Analysis of Sentence

Basic Sentence Patterns

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Constituent Parts of a Sentence

$$\text{Computers} \begin{bmatrix} \text{V} & \text{A} & \overset{\displaystyle\text{Complement}}{\underset{}{\begin{bmatrix} \text{N} \\ \text{commonplace} \end{bmatrix}}} & \text{A} \\ \text{are} & \text{fairly} & & \text{today} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Complement

S   **V**   **A**   **N**   **A**

Computers   **are**   **fairly**   **commonplace**   **today.**

Predication

Constituent Parts of a Sentence

Computers are fairly commonplace today.

Subject: Computers
Predicate: are fairly commonplace today
Comp: fairly commonplace
Adv: today

Operator, auxiliary, and predication

Sentence

Subject   **Predicate**
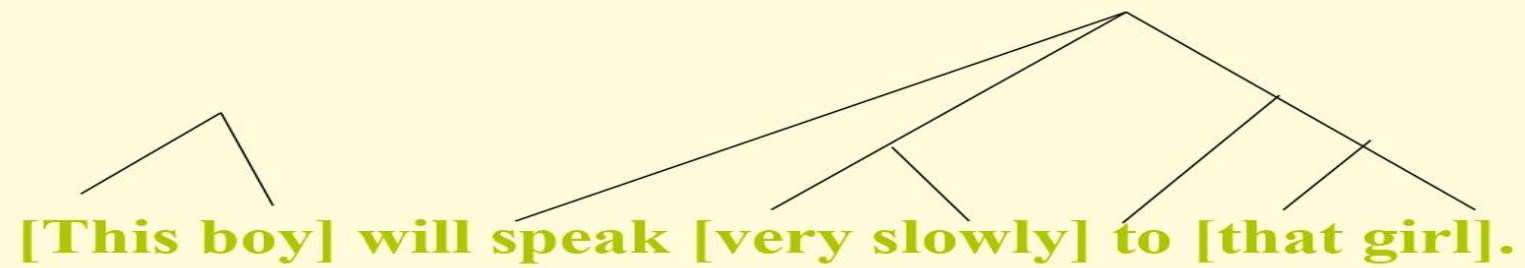
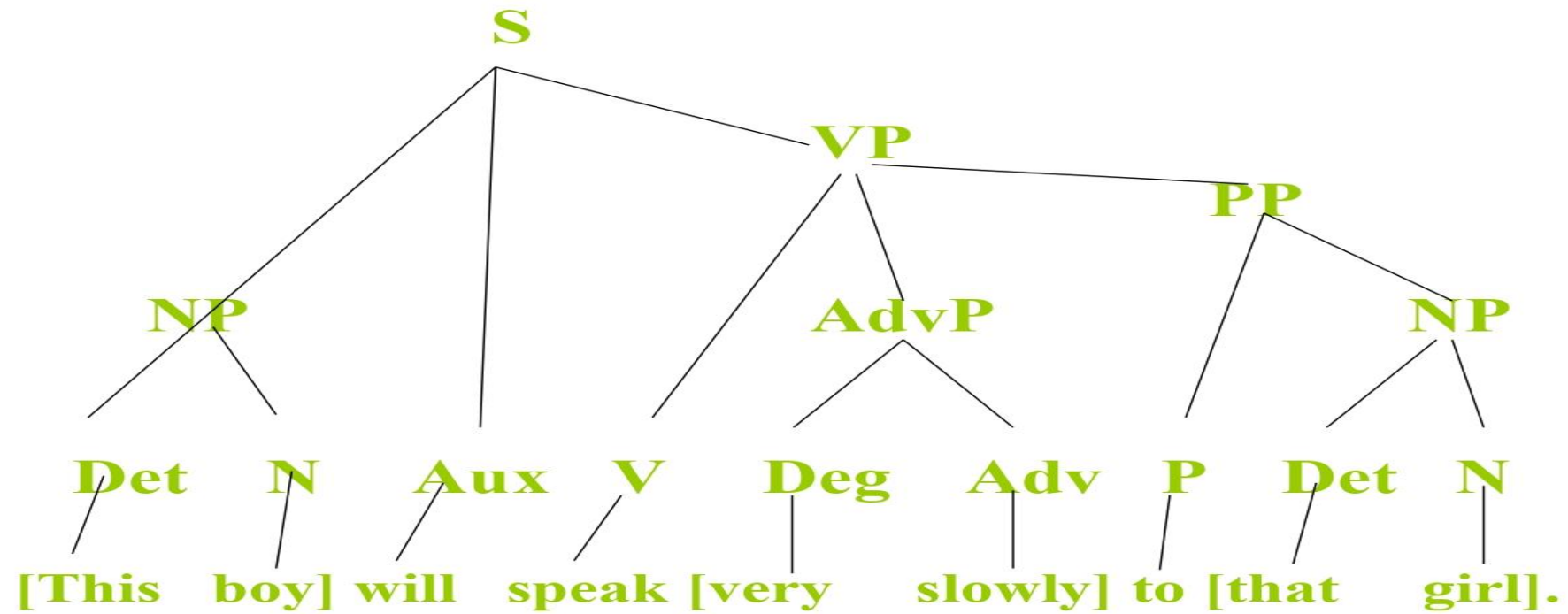**aux as operator**   **predication**

He   **has**   **given her an apple**

Has   **he**   **given her an apple?**
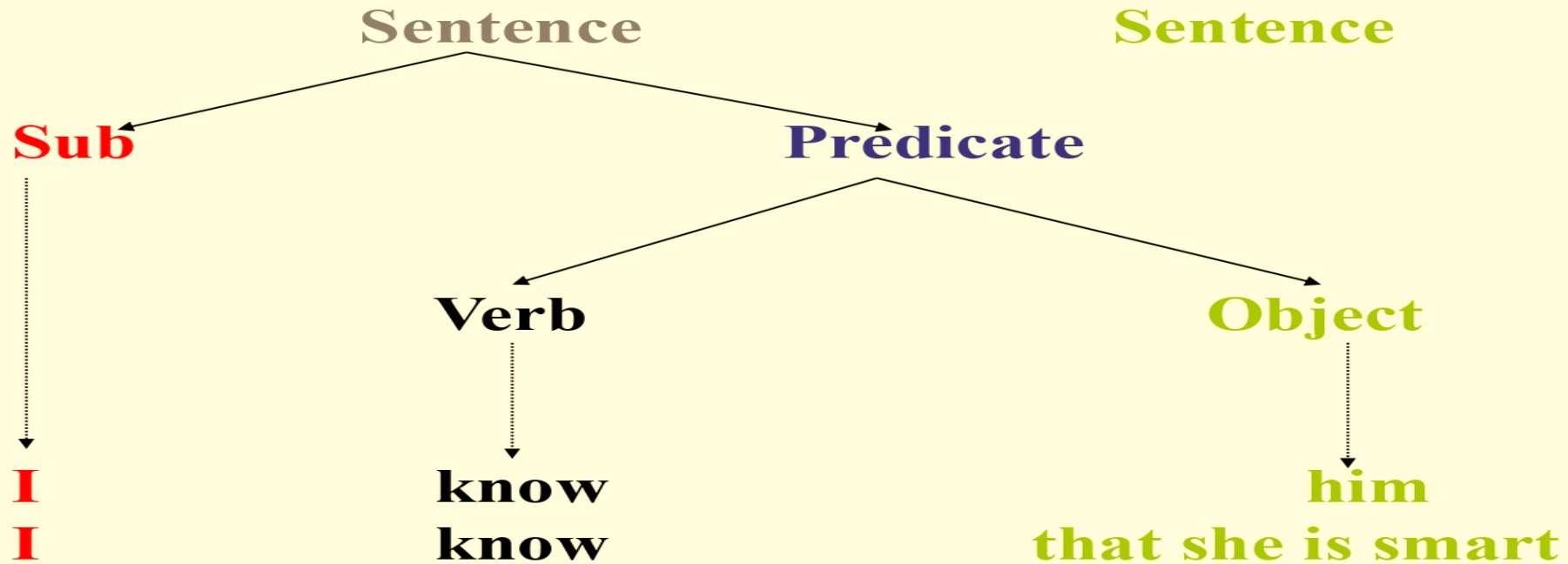
This sentence can be divided into categories:

[This boy] will speak [very slowly] to [that girl].

[This boy] will speak [very slowly] to [that girl].

