls -a girl
uncountable=غير قابلة للعدwater

2- Proper nouns

نقصد بها اسماء المدن- الشوارع- المحيطات- الاشخاص

3- Collective nouns

بعض الاسماء يمكن ان تكون مفرد \ جمع حسب نظرتنا إليها كوحدة واحدة او كمجموعة.

team- government

التمارين:

Exercise 1
Underline all the words that you think are nouns

The major thoroughfares were already lit by the new gas, but this was not the bright and even glare of the late Victorian period: the light flared and diminished, casting a flickering light across the streets and lending to the houses and pedestrians a faintly unreal or even theatrical quality.

Exercise2
In each of the following sentences, indicate whether the highlighted noun is count or non-count.

1- The board will meet tomorrow to consider your application.

2- The information you gave to the detective was very misleading.

3-Smoking damages your health.

Exercise
Underline all the words that you think are nouns

The major thoroughfares were already lit by the new gas, but this was not the bright and even glare of the late Victorian period: the light flared and diminished, casting a flickering light across the streets and lending to the houses and pedestrians a faintly unreal or even theatrical quality.

Exercise

In each of the following sentences, indicate whether the highlighted noun is count or non-count.

1- The board will meet tomorrow to consider your application.

count

2-The information you gave to the detective was very misleading. non-count

3-Smoking damages your health. [/b][/quote]

non-count

Verbs features

1- Take past tense morpheme

walked

2- Take third person singular morpheme

walks

3- Take progressive morpheme

walking

4- aux+ verb

we may go

5- (please) + verb

Could you please open the door for me?

Types of verbs

يعتمد هذا التصنيف على إذا ماكان الفعل يأخذ مفعولا به ام لا

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1- transitive verbs= take an object

2- intransitive verbs= do not take an object

3- ditransitive verbs= have 2 objects ; a direct and indirect object

We got Ann a present

Both Ann and present are objects

We identify the direct object by asking " what?

We identify the indirect object by asking " who- which"

Exercise

Identify the type of verb in the following sentences

1- Ann opened the door

2- My friend rejected the offer

3- She bought her sister a shirt

4- Lee sneezed

5- The boy broke the window

6- The girl cried

7- I understood the question

8- I slept

Identify the type of verb in the following sentences

1- Ann opened the door

transitive . The door is the object

2- My friend rejected the offer transitive= the offer is the object

3- She bought her sister a shirt

ditransitive= two objects (her sister and a shirt

4- Lee sneezed

intransitive

5- The boy broke the window

transitive= the window is the object

6- The girl cried

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intransitive

7- I understood the question

transitive= the question is object

8- I slept

intransitive

نتناول اليوم ال. adjectives
قبل أن نبدأ بعرض مميزات الصفات نحتاج أن نتذكر ان الصفات تصف
الاسماءmodify
مميزات الصفات:
1- Adjective (Adj)+ comparative or supperlative morphemes

bigger- biggest

2- Take derivational morphemes such as -ful, -y,-less etc

comic- selfish

3- Adjectives occur after linking verbs

Linking verbs are: seem- become- look- feel- smell- taste

Adjevtives also occur after verb to be

4- Adj come after adverbs

5- Adj are modified by degree modifiers (very- most)

example

She is too formal

too is a degree modifier

There are two types of adjectives

1- Attributive adjective

comes before the noun

2- Predicative adjective

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comes after a pronoun - linking verb

I find it difficult

Exercise

Identify adjective type in the following sentences

1- The new teacher has arrived

2- The player is tall

3- She is a nice person

4- The baby is awake

5- The dog seems afraid

Adverbs are the last major open word class that we will deal with

We shall begin with features of adverbs

1- adj+ly

quick is the adjective

quickly is the adverb

2- Adverbs modify the verb (tell us more about it- describe it

He drove quickly

The adverb quickly told us more about who he drove

Adverbs may modify other adverbs

She spoke unusually quickly

Both unusually and quickly are adverbs

3- Most adv(erbs) end in -ly but there are some that do not take it

fast-hard- well

An important point:

NOT all words ENDING in - ly are ADVERBS

The following words are adj ending in -ly

costly, deadly, friendly, kindly, likely, lively, manly, and timely.

That's all for adverbs. It's time for an exercise

Exercise

In each of the following pairs, indicate whether the highlighted word is an adverb or an adjective:

1a. My train arrived late, as usual

1b. I'm watching the late film

2a. The Times is published daily

2b. The Times is a daily newspaper

3a. This exercise is harder than I thought

3b. I hope you'll try harder in future

Exercise

In each of the following pairs, indicate whether the highlighted word is an adverb or an adjective

a. My train arrived late, as usual adverb1

b. I'm watching the late film1

adjective

a. The Times is published daily2

adverb

b. The Times is a daily newspaper2

adjective

a. This exercise is harder than I thought3

adjective

b. I hope you'll try harder in3

future adverb

نبدا اليوم مع ال closed class of words وسبب تسميتها بهذا الاسم انه لا يضاف إليها كلمات جديدة إلا نادرا.

