

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 MARKS

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 II:

Clauses

MODULE II: CLAUSES

Contents:

- a. Elements, Structure and Types of the Clase.
- b. Complex Sentences, Clase Patterns and Parsing a Simple Sentence

Questions:

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)

MODULE II: CLAUSES

Introduction:

A sentence is the highest unit of organisation in the study of a grammar of language. It consists of phrases and clauses. The phrases and clauses are arranged according to certain conventions of grammar. They have different functions in a sentence.

a. Elements, Structure and Types of the Clause.

i) Elements and the structure of the Clause:

The five clause elements are explained below:

[^S(Many people) ^P(are painting) ^O(their houses) ^C(yellow) ^A(these days)].

It is clear from the above example that S, P, O, C, and A are the elements of the clause. They can be arranged according to their importance to the clause structure as follows:

No.	Clause Element	Label
1	<u>Predicator</u>	<u>P</u>
2	<u>Subject</u>	<u>S</u>
3	<u>Object</u>	<u>O</u>
4	<u>Complement</u>	<u>C</u>
5	<u>Adverbial</u>	<u>A</u>

The following example also gives the typical ordering of these clause elements:

A simple sentence has two main parts:

Subject

Predicate

A subject is a 'doer' of the action indicated by the verb. A predicator indicates some action or state.

Let us see how to identify the elements of the clause:

1) Subject (S):

The subject of a sentence normally precedes the predicator. It is a Noun or a Noun Phrase or a Noun Clause.

For example:

- a) S(Tiger) is a wild animal. (Noun as a Subject)
- b) S(The tiger of Bengal) is a rare species. (Noun Phrase as a Subject)
- c) S[What he reported] was unbelievable. (Noun Clause as a Subject)

To identify a subject of a sentence, we can ask a question to the verb putting 'WHO' or 'WHAT' in front of it.

For example:

- a) The children are playing.

Q: Who are playing?

Ans: Subject = The children.

- b) Everything in the room is dusty.

Q: What is dusty?

Ans: Subject = Everything in the room.

- c) The company Vijay Mallya started became bankrupt.

Q: What became bankrupt?

Ans: Subject= The company Vijay Mallya started

There are other subjects such as:

- a) Empty 'it' Subject: S(It) is very hot today.
- b) Anticipatory 'it' Subject: S(It) was surprising that he won the election.
- c) Introductory 'There/here' Subject: S(There) is a new car in the garage.

2) Predicator (P):

The predicator is the only element which is a verb phrase. It comes after the subject. It indicates some action or state. A complete verb carries a tense marker on it.

For example:

a) Sachin ^P(plays) cricket.

b) The boys ^P(are playing) cricket in the ground.

In these sentences the verbs 'plays' and 'are playing' have present tense form.

However, in the following sentence:

a) Kishor Kumar ^P(sang) wonderful songs.

b) Cheetah ^P(ran) very fast.

Here, the verbs 'sang' and 'ran' are in the past tense form.

There is also agreement between the subject and the predicator as regards number and person.

For example:

a) Many children ^P(prefer) chocolates. (Plural S, Plural P)

b) This child ^P(prefers) biscuits. (Singular S, Singular P)

3) Object (O):

The object is very closely tied to the predicator in terms of meaning. It denotes typically the person or the thing most intimately affected by the action denoted by the predicator. It comes after the Predicator. It is an answer to question 'what' or 'whom'. For example:

The dog chews a bone.	<u>Q: What chews?</u>	<u>Ans: object = a bone.</u>
Raj ate his breakfast.	<u>Q: What ate?</u>	<u>Ans: object = his breakfast.</u>

There are two types of objects: Direct Object (Od) and Indirect Object

(Oi). Indirect object comes before the direct object in a sentence. For example:

- a) Leena gave ^{Oi}(Vasant) ^{Od}(a present).
- b) The teacher told ^{Oi}(us) ^{Od}(a story).
- c) He bought ^{Oi}(his son) ^{Od}(a car).

It is possible to shift the Indirect object after the Direct object. However, we have to use 'to' or 'for' before the Indirect Object and make it a prepositional phrase.

For example:

- a) Leena gave a present _{pp}(to Vasant).
- b) The teacher told a story _{pp}(to us).
- c) He bought a car _{pp}(for his son).

In these sentences, the indirect object becomes the object of preposition.

One important test of an object NP is that it can become subject of a Passive Sentence. Only that NP is an object, which can take part in the formation of a passive sentence. Both, Direct Object and Indirect Object, can become subjects of corresponding passive sentences. For example:

- a) His father left ^{Oi}(him) ^{Od}(a lot of land property).
- b) **Passive with Od:** ^S(A lot of land property) was left to him by his father.
- c) **Passive with Oi:** ^S(He) was left a lot of land property by his father.

4) Complement (C):

The complement can look superficially like an object as both, object and complement, can be NPs. However, in terms of meaning, complement provides a characterization of the S or O. It normally comes after predicate. There are two types of complements: Subject Complement (Cs) and Object Complement (Co).

I) Subject Complement provides a characterization of the subject. It comes after linking verbs such as 'am', 'is', 'are', 'become', 'seem', 'appear', 'remain', 'feel' etc. A linking verb is followed by a noun phrase or an adjective phrase which functions as subject complement.

For example:

Subject Complements

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a) Rajiv is <u>Cs(an engineer)</u> . | <u>Rajiv= an engineer</u> |
| b) Sonam is <u>Cs(very intelligent)</u> . | <u>Sonam= very intelligent</u> |
| c) Obama became <u>Cs(President)</u> . | <u>Obama= President</u> |
| d) Jaya seemed <u>Cs(happy)</u> . | <u>Jaya= happy</u> |
| e) Varun appears <u>Cs(worried)</u> . | <u>Varun= worried</u> |
| f) The vegetables remained <u>Cs(fresh)</u> . | <u>The vegetables= fresh</u> |
| g) I feel <u>Cs(very sorry)</u> . | <u>I= very sorry</u> |

Note that a Noun Phrase which is an object can be a subject in the passive voice. However, a noun phrase which is a subject complement can not be a subject in the passive voice.

II) Object Complement is either a Noun Phrase or an Adjective Phrase. It gives more information about the object and it occurs after the object. The verbs such as 'elect', 'make', 'think', 'consider', 'choose', 'call', 'point' etc. give us sentences with Object and Object Complement. These verbs are called mono-transitive verbs as they take only Direct object.

