

SYNTAX QUIZ 1 REVIEW (CHAPTER 2)

Parts Of Speech (Syntactic categories):

1. Nouns.

- Names, things, places... etc.
- Nouns usually answer the question WHO? Or WHAT?

2. Verbs.

- Action, or doing
- “Linking Verbs” → (be, am, is, are, was, were, been, being)

3. Adjectives.

- Describes only nouns.
- Answer the questions WHAT KIND? Or HOW MANY?
- Always in front of Nouns. :: Big car. Red skirt.
- May also follow a linking verb describe the subject. :: The car is big.

4. Adverbs.

- Describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- They answer the questions HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY? Or UNDER WHAT XONDITION?
- A number of verbs (not, very, often, here, almost, always, never, there, and too)

5. Preposition.

- PP (Prepositional Phrase) always starts with a preposition and end with a noun or a pronoun. ;; Sarah plays with Nour.
- (at, to, with, from, for, of, on, in, into, onto, between, under, over, against, around... etc)

6. Pronoun.

- Words which takes the place of a noun. (to keep them from repeating the nouns)
- (I, he, we, she, they, me, him, us, her, them, it, this, that, who, which, what)
- One form of pronoun shows possession or ownership (my, mine, his, her, hers, our, ours, their, theirs, your, yours, its, whose)

7. Conjunction.

- HOOK words, phrases, or sentences.
- (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, because, when, as, since, although, whenever...etc)

8. Interjection

- Words which express emotion, which serve little other function.
- ;; oh! I am surprised. Ouch! I hit my hand. Yes, I am here.

9. Article. (part of Determiners)

- (a, an, the)
- Before nouns

- **Problems with the semantic definition:**
 - Not so clear cut.
 - The same word can have a multiple part of speech.
 - ;; fruit flies like a banana.
 - Time flies like an arrow.
- **Distributional definitions:** (because P.O.S are language specific)
 - We determine P.O.S of a word by affixes that are attached and by syntactic context.

	Two kinds of Distribution:	
	Morphological distribution (affixes → prefixes - infixes - suffixes)	Syntactic distribution (position in the sentence)
NOUNS	-Derivational Suffixes: (employ ment , loneli ness , relation ship) -Inflectional Suffixes: (car s , box es , chil dren , neighbour hood)	-After determiners ;; These <u>books</u> . Few <u>socks</u> . Two <u>rocks</u> -After ADJ ;; Big city -Follow preposition ;; In <u>school</u> . Between <u>classes</u> . -Subject in a sentence ;; Farah is going to <u>school</u>
VERBS	-Derivational Suffixes: (social ise , dissip ate) -Inflectional Suffixes: Past tense (play ed) Present, third person (he stay s) Progressive (play ing) Passive (eat en)	-Follow auxiliaries (<u>will</u> eat , <u>would</u> sleep , <u>is</u> playing) -Follow adverbs (<u>often</u> use) -Negated with not (no & un)
ADJECTIVES	-Derivational Suffixes: (danc ing , indict ive , read able , tradition al , intim ate , self less) -Inflectional Suffixes: Comparative (smarter er , more beautiful) Superlative (smart est , most beautiful)	-Between determiners and nouns (<u>the</u> red <u>ring</u>) -Follow the auxiliary (The ball <u>is</u> blue) -Modified by “Very” (<u>very</u> strong) - (<u>As</u> tall <u>as</u> the building)

	Negated using -un as in “not” (<i>un</i> worthy)	
ADVERBS	-Derivational Suffixes: (quick <i>ly</i> , strong <i>ly</i>) -Inflectional Suffixes: *very rare Follow more (she went <u>more</u> <i>quickly</i>) (<i>un</i> <i>helpfully</i>)	-CAN’T appear between determiner and a noun. CAN’T appear after the verb “is”.

- **Open vs. Closed classes**

Open categories	Closed categories
-Nouns -Verbs/lexical Verbs -Adverbs -Adjectives	-pronouns -Auxiliaries -Determiners -Conjunctions -Prepositions

AUXILIARIES:

- plain: (be, have, do).
- Modal: (may, might, will., would, shall, should, must, have to, can, could)

- **Lexical vs. Functional**

- **Lexical P.O.S**: express content.
 - Open class except with pronouns.
- **Functional P.O.S**: express the grammatical information.
 - Closed class
 - The glue that holds the sentence together.

DETERMINERS:

- Articles: (the, a, an)
- Deictic articles: (this, that, these, those, yon)
- Quantifiers: (every, some, many, most, few, all, each, any, less, fewer, no)
- Numerals: (one, two, three, first, second, third...etc)
- Possessives: (my, your, his, her, its, our, their)
- Wh- questions word: (which, whose)

SUBCATEGORIES:**NOUNS:**

- Count nouns → require a DET
 - Cat → the cat.
 - Cat is of category N(+count)
- Mass nouns → don't require DET

TENSE:

- **AUXILIARIES:**
 - Can have more than 1, (do, have, be)
 - (-modal, -nonfinite)
- **MODALS:**
 - Can only have 1, must come first (should, can)
 - (+modal, -nonfinite)
- **INFINITE MARKER TO:**
 - Appears only in non-finite contexts
 - (-modal, +nonfinite)
 - Can also make tense distinctions using (±past)

VERBS:

- Defined by their argument structure.
- The predicate defined the relation between the individuals being talked about and the real world – as well as each other.
- The argument are the individuals who are participating in the relation.
 - The philosopher loves caramel apples
 - Argument predicate argument
 - **Argument structure:**
 - The philosopher smiled 1 argument
 - The philosopher loved caramel apples 2 argument
 - The philosopher gave the book to the linguist 3 argument
- More fine tuned restrictions:
 - Intransitive arrive does not allow an object.
 - The package arrived.
 - ~~The man arrived the package.~~
 - V(NP__)
 - Hit only allows NP complements
 - I hit (NP the ball)
 - ~~I hit (CP that you knew the answer)~~
 - V(NP__NP)
 - Ask allows both NP and clