

GRAMMAR 3 (MR . OUATTAT)

(Lecture 1) : NOUN PHRASE

I. Definition :

○ PHRASE :

Is a group of words that does not make a complete sense; a phrase does not form a complete sentence. It's just a part of a complete sentence and cannot stand on its own.

○ NOUN PHRASE :

It must have a NOUN (HEAD), but it may also contain some other words which modify it or give more information about it; such as articles, adjectives, participles and possessive pronouns.

NOUN PHRASE CAN BE REPRESENTED SCHEMATICALLY:

- ❖ One word : N.H → MEN
- ❖ Two words : **Determiner** + H.N → **The** girl
- ❖ **Determiner** + **Pre modifier(s)** + N.H → **The new** book
- ❖ **Pre Modifier** + N.H → **Popular** books
- ❖ H.N + **Post Modifier** → books **on the shelf**
- ❖ **Pre Modifier** + H.N + **Post modifier** → **New** books **on the shelf**
- ❖ **Determiner** + **Pre Modifier** + H.N + **Post Modifier** → **The new** books **on the shelf**
- ❖ **Determiner** + H.N + **Post Modifier** → **These** books **on the shelf**

II. MODIFIERS :

There are two kinds of modifiers (PRE-MODIFIERS and POST-MODIFIERS); they modify the HEAD NOUN.

EX: A **LONG HOT** SUMMER → the ADJECTIVES (LONG and HOT) are MODIFIERS. They describe or modify the NOUN HEAD (SUMMER).

III. ONE WAY DEPENDENCY :

- ❖ This means modifiers depend on the head.
- ❖ Modifiers are optional.
- ❖ Modifiers may precede the head noun or come after the head noun.

IV. TWO WAY DEPENDENCY :

- ❖ Complements are obligatory; they are needed to complete the meaning of the phrase.
- ❖ The head generally precedes the complement.
- ❖ The head is an obligatory element in the phrase.
- ❖ Each phrase has one HEAD and no more than one.
- ❖ The category of the head determines the category of the phrase.

V. **PRE – MODIFIERS:** (Precede the H.N)

- ❖ Adjective → Beautiful girl
- ❖ Participial phrase → Broken leg
- ❖ Noun as adjective → Time management
- ❖ Compound words → brand new car

VI. **POST – MODIFIERS** : (Come after the H.N)

- ❖ Prepositional phrase: The car in the garden.
- ❖ A non-finite clause: The boy walking down the road.
- ❖ A dependent clause: The man who was playing games.

VII. **FUNCTIONS OF NOUN PHRASE :**

- ❖ It can function as **subject** → the people in the bus escaped from the emergency.
- ❖ It can function as a **direct object** → they are testing some new equipment.
- ❖ It can function as an **indirect object** → the bank give David a loan.
- ❖ It can function as **subject complement** → the performance was a text of his physical endurance.
- ❖ It can function as **complement of object** → many of us consider her the best candidate.
- ❖ It can function as **object of preposition** → the box is of chocolate is intended for your children.
- ❖ It can function as **adverbial** → I meet you next week.