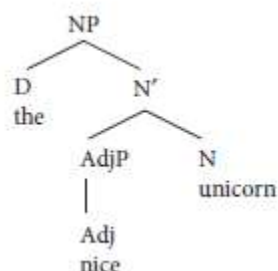


Chapter 3

Phrases:

- 1) groups of words, one or more, that belong together and include a head that is modified by the other elements
- 2) A phrase can be indicated using brackets: [the young gentleman], or using trees with branches and nodes:



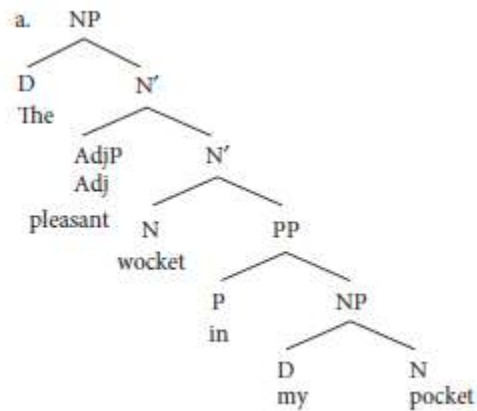
- 3) Grammatical Words/Categories do not project to/form phrases (Determiners, Coordinators, Degree Adverbs...)
- 4) Lexical Words/Categories project to/form phrases (Verb phrase/VP, Noun phrase/NP, Adjective phrase/AdjP, Adverb phrase/AdvP, Prepositional phrase/PP, Complementizer phrase/CP...)

I- The Noun Phrase (NP):

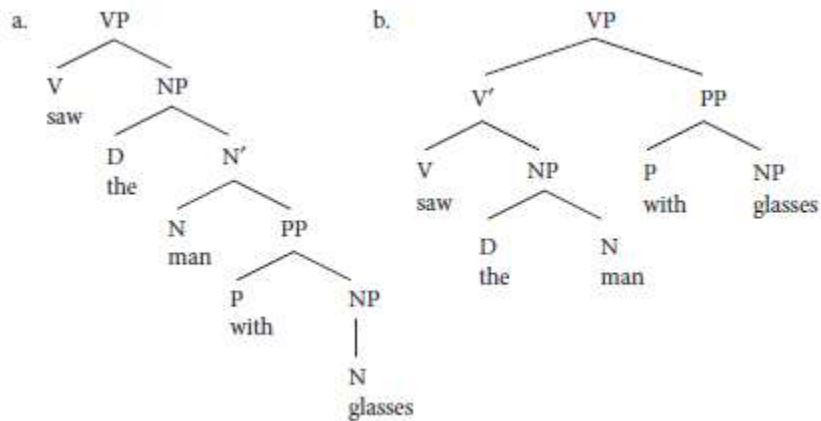
- 1) Headed by a noun or a pronoun: The nice unicorn / It
- 2) Is a hierarchical system: branches come together at the more inclusive nodes (parent node – sister node)
- 3) N' (N Bar/NOM) is used to maintain the typical two branch system, i.e. to avoid use of three branches as an intermediate node:
- 4) A Noun Phrase can be replaced with a pronoun (pronominalization): all the interesting students – they.

II- The Prepositional Phrase (PP):

- 1) Headed by a Preposition
- 2) Indicates relations in space and time
- 3) Includes a Noun Phrase:

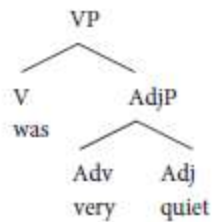


- 4) Can be pronominalized (when, how, then, there...): The man from Ramallah / The man from there
- 5) Syntactic ambiguity can be caused by PPs:



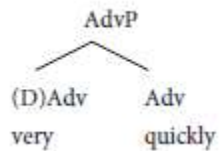
III- The Adjective Phrase (AdjP):

- 1) Headed by adjectives
- 2) Indicate properties of (modify) Nouns



IV- The Adverb Phrase (AdvP):

- 1) Headed by an adverb, but not by a degree adverb
- 2) Indicate properties of verbs

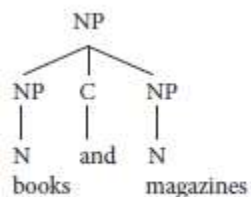


V- The Verb Phrase (VP):

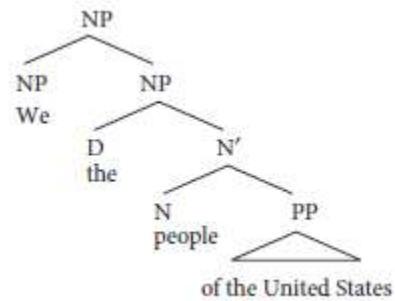
- 1) Headed by a verb
- 2) Can be in present or past
- 3) Can include adverbials, which explain when, where, why, and how
- 4) A VP can be pronominalized: Sameer studied and she did so as well

• Phrases in the Sentence:

- 1) Phrases are linked based on a hierarchy
- 2) The inclusive element in each sentence is labeled (S)
- 3) Generally speaking, the initial element in a sentence is an NP (Daughter of S)
- 4) Generally speaking, the rest of the sentence is a VP (Daughter of S - Predicate)
- 5) Just as words, phrases can be coordinated as sisters: (We read the book on geography and this book)



- Apposition: two NPs with the same reference, side by side: (We, the people of Palestine, declare...)



- Finding a Phrase:

	Rules	Examples
a.	A phrase can be pronominalized:	<i>She ran [there].</i>
b.	It can be coordinated with a phrase of the same kind:	<i>She ran [to the bookstore] and [to the library];</i>
c.	It can be deleted:	<i>She ran [...].</i>
d.	It can be replaced by a <i>wh</i> -element:	<i>[Where] did she run?</i>
e.	It can be moved:	<i>[To the store] she ran.</i>