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Program: B.A English C. code: Eng 401

Q. name: Structure of English

Ans to the Q no: 1

A phrase is a group of words that function together as a unit within a sentence but does not contain both a subject and a predicate required to form a complete sentence. Phrases can consist of various elements, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, ~~adverbs~~ adverbs and prepositions and they serve different grammatical purposes within a sentence. Common types of phrases include noun phrases, verb phrases, prepositional phrases and adjectival phrases. Phrases can be used to provide additional information, modify nouns or verbs or express relationships between elements in a

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sentence. They play a crucial role in structuring language and conveying meaning effectively.

Noun Phrase: A noun phrase is a group of words centered around a noun or pronoun that functions as a subject, object or complement within a sentence. It can include determiners, adjectives and modifiers that provide additional information about the noun.

* **Noun or pronoun:** This is the central element of the noun phrase, around which the other components are organized. The noun can be a person, place, thing, idea or concept while the pronoun serves as a substitute for a noun.

Ex: Noun: dog

Pronoun: it

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* **Determiners** : These are words that precede and modify nouns to indicate specificity, quantity, possession or definiteness. Common determiners include articles (a, an, the), demonstrative (this, that, these, those), Possessives (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) quantifiers (some, any, many, few), numbers (one, two, three etc.)

Article : the dog

Demonstrative : those dogs

Possessive : my dog

Quantifier : some dogs

Number : Three dogs

Noun Phrases play a crucial role in sentence structure by serving as subjects, objects or complements, and they contribute to the overall clarity and specificity of language.

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Verb Phrase : A verb phrase is a syntactic unit that consists of a main verb along with its accompanying elements such as auxiliary verb, complements and modifiers.

Main Verb : This is the primary verb that conveys the main action or state of being in the sentence. It can be either a lexical verb or a linking verb depending on its function.

Ex: Lexical Verb : run
Linking Verb : is

Auxiliary Verb : These are also known as helping verbs and are used alongside the main verb to express various grammatical aspects.

Ex: Tense Auxiliary : have run
Mood Auxiliary : might run
voice u : is eaten
Aspect u : is running

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Complements : These are elements that complete the meaning of the main verb

Ex : Direct object : eat apples

Indirect object : give him a book

object complement : find him a good student

Modifiers : These are words or phrases that modify or provide additional information about the main verb

Adverbial modifier : run quickly

Prepositional Phrase : go to the store

Degree modifier : eat a lot

Putting it all together a verb phrase can range from a simple main verb to a complex structure with multiple auxiliary verbs, complements and modifiers:

Simple VP : run

Complex VP : will have been running

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Adverbial Phrase: This is a group of words that functions as an adverb within a sentence. Like single adverbs, adverbial phrases modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs by providing information about the manner, time, place, frequency, degree or reason of an action or state.

* **Adverbial Head:** This is the central element of the adverbial phrase, usually an adverb or adverbial prepositional phrase, that carries the primary meaning or modifies another element in the sentence.

Ex: Adverb Head: quickly

Adverbial prepositional phrase Head: in the morning.

Modifiers: These are words or phrases that provide additional information about the adverbial head.

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Degree modifier: very quickly

Manner modifier: ~~at~~ carefully walks

Time modifier: early in the morning

Place modifier: outside the house

Frequency modifier: twice a day

Reason modifier: due to the rain.

Putting it all together, adverbial phrases can be simple or complex, depending on the numbers and type of modifiers they contain

Simple AdvP: quickly

complex AdvP: very quickly in the morning

Adjectival Phrase: AdJP is a group of ~~words~~ words that functions as an adjective within a sentence. Adjectival phrases can vary in complexity and ~~a~~ can be formed

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by different combinations of words.

* Adjectival Head: This is the central element of the adjectival phrase, usually an ~~adjes~~ adjective or adjectival prepositional phrase.

Adjective Head: beautiful

Adjectival Prepositional Phrase + head: in the garden.

Modifier: These are words or phrases that provide additional information about the adjectival head.

