B. A. PART- III Semester-V

Course Category: Major Mandatory (MM)

Discipline Specific Course (DSC)

Course Name: Introduction to English Syntax Part-I

Course Number: MM09

Course Code: BAU0325MML403E09

Course Credits: 2

Marks: Semester End: 40 **Internal Assessment: 10** **Total Marks: 50**

Marks: Semester End: 30 **Internal Assessment: 20** **Total Marks: 50**

(To be implemented from 2027-28)

Introduction to English Syntax Part-I

Course Objectives:

- To make students understand phrase classes of English.
- To enable students to know structure and function of phrases.
- To make students to understand the elements and types of clauses.
- To enable students to understand the difference between simple and complex sentences and clause patterns.

Course Outcomes:

- ✓ Students are able to understand phrase classes of English.
- ✓ Students are able to know structure and function of phrases.
- ✓ Students are able to understand the elements and types of clauses.
- ✓ Students are able to understand the complex sentences and clause patterns.

MODULE 1: Phrases **(Credit- 1, Hours- 15)**

a. Classes of Phrase

b. Main and Subordinate Phrases

c. Form and Function of NP, PP, GP, AjP, AvP & VP

MODULE 2: Clauses **(Credit- 1, Hours- 15)**

a. Elements, Structure and Types of the Clause.

b. Complex Sentences, Clause Patterns and Parsing a Simple Sentence

Recommended Reading:

Leech, Geoffrey, Margaret Deuchar & Robert Hoogenraad. English Grammar for Today – A New Introduction. Second Edition. Palgrave Macmillan. 2015

NATURE OF THE QUESTION PAPER AND SCHEME OF MARKING

B. A. Part- III (Semester-V)

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PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER

Q.1. a) Give form and function labels to the underlined phrases in the following sentences (5/7) (on Phrases) **(Marks: 05)**

b) Identify if the underlined phrases in the following sentences are Main or Subordinate (5/7) (on Phrases) **(Marks: 05)**

Q. 2. Write short notes (2/4) (on Phrases) **(Marks: 10)**

Q. 3. Answer the following in short (2/4) (on Clauses) **(Marks: 10)**

Q.4. a) Identify the clause elements of the following sentences in terms of S,P,O,C,A. (5/7) (on Clauses) (Marks: 05)

b) Parse the following sentence (2/3) (on Clauses) **(Marks: 05)**

OR

b) Identify the type of the following clauses (5/7) (on Clauses) **(Marks: 05)**

Note: Question Paper should cover all the units in the syllabus.

Internal Evaluation :10 Marks

Module I:

Phrases

MODULE I: PHRASES

Contents:

a. Classes of Phrases
b. Main Phrase and Subordinate Phrases
c. Form and Function of NP, PP, GP, AjP, AvP & VP

Questions:

Q.1. a) Give form and function labels to the underlined phrases in the following sentences (5/7) (on Phrases) **(Marks: 05)**

b) Identify if the underlined phrases in the following sentences are Main or Subordinate (5/7) (on Phrases) **(Marks: 05)**

Q. 2. Write short notes (2/4) (on Phrases) **(Marks: 10)**

MODULE I: PHRASES

Introduction:

We know that the largest unit of a language is sentence. A sentence is a string of words. When we analyse a sentence, we do not immediately divide it into individual words. Instead, we divide sentences into large formal units called phrases. A phrase is a part of a sentence. A phrase is a group of words without a verb which forms a part of a sentence.

The units of grammar can be ordered in terms of rank as follows.

Higher ↑
A sentence consists of one or more clauses.
A clause consists of one or more phrases.
A phrase consists of one or more words.
↓ **Lower**
A word

Grammatical Notations:

For both clarity and brevity, it is essential to have a way of representing grammatical structure on paper.

We use **two types of different graphic notations:**
- **Bracketing**
- **Tree diagram**

It is essential to note some important conventions:

a) **Sentences are marked with an initial capital letter and a final full stop.**
For example:
The government has planned a big project.

b) **Clauses are enclosed in square brackets: [ ].** For example:
[[The teacher told] [that all the students should be present in the class.]]

c) **Phrases are enclosed in round brackets: ( ).** For example:
(The children) (are playing) (cricket) (on the ground.)

d) **Optional elements are enclosed in curly brackets: { }.** For example:
{aux} {aux} {aux} Mv

e) **Angle brackets are used to enclose two or more coordinate constructions.** For example:
(<[To compose a poem] and [to read it]> are two different things.])

f) **When necessary, grammatical components of words are separated by dashes.** For example:
[(The sub-inspector) (order-s) (all the constable-s)].

a. Classes of Phrases:

There are **six classes of phrases** in English as follows:

No.	Phrase	Symbol
1	Noun Phrase	NP
2	Verb Phrase	VP
3	Adjective Phrase	AjP
4	Adverb Phrase	AvP
5	Prepositional Phrase	PP
6	Genitive Phrase	GP

b. Main and Subordinate Phrase:

A sentence is composed of small units: clauses, phrases and words.

A main phrase is one which is a direct constituent of a clause. It is not a part of another phrase.

[$_{NP}{}^{S}$(The police) $_{VP}{}^{P}$(caught) $_{NP}{}^{O}$(the thief) $_{AvP}{}^{A}$(very courageously.)]

Subordinate phrase is one which is a part of other phrases.

[$_{NP}{}^{S}$ (The girl $_{PP}{}^{M}$(in the pink frock)) $_{VP}{}^{P}$ (is) $_{NP}{}^{C}$(my sister.)]

For example:

In simple bracketing notation, the following are indicators of main and subordinate phrases.

Main Phrase	Subordinate Phrase
[… (Ph)…]	(… (Ph)…)

In terms of tree diagrams, the following configurations indicate main and subordinate phrases respectively.

Main

Subordinate

Thus, we saw the possibility of phrases within phrases. However, there is also the possibility of having phrases within subordinate phrases and so on.

Examples:

1) (his book (on culture (in the Middle Ages.)))
2) (my review (of his book (on culture (in the Middle Ages.))))
3) (his reply (to my review (of his book (on culture (in the Middle Ages.)))))
4) (The man (in dark red shirt (in the last row (of the third line (from east.))))) is my brother.
5) (The girl (with milky-white skin (in sky-blue dress (in the fourth row (of the balcony (in the theatre)))))) is looking stunningly beautiful.