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اول مجموعة سنتناولها من هذا التصنيف هي ال prepositions
نشوف المميزات الخاصو بها:

1-prep (preposition)+ noun
I got it from the library

from= prep
the library= NP (noun phrase

2- Adv+ prep
The car is right behind us

right= adv

Functions of prepositions

لحروف الجر ثلاث وظائف في قواعد علم النحو.

1- الدلالة على المكان والزمان:

I walked to the sea
He arrived at five o'clock

2- الدلالة على العلاقات القواعدية direct(grammatical relations
and indirect objrct)
ونستدل عليها بحروف الجر ومنها of- to-for

I lent my money to Ann

3- An adverbial function
She answered in a loud voice

Helping verbs من مميزاتها:
1- aux+ base form of the verb
يعني الفعل المساعد + الفعل في المصدر
He may go
2- In declarative sentences, aux occurs in the following

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pattern
NP+ AUX+VP
The boys may leave
3- In interrogra\tive sentences , AUX+ NP+VP
Can the boy leave?
4- In negation, aux+not
5- They were talking about you last night
الفعل المساعد يعبر عن ال tense وهما في الانجليزي:
past and present
An important difference between auxiliary verbs and main verbs is that auxiliaries never occur alone in a sentence. For instance, we cannot remove the main verb from a sentence, leaving only the auxiliary:
I would like a new job
I would a new job*
It's time for an exercise
Is the highlighted verb a main verb or an auxiliary verb?
I will have the soup
Main Verb
Auxiliary Verb
Police are investigating the incident
main verb
auxiliary verb
They have decided to advertise your job
main verb
auxiliary verb

It's time for an exercise
Is the highlighted verb a main verb or an auxiliary verb?
I will have the soup
Main Verb

Auxiliary Verb

correct answer= main verb

Police are investigating the incident

main verb

auxiliary verb

correct answer= auxiliary verb

They have decided to advertise your job

main verb

auxiliary verb[/quote]

correct answer= auxiliary verb

closed class of words وهي تندرج تحت ال determiners
وتشمل هذه المجموعة:

Definite and indefinite articles= a \the

Numerals ونقصد بها determiners when they appear
before a noun. In this position, cardinal numerals
express quantity:

one book

two books

twenty books

It also includes modifiers - demonstrative pronouns-
possessive pronouns

Features of determiners

position= det+ n

The boy- several boys

2- Det+ (Adj)+ N

القوس يعني ان وجود العنصر اختياري

The (smart) boy

3- Do not occur with pronouns

4- Maximum number of suffixes in a sequence is four

All the first ten boys will get prizes

5- Det do not necessarily occur with nouns

Those are full

6- Det do not take suffixes

Phrase:

A phrase is a group of words acting as a single part of speech and not containing both a subject and a verb. It is a part of a sentence, and does not express a complete thought.

تنقسم ال phrases إلى انواع:

1- NP)NOUN PHRASES)

وقد تكون بأي واحد من الاشكال التالية:

- DET+ N
The husband helps the wife
- N+ PL(PLURAL)
Boys joined the team
- Det+ Adj+ N
Her young son
- Det+ N+ pp (prepositional phrase)
Her son is from my town
- Pronoun only
They joined the team

ADJECTIVE PHRASES COMBINATIONS:

1- ADJ ALONE
The boy is big.
big is the adjective
2- adj+ adj
The big huge room

يوجد صفتينbig+ huge

3- modifier+ adj

very small

very is the modifier

4- adverb+ adj

extremely small

5- adj+ prep

The good for nothing room

The prep is : for nothing room

prepositional phrases:

تأخذ إحدى الشكلين التاليين:

p+ NP

at home

p+pp

from behind the curtains

Adverbial phrases

Adv alone

She spoke slowly

slowly is the adverb

2- adv+ adv

She speaks very slowly

3- Adv clause

She called her friend before she called home

before is an adverb subordinator

وهو آخر نوع لدينا من انواع ال phrases . نشوف الاشكال التي يأتي بها
هذا النوع من الphrases

1- verb alone

The plane crashed

2- V+NP

She loves fruits

3- V+NP+PP

she walked her dog through the park

4- V+ clause\ sentence

She believes that her son is smart

5- V+ ADV

she slept soundly

Exercise

Identify the type of the phrase in the following examples

very bright sunflowers

overflowed quiet quickly

inside the house

quite quickly

Identify the type of the phrase in the following examples

very bright sunflowers

NP

main word is sunflowers

overflowed quiet quickly

verb phrase

inside the house

prepositional phrase

quite quickly

adverbial phrase

يرتبط هذا المفهوم بالمواضيع السابقة التي تناولناها عن الPhrase types
في كل Phrase تكون لدينا كلمة رئيسية وهي المركزية فيها وتعرف بل
headبينما يسمى البقية بلdependents

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[grade="00008B FF6347 008000 008080"]Features of the head[/grade]

1- most important word in the phrase

2- the head is obligatory= cannot be omitted

very bright sunflowers

If I say sunflowers only , that is acceptable

However, very bright is not

3- the head determines the meaning of the phrase

بتأثير ال head على ال: dependents

1-The head determines the word class of its dependents

he spoke sincerely

* he spoke sincere

ال head في المثالين السابقين هو الفعلspoke :

في الانجليزية ان الحال adverb هو الذي يصف modify الفعل ـ لذا كان المثال الثاني غير صحيح.

2-The head determines the grammatical properties : agreement in number and gender

In English , there is only agreement in number

the bright shirt

the bright shirts

3-bought <u>a book</u>

open <u>the door</u>

في المثالين اعلاه ـ يحتاج الفعل لمفعول به وهو ال dependents والتي يجب ان تشغل موضع معين. ستتضح هذه النقطة تحت درس انواع ال dependents

adjuncts and complements dependents

سنوضح المقصود من المصطلحين من خلال الامثلة:

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1-Talks loudly

loudly= dependent

يمكنني حذف كلمة loudly واستبدالها بكلمة أخرى ـ فما دام من الممكن
حذفها او استبدالها فأنها تعرف بـadjunct

2-he admires famous linguists

famous linguistis= dependent

type= complement

السبب انه لا يمكن حذف الجزء الذي تحته خط لأن المعنى من دونه يكون
ناقصا وغير مكتمل.

إذا قلت he admires : وسكت ... سيتوقع الجميع أن هناك تكملة للجملة.

تمرين بسيط على موضوع اليوم:

Identify the dependent in the following phrases and
indicate its type

- sings in the garden

- wondered whether to leave

- fond of chips

Identify the dependent in the following phrases and
indicate its type

- sings in the garden

in the bath is an adjunct? it can be omitted and the
phrase is understood without it

- wondered whether to leave

whether to leave = a complement

I can't say " wondered" only , you will ask the question
wondered about what?

- fond of chips]

of chips= a dependent and it;s a complement

because the adjective font always takes the
preposition of .

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We previously defined the terms : head, complement and adjunct.

We also stated that dependents are 2 types:
complements= give essential information , cannot be deleted
adjuncts= give extra information and can be deleted
We also classified verbs into transitive, intransitive and ditransitive. We'll see what type of dependent each type of verb requires
1- sing
The verb sing can be both transitive and intransitive depending on the context
he sings in the garden
in the shower is an adjuct, it gives us extra information about where he sings .
he sings folk songs
folk songs is a complement. if it is omitted , we'll ask the question: he sings what?
Exercise
Identify the dependents in the following phrases and indicate their type
1- he left early
2- he left a son behind
3- she drove a car
4- the re-wrote the assignment

Exercise
Identify the dependents in the following phrases and indicate their type

1-he left early

early is the dependent and it is an adjunct.

2-he left a son behind
a son behind is the dependent and it is a complement.
It cannot be deleted because it gives essential
information

3-she drove a car
a car is the dependent, and it is a complement. Notice
that drive is a transitive verb that must take an object
that's why a car is a complement

4-the re-wrote the assignment[/QUOTE]
the assignment is the dependent and it is a
complement

Dependents of ditransitive verbs

عرفنا سابقا ال ditransitive verb بأنه الفعل الذي يأخذ مفعولين .

She handed Ann the letter
المفعولين هما Ann - the letter :
ال ditransitive verbs تأخذ ال dependents التالية
I applied for a job
the cake consists of fruits and nuts

vp+pp
في هذه الحالة لا يمكن حذف ال pp لان الفعل يتطلبه.
she persuaded her friend that they should leave
tomorrow
complement 1= her friend
complement 2= that clause

ومن الافعال التي تأخذ نفس النمط هي:

allow - permit- convince- encourage

complements تأخذ adjective phrase

1- adj phrase selects a complement of pp as its head
fond - capable- full of
حرف الجر ' of " لازم يتبع الصفة لذا فهو complement - it cannot
be deleted
2- it can take an optional complement
she is good at spelling
at spelling can be omitted - the meaning will be
incomplete but it is considered an optional complement
امثلة اخرى تشمل:
she is sorry for being late- she is sorry for her friend

نختم موضوع ال heads and complements بهذا التمرين.
Identify the head and identify the type of dependents.
went with anticipation
enjoyed prayer time
came to Islam
she glanced at the book
the news on television
Identify the head and identify the type of dependents.