For example:

- The committee elected O(Mr. Kumar) Co(President).
- Ravi considered O(Reena) Co(a fortunate woman).
- The management appointed O(Meena) Co(a secretary).

5) Adverbials (A):

An adverbial complement can be a single adverb or a prepositional phrase.

Adverbials complete the clause by adding extra circumstantial information of various kinds. There may be more than one adverbial in a sentence. Certain adverbials can be placed anywhere in a sentence. Adverbials are optional in most clause types. They can normally be omitted from the clause. Answers to questions as 'where', 'when', 'why', 'how', 'how far', 'how long' etc. are adverbials.

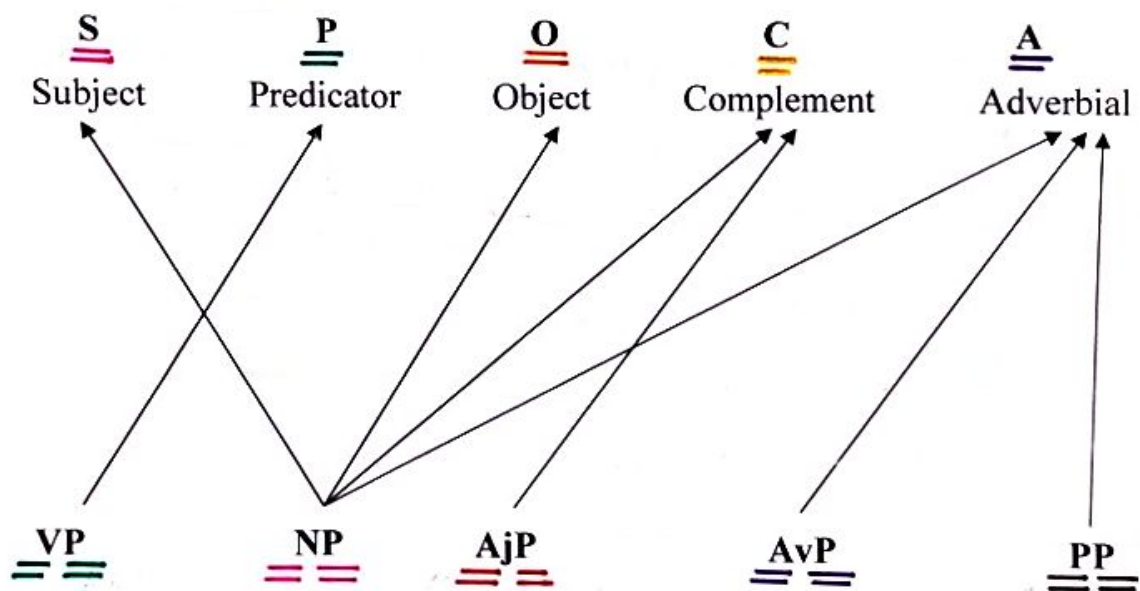
The more common adverbial types are listed in the following table:

No.	Adverbial Type	Eliciting Question	Example
1	Place	Where?	(On the table)
2	Direction	Where to/from?	(to/from Mumbai)
3	Time	When?	(on Monday)
4	Duration	How long?	(for a week/month)
5	Frequency	How often?	(once a week) (everyday)
6	Manner	How/In what manner?	(quickly) (with confidence)
7	Agency	By whom?	(by a tall dark stranger)
8	Goal	To/for whom?	(to Mary) (for herself)
9	Reason	Why?	(because of his mother-in-law)
10	Condition	In what circumstances?	[if you do the dishes]
11	Degree	How much? How far?	(completely) (to some extent)
12	Sentence Adverbial	express attitude, connection etc.	(in fact) (consequently)

Examples:

- a) The teacher put the book PP[^](on the table). (Preposition Phrase)
- b) I took my friend PP[^](to my house). (Preposition Phrase)
- c) Karan walks AvP[^](fast). (a single word adverb)
- d) Raj answered the questions AvP[^](very quickly). (Adverb Phrase)

The different functions of phrases can be shown in the following diagram:



This diagram can be read as:

NP may function as S, O, C, A

VP functions as only P.

AjP functions as C.

AvP and PP function as A.

ii) Types of Clauses:

A sentence is also a grammatical structure or a formal category. There are five basic types of sentences such as declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory and subjunctive. Each type has more than one function in the communicative role of a language. Functions of the sentences depend on their meanings. Generally, each sentence type has its own basic function. For example, a declarative sentence makes a statement and interrogative sentence asks a question. However, there is no such one-to-one relation between the form and function always.

For example:

Do you have a dictionary?

This sentence is in interrogative form and its function is a question.

Isn't that beautiful?

This sentence is also interrogative in form but its function is a strong statement. It means "That is really very beautiful".

The different functions of the sentences can be shown as follows:

No.	<u>Sentence Type</u>	<u>Functions</u>
1	<u>Declarative</u>	<u>Statement, Suggestion, Advice, Request, Obligation, Emphatic Opinion</u> etc.
2	<u>Interrogative</u>	<u>Asking question/permission, Making emphatic statement, Making a request, Suggestion, Inviting, and Giving Order.</u>
3	<u>Imperative</u>	<u>Command, Order, Warning, Prohibition, Threatening</u> etc.
4	<u>Exclamatory</u>	<u>Expressing surprise, Appreciation, Satisfaction, Excitement, Disgust</u> etc.
5	<u>Subjunctive</u>	<u>Expressing wishes, Blessings, Resolve, Obligation, Legal Requirement</u> etc.

1) Declarative Sentence and its Functions:

The declarative sentence is generally used to make statements. It is the most basic form of the clause. It has a normal word order of S + V + O and it ends with a full stop.

For example:

- a. India has won the first T20 World Cup.

It can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Statement

- a) The earth moves round the sun. (States a universal truth)
- b) Arundhati Roy has been awarded the Booker Prize. (Gives a piece of information)
- c) India is an emerging economic power. (States an opinion)

B) Function: Suggestion

- a) You might take admission to an engineering course.
- b) I suggest we go by train.
- c) You can refer to these notes if you like.

C) Function: Advice

- a) You should take complete bed rest for a month.
- b) You had better stay outside the mall.

D) Function: Request

- a) I would like to have a cup of tea, please.
- b) I would like to have a glass of water please.

E) Function: Obligation

- a) I have to phone my teacher.
- b) She ought to get her mother's permission.

F) Function: Emphatic Opinion

- a) She is such a nice girl.
- b) It is very disgusting.

2) Interrogative Sentence and its Functions:

An interrogative sentence has a question mark at the end, and there is inversion of the auxiliary verb with the subject noun phrase.

