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CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

Morphosyntax is derived from morphology which is the study of word formation and syntax which is the study of how words are combined into larger unit such as phrase and sentence. Morphosyntax is the combination of morphology and syntax. They are combined because they have very close relationship. Sentence is the set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses. The aim of our study is to learn sentences, their structures and types, to learn phrases and its type. The significance of our study is to improve our speech by using correct sentences and to know to how to learn sentences because by learning sentences, we also learn words to better read and write correctly. In our work, we will present the notion of sentences types and its structure, the notion of phrases and its type and the syntactic functions of sentences.

DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS

1- MORPHOLOGY

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with the internal structure of complex words. The term " morphology" was first used in Linguistics by August Schleicher in 1859.

Morphology is simply the study of words and their parts.

2- SYNTAX

Syntax is the study of sentence structure, and of how sentence structure interacts with other dimensions of linguistics information, such as phonology, morphology, semantics and pragmatics.

Syntax is the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.

3- SENTENCE

Sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation or command, consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.

4- PHRASE

Phrase is a group of two or more words that express a single idea but do not form a complete sentence.

CHAPTER TWO: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

I - NOTION OF SENTENCES: STRUCTURE, TYPES AND EXAMPLES

1- What is a sentence?

Bloomfield defined the sentence as " an independent linguistics form not included by virtue of grammatical instruction on any larger linguistics form." It means that a sentence is the largest unit to which a grammatical structure can be attributed. Broadly, a sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate and conveying a complete thought or ideas.

E.g.: He is a good boy.

A complete sentence English sentence must have three (03) characteristics:

- * A writing form: A sentence begins with the capital letter and ends with a period (.), question mark (?), exclamatory mark (!)
- * It must express a complete thought not fragmented,
- * It must contain at least one subject (hidden or visible) and one verb comprising an independent clause.

2- Types of sentences and examples

Syntactically, sentences are of four (04) types: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound- complex sentence.

2- 1- The simple sentence

A simple sentence is an independent construction which has a single verb. It is also called a clause. It cannot take another clause.

E.g.: - Caroline is a pilot.

- She is a doctor.

- We are English students.

- They have a conference.

2- 2- Compound sentence

It is a sentence construction made up of more than one independent clause joined with coordinating conjunctions or punctuations.

E.g.: - I like dogs, but I hate cats.

- She is reading, her brother is sleeping.

- The boy got angry; he broke the glass.

2- 3- Complex sentence

A complex sentence is a structure made up of more clauses such as an independent clause and one or more dependent or subordinate clauses. In short, a complex sentence is constructed of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The main clause is connected with the subordinate clause via subordinate conjunctions

E.g.: - I know that you are angry.

Main clause Subordinate clause

- I play football because I like it.

Main clause Subordinate clause

- When I was reading my phone rang

Subordinate clause main clause

- Jayne, the girl who won the race, got married last weekend.

Subordinate clause main clause

2- 4- Compound - complex sentence

It is a mixture of the features of compound and complex sentences in one sentence. It contains at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Eg: I know that you are tired yet I have to finish my course.

Complex sentence compound sentence.

3- Sentence Structure

The basic English Sentence Structure can be divided into seven (07):

- S+ V (Subject Verb)

Eg: Rain falls
↓ ↓
Subject Verb

- S+V+A (Subject + Verb + Adjunct)

Eg: She sat in the parlor.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Adjunct

- S + V+ C (Subject + Verb + Complement)

Eg: This woman is talkative
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Complement

- S + V + O (Subject + Verb + "Direct "Object)

Eg: She killed a dog.
↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Direct object.

- S + V + IO+ DO (Subject+ Verb+ Indirect Object + Direct Object)

Eg: Peter sold me the book.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject + Verb+ Indirect Object + Direct Object

- S + V + O + A (Subject+ Verb+ Object + Adjunct)

Eg: She kicks the ball on the field
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Subject Verb Direct Object Adjunct

- S + V + O+ C (Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement)

Eg: Julia made her husband a king
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Subject Verb Direct Object Object Complement.

II- NOTION OF PHRASE: TYPES AND EXAMPLES

1- What is a phrase?

Phrase is a meaningful grammatical unit of more than one word which does not include a subject and a verb.

1-1- Examples

-After the meal

- The nice neighbor

- Were waiting for the movie.

None of these examples contains a doing an action. Therefore, each example is merely a group of words called phrase.

2- TYPES OF PHRASE AND EXAMPLES

Phrases are categorized into eight (08) groups as follows:

2- 1- The Noun Phrase

The noun phrase consists of a noun as head and its modifiers.

Eg: The decision is important.

- The old man has given us advise.

2-2- The Verb Phrase

It is a group of words having the verb as a head followed by its modifiers.

Eg: We are waiting for the movie.

2- 3- The adjectival phrase

The adjectival phrase is a group of words made up of an adjective as head, and its modifiers. The adjectival phrase modifies a noun or pronoun.

Eg: - A kid on the roof is looking at the sky.

- She brought a beautiful brown chair.
- A lady with long hair is walking in the garden.
- A student from my college won the competition.
- She gave me cup full of tea.