Degree modifier: very beautiful

Size modifier: quite large

color modifier: bright red

Age modifier: old enough

Quality modifier: extremely intelligent

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Putting it all together, adjectival phrases can be simple or complex

Simple AdJP: beautiful

Complex AdJP: very beautiful in the garden

Prepositional Phrase: This is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun which is called the object of the preposition. Here's a detailed breakdown of the components typically found within a prepositional phrase

Preposition: This is a word that establishes a relationship between its object and another word in the sentence.

Ex: in, on, at, under, above, between
e.t.c.

Object of the preposition: This is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition and

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completes the prepositional phrase.

Ex: In the garden.
with him.

* Adjectival prepositional phrase: It modifies a noun or pronoun by providing additional information about its location, time or relationship.

* Adverbial prepositional phrase: It modifies a verb, adjective or adverb by providing information about time, place, manner, reason or condition.

Ex: She walked with determination.

Dependent clause: It is known as subordinate clause that can not stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. It contains a subject and a predicate but depends on an independent clause form a complete sentence.

Ex: ~~Because she was hungry, she to the~~
 went to the store.
 ↘ Dependent clause

* The main difference between finite and non finite clauses lies in their verb forms and their ability to function independently in a sentence:

finite clause:

* A finite clause contains a finite verb, which means the verb is inflected to show tense, person and number.

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* It can function independently as a complete sentence because it contains a subject and a finite verb that expresses a complete thought.

* Finite clauses typically serve as main clauses in sentences.

Ex: I am reading a book.

Non finite clause:

* A non finite clause contains a non-finite verb form, which means the verb is not inflected for tense, person or number. Non finite verb forms include infinitives, participles and gerunds.

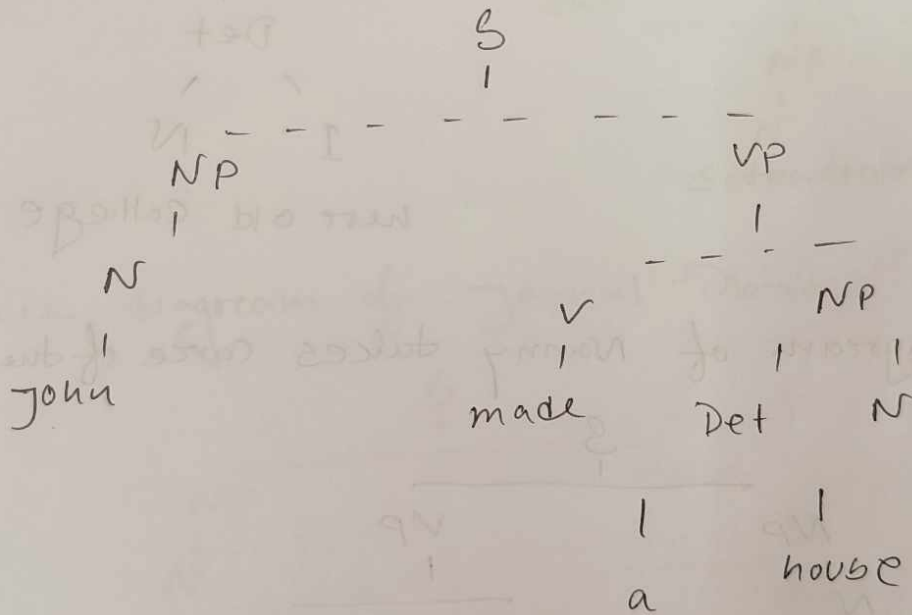
* It can not function independently as a complete sentence because it lacks a finite verb to express a complete thought.

* Non-finite clauses often function as modifiers ~~with~~ within a sentence, such as adjectival or adverbial phrases.

Ex: She likes to read books.