Thus, subordination of phrases is one of the chief sources of complexity in grammar.

Grammatical units of English	**Symbol**
Sentence	**S**
Clause	**Cl**
Phrase	**Ph**
Word	**Wo**

Thus, Clauses are the principal units of which sentences are composed. A sentence may consist of one or more clauses. Phrases are units intermediate between clause and word. Like words, phrases belong to a number of different classes.

c. Form and Function Labels:

We know that words are divided into different word classes. Words are identified with formal and functional labels as follows.

FORMAL LEBELS

No	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Noun	**N**	book, computer, man, bird, boy, cat, etc.
2	Full verb	**Mv**	go, come, write, read, jump, fly, get, etc.
3	Adjective	**Aj**	clever, smart, bad, intelligent, lucky, etc.
4	Adverb	**Av**	slowly, foolishly, sincerely, luckily, etc.
5	Determiner	**d**	a, an, the, this, that, these, those, any, etc.
6	Pronoun	**pn**	I, we, you, he, she, it, they, who, etc.
7	Preposition	**p**	at, on, of, in, into, to, with, without, etc.
8	Conjunction	**cj**	and, because, but, or, so, that, though, etc.
9	Operator verb (Auxiliary verb)	**aux**	shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, dare, etc.
10	Interjection	**ij**	ah, ouch, oh, hey, ugh, phew, bye, etc.
11	Enumerator	**e**	one, two…first…, second..., next, other, last, etc.

FUNCTIONAL LABELS

No	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Modifier	**M**	(^{M}a ^{M}beautiful girl)
2	Head	**H**	(a clever ^{H}boy.)

Like words, phrases are divided into different form classes. Phrases have different functions in a clause. These formal and functional classes of phrases within the clauses are:

FORMAL LEBELS:

No.	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Noun Phrase	NP	$_{NP}$**(The man)** is working in the garden.
2	Verb Phrase	VP	The man $_{VP}$**(is working)** in the garden.
3	Prepositional Phrase	PP	The man is working $_{PP}$**(in the garden).**
4	Adjective Phrase	AjP	Sachin is $_{AjP}$**(clever).**
5	Adverb Phrase	AvP	Satish works $_{AvP}$**(honestly).**
6	Genitive Phrase	GP	This is $_{GP}$**(Komal's)** book.

FUNCTIONAL LEBELS:

No.	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Subject	S	^{S}**(The man)** is working in the garden.
2	Predicator	P	The man ^{P}**(is working)** in the garden.
3	Object	O	Shakespeare wrote ^{O}(dramas).
4	Indirect Object	Oi	She gave ^{Oi}**(him)** a red rose.
5	Direct Object	Od	She gave him ^{Od}**(a red rose).**
6	Complement	C	He is ^{C}**(a lecturer).**
7	Subject Complement	Cs	He is ^{Cs}**(a lecturer).**
8	Object Complement	Co	The committee selected him ^{Co}**(a lecturer).**
9	Adverbial	A	She gave him a red rose ^{A}**(yesterday).**

To identify these functions, the following important points will be useful:

1) **P is the only element of a clause, which is a verb phrase**, and so there is little difficulty in identifying it.

2) **S typically comes before P**, whereas O typically comes after P.

3) **S typically denotes the 'actor' of the action represented by P, whereas O** typically denotes the 'sufferer' of the action.

4) **S must normally be present** (in a main declarative clause) whereas **O** is often omitted.

Bracketing:

In bracketing, formal labels are given at the bottom and in front of the words whereas functional labels are given at the top and in front of the words.

At phrase level, the formal labels are given outside the round bracket at the bottom and functional labels at the top outside the round brackets.

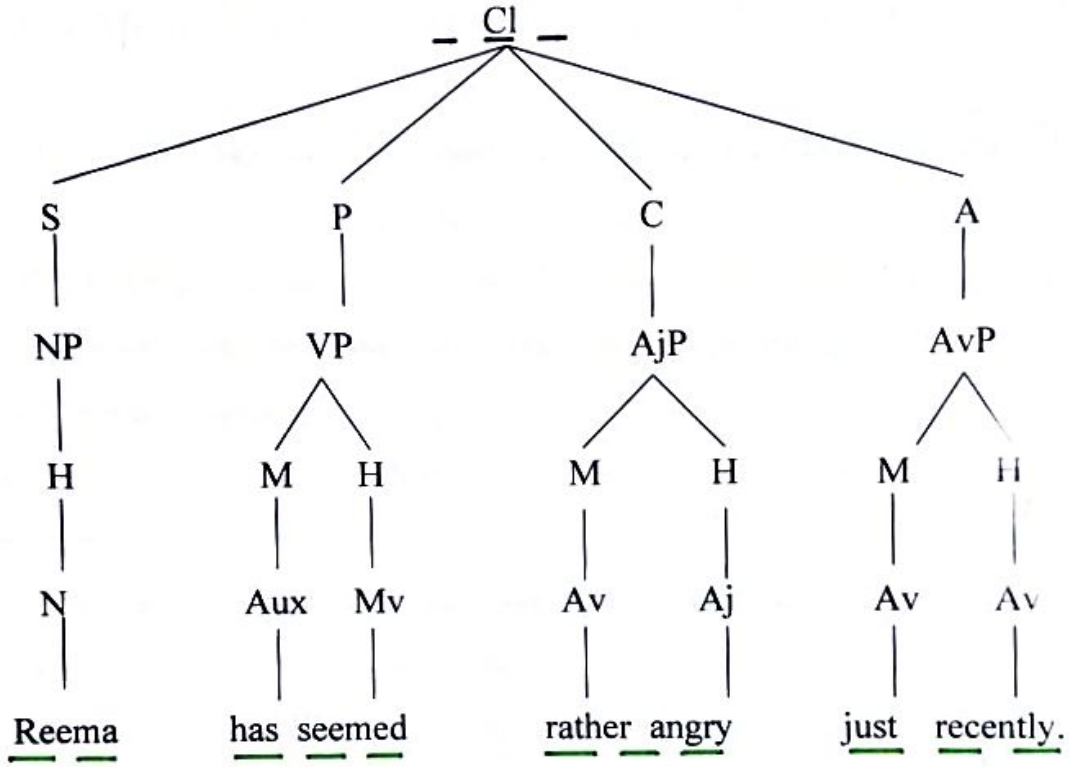
At clause level, the formal labels are given outside the square brackets at the bottom and functional labels at the top outside the square brackets.