went with anticipation
went = head
with anticipation= dependent and its type is a
complement

enjoyed prayer time
enjoyed= head
prayer time= dependent- complement

came to Islam
came= head
to Islam= dependent - complement

she glanced at the book
glanced= head
at the book= dependent- complement
the news on television[/quote]
head= the news (NP)
on television= adjunct
Identify the head and identify the type of dependents.

went with anticipation
went = head
with anticipation= dependent and its type is a
complement

enjoyed prayer time
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features of complex sentences
structure
main clause+ subordinate clause
لدينا 4 اختبارات لتمييز ال subordinate clause من ال main
clause
1- all main clauses contain a finite verb . Subordinate
clauses may contain finite verbs but this is not always

the case

<u>my friend claimed</u> that her boss was absent

main clauseالجزء الذي تحته خط هو ال

claimed = finiteنلاحظ ان الفعل

(finite = was هذا مثال على أن ال subordinate clause قد يحتوي
على) finite verbs

2- a subordinate clause usually starts with a complementizer (that - whether- if- for)

<u>for you to act so hastily</u> was unexpected

the underlined words are the subordinate clause because they started with the complementizer for

3- In main clauses, it is possible to have subject-aux inversion

I persuaded my friend to stay one more day

* day to stay one

4- only main clauses can have tag questions

I persuaded my friend to visit me

the tag question: didn't I ?

Exercise

Identify the main and subordinate clauses in the following sentences

to cook for her brother

having given her lessons , she went home right away

if you write to your friend, she will send you a present

complexال relative clauses هي شكل من اشكال الجمل ال

main clause+ subordinate clauseتتكون من

examples

I met the students(who hadn't read the book

who= relative pronoun

who- that -which = relative pronouns and they are optional

احيانا تكون وظيفتها ان تحل محل الفاعل في هذه الحالة لا يمكننا حذفه ما إذا كان يحل محل المفعول به فيمكننا حذفه. نشوف امثلة:

I met the student (who hadn't read the book

ال who عائدة على ال student إذا وضعناها مكانها ستكون الجملة:

the student hadn't read the book

so, who cannot be deleted because it functions as the subject

the paper (which we discussed last week) was interesting

which refers to the paper

let's look at the sentence after deleting which and inserting the word paper

we discussed (what) last week?

the paper , so which functions as an object and it can be deleted

What is a constituent?

A constituent is a phrase

Sentences are made of smaller parts called phrases or constituents. Acceptable phrases form CONSTITUENTS

Why is important to know constituents?

It helps in understanding ambigious sentences

Examples:

1- Black cab drivers went on strike

This sentence could mean

a- (black cab) drivers

Those who drive the cabs are black

b- (black) (cab drivers

Here, the colour of the cabs is described

How do we identify constituents?

There are many tests. Today, we'll cover two tests only

1- replacing the constituent with a pronoun
For example, are the underlined words constituents?
<u>the tall student</u> left <u>the room</u>
the tall student is a constituent because it can be replaced by the pronoun HE \ SHE
the room is also a constituent, it can be replaced with the pronoun IT
2- SENTENCE FRAGMENTS
<u>the tall student</u> left the room
Does " the tall student" form a constituent?
We can say: who left the room?
answer= the tall student, so it is a constituent
In the sentence fragment test, if the group of words are acceptable as an answer to the question then it is considered a constituent

نكمل اليوم بقية ال constituent tests
<u>Echo- questions</u>
Your friend visited the university yesterday
Is the word university a constituent?
We can prove it is a constituent or not using the echo question test. We say
your friend visited <u>what</u>?
the answer is university and it is gramatically acceptable, so it is a constituent
I opened <u>a new account</u>
I opened what ?
Answer= a new account= a constituent

ملاحظة:
ال whatقد تاتي في منتصف او نهاية الجملة

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<u>Sentence cleft</u>

ال sentence cleft هو عبارة عن استخدام التركيبة التالية للكشف عن ال constituents

it's the ----------------------------------- that

it was the --------------------------------- that(past)

ويكون في (النقاط (الكلمات التي نريد اثبات كونها constituents

He opened <u>the window</u>

It was <u>the window </u>that he opened

syntactic process: nominalization

Ahmed's <u>winning</u> the game surprised me

winning is a NOUN derived from the verb 'win' which is

known as nominalization= turning a verb into a noun

Traditionally, they are known as gerunds

2- Noun fronting

<u>Apples</u>, I like but oranges, I hate

Apples which is an object is fronted.

Fronting is used for giving emphasis to a particular noun

Normal word order in English is : svo

s= subject

v= verb

o= object

3-Recursion

Recursion is the ability to keep adding more embedded

clauses to a sentence and is still considered grammatical

He thought that Ali won the first prize

He said that he thought that Ali won the first prize

Note:

There is no longest sentence in language

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