2- 4- The adverbial phrase

The adverbial phrase acts like an adverb. It modifies a verb, an adjective or an adverb.

Eg: - He drives the car in a very high speed.

- The racer was running very fast.
- They work along the wall.
- He stayed as college for a few hour.
- The kid sat beside her mother.

2-5- The prepositional phrase

It consists of a preposition, its object and any modifier of the object.

When it modifies a noun, it functions as an adverb.

Eg: She follows a special program on science fictions.

When it modifies a verb, it functions as an adverb.

Eg: Run across the road.

2-6- Infinitive phrase

An Infinitive phrase contains an Infinitive modifier.

Eg: - To get success in exam is an ambition of every student.

- We want to rest.

2-7- Participial phrase

Past participle phrases begin with a present participle (-Ing) or past participle (- ed) and its modifiers. Participial phrases function as adjective.

Eg: -The girl giggling and playing to the park never seemed tire.

- Fatigued and dehydrated in the dessert, the men travelled on.

2- 8- Gerund phrase

Gerund phrases are essentially noun phrase that begin with a gerund and modifiers.

Eg: - I enjoy listening to classical music.

- Working in the sand affects the complexion of a person

2- 9- Nominative phrase

Nominative phrase or absolute phrase consists of a noun or a pronoun, a participle and a modifier. It looks like a clause, but lacks a finite verb. It is separated by a comma (,) in a sentence.

Eg: - She is looking very much happy, her face expressing a shine of happiness.

- He, having books in his hands, was going to the the college.

III- SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS

A syntactic function is the grammatical relationship or one constituent to another within a sentence structure. Syntactically, the constituent in the basic sentence structure is subject, the predicate, the object, the adjunct, and the complement.

1- The subject

The subject of a sentence occurs before the predicate in declarative construction. It is the theme or topic of discussion of the sentence. The subject determines Concord. The subject of a sentence is usually a noun phrase which may be consisted of:

- * A pronoun

Eg: We are in class.

- * Impersonal pronoun

Eg: It rains heavily.

- * A noun phrases

Eg: This useless man has spoiled our day.

- * A single proper or common noun.

Eg: University is a very complex milieu.

Chanel is young.

- * A noun clause

Eg: what I want is to leave this place.

- * A Gerund

Eg: Eating is a good thing.

- An Infinitive

Eg: To err is human.

* A dummy pronoun

Eg: There is nothing we can do for him now.

2- The predicate

The predicate follows the subject. It is the verb of the sentence (finite verbs). The predicate may allow objects, modifiers and complements.

3- Object

Grammatical objects are nouns or pronouns that complete the meaning of verbs or propositions. The object of a verb can be a direct or indirect object. Only transitive verbs take object.

Eg: - The dog wags his tail. (Direct object)

- Please pass me the salt.

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graph TD; A[Please pass me the salt.] --> B[Indirect Object]; A --> C[Direct Object];
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A verb may take a single object (nontransitive) or two (ditransitive).

4 - Complement

It may be an object or subject complement. The object complement describes or completes the meaning of the direct object of the verb.

Eg: The committee elected him president. Direct object Object complement

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graph LR; A[The committee elected him president.] --> B[Direct object]; A --> C[Object complement];
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5- Subject complement

The subject complement is the information that follows a linking verb to describe, to identify or rename the subject of the clause. It can be a noun, a pronoun or an adjective.

Eg: - This man is a Monster.

-It is me.(Subject complement).

- These people look strange.

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graph LR; A[These people look strange.] --> B[Linking verb]; A --> C[Adjective];
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6- Adjunct

The adjunct modifies other words and or phrases in the sentence. Adjuncts are classified into:

* Locative adjunct

Eg: The boy plays in the rain (adjunct of place)

* Temporal adjunct

Eg: The man walks by the river on Saturdays. (Adjunct of time)

* Adjunct of manner

Eg: - She walks to the park slowly.

- He does his things like a wise man.

* Adjunct of purpose or intention

Eg: The money was kept for my mother.

* Adjunct of cause or reason.

Eg: For fear that I might fail my exam, I worked myself to death.

* Adjunct of recipient, goal, target

Eg: She kept a lot of money for her daughter.

* Adjunct of instrument

Eg: - He killed the man with the knife.

- He will travel by car.

* Adjunct of accompaniment

Eg: Martha went to films with us.

* Adjunct of support or opposition

Eg; - Are you with us on this project?

- The boy's father is against his studying law.

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CONCLUSION

In a nutshell of our work in which it was question for us to present the notion of sentences, its type and examples, the notion of phrase and its types and the syntactic functions of sentences. We notice from the above illustrations that sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate and conveying complete thought or ideas. Also, syntactically, sentences are of four types (simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound- complex sentence). We must retain from our work that to understand the morphosyntactic analysis of a sentence, we must first know the types that we can use. In other words, when facing a sentence, we can do it from the morphological or syntactic point of view. Therefore, we could say that morphosyntactic analysis is one that can combine the two previous forms (morphology and syntactic) and most complete of the two.

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