Example:

[$_{NP}{}^{S}$($_{N}{}^{H}$Reema) $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$has $_{Mv}{}^{H}$seemed) $_{AjP}{}^{C}$($_{Av}{}^{M}$rather $_{Aj}{}^{H}$angry) $_{AvP}{}^{A}$($_{Av}{}^{M}$just $_{Av}{}^{H}$recently).]

Tree Diagram:

Tree diagram representation is the best method of analysing phrases and clauses. In it, the labels are given in a hierarchical order. At every level the functional labels are given just above the formal labels. **Word-level** labels are at **the lowest and the clause level labels are at the highest order.** Example:



a. Classes of Phrases:

The six classes of phrases in English are discussed in detail below:

1) Noun Phrase (NP):

A noun phrase is a group of words with a noun at its head. It consists of two elements: modifiers and the head. The modifiers which precede the head are called pre-modifiers and those which come after the head are post-modifiers. There can be maximum three pre-modifiers and a post-modifier to the head in a noun phrase. Ideologically, there can be a number of modifiers in an NP. Modifiers are optional elements but the head is an essential element of an NP. For example:

$_{NP}{}^{S}(_{N}{}^{H}$Shakespeare) wrote $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{N}{}^{H}$dramas.)

In this sentence, there are two NPs: 'Shakespeare' and 'dramas.' Both the NPs are single-word NPs. They have only heads and no modifiers.

$_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Aj}{}^{M}$Genius $_{N}{}^{H}$Shakespeare) wrote $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{Aj}{}^{M}$classic $_{N}{}^{H}$dramas.)

Here, both the NPs 'Genius Shakespeare' and 'classic dramas' have pre-modifiers.

The head in a noun phrase may be a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, an enumerator or a genitive phrase. Nouns and pronouns generally function as the head in a noun phrase. Examples:

1) Noun: $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{N}{}^{H}$book) $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$this $_{N}{}^{H}$computer)

2) Pronoun: $_{NP}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$She) gave everybody a present.

3) Adjective: $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{Aj}{}^{H}$rich) exploit the poor.

4) Enumerator: $_{NP}(_{e}{}^{H}$One) is sufficient.

5) Genitive Phrase: It is $_{NP}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$hers.))

A determiner, an enumerator, an adjective, a noun, a genitive phrase, an adverb, an adjective phrase or a prepositional phrase can be the modifiers of a noun phrase. Examples:

1. $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{e}{}^{M}$six $_{Aj}{}^{M}$wise $_{N}{}^{H}$men.)
2. $_{NP}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{N}{}^{H}$Lata's) $_{N}{}^{H}$song.)
3. $_{NP}(_{Av}{}^{M}$only $_{e}{}^{M}$one $_{N}{}^{H}$man)

The post modifiers of an NP can be PPs, RCls, Ajs, Avs or NP in apposition.

Examples:

Prepositional Phrase: $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$boy $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$corner.))

Relative Clause: $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$man $_{RCl}{}^{M}$[whom you met.])

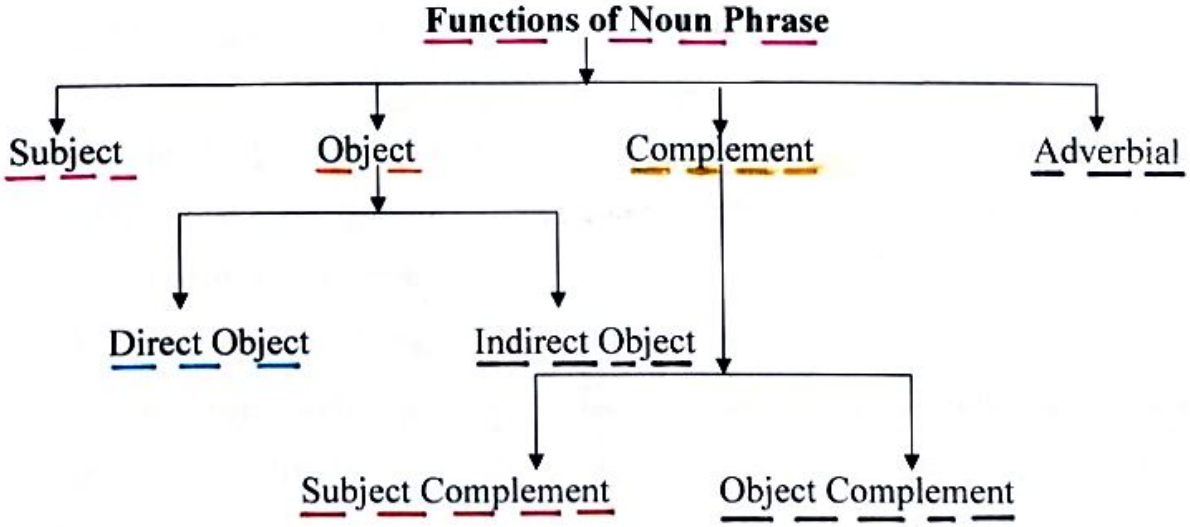
Adjective: $_{NP}(_{N}{}^{H}$Something $_{Aj}{}^{M}$enjoyable.)

Adverb: $_{NP}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$cat $_{Av}{}^{M}$here.)

Noun phrase in apposition: $_{NP}(_{N}{}^{H}$Shivaji $_{NP}{}^{M}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$king $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$of $_{N}{}^{H}$Marathas.)))

The Functions of the Noun Phrase:

A noun phrase functions as subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement and Adverbial.



This will be very much clear with the examples given below in the following diagram.