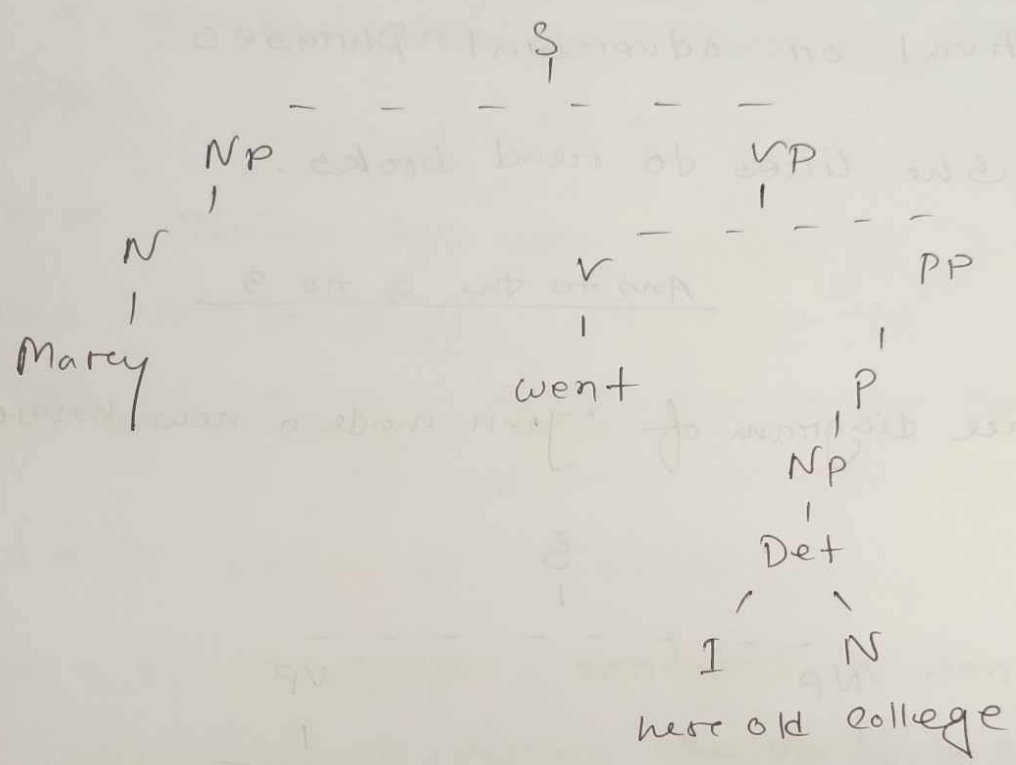
Ans to the q no: 3

a) Tree diagram of "John made a new house"

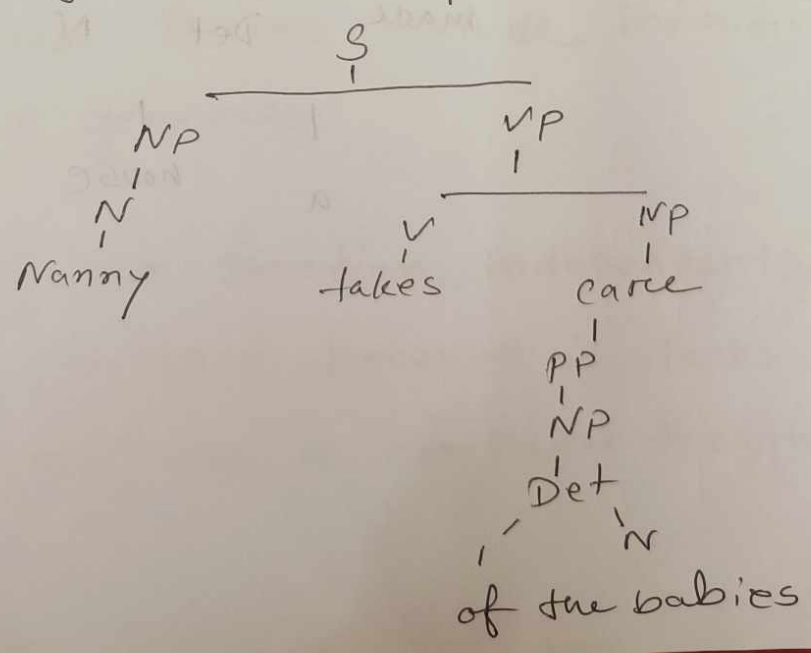


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b) Tree diagram of Marcy went to here old college