There are two types of interrogatives:

- I) Yes-No Interrogative
- II) Wh- Interrogative.

I) Yes-No Interrogative:

In forming yes-no interrogatives, we place auxiliary verb in the prominent position before S in the clause.

<u>Declarative Sentence</u>	<u>Interrogative Sentence</u>
a) He has typed the letter.	a) <u>Has</u> he typed the letter?
b) You will not complete the task.	b) <u>Won't</u> you complete the task?

If there is no auxiliary in the declarative sentence, then the corresponding interrogatives use dummy auxiliaries as 'do', 'does', 'did'. The verb infinitive is used after these auxiliaries.

<u>Declarative Sentence</u>	<u>Interrogative Sentence</u>
a) I eat a chocolate.	a) <u>Do</u> I eat a chocolate?
b) Pathan throws a ball.	b) <u>Does</u> Pathan throw a ball?
c) India won the first T20 World Cup.	c) <u>Did</u> India win the first T20 World Cup?

II) Wh- Interrogative:

Wh-interrogative asks a question about one of the clause elements: 'S', 'O', 'C' or 'A' using a wh-word.

<u>Wh- Determiner</u>	<u>What, Which</u>
<u>Wh- Pronouns</u>	<u>Who, Whose, Which, What</u>
<u>Wh- Adverbs</u>	<u>Where, Why, How</u>

In wh- interrogative, the wh- word is the prominent and it is placed before the auxiliary verb and subject.

For example:

- a) What did he say?
- b) Where has she placed the book?
- c) Whose book was he reading?
- d) Which book was she reading?
- e) How hard is he working?

Interrogative sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Asking Question

- a) Are you a commerce graduate?
- b) Where do you live?

B) Function: Making Emphatic Statement

- a) Wasn't he a great leader?
(Meaning: He was certainly a great leader.)

C) Function: Making a request/Request for Permission

- a) Could you please give me your mobile number?
- b) May I use your laptop for some time?

D) Function: Making a Suggestion

- a) Why don't we have dinner out somewhere?
- b) How about having a cup of coffee?

E) Function: Inviting

- a) How would you like to come and dine with us tonight?
- b) May I invite you to dinner next Sunday? (Very formal)

F) Function: Giving a Command/Order

- a) Will you shut up?
- b) Why don't you get out of here?

3) Imperative Sentence and its Functions:

An imperative sentence deletes the subject 'you'. The verb in the imperative sentence is in its basic form. An imperative sentence ends with a full stop.

For example:

- a) Shut the door.
- b) Finish your work quickly.
- c) Draw this diagram quickly.
- d) Write this sentence on the blackboard.
- e) Go to your bench.

Imperative sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Giving Order or Command

- a) Stand up.
- b) Sit down.

B) Function: Giving Command to Specific People

- a) Priya, come here.
- b) You, take this box upstairs.

C) Function: Giving Warning (Friendly warning)

- a) Be careful.
- b) Don't forget your tickets.
- c) Look after yourself.

D) Function: Threatening or Warning

- a) Mind your language.
- b) Don't you ever say that again.
- c) Move an inch and I will shoot.

(Imperative warning) (Declarative Statement)

E) Function: Prohibition

- a) Keep off the grass.
- b) Don't smoke here.

4) Exclamatory Sentence and its Functions:

An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (!) and it begins with 'what' 'how' etc.

For example:

- a) What a beautiful girl she is!
- b) How exciting the journey was!

Exclamatory sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Expressing Surprise/Appreciation

- a) Oh, what a beautiful scenery!
- b) Wow, what a wonderful idea!

B) Function: Expressing satisfaction

- a) Ah, that's what I wanted!
- b) Ah well, better luck next time!

C) Function: Expressing Excitement

- a) Yippi, what a fun!
- b) Hurray, We have won the match!

D) Function: Expressing Disgust

- a) Ugh, how dirty!
- b) Ugh, how can you eat that stuff!

5) Subjunctive Sentence and its Functions:

A subjunctive sentence is a formula-like sentence. It may have exclamation mark at the end sometimes.

For example:

- a) Heaven! help us all. (Formula-like subjunctive)
- b) If I were President.... ('were' subjunctive)

Subjunctive sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Expressing Wishes and Blessings

- a) God bless you! (Formula-like subjunctive)
- b) God save the people! (Formula-like subjunctive)
- c) If I were in your place.... ('were' subjunctive)
- d) I wish I were dead. ('were' subjunctive)

B) Function: Expressing Resolve or Determination

- a) *Come what may*, I am going there. (Formula-like subjunctive)
- b) *Be that as it may*, we will do our work. (Formula-like subjunctive)

C) Function: Expressing Obligation/ Legal Requirement

- a) Every member be informed of these rules. (Mandatory Subjunctive)
- b) It is necessary that *he attended the meeting*.

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

i) Complex Sentences:

There are mainly two kinds of clauses: simple and complex.

The simple clause can stand alone as a simple sentence. For example,

$_{Se} MCI[They \text{ will support you}]$.

The complex clause contains additional clauses. There are two ways in which additional clauses can occur in a complex sentence.

i) Two or more clauses can be COORDINATED; that is, they can be linked as units of equal status:

$_{Se} MCI[You \text{ support your team-mates}] \text{ and } MCI[they \text{ will support you}]$.

ii) There may be one or more SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

A subordinate clause is either an element in a 'higher-up' clause.

Example: an adverbial (A):

$_{Se} MCI[_{SCI}^A[If \text{ you support your team-mates}] \text{ } _{NP}^S(they) \text{ } _{VP}^P(will \text{ support}) \text{ } _{NP}^O(you)]$.

Example: a postmodifier (M) in a phrase within a clause:

$_{Se} MCI[(\text{ } _{N}^H \text{Players } _{SCI}^M[\text{who support their team-mates}]) \text{ are supported in turn by them}]$.

Complex sentences can also result from a combination of coordination and subordination of clauses, For example:

$_{Se} MCI[She \text{ looked as cool as a cucumber}] \text{, and } MCI[_{SCI}[if \text{ she could fool herself}] \text{ she could fool anybody}]$.

ii) Clause Patterns:

The major clause patterns in English are as follows:

No.	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Pattern</u>
1	<u>S</u> (<u>The birds</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>fly</u>). Verbs: walk, die, work, come, run, sleep, dream, eat, look, behave, and many more	<u>S+P</u>
2	<u>S</u> (<u>The birds</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>are flying</u>) <u>A</u> (<u>in the sky</u>). Verbs: be, stand, lean, live, reside, know, think, talk, grieve, worry, and a few others	<u>S+P+A</u>
3	<u>S</u> (<u>Ramesh</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>is</u>) <u>C</u> (<u>handsome</u>). {This is a limited but important clause pattern} Verbs: be, become, seem, look, appear, and a few others.	<u>S+P+C</u>
4	<u>S</u> (<u>The police</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>arrested</u>) <u>Od</u> (<u>the thief</u>). Verbs: catch, hit, kiss, find, pull, work, run, buy, take, kill, eat, and many more	<u>S+P+Od</u>
5	<u>S</u> (<u>Mohini</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>served</u>) <u>Oi</u> (<u>the customers</u>). Verbs: serve, tell and a few others. {This is in fact an uncommon clause pattern in English}	<u>S+P+Oi</u>
6	<u>S</u> (<u>Rajesh</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>gave</u>) <u>Oi</u> (<u>her</u>) <u>Od</u> (<u>a red rose</u>). Verbs: give, buy, tell, send, buy, make, and some others {This is an important but limited clause pattern in English}	<u>S+P+Oi+Od</u>
7	<u>S</u> (<u>Meera</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>put</u>) <u>Od</u> (<u>it</u>) <u>A</u> (<u>there</u>) Verbs: put, place, keep, tell, treat, sprinkle, and a few others	<u>S+P+Od+A</u>
8	<u>S</u> (<u>The lawyer</u>) <u>P</u> (<u>proved</u>) <u>Od</u> (<u>him</u>) <u>C</u> (<u>wrong</u>). {This is a fairly limited clause pattern} Verbs: prove, call, make, think, and some others {This is a fairly limited clause pattern}	<u>S+P+Od+C</u>

iii) Parsing a Simple Sentence:

There is no single right way to parse a sentence, but generally it pays to work down the rank scale. At each rank, we need to follow the steps as shown below:

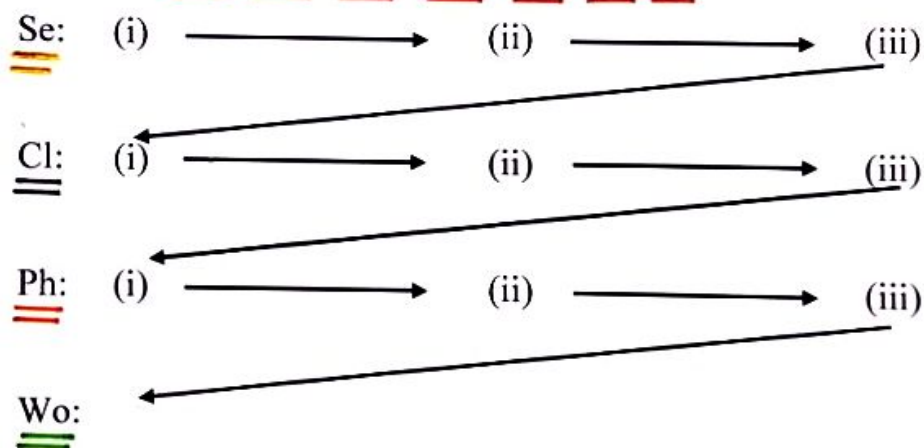
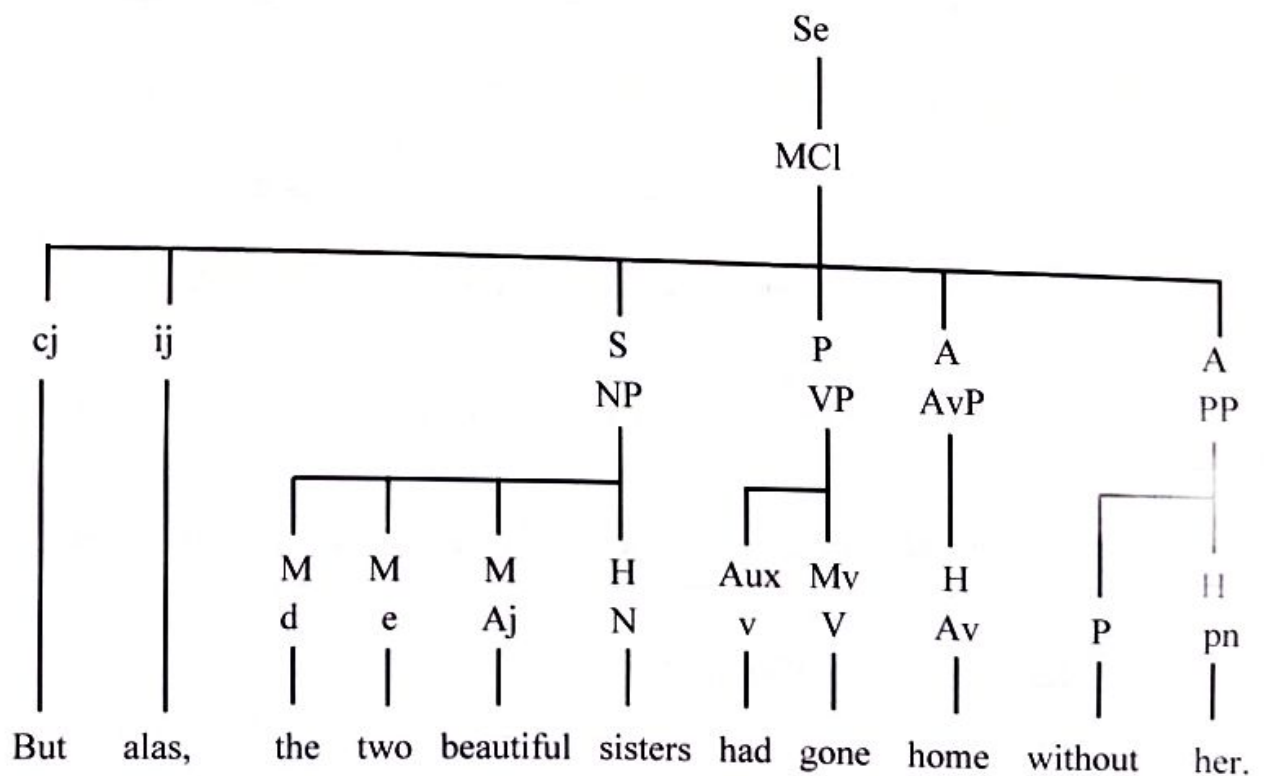
1. identify the elements of structure
2. then, identify the grammatical function of each element
3. and finally, identify the class of units that fills each of these functions.

