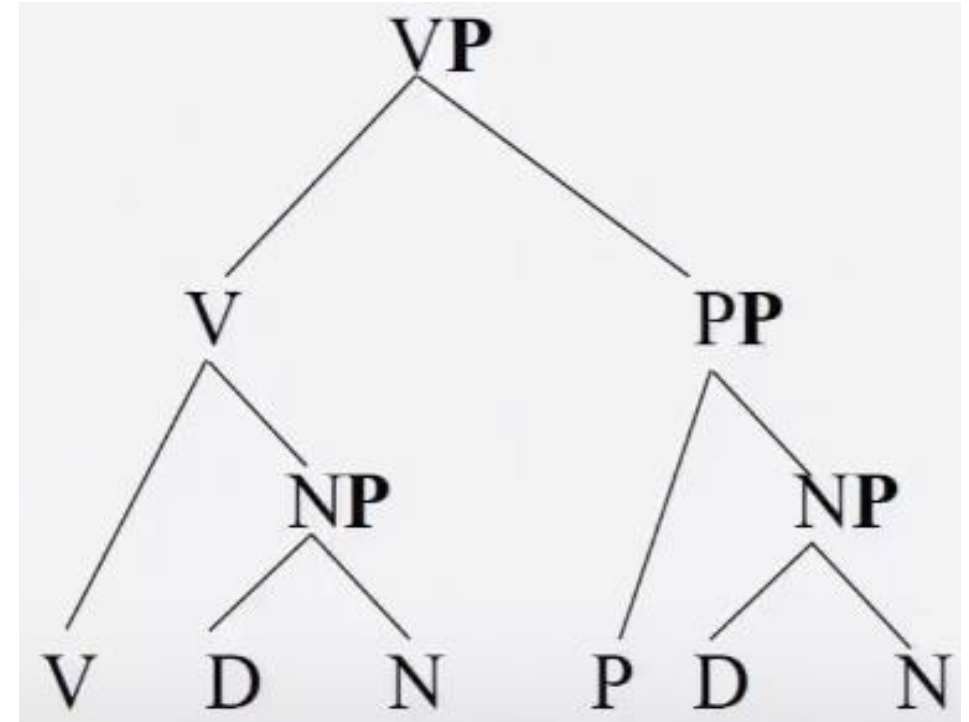# GRAMATIKA 3

01 - Introduction

SYNTAX

- LINGUISTICS >> GRAMMAR >> **SYNTAX**

- LANGUAGE UNITS:
  - morphemes, words >> MORPHOLOGY
  - **phrases**, clauses, sentences >> SYNTAX

- SENTENCES:
  - simple, composite (compound, complex
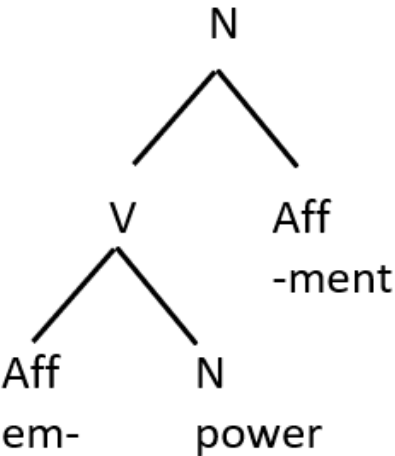
- CLAUSES:
  - main, subordinate

PHRASE

- A **phrase** is a group of two or more words that functions as a meaningful unit within a sentence or clause.

- **Embedding** is a common feature of phrases: e.g., the prepositional phrase (PP) "in the park" is a prepositional phrase that contains the noun phrase (NP) "the park."

- 1(+) words about N, Adj, Adv, .. forming a coherent/self-contained unit labeled with: **NP, AdjP, AdvP, VP, PP**

- (In tree diagrams, **TP** – "tense phrase" also used to mark a VP with a auxiliary verb for tense/aspect/modality)
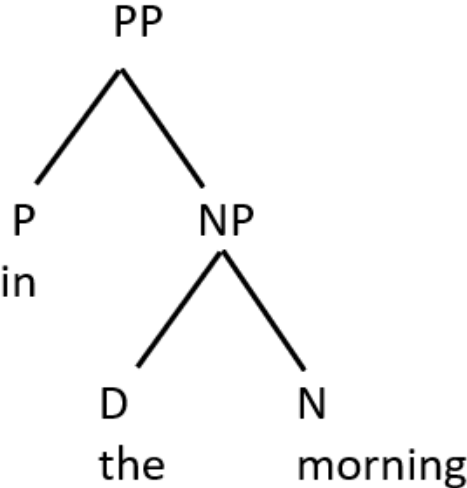
PHRASE COMPOSITION

- For instance a NPs refer to people, places, things, or ideas. Examples include "*the cat*," "the house on the hill," and "*my favorite book*."

- **Premodifier - <u>HEAD</u> – Postmodifier:** *a good <u>sample</u> of wine*

- **Premodifier** may contain a **determiner** (D) such as: definite or indefinite article, possessive, demonstrative, ... which is followed by 1 or more adjectives

- **Postmodifier** frequently consists of a prepositional phrase (PP) that narrows down the meaning of the NP

TREE DIAGRAMS

WORDS:

```
              N
             / \
            V   Aff
           / \  -ment
         Aff  N
         em- power
```

PHRASES:

```
              PP
             / \
            P   NP
            in  / \
               D   N
              the  morning
```

Also possible for CLAUSE and SENTENCE level (to be done later ;-)