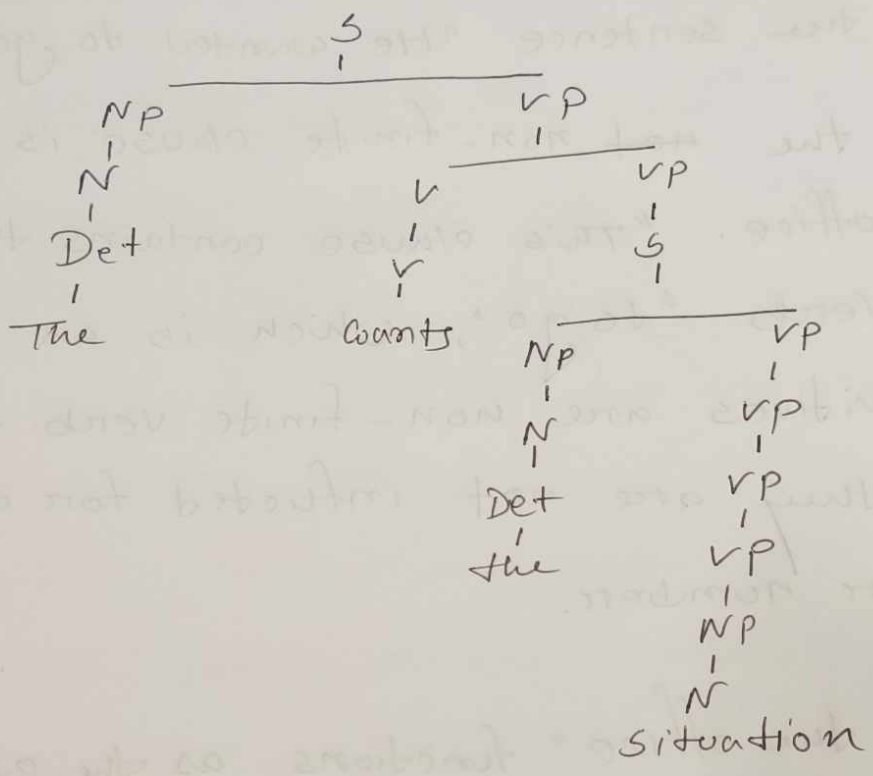


c) Tree diagram of Nanny takes care of the babies

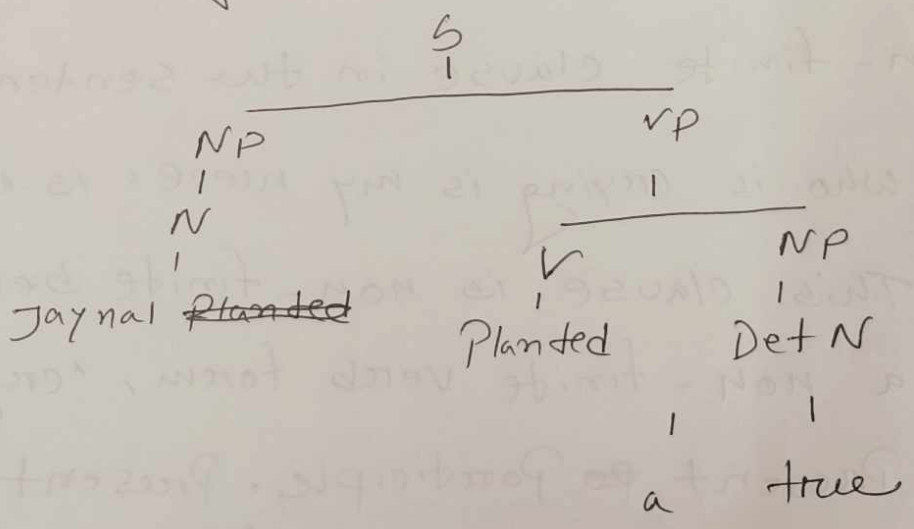


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d) Tree diagram of The man wants to manage the situation



e) Tree diagram of Jaynal Planted a tree



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Ans to the q no: 2

a) In the sentence "He wanted to go to the office," the ~~not~~ non-finite clause is "to go to the office." This clause contains the non-finite verb "to go", which is an infinitive form. Infinitives are non-finite verb forms because they are not inflected for tense, person or number.

"to go to the office" functions as the object of the verb "wanted".

b) The non-finite clause in the sentence "The baby who is crying is my niece" is "who is crying." This clause is non-finite because it contains a non-finite verb form, "crying", which is a Present Participle. Present Participle are non-finite verb forms because

They are not inflected for tense, Person, or numbers.