This sentence can be divided into categories:

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                            S
                           /|\
                          / | \
                         /  |  \
                        /   |   VP
                       /    |  /| \
                      /     | / |  PP
                    NP      |/  | /| \
                   /  \     |   AdvP | NP
                  /    \    |  /  \  |/ \
                 /      \   | /    \ |   \
               Det    N  Aux V  Deg  Adv P Det  N
                |     |   |  |   |    |   |  |   |
              [This  boy] will speak [very slowly] to [that  girl].
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1. **I know** him   (Subject   Verb   Object)
2. **I know** that she is smart.

                     (Subject   Verb   Object)

Sentence   Sentence

Sub   Predicate

Verb   Object

I   know   him
I   know   that she is smart

2.6 Complements

Subject   Verb   **Complement**

1. **A required or optional complement is determined by the verb. In grammar this is known as verb subcategorization.**

Subcategorization: What a verb minimally requires as its complement.

2.6 Complements

		Subject	Verb	Comp/SC	
Be	1.	Adam	is	a man	(nom)
	2.	Adam	is	manly	(adj)
	3.	Adam	is	smart	(adj)

In 1, the Comp is a **noun**, so the complement is called "**predicate nominative.**"

In 2 & 3, the Comps are **adjectives**, so the complement is called "**predicate adjective.**"

These are **subjective comps.** (They describe subjects)

This applies to all linking verbs.

2.6 Complements

	Subject	Verb	Comp
Run:	Adam	ran	θ
	Adam	ran	quickly
	Adam	ran	a store

Run can have a **zero** comp, an **adverb**, or a **noun (DO)**.

2.6 Complements

	Subject	Verb	Comp	
buy:	*Adam	bought		θ
	Adam	bought		a car
	Adam	bought	me	a car
	Adam	bought	a car	for me

Buy cannot have a zero comp. It minimally requires a direct object. It can have two objects: direct and indirect. The comp can also be a direct object and a prepositional phrase.

2.7 Categories of Verb
Non-progressive verbs:
1. Mental State:

Know	believe	imagine	want
Realize	feel	doubt	need
Understand	suppose	remember	prefer
Recognize	think	forgot	mean

2. Emotional State:

Love	hate	fear	mind
Like	dislike	envy	care
appreciate			

2.7 Categories of Verb
Non-progressive verbs:

3. Possession:

possess   have   own   belong

4. Verbs of Sense and Perception:

taste   hear   see
smell   feel

2.7 Categories of Verb

Non-progressive verbs:

5. Other Existing States:

seem	cost	be	consist of
look	owe	exist	contain
appear	weigh		include

2.7 Categories of Verb
Progressive and Non-progressive verbs:
Think:
1. I **think** he is a kind man.   I **thought** he . . .
2. I **am thinking** about him   I **thought/think** . . .
      (In 2 there is a **mental process**.)
Have:
1. I **have** a car.   I **had** a car.
2. I **am having** a good time.   I **had/have** . . .
Taste: (verbs of senses)
1. This food **tastes/tasted** good.   (intransitive)
2. I **am tasting/was tasting** the food. (transitive)
3. I **tasted/taste** the food

2.9 Categories of adverbial:

What adverbial forms fall as predicate.

1. He is a student.
2. He is a student at YU. (adj + place)
3. He is now a student.   (time)
4. He is at YU.   (place)
5. *He is now.   (time)
6. He is careful.   (adj)
7. He is here.   (Adv./ place)
8. *He is carefully.   (adv/ manner)

NOW, at YU, Carefully are adverbs of different categories (time, place, manner).

Time and manner unacceptable with Linking Verbs.

2.9 Categories of adverbial:

What adverbial forms fall in the predicate?

1.   He searched it carefully. (process V)
2.   *He searched it careful.   (process V)
3.   He worked faithfully.   (process V)
4.   *He worked it faithful.   (process V)
5.   *He is a student carefully. (linking V)
6.   *He is a student careful.   (linking V)
7.   *He knew it carefully.   (mental state V)
8.   He became careful.   (linking V)
9.   *He became carefully.   (linking V)

Generally, –ly adverbs occur with process verbs only.

2.10 Types of sentence structures

Basic sentence-structure rules:

These are the general rules of all possible sentence structures, minimally and maximally (without structure repetition).

A diagrammatic Sentence structure follows

2.11 Element Realization Types

This simply relates to constituents in a sentence.
For example the **predicate part** consists of
    main **verb** + (**complement**).
This form of verb + comp is called **Verb Phrase**.
The head in a VP is a verb.

Sub	VP
	V Finite:simple present, indicative, active
1. She	is a student.
	V Finite (pres. Prog, indicative, active)
2. She	is helping Adam.
	V Finite (pres. Prog, indicative, passive)
3. Adam	is being helped.