Identify:

i) Immediate constituents

ii) Grammatical functions of these constituents

iii) class of units filling these functions



Q: Identify the clause elements of the following sentences in terms of S, P, O, C, A:

1. $[NP^S(N^H John) VP^P(aux^M will_{Mv} H post) NP^O(d^M these_{N^H} letters)_{AvP^A(Av^H tomorrow)}]$.
2. $[NP^S(p_n^H She) VP^P(aux^M was_{Mv} H sleeping) PP^A(p_{in} d^M the_{N^H} bed)]$.
3. $[NP^S(d^M The_{N^H} box) VP^P(Mv^H contains) NP^O(c^M six_{Aj} M decorative_{N^H} pieces)]$.
4. $[NP^S(p_n^H She) VP^P(aux^M has not_{Mv} H made) NP^{Oi}(p_n^H me) NP^{Od}(d^M a_{N^H} cup_{PP^M(p_{of} N^H tea)})]$.
5. $[NP^S(p_n^H He)_{AvP^A(Av^M very_{Av} H rarely)} VP^P(Mv^H works) PP^A(p_{at} N^H home)_{AvP^A(Av^H actually)}]$.
6. $[NP^S(N^H Tom) VP^P(Mv^H showed) NP^{Oi}(p_n^H me) NP^{Od}(d^M the_{N^H} paintings)_{AvP^A(Av^H yesterday)}]$.
7. $[NP^S(N^H Tom) VP^P(Mv^H showed) NP^{Od}(d^M his_{N^H} paintings) PP^A(ptO_{GP^M}(p_n^H me))_{AvP^A(Av^H yesterday)}]$.
8. $[NP^S(N^H Meena) VP^P(Mv^H build) NP^{Oi}(d^M her_{N^H} brother) NP^{Od}(d^M a_{N^H} sandcastle)]$.
9. $[NP^S(N^H Meena) VP^P(Mv^H build) NP^{Od}(d^M a_{N^H} sandcastle) PP^A(p_{for} GP^M(p_n^H her)_{N^H} brother)]$.
10. $[NP^S(N^H Joe Walcott) VP^P(Mv^H was) NP^{Cs}(d^M a_{Aj} M great_{N^H} boxer)]$.
11. $[NP^S(p_n^H Everyone) VP^P(Mv^H considered) NP^O(N^H Joe Walcott) NP^{Co}(d^M a_{Aj} M great_{N^H} boxer)]$.

12. $[NP^S(P_n^H He) \text{ }_{AvP^A(A_v^H always)} VP^P(M_v^H put) \text{ }_{NP^O(P_n^H it)} \text{ }_{AvP^A(A_v^H there)} PP^A(pin \text{ }_d^M the \text{ }_N^H evening))]$.
13. $[NP^S(P_n^H He) \text{ }_{VP^P(M_v^H caught)} \text{ }_{NP^O(d^M the \text{ }_N^H ball)} \text{ }_{AvP^A(A_v^H luckily))}]$.
14. $[NP^S(P_n^H She) \text{ }_{VP^P(M_v^H sold)} \text{ }_{NP^{Oi}(P_n^H him)} \text{ }_{NP^{Od}(d^M the \text{ }_N^H books))}]$.
15. $[NP^S(d^M The \text{ }_e^M two \text{ }_{Aj^M ugly} \text{ }_N^H sisters) \text{ }_{VP^P(aux^M had \text{ }_{M_v^H gone})} \text{ }_{AvP^A(A_v^H home)} PP^A(p \text{ }_{without} \text{ }_{P_n^H her}))]$.
16. $[NP^S(GP^M(P_n^H My) \text{ }_N^H wife) \text{ }_{AvP^A(A_v^H always)} \text{ }_{VP^P(M_v^H has)} \text{ }_{NP^O(d^M a \text{ }_{Aj^M good} \text{ }_N^H cry)} PP^A(p \text{ }_{over} \text{ }_{d^M a} \text{ }_N^H wedding))]$.
17. $[NP^S(d^M That \text{ }_N^H story \text{ }_{PP^M(p \text{ }_{about} \text{ }_{Aj^M living} \text{ }_N^H alligators \text{ }_{PP^M(pin \text{ }_d^M the \text{ }_N^H canal))})} VP^P(aux^M has \text{ }_{aux^M been} \text{ }_{M_v^H denied}))]$.
18. $[NP^S(d^M The \text{ }_N^H police) \text{ }_{VP^P(M_v^H caught)} \text{ }_{NP^O(d^M the \text{ }_N^H thief)} \text{ }_{AjP^C(Aj^H red-handed))}]$.
19. $[NP^S(P_n^H We) \text{ }_{VP^P(aux^M will \text{ }_{M_v^H rehearse})} \text{ }_{NP^O(d^M the \text{ }_N^H act)} \text{ }_{AvP^A(e^M once \text{ }_{Av^H again}))}]$.
20. $[PP^A(p \text{ }_{On} \text{ }_{Aj^M wages} \text{ }_N^H policy) \text{ }_{NP^S(d^M the \text{ }_N^H leader \text{ }_{PP^M(p \text{ }_{of} \text{ }_d^M the \text{ }_N^H opposition))} VP^P(aux^M is \text{ }_{M_v^H being}) \text{ }_{AjP^C(A_v^M extremely \text{ }_{Aj^H cautious}))}]$.
21. $[NP^A(No \text{ }_N^H doubt) \text{ }_{NP^S(P_n^H they) \text{ }_{VP^P(aux^M will \text{ }_{M_v^H tell})} \text{ }_{NP^{Oi}(P_n^H us)} \text{ }_{NP^{Od}(d^M the \text{ }_{Aj^M same} \text{ }_{Aj^M old} \text{ }_N^H story)} \text{ }_{AvP^A(A_v^H tomorrow))}]$.
22. $[NP^S(d^M The \text{ }_N^H porter) \text{ }_{VP^P(M_v^H called)} \text{ }_{NP^{Oi}(P_n^H me)} \text{ }_{NP^{Od}(d^M a \text{ }_N^H taxi))}]$.
23. $[NP^S(d^M The \text{ }_N^H porter) \text{ }_{VP^P(M_v^H called)} \text{ }_{NP^O(P_n^H me)} \text{ }_{NP^{Oc}(d^M a \text{ }_N^H blackguard))}]$.

24. $[NP^S(N^H Jack) VP^P(_{aux}^M was \text{ }_{Mv}^H ogling) NP^O(_{d}^M a \text{ }_{N^H} girl \text{ }_{PP^M}(pwith \text{ }_{Aj}^M red \text{ }_{N^H} hair))].$
25. $[NP^S(N^H Jack) VP^P(_{aux}^M was \text{ }_{Mv}^H ogling) NP^O(_{d}^M a \text{ }_{N^H} girl) PP^A(pwith \text{ }_{Aj}^M brazen \text{ }_{N^H} audacity)].$
26. $[NP^S(N^H Lilly) VP^P(_{Mv}^H sounds) NP^{Cs}(_{d}^M an \text{ }_{Aj}^M interesting \text{ }_{N^H} girl)].$
27. $[NP^S(N^H Lilly) VP^P(_{Mv}^H knows) NP^O(_{d}^M an \text{ }_{Aj}^M interesting \text{ }_{N^H} girl)].$
28. $[NP^S(p_{n}^H He) VP^P(_{Mv}^H found) NP^{Oi}(GP^M(p_{n}^H his) \text{ }_{N^H} secretary) NP^{Od}(_{d}^M a \text{ }_{Aj}^M reliable \text{ }_{N^H} typewriter)].$
29. $[NP^S(p_{n}^H He) VP^P(_{Mv}^H found) NP^O(GP^M(p_{n}^H his) \text{ }_{N^H} secretary) NP^C(_{d}^M a \text{ }_{Aj}^M reliable \text{ }_{N^H} typist)].$
30. $[NP^S(p_{n}^H Most \text{ }_{PP^M}(pof \text{ }_{p_{n}^H} us)) VP^P(_{aux}^M are \text{ }_{Mv}^H working) NP^A(_{d}^M this \text{ }_{N^H} evening)].$
31. $[NP^S(p_{n}^H Most \text{ }_{PP^M}(pof \text{ }_{p_{n}^H} us)) VP^P(_{aux}^M are \text{ }_{Mv}^H dreading) NP^O(_{d}^M this \text{ }_{N^H} evening)].$
32. $[NP^S(_{d}^M The \text{ }_{N^H} police) VP^P(_{aux}^M are \text{ }_{Mv}^H looking) PP^A(pfor \text{ }_{d}^M a \text{ }_{N^H} man \text{ }_{PP^M}(pwith \text{ }_{e}^M one \text{ }_{N^H} eye))].$
33. $[NP^S(_{d}^M The \text{ }_{N^H} police) VP^P(_{aux}^M are \text{ }_{Mv}^H looking) PP^A(pfor \text{ }_{d}^M a \text{ }_{N^H} man) PP^A(pwith \text{ }_{e}^M one \text{ }_{N^H} eye). (Grammatical ambiguity- Joke)]$
34. $[NP^S(p_{n}^H All \text{ }_{PP^M}(pof \text{ }_{p_{n}^H} them)) VP^P(_{aux}^M were \text{ }_{Mv}^H worrying) PP^A(pabout \text{ }_{GP^M}(p_{n}^H their) \text{ }_{Aj}^M own \text{ }_{N^H} problems)].$
35. $[NP^S(N^H Rajesh) VP^P(_{aux}^M has \text{ }_{Mv}^H lived) P^A(pin \text{ }_{N^H} Paris) P^A(pfor \text{ }_{e}^M ten \text{ }_{N^H} years)].$

Glossary:

- ✓ precede: /ˈpriːsiːd.../ (V) to happen before something or come before something in order
- ✓ corresponding: /ˌkɒrə'spɒndɪŋ/ (Aj) matching or connected with something that you have just mentioned SYN= EQUIVALENT
- ✓ superficial: /ˌsuːpə'fiʃl.../ (Aj) (technical) of or on the surface of something
- ✓ elicit: /ɪˈlɪsɪt.../ (V) to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty
- ✓ subjunctive: /səb'dʒʌŋktɪv/ (N) (grammar) the form of a verb that expresses wishes, possibility or uncertainty
- ✓ prohibition: /ˌprɒvɪ'bɪʃn/ (N) the act of stopping something being done or used
- ✓ threatening: /ˈθretnɪŋ.../ (Aj) expressing a threat of harm or violence SYN= MENACING
- ✓ resolve: /ˈrɪzɒlv.../ (N) strong determination to achieve something SYN= RESOLUTION
- ✓ inversion: /ɪn'vɜːʃn.../ (N) the act of changing the position or order of something to its opposite, or of turning something upside down
- ✓ prominent: /ˈprɒmɪnənt/ (Aj) important or well-known

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

MODULE II: CLAUSES

Introduction:

A sentence is the highest unit of organisation in the study of a grammar of language. It consists of phrases and clauses. The phrases and clauses are arranged according to certain conventions of grammar. They have different functions in a sentence.

a. Elements, Structure and Types of the Clause.

i) Elements and the structure of the Clause:

The five clause elements are explained below:

[^S(Many people) ^P(are painting) ^O(their houses) ^C(yellow) ^A(these days)].

It is clear from the above example that **S, P, O, C, and A** are the elements of the clause. They can be arranged according to their importance to the clause structure as follows:

No.	Clause Element	Label
1	<u>Predicator</u>	<u>P</u>
2	<u>Subject</u>	<u>S</u>
3	<u>Object</u>	<u>O</u>
4	<u>Complement</u>	<u>C</u>
5	<u>Adverbial</u>	<u>A</u>

The following example also gives the typical ordering of these clause elements:

A simple sentence has two main parts:



A subject is a 'doer' of the action indicated by the verb. A predicator indicates some action or state.

1) Subject (S):

The subject of a sentence normally precedes the predicator. It is a Noun or a Noun Phrase or a Noun Clause.

For example:

a) ^S(Tiger) is a wild animal. (Noun as a Subject)
 b) ^S(The tiger of Bengal) is a rare species. (Noun Phrase as a Subject)

c) ^S[What he reported] was unbelievable. (Noun Clause as a Subject)

To identify a subject of a sentence, we can ask a question to the verb putting 'WHO' or 'WHAT' in front of it.

For example:

a) The children are playing.

Q: Who are playing?

Ans: Subject = The children.

b) Everything in the room is dusty.

Q: What is dusty?

Ans: Subject = Everything in the room.

c) The company Vijay Mallya started became bankrupt.

Q: What became bankrupt?

Ans: Subject = The company Vijay Mallya started

There are other subjects such as:

a) **Empty 'it' Subject:** ^S(It) is very hot today.

b) **Anticipatory 'it' Subject:** ^S(It) was surprising that he won the election.

c) **Introductory 'There/here' Subject:** ^S(There) is a new car in the garage.