NOUN PHRASE	**Subject**	$_{NP}{}^{S}$(My students) are very sincere.	
	Object	Direct Object	T. S. Eliot wrote $_{NP}{}^{Od}$(*The Waste Land.*)
		Indirect Object	She gave $_{NP}{}^{Id}$ (him) $_{NP}{}^{Od}$(a new mobile.)
	Complement	Subject Complement	My brother is $_{NP}{}^{Cs}$(an engineer.)
		Object Complement	The management appointed Rita $_{NP}{}^{Co}$(a secretary.)
	Adverbial	NPs of Time	We finished our work $_{NP}{}^{A}$(last week.)

2) Verb Phrase (VP):

Verb phrase is the second constituent of a sentence. It consists of a verb which indicates an action, an event or a state. It is the most important part in the sense that a single word can act as a sentence:

Come. Go.

Verb phrase is a structural functional element of a sentence like subject object and complement. It **can consist of one word or more than one word.** It consists of two elements: the main verb (Mv) and auxiliaries (aux). For example:

1. Wordsworth ($_{Mv}$wrote) poetry.
2. Wordsworth ($_{aux}$has $_{Mv}$written) poetry.

The main verb always functions as head in the VP whereas auxiliaries function as modifiers. However, when there is only auxiliary verb in a sentence, the auxiliary verb functions as head in the VP. The auxiliaries are **optional** elements and always come before the main verb. **Auxiliaries can be a modal verb, perfective or progressive aspects or passive voice.**

Auxiliaries are:

Forms of 'be': am, is, are, was, were, being, been, do, does, did.

Forms of 'have': have, has, had, having.

Modal verbs: shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to need, dare.

At the most general level, the structure of the VP can be represented as:

{Aux} {Aux} {Aux} {Aux} Mv

Function:

The verb phrase always functions as predicator (P) in the clause.

Examples:

1. Pathan $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{Mv}{}^{H}$throws) a ball.
2. Sachin $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$is $_{Mv}{}^{H}$playing) cricket.
3. She $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$has $_{Mv}{}^{H}$finished) her work.
4. Subhas $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$has $_{aux}{}^{M}$been $_{Mv}{}^{H}$studying) for MPSC examination since 2020.
5. We $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{Mv}{}^{H}$are) very happy today.
6. That boy $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$is not $_{Mv}{}^{H}$beaten) everyday.
7. I $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$have $_{aux}{}^{M}$been $_{Mv}{}^{H}$teaching) English since 2000.
8. It $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$should $_{aux}{}^{M}$have $_{aux}{}^{M}$been $_{Mv}{}^{H}$completed) a long ago.
9. That $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$must $_{aux}{}^{M}$be $_{aux}{}^{M}$being $_{Mv}{}^{H}$done) individually.
10. $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$May $_{NP}{}^{S}$($_{Pn}{}^{H}$I) $_{Mv}{}^{H}$come) in Sir?

3) Adjective phrase (AjP):

The Adjective Phrase is made of adjectives which are words indicating the quality of a noun. Adjectives, on the basis of their occurrence, are said to have three structural functions: predicative, attributive and post-determiner. **The adjective functions as the head in the adjective phrase.** In the clause, AjPs function as complement (C).

1. This coffee is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$hot).
2. It is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$dangerous).
3. Meera is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$beautiful).
4. Madhav is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$intelligent).

Generally, AjPs have only heads as in the above examples. Sometimes, AjPs have adverbs as premodifiers.

1. Namrata is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Aj}{}^{H}$cute).
2. Santosh is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Aj}{}^{H}$clever).
3. Grammar is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$rather $_{Aj}{}^{H}$difficult).
4. Sujata is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$extremely $_{Aj}{}^{H}$happy).

AjPs can have post-modifiers as adverbs, preposition phrases or non-finite clauses but they are rare. Examples:

1. The boy is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Aj}{}^{H}$tall $_{Av}{}^{M}$indeed.)
2. The tea is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$too $_{Aj}{}^{H}$hot $_{pp}{}^{M}(_{p}$for $_{Pn}{}^{H}$me.))

3. The poem is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$easy $_{NFCl}{}^{M}[^{P}(_{inf}$to $_{Mv}{}^{H}$understand.)])

4. The book is $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$too $_{Aj}{}^{H}$big $_{NFCl}{}^{M}[_{VP}{}^{P}(_{inf}$to $_{Mv}{}^{H}$read) $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$it) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{N}{}^{H}$day.)])

5. $_{AjP}$ ($_{Av}{}^{M}$rather $_{Av}{}^{M}$too $_{Aj}{}^{H}$hot $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$for $_{N}{}^{H}$comfort.)

Sometimes, adjectives can function as heads of noun phrases. Most commonly, such adjectives have personal reference. Examples:

1. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{Av}{}^{M}$extremely $_{Aj}{}^{H}$old) need a great deal of attention.

2. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{Aj}{}^{H}$wise) look to the wiser for advice.

4) Adverb Phrase (AvP):

Adverb phrase is made of adverbs which are words that add more information about place, time, circumstance, manner and cause.

The head in the adverb phrase is adverb. AvPs function as adverbials (A) in the clause. Examples:

1. P. T. Usha runs $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$fast).

2. I asked her $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$often).

3. Lata sings $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$melodiously).

4. The child is crying $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$loudly).

5. The man is eating $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$greedily).

Modifiers in AvPs may be another adverb. Examples:

1. Cuckoo sings $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$sweetly).
2. Cheetahs run $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$fast).
3. Sudha is $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$too $_{Av}{}^{H}$late).
4. The girl is shouting at him $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$angrily).
5. We will finish the topic $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$fast $_{Av}{}^{M}$enough).
6. You should do it $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$now $_{Av}{}^{H}$immediately).
7. She danced $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$beautifully).
8. We won the exciting match $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$rather $_{Av}{}^{H}$luckily).
9. He was walking $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$more $_{Av}{}^{H}$slowly) than I expected.
10. $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$more $_{Av}{}^{H}$quickly) than the last year.

5) Prepositional Phrase (PP):

The prepositional phrase begins with a preposition such as 'in', 'into', 'on', 'above', 'below', 'beneath', 'down', 'up', 'upon', 'over', 'of', 'for', 'across' etc.

Head of the preposition phrase is always a noun. In the clause PPs function as adverbials (A). Examples:

1. The book is $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$on $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$table).
2. I am going $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$to $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$college).