2.11 Element Realization Types

Adjective constituents: Adj Pharse = Adj P
These constituents modify noun positions.
The head is an adjective.

		Adj. Phrase
1.	Adam was	smart.
2.	Adam was	very smart.
3.	Adam was	smarter.
4.	Adam was	much smarter.
5.	Adam was	very much smarter.
6.	Adam was	the smartest.

2.11 Element Realization Types

Adjective constituents: Adj Phrase = Adj P
These constituents modify noun positions.
The head is an adjective.

Noun Phrase

Adj. Phrase

1.	A	smart	teacher	taught me.
2.	A	very smart	teacher	taught me.
3.	A	smarter	teacher	taught me.
4.	A	much smarter	teacher	taught me.
5.	A	very much smarter	teacher	taught me.

2.12 Parts of Speech

I. Content Words: Open Class

A.   Nouns: Identifying nouns:

A.1 Proper Nouns: Nouns that can name particular things; they are usually capitalized.

A.1.1 Names of people: Adam, Ahmad, Mary, Huda.

A.1.2 Names of publications: Jordan times, USA Today, Gone with the Wind, etc.

A.1.3 Names of the days of the week: Sunday

A.1.4 Names of months: January, February

A.1.4 Names of historical events:World War I.

A.1.4 Names of geographical Places: The Dead Sea, The Alps, The River Nile, Lake Michigan.

2.12 Parts of Speech
I. Content Words: Open Class
A. Nouns: Identifying nouns:

A.2 Common Nouns: Nouns that can name kinds of things.

	Concrete				Abstract
Humans	**Things**	**Animals**	**Plants**		**Ideas**
Man	chair	bird	tree		beauty
Woman	table	lark	rose		kindness
Boy	book	lion	flower		coverage
Girl	bed	donkey	spinach		arrival
Baby	room	horse	oak		poverty
Doctor	house	crow	carrot		necessity
Nurse	pen	rabbit	apple		Love (n)
teacher	car	fish	grass		Hatred

2.12 Parts of Speech
I. Content Words: Open Class
B. Adjectives: Identifying adjectives:
They modify nouns.

C. Adverbs
They modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs

C.1 Place
C.2 Time
C.3 Manner

2.12 Parts of Speech
I. Content Words Open Class
D. Verbs: Identifying verbs:

D.1 Linking verbs

D.2 Action verbs

D.2.1 Intransitive **(run, laugh, leave)

D.2.2 Monotransitive (eat, speak, arrive)

D.2.3 Ditransitive (buy, give, write)

You should refer to your earlier notes about verbs.

2.12 Parts of Speech
II. Function words: Closed systems
A. Pronouns: Identifying pronouns:
A.1 Personal/possessive/reflexive pronouns:

Nominative Case	Accusative Case	Possessive Modifier	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
They	They	Their	Theirs	Themselves

2.12 Parts of Speech
II. Function words: Closed systems
A. Pronouns: Identifying pronouns:
A.2 Impersonal pronouns:

One, none, you,

1. One can study English at YU.
2. You should always be polite.
   You = one (any person)

2.12 Parts of Speech
II. Function words: Closed systems
A. Pronouns: Identifying pronouns:
A.3 Demonstrative pronouns:

this	those
that	these

Adj	Noun	
That	book	belongs to Adam.
Pro.	**Verb**	
This	belongs	to me.

2.12 Parts of Speech
II. Function words: Closed systems
A. Pronouns: Identifying pronouns:
A.5 Indefinite pronouns:

each	everyone	everybody	nobody
any	anyone	anybody	
what	whatever		
whoever			
whomever			
which	whichever		
either			
neither			
another			

2.12 Parts of Speech
II. Function words: Closed systems
B. Prepositions:

According to	beyond	On account of
about	by	In spite of
before	during	through
against	expect	under
behind	of	within

2.12 Parts of Speech
II. Function words: Closed systems
C. Modifiers:

C.1 Articles:
C.1.1 Definite: the
C.1.2 Indefinite: a, an

2.12 Parts of Speech

II. Function words: Closed systems

C. Conjunctions:

C.1 Coordinators: and, but, for, so, etc.
   In compound sentences.

C.2 Subordinators: when, although, because, etc.
   In complex sentences.