2) Predicator (P):

The predicator is the only element which is a verb phrase. It comes after the subject. It indicates some action or state. A complete verb carries a tense marker on it.

For example:

a) Sachin ^P(plays) cricket.

b) The boys ^P(are playing) cricket in the ground.

In these sentences the verbs 'plays' and 'are playing' have present tense form.

However, in the following sentence:

a) Kishor Kumar ^P(sang) wonderful songs.

b) Cheetah ^P(ran) very fast.

Here, the verbs 'sang' and 'ran' are in the past tense form.

There is also agreement between the subject and the predicator as regards number and person.

For example:

a) Many children ^P(prefer) chocolates.

(Plural S, Plural P)

b) This child ^P(prefers) biscuits.

(Singular S, Singular P)

3) Object (O):

The object denotes typically the person or the thing most intimately affected by the action denoted by the predicator. It comes after the Predicator. It is an answer to question 'what' or 'whom'. For example:

The dog chews a bone.	Q: What <u>chews</u> ?	Ans: object = a <u>bone</u> .
Raj ate his breakfast.	Q: What <u>ate</u> ?	Ans: object = his <u>breakfast</u> .

There are two types of objects: **Direct Object (Od)** and **Indirect Object (Oi)**. Indirect object comes before the direct object. For example:

- Leena gave ^{Oi}(Vasant) ^{Od}(a present).
- The teacher told ^{Oi}(us) ^{Od}(a story).

It is possible to shift the Indirect object after the Direct object. However, we have to make it a prepositional phrase. For example:

- Leena gave a present ^{pp}(to Vasant).
- The teacher told a story ^{pp}(to us).

In these sentences, the indirect object becomes the object of preposition.

One important test of an object NP is that it can become subject of a Passive Sentence. Only that NP is an object, which can take part in the formation of a passive sentence. Both, Direct Object and Indirect Object, can become subjects. For example:

- His father left ^{Oi}(him) ^{Od}(a lot of land property).
- Passive with Od:** ^S(A lot of land property) was left to him by his father.
- Passive with Oi:** ^S(He) was left a lot of land property by his father.

4) Complement (C):

The complement can look superficially like an object as both, object and complement, can be NPs. However, in terms of meaning, complement provides a characterization of the S or O. It normally comes after predicate. There are two types of complements: Subject Complement (Cs) and Object Complement (Co).

I) Subject Complement provides a characterization of the subject. It comes after linking verbs such as 'am', 'is', 'are', 'become', 'seem', 'appear', 'remain', 'feel' etc. A linking verb is followed by a noun phrase or an adjective phrase which functions as subject complement.

For example:

- Rajiv is ^{Cs}(an engineer). Rajiv = an engineer
- Sonam is ^{Cs}(very intelligent). Sonam = very intelligent
- Obama became ^{Cs}(President). Obama = President

II) Object Complement is either a Noun Phrase or an Adjective Phrase. It gives more information about the object and it occurs after the object. The verbs such as 'elect', 'make', 'think', 'consider', 'choose', 'call', 'point' etc. give us sentences with Object and Object Complement. These verbs are called mono-transitive verbs as they take only Direct object. For example:

- The committee elected ^O(Mr. Kumar) ^{Co}(President).
- Ravi considered ^O(Reena) ^{Co}(a fortunate woman).
- The management appointed ^O(Meena) ^{Co}(a secretary).

5) Adverbials (A):

An adverbial complement can be a single adverb or a prepositional phrase. **Adverbials complete the clause by adding extra circumstantial information of various kinds**. There may be more than one adverbial in a sentence. Certain adverbials can be placed anywhere in a sentence. Adverbials are optional in most clause types. They can normally be omitted from the clause. Answers to questions as 'where', 'when', 'why', 'how', 'how far', 'how long' etc. are adverbials. The more common adverbial types are:

Adverbial Type	Eliciting Question	Example
Place	Where?	(On the table)
Direction	Where to/from?	(to/from Mumbai)
Time	When?	(on Monday)
Duration	How long?	(for a week/ month)
Frequency	How often?	(once a week) (everyday)
Manner	How/in what manner?	(quickly) (with confidence)
Agency	By whom?	(by a tall dark stranger)
Goal	To/for whom?	(to Mary) (for herself)
Reason	Why?	(because of his mother-in-law)
Condition	In what circumstances?	[if you do the dishes]
Degree	How much? How far?	(completely) (to some extent)
Sentence Adverbial	express attitude, connection etc.	(in fact) (consequently)

ii) Types of Clauses:

A sentence is also a grammatical structure or a formal category. There are five basic types of sentences such as declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory and subjunctive. Each type has more than one function in the communicative role of a language. Functions of the sentences depend on their meanings. Generally, each sentence type has its own basic function. For example, a declarative sentence makes a statement and an interrogative sentence asks a question. However, there is no such one-to-one relation between the form and function always. For example:

Do you have a dictionary? This sentence is in interrogative form and its function is a question. Isn't that beautiful? This sentence is also interrogative in form but its function is a strong statement. It means "That is really very beautiful".

The different functions of the sentences are:

Sentence Type	Functions
Declarative	Statement, Suggestion, Advice, Request, Obligation, Emphatic Opinion
Interrogative	Asking question/permission, Making emphatic statement, Making a request, Suggestion, Inviting, and Giving Order.
Imperative	Command, Order, Warning, Prohibition, Threatening
Exclamatory	Expressing surprise, Appreciation, Satisfaction, Excitement, Disgust
Subjunctive	Expressing wishes, Blessings, Resolve, Obligation, Legal Requirement

1) Declarative Sentence and its Functions:

The declarative sentence is generally used to make statements. It is the most basic form of the clause. It has a normal word order of S + V + O and it ends with a full stop.

For example:

a. India has won the first T20 World Cup.

It can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Statement

a) The earth moves round the sun. (States a universal truth)

b) Arundhati Roy has been awarded the Booker Prize. (Gives a piece of information)

c) India is an emerging economic power. (States an opinion)

B) Function: Suggestion

a) You might take admission to an engineering course.

b) I suggest we go by train.

c) You can refer to these notes if you like.

C) Function: Advice

a) You should take complete bed rest for a month.

b) You had better stay outside the mall.

D) Function: Request

a) I would like to have a cup of tea, please.

b) I would like to have a glass of water please.

E) Function: Obligation

a) I have to phone my teacher.

b) She ought to get her mother's permission.