3. There is a temple $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$station).

4. The boys are $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$classroom).

5. The book is written $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$on $_{N}{}^{H}$Leo Tolstoy).

6. He is waiting $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$at $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$airport).

7. They visited the place $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$on $_{N}{}^{H}$purpose).

8. The bird sat on the branch $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$of $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$tree).

9. We enter $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$into $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$class) at 7.30 am.

10. The birds fly $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$sky).

Sometimes PPs function as post-modifiers in an NP or another PP. Examples:

1. $_{NP}{}^{S}$($_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$man $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{Aj}{}^{M}$blue $_{N}{}^{H}$shirt)) is my brother.

2. I like $_{NP}{}^{O}$($_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$book $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$on $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$table)).

3. They visited $_{NP}{}^{O}$($_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$place $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$jungle)).

4. I saw $_{NP}{}^{O}$($_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{N}{}^{H}$boy $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$with $_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{Aj}{}^{M}$heavy $_{N}{}^{H}$bag)) last night at the station.

5. My house is $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$at $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$back $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$of $_{GP}{}^{M}$($_{Pn}{}^{H}$your) $_{N}{}^{H}$college)).

6. I found $_{NP}{}^{O}$($_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{Aj}{}^{M}$Roman $_{N}{}^{H}$coins $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$of $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$Emperor $_{PP}{}^{M}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{c}{}^{M}$19th $_{N}{}^{H}$century))) $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$desert).

6) Genitive Phrase (GP):

GPs are just like NPs except that they end with particle 's ('). All possessive pronouns are GPs. They are: 'my', 'mine', 'our', 'ours', 'your', 'yours', 'his', 'her', 'hers', 'its', 'their', 'theirs'.

GPs function as either as pre-modifiers (M) or as heads in NPs.

The head of GP may be a noun or pronoun.

Examples:

1. $_{NP}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{d}^{M}$The $_{N}^{H}$author's) $_{N}^{H}$remark) created sensation in the public.

2. $_{NP}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{Pn}^{H}$Your) $_{N}^{H}$parents) have brought up you excellently.

3. $_{NP}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{N}^{H}$Rohan's) $_{N}^{H}$wife) is doing Ph. D in Philosophy.

4. $_{NP}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{Pn}^{H}$His) $_{N}^{H}$friend) has sent him a gift from Assam.

5. $_{NP}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{d}^{M}$The $_{N}^{H}$father's) $_{N}^{H}$advice) has helped her finally.

6. $_{NP}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{GP}^{M}$ ($_{d}^{M}$The $_{N}^{H}$England's) $_{N}^{H}$King's) $_{N}^{H}$crown) was stolen yesterday.

7. I love $_{NP}^{O}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{Pn}^{H}$my) $_{N}^{H}$parents).

8. $_{NP}^{S}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{N}^{H}$Madhav's) $_{N}^{H}$house) is very huge.

9. Heena borrowed $_{NP}^{O}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{Pn}^{H}$my) $_{N}^{H}$pen.)

10. $_{NP}^{S}$($_{GP}^{M}$ ($_{Pn}^{H}$Her) $_{N}^{H}$purse) is stolen.

11. One should love $_{NP}^{O}$($_{GP}^{M}$($_{Pn}^{H}$one's) $_{N}^{H}$country.)

12. I found it $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$in $_{GP}{}^{M}$($_{Pn}{}^{H}$his) $_{N}{}^{H}$cupboard.)

13. They did it $_{PP}{}^{A}$($_{P}$for $_{GP}{}^{M}$($_{Pn}{}^{H}$their) $_{N}{}^{H}$community.)

Sometimes GPs function as subject or object in the clause.

1. $_{GP}{}^{S}$($_{N}{}^{H}$Govind's) was the only open house.

2. The committee accepted $_{NP}{}^{O}$($_{GP}{}^{M}$($_{N}{}^{H}$Dhanaji's) $_{N}{}^{H}$project) but rejected $_{GP}{}^{O}$($_{N}{}^{H}$Rani's)

Glossary:

- **notation**: /ˌnəʊˈteɪʃn/ (N) a system of signs or symbols used to represent information
- **component**: /kəmˈpəʊnənt/ (N) one of several parts of which something is made
- **constituent**: /kənˈstɪtjuənt (Aj) forming or helping to make a whole
- **configuration**: /kənˌfɪgəˈreɪʃn/ (N) an arrangement of the parts of something or a group of things
- **intermediate**: /ˌɪntəˈmiːdiət/ (Aj) located between two places, things, etc
- **hierarchical**: /ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪkl/ (Aj) arranged in a hierarchy (order- क्रम)
- **apposition**: /ˌæpəˈzɪʃn/ (N) (grammar) the use of a noun phrase immediately after another noun phrase which refers to the same person or thing
- **occurrence**: /əˈkʌrəns/ (N) something than happens or exists
- **predicative**: /prɪˈdɪkətɪv/ (Aj) (grammar) (of adjective) coming after a verb such as 'be', 'become', 'get', 'seem', 'look' e.g. The man is very old.
- **attributive**: /əˈtrɪbjətɪv/ (Aj) (grammar) (of adjective) used before a noun to describe it. e.g. an old man.

Q.1. a) Give form and function labels to the underlined phrases in the following sentences (Five out of Seven) **Marks: 5**

1. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$clowns) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$are) $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Aj}{}^{H}$funny).

2. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$boys) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{aux}{}^{M}$are $_{Mv}{}^{H}$playing) $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{N}{}^{H}$football) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$rain) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$ground).

3. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$We) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$bought) $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$books $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$of $_{N}{}^{H}$linguistics) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$only) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$for $_{c}{}^{M}$5oo $_{N}{}^{H}$rupees).

4. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$All) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$study) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$regularly) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$for $_{c}{}^{M}$two $_{N}{}^{H}$hours) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$everyday).

5. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$tortoise) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$walks) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$slowly).

6. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{N}{}^{H}$Amitabh) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$is) $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Aj}{}^{H}$tall $_{Av}{}^{M}$indeed).

7. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$sun) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{aux}{}^{M}$was $_{Mv}{}^{H}$shining) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$brightly) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$yesterday) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{d}{}^{M}$rainy $_{N}{}^{H}$season).

8. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$He) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$offered) $_{NP}{}^{Oi}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$her) $_{NP}{}^{Od}(_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{Aj}{}^{M}$gold $_{N}{}^{H}$ring) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$college).

9. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$girl $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$in $_{Aj}{}^{M}$yellow $_{N}{}^{H}$frock)) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$is) $_{NP}{}^{C}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$my) $_{N}{}^{H}$daughter)).

10. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{N}{}^{H}$Madhuri) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$is) $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$beautiful) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$among $_{d}{}^{M}$all $_{N}{}^{H}$actresses).

11. $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$Sometimes) $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{N}{}^{H}$people) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{P}$behave) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$foolishly).

12. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{N}{}^{H}$Jeevan) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$carefully) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$searched) $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$room).

13. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$boy) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$is) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$now) $_{NP}{}^{C}(_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{N}{}^{H}$student) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$at $_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{Aj}{}^{H}$large $_{N}{}^{H}$university).

14. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$His) $_{N}{}^{H}$brother) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$grew) $_{AjP}{}^{C}(_{Aj}{}^{H}$happier) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$gradually).

15. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$It) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$rained) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$steadily) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{d}{}^{M}$all $_{Av}{}^{H}$day).

16. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$He) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{aux}{}^{M}$had $_{Mv}{}^{H}$given) $_{NP}{}^{Oi}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$girl) $_{NP}{}^{Od}(_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{N}{}^{H}$necklace).

17. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$They) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$make) $_{NP}{}^{Oi}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$him) $_{NP}{}^{Od}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$chairman) $_{NP}{}^{A}(_{d}{}^{M}$every $_{N}{}^{H}$year).

18. $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$In $_{N}{}^{H}$America) $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{H}$most $_{N}{}^{H}$students) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$are) $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$now) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$on $_{N}{}^{H}$vacation).

19. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$window) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{aux}{}^{M}$was $_{Mv}{}^{H}$broken) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$by $_{GP}{}^{M}$ $_{Pn}{}^{H}$my) $_{Aj}{}^{M}$younger $_{N}{}^{H}$son).

20. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{N}{}^{H}$Mary) $_{VP}{}^{P}(_{Mv}{}^{H}$made) $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{N}{}^{H}$John) $_{NP}{}^{Cs}(_{d}{}^{M}$a $_{Aj}{}^{M}$good $_{N}{}^{H}$husband).

b) Identify if the underlined phrases in the following sentences are Main or Subordinate (Five out of Seven) **(Marks: 05)**

1. We have bought a new car.

Ans: Noun Phrase: Main Phrase

2. India has won the first World Cup in Cricket in 1984.

Ans: Prepositional Phrase: Main Phrase

3. ISRO has made the record of launching maximum satellites at a time in the recent years.

Ans: Noun Phrase: Main Phrase

4. Amol has constructed a new house in a posh locality.

Ans: Verb Phrase: Main Phrase

5) The boy in the corner is making so much nuisance.

Ans: Prepositional Phrase: Subordinate Phrase

6. Amitabh Bachchan is considered as one of the greatest, most accomplished and commercially successful actors in the history of Indian cinema.

Ans: Noun Phrase: Main Phrase

7. Lata Mageshkar is one of the greatest and most influential singers in India.

Ans: Verb Phrase: Main Phrase

8. *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are the great classical Indian epics.

Ans: Noun Phrase: Main Phrase

9. Karishma is my favourite actress.

Ans: Genitive Phrase: Subordinate Phrase

10. Mahatma Gandhi is called the Father of the Nation.

Ans: Verb Phrase: Main Phrase

11. Rajesh goes for a morning walk every day.

Ans: Adverb Phrase: Main Phrase

12. Madhuri is very beautiful.

Ans: Adjective Phrase: Main Phrase

13. The girls in the last row are disturbing the whole class.

Ans: Prepositional Phrase: Subordinate Phrase

14. Chetan Bhagat has written novels on the contemporary issues.

Ans: Prepositional Phrase: Main Phrase

15. Ratan Tata has donated generously huge amount of money for social causes.

Ans: Adverb Phrase: Main Phrase

Q. 2. Write short notes (Two out of Four) (Marks)

1. Noun Phrase
2. Verb Phrase
3. Adjective Phrase
4. Adverb Phrase
5. Prepositional Phrase
6. Genitive Phrase

***** Best Wishes *****

MODULE I: PHRASES

Introduction:

We know that the largest unit of a language is sentence. A sentence is a string of words. When we analyse a sentence, we do not immediately divide it into individual words. Instead, we divide sentences into large formal units called phrases. A phrase is a part of a sentence. A phrase is a group of words without a verb which forms a part of a sentence.

The units of grammar can be ordered in terms of rank as follows:

Higher — A sentence consists of one or more clauses.

↕

A clause consists of one or more phrases.

A phrase consists of one or more words.

Lower — A word

Grammatical Notations:

For both clarity and brevity, it is essential to have a way of representing grammatical structure on paper.

We use **two types of different graphic notations:**

Bracketing **Tree diagram**

It is essential to note some important conventions:

a) Sentences are marked with an initial capital letter and a final full stop.

For example:

The government has planned a big project.

b) Clauses are enclosed in square brackets: [ ]. For example:

[[The teacher told] [that all the students should be present in the class.]]

c) Phrases are enclosed in round brackets: ( ). For example:

(The children) (are playing) (cricket) (on the ground.)

d) Optional elements are enclosed in curly brackets: { }. For example:

{aux} {aux} {aux} Mv

e) Angle brackets are used to enclose two or more coordinate constructions. For example:

(<[To compose a poem] and [to read it]> are two different things.])

f) When necessary, grammatical components of words are separated by dashes. For example:

[(The sub-inspector) (order-s) (all the constable-s)].

a. Classes of Phrases:

There are six classes of phrases in English as follows:

No.	Phrase	Symbol
1	Noun Phrase	NP
2	Verb Phrase	VP
3	Adjective Phrase	AjP
4	Adverb Phrase	AvP
5	Prepositional Phrase	PP
6	Genitive Phrase	GP

b. Main and Subordinate Phrase:

A sentence is composed of small units: clauses, phrases and words.

A main phrase is one which is a direct constituent of a clause. It is not a part of another phrase.