2.12 Parts of Speech

II. Function words: Closed systems

D. Interjections:

- **Ahh**, that feels wonderful.
- **Alas**! I'm lost in the wilderness.
- **Bah**! That was a total waste of time.
- **Bless you**! I couldn't have done it without you.
- It's time for me to go. **Cheerio**!
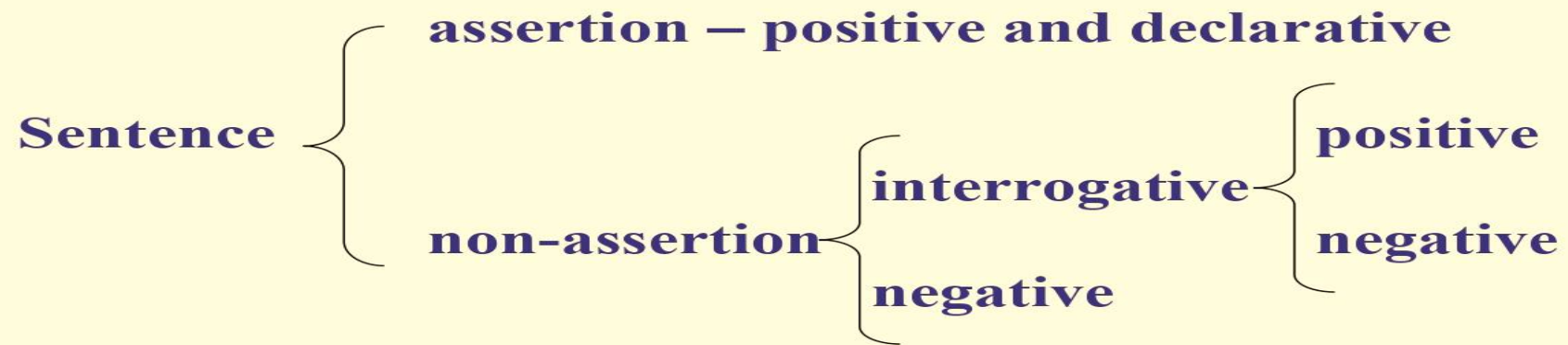- **Congrats**! ...
- **Oh**! So it was so.

2.18 Question and negation:

What can we inquire about?

They make a smart one the chairman every year.

1. **Subjects: Who makes him the chairman every year?**
2. **Objects: Whom do they make the chairman every year?**
3. **Complements: What do they make a smart one every year?**
4. **Adverbial: When do they make a smart one chairman?**
5. **Adjective: Which one do they make the chairman every year?**
6. **Action (Predication): What do they do every year?**

Negation and non-assertion:
2.20

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                    assertion — positive and declarative

Sentence  {                                              positive
                                  interrogative  {
           non-assertion  {                               negative
                           negative
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Therefore, non-assertive = interrogative or negative.

Describe the underlined part as one of these:

a.	Simple finite VP	f. non-finite clause
b.	Complex finite VP	g. prep. phrase
c.	Simple non-finite VP	h. noun phase
d.	Complex non-finite VP	i. adj. phrase
e.	Finite clause	j. adv. phrase

1. <u>Fire</u> can cause great damage to any city.
2. The Great Fire started <u>in a bakery</u>.
3. It burnt <u>furiously</u> for four days.
4. He gave us <u>a vivid account</u> of it.
5. <u>The man who spoke to us</u> is Sam.
6. They suddenly decided <u>to christen Bing Ben</u>.
7. <u>Leaving us at the gate</u>, they disappeared.
8. <u>Leaving us at the gate like that</u> was thoughtless.
9. Hand <u>the man at the gate</u> your ticket.
10. I thoroughly enjoyed <u>meeting June again</u>.

Parts of speech:

1. Is it right to say that right wrongs no man?
2. One cannot right all the wrongs in the world.
3. Before the Fire, there had been a plague, the like of which had not been known before and has not been seen since.
4. Growth in weight results in the development of muscles and fat.
5. Dry hair thoroughly with warm towel and comb.

Assertion, non-assertion:

a. assertion, positive, and declarative
b. non-assertion, interrogative, positive
c. non-assertion, interrogative, negative
d. non-assertion, negative

1. Have you finished this chapter yet?
2. Some of the others have finished it already.
3. Why haven't you finished it yet?
4. Have you got much to do?
5. I haven't much to do in the morning, either.
6. I have plenty to do in the morning, too.