F) Function: Emphatic Opinion

a) She is such a nice girl.

b) It is very disgusting.

2) Interrogative Sentence and its Functions:

An interrogative sentence has a question mark at the end, and there is inversion of the auxiliary verb with the subject noun phrase.

There are two types of interrogatives:

I) Yes-No Interrogative:

In forming yes-no interrogatives, we place auxiliary verb in prominent position before S.

II) Wh-Interrogative:

Wh-interrogative asks a question about one of the clause elements using a wh-word.

Interrogative sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) Function: Asking Question

a) Are you a commerce graduate?

b) Where do you live?

B) Function: Making Emphatic Statement

a) Wasn't he a great leader?

(Meaning: He was certainly a great leader.)

C) Function: Making a request/Request for Permission

a) Could you please give me your mobile number?

b) May I use your laptop for some time?

D) Function: Making a Suggestion

a) Why don't we have dinner out somewhere?

b) How about having a cup of coffee?

E) Function: Inviting

a) How would you like to come and dine with us tonight?

b) May I invite you to dinner next Sunday? (Very formal)

F) Function: Giving a Command/Order

a) Will you shut up? b) Why don't you get out of here?

3) Imperative Sentence and its Functions:

An imperative sentence deletes the subject 'you'. The verb in the imperative sentence is in its basic form. An imperative sentence ends with a full stop. For example:

- a) Shut the door.
- b) Finish your work quickly.
- c) Draw this diagram quickly.
- d) Write this sentence on the blackboard.
- e) Go to your bench.

Imperative sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) **Function: Giving Order or Command**

- a) Stand up.
- b) Sit down.

B) **Function: Giving Command to Specific People**

- a) Priya, come here.
- b) You, take this box upstairs.

C) **Function: Giving Warning (Friendly warning)**

- a) Be careful.
- b) Don't forget your tickets.
- c) Look after yourself.

D) **Function: Threatening or Warning**

- a) Mind your language.
- b) Don't you ever say that again.
- c) Move an inch and I will shoot.

(Imperative warning) (Declarative Statement)

E) **Function: Prohibition**

- a) Keep off the grass.
- b) Don't smoke here.

4) Exclamatory Sentence and its Functions:

An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (!) and it begins with 'what', 'how' etc. For example:

- a) What a beautiful girl she is!
- b) How exciting the journey was!

Exclamatory sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) **Function: Expressing Surprise/Appreciation**

- a) Oh, what a beautiful scenery!
- b) Wow, what a wonderful idea!

B) **Function: Expressing satisfaction**

- a) Ah, that's what I wanted!
- b) Ah well, better luck next time!

C) **Function: Expressing Excitement**

- a) Yippi, what a fun!
- b) Hurray, We have won the match!

D) **Function: Expressing Disgust**

- a) Ugh, how dirty!
- b) Ugh, how can you eat that stuff!

5) Subjunctive Sentence and its Functions:

A subjunctive sentence is a formula-like sentence. It may have exclamation mark at the end sometimes. For example:

- a) Heaven! help us all. (Formula-like subjunctive)
- b) If I were President.... ('were' subjunctive)

Subjunctive sentences can be used for different functions as follows:

A) **Function: Expressing Wishes and Blessings**

- a) God bless you! (Formula-like subjunctive)
- b) God save the people! (Formula-like subjunctive)
- c) If I were in your place.... ('were' subjunctive)
- d) I wish I were dead. ('were' subjunctive)

B) **Function: Expressing Resolve or Determination**

- a) Come what may, I am going there. (Formula-like subjunctive)
- b) Be that as it may, we will do our work. (Formula-like subjunctive)

C) **Function: Expressing Obligation/ Legal Requirement**

- a) Every member be informed of these rules. (Mandatory Subjunctive)
- b) It is necessary that he attended the meeting.

i) Complex Sentences: There are mainly two kinds of clauses: simple and complex.

The simple clause can stand alone as a simple sentence. For example,

Se MCI[They will support you].

The complex clause contains additional clauses. There are two ways in which additional clauses can occur in a complex sentence.

i) Two or more clauses can be COORDINATED; that is, they can be linked as units of equal status:

Se MCI[You support your team-mates] and MCI[they will support you].

ii) There may be one or more SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

A subordinate clause is either an element in a 'higher-up' clause.

Example: an adverbial (A):

Se MCI[SCI^A[If you support your team-mates] NP^S(they) VP^P(will support) NP^O(you)].

Example: a postmodifier (M) in a phrase within a clause:

Se MCI[(N^HPlayers SCI^M[who support their team-mates]) are supported in turn by them].

Complex sentences can also result from a combination of coordination and subordination of clauses. For example:

Se MCI[She looked as cool as a cucumber]. and MCI[SCI^I[if she could fool herself] she could fool any body].

ii) Clause Patterns: The major clause patterns in English are as follows:

Sentence	Pattern
S ^S (The birds) ^P (fly). Verbs: walk, die, work, come, run, sleep, dream, eat, look, behave, and many more	S+P
S ^S (The birds) ^P (are flying) ^A (in the sky). Verbs: be, stand, lean, live, reside, know, think, talk, grieve, worry, and a few others	S+P+A
S ^S (Ramesh) ^P (is) ^C (handsome). Verbs: be, become, seem, look, appear, and a few others.	S+P+C
S ^S (The police) ^P (arrested) ^{Od} (the thief). Verbs: catch, hit, kiss, find, pull, work, run, buy, take, kill, eat, and many more	S+P+Od
S ^S (Mohini) ^P (served) ^{Or} (the customers). Verbs: serve, tell and a few others.	S+P+Oi
S ^S (Rajesh) ^P (gave) ^{Or} (her) ^{Od} (a red rose). Verbs: give, buy, tell, send, buy, make, and some others	S+P+Oi+Od
S ^S (Meera) ^P (put) ^{Od} (it) ^A (there). Verbs: put, place, keep, tell, treat, sprinkle, and a few others	S+P+Od+A
S ^S (The lawyer) ^P (proved) ^{Or} (him) ^{Co} (wrong). Verbs: prove, call, make, think, and some others	S+P+Od+Co

iii) Parsing a Simple Sentence:

There is no single right way to parse a sentence, but generally it pays to work down the rank scale. At each rank, we need to follow the steps as shown below:

1. identify the elements of structure
2. then, identify the grammatical function of each element
3. and finally, identify the class of units that fills each of these functions.

Identify: i) Immediate constituents

ii) Grammatical functions of these constituents

iii) class of units filling these functions