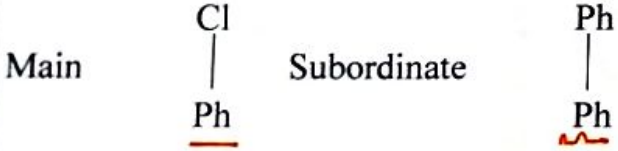
On the contrary, subordinate phrase is one which is a part of other phrases.

For example:

In simple bracketing notation, the following are indicators of main and subordinate phrases.

Main Phrase	Subordinate Phrase
[… (Ph)…]	(… (Ph)…)

In terms of tree diagrams, the following configurations indicate main and subordinate phrases respectively.



Thus, we saw the possibility of phrases within phrases. However, there is also the possibility of having phrases within subordinate phrases and so on.

Examples:

1) (his book (on people (in the Middle Ages.)))

2) (my review (of his book (on people (in the Middle Ages.))))

3) (his reply (to my review (of his book (on people (in the Middle Ages.)))))

Thus, subordination of phrases is one of the chief sources of complexity in grammar.

Grammatical units of English	Symbol
Sentence	**S**
Clause	**Cl**
Phrase	**Ph**
Word	**Wo**

Thus, Clauses are the principal units of which sentences are composed. A sentence may consist of one or more clauses. Phrases are units intermediate between clause and word. Like words, phrases belong to a number of different classes.

c. Form and Function Labels:

We know that words are divided into different word classes. Words are identified with formal and functional labels as follows.

FORMAL LEBELS

No	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Noun	**N**	book, computer, man, bird, boy, cat
2	Full verb	**Mv**	go, come, write, read, jump, fly, get
3	Adjective	**Aj**	clever, smart, bad, intelligent, lucky
4	Adverb	**Av**	slowly, foolishly, sincerely, luckily
5	Determiner	**d**	a, an, the, this, that, these, those, any
6	Pronoun	**pn**	I, we, you, he, she, it, they, who
7	Preposition	**p**	at, on, of, in, into, to, with, without
8	Conjunction	**cj**	and, because, but, or, so, that, though
9	Operator verb (Auxiliary verb)	**aux**	shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, dare
10	Interjection	**ij**	ah, ouch, oh, hey, ugh, phew, bye, etc.
11	Enumerator	**e**	one, two, first, second, next, last

FUNCTIONAL LABELS

No	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Modifier	M	([M]a [M]beautiful girl)
2	Head	H	(a clever [H]boy.)

Like words, phrases are divided into different form classes. Phrases have different functions in a clause. These formal and functional classes of phrases within the clauses are:

FORMAL LEBELS:

No.	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Noun Phrase	**NP**	$_{NP}$**(The man)** is working in the garden.
2	Verb Phrase	**VP**	The man $_{VP}$**(is working)** in the garden.
3	Prepositional Phrase	**PP**	The man is working $_{PP}$**(in the garden)**.
4	Adjective Phrase	**AjP**	Sachin is $_{AjP}$**(clever)**.
5	Adverb Phrase	**AvP**	Satish works $_{AvP}$**(honestly)**.
6	Genitive Phrase	**GP**	This is $_{GP}$**(Komal's)** book.

FUNCTIONAL LEBELS:

No.	Class	Symbol	Examples
1	Subject	**S**	^{S}**(The man)** is working in the garden.
2	Predicator	**P**	The man ^{P}**(is working)** in the garden.
3	Object	**O**	Shakespeare wrote ^{O}(dramas).
4	Indirect Object	**Oi**	She gave ^{Oi}**(him)** a red rose.
5	Direct Object	**Od**	She gave him ^{Od}**(a red rose)**.
6	Complement	**C**	He is ^{C}**(a lecturer)**.
7	Subject Complement	**Cs**	He is ^{Cs}**(a lecturer)**.
8	Object Complement	**Co**	The committee selected him ^{Co}**(a lecturer)**.
9	Adverbial	**A**	She gave him a red rose ^{A}**(yesterday)**.

To identify these functions, the following important points will be useful:

1) P is the only element of a clause, which is a verb phrase, and so there is little difficulty in identifying it.

2) S typically comes before P, whereas O typically comes after P.

3) S typically denotes the 'actor' of the action represented by P, whereas O typically denotes the 'sufferer' of the action.

4) S must normally be present (in a main declarative clause) whereas O is often omitted.

Bracketing: In bracketing, formal labels are given at the bottom and in front of the words whereas functional labels are given at the top and in front of the words.

At phrase level, the formal labels are given outside the round bracket at the bottom and functional labels at the top outside the round brackets.

At clause level, the formal labels are given outside the square brackets at the bottom and functional labels at the top outside the square brackets. Example:

$_{NP}{}^{S}$($_{N}{}^{H}$Reema) $_{VP}{}^{P}$($_{aux}{}^{M}$has $_{Mv}{}^{H}$seemed) $_{AjP}{}^{C}$($_{Av}{}^{M}$rather $_{Aj}{}^{H}$angry) $_{VP}{}^{A}$($_{Av}{}^{M}$just $_{Av}{}^{H}$recently).

1) Noun Phrase (NP):

A noun phrase is a group of words with a noun at its head. It consists of two elements: modifiers and the head. There can be maximum three pre-modifiers and a post-modifier to the head in a noun phrase. **The post modifiers of an NP can be PPs, RCls, Ajs, Avs or NP in apposition.** Examples:

Prepositional Phrase: $_{NP}$(d^{H}the $_{N}$^{H}boy $_{M}$(p$_{in}$ d^{M}the $_{N}$^{H}corner.))

Relative Clause: $_{NP}$(d^{M}the $_{N}$^{H}man $_{RCl}$^{M}[whom you met.])

Adjective: $_{NP}$(N^{H}Something $_{Aj}$^{M}enjoyable.)

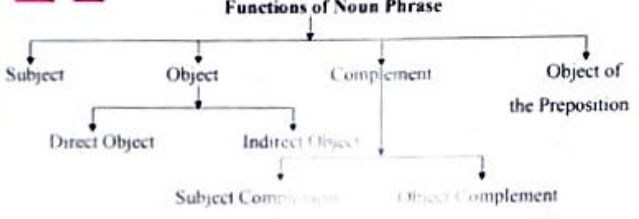
Adverb: $_{NP}$(d^{M}the $_{N}$^{H}cat $_{Av}$^{M}here.)

Noun phrase in apposition:

$_{NP}$(N^{H}Shivaji) $_{NP}$^{M}(d^{M}the $_{N}$^{H}king $_{PP}$^{M}(p$_{of}$ $_{N}$^{H}Marathas.)))

The Functions of the Noun Phrase:

A noun phrase functions as subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement and the object of the preposition in a prepositional phrase.



2) Verb Phrase (VP):

Verb phrase consists of a verb which indicates an action, an event or a state. It is the most important part in the sense that a single word can act as a sentence:

Come. Go.

Verb phrase consists of two elements: the main verb (Mv) and auxiliaries (aux). For example:

1. Wordsworth ($_{Mv}$wrote) poetry.
2. Wordsworth ($_{aux}$has $_{Mv}$written) poetry.

The main verb always functions as head in the VP whereas auxiliaries function as modifiers. However, when there is only auxiliary verb in a sentence, the auxiliary verb functions as head in the VP. The auxiliaries are optional elements and always come before the main verb.

The verb phrase always functions as predicator (P) in the clause. Examples:

1. Pathan $_{VP}$^{P}($_{Mv}$^{H}throws) a ball.
2. Sachin $_{VP}$^{P}($_{aux}$^{M}is $_{Mv}$^{H}playing) cricket.
3. She $_{VP}$^{P}($_{aux}$^{M}has $_{Mv}$^{H}finished) her work.
4. Subhas $_{VP}$^{P}($_{aux}$^{M}has $_{aux}$^{M}been $_{Mv}$^{H}studying) for MPSC since 2018.
5. We $_{VP}$^{P}($_{Mv}$^{H}are) very happy today.

3) Adjective phrase (AjP):

The Adjective Phrase is made of adjectives which are words indicating the quality of a noun. The adjective functions as the head in the adjective phrase. In the clause, AjPs function as complement (C).

1. Meera is $_{Aj}$^{C}($_{Aj}$^{H}beautiful).
2. Madhav is $_{Aj}$^{C}($_{Aj}$^{H}intelligent).

Sometimes, AjPs have adverbs as premodifiers.

1. Namrata is $_{Aj}$^{C}($_{Av}$^{M}very $_{Aj}$^{H}cute).

AjPs can have post-modifiers as adverbs, preposition phrases or non-finite clauses.

1. The boy is $_{Aj}$^{C}($_{Av}$^{M}very $_{Aj}$^{H}tall $_{Av}$^{M}indeed.)
2. The tea is $_{Aj}$^{C}($_{Av}$^{M}too $_{Aj}$^{H}hot $_{pp}$^{M}($_{p}$for $_{Pn}$^{H}me.))

Sometimes, adjectives can function as heads of noun phrases. Most commonly, such adjectives have personal reference. $_{NP}$^{S}(d^{M}The $_{Av}$^{M}extremely $_{Aj}$^{H}old) need a great deal of attention.

4) Adverb Phrase (AvP):

Adverb phrase is made of adverbs which are words that add more information about place, time, circumstance, manner and cause.

The head in the adverb phrase is adverb. AvPs function as adverbials (A) in the clause. Examples:

1. P. T. Usha runs $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$fast).
2. Lata sings $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$melodiously).
3. The child is crying $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$loudly).
4. The man is eating $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{H}$greedily).

Modifiers in AvPs may be another adverb.

1. Cuckoo sings $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$sweetly).
2. Cheetahs run $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$fast).
3. The girl is shouting at him $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$angrily).
4. She danced $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$very $_{Av}{}^{H}$beautifully).
5. We won the exciting match $_{AvP}{}^{A}(_{Av}{}^{M}$rather $_{Av}{}^{H}$luckily).

5) Prepositional Phrase (PP):

The prepositional phrase begins with a preposition such as 'in', 'into', 'on', 'above', 'below', 'beneath', 'down', 'up', 'upon', 'over', 'of', 'for', 'across' etc.

Head of the preposition phrase is always a noun. In the clause PPs function as adverbials (A). Examples:

1. The book is $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$on $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$table).
2. I am going $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$to $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$college).
3. The boys are $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$classroom).
4. The book is written $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$on $_{N}{}^{H}$Leo Tolstoy).

Sometimes PPs function as post-modifiers in a noun phrase/another PP.

1. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$man $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{Aj}{}^{M}$blue $_{N}{}^{H}$shirt)) is my brother.
2. I found $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{Aj}{}^{M}$Roman $_{N}{}^{H}$coins $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$of $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$Emperor $_{PP}{}^{M}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{e}{}^{M}19^{th}$ $_{N}{}^{H}$century))) $_{PP}{}^{A}(_{P}$in $_{d}{}^{M}$the $_{N}{}^{H}$desert).

6) Genitive Phrase (GP):

GPs are just like NPs except that they end with particle 's ('). All possessive pronouns are GPs. They are: 'my', 'mine', 'our', 'ours', 'your', 'yours', 'his', 'her', 'hers', 'its', 'their', 'theirs'.

GPs function as either as pre-modifiers (M) or as heads in NPs.

The head of GP may be a noun or pronoun. Examples:

1. $_{NP}$ ($_{GP}{}^{M}(_{d}{}^{M}$The $_{N}{}^{H}$author's) $_{N}{}^{H}$remark) created sensation in the public.
2. $_{NP}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{N}{}^{H}$Rohan's) $_{N}{}^{H}$wife) is doing Ph. D.
3. $_{NP}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$His) $_{N}{}^{H}$friend) has sent him a gift from Assam.
4. I love $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{Pn}{}^{H}$my) $_{N}{}^{H}$parents).
5. $_{NP}{}^{S}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{N}{}^{H}$Madhav's) $_{N}{}^{H}$house) is very huge.

Sometimes GPs function as subject or object in the clause.

The review committee accepted $_{NP}{}^{O}(_{GP}{}^{M}(_{N}{}^{H}$Dhanaji's) $_{N}{}^{H}$project) but rejected $_{GP}{}^{O}(_{N}{}^{H}$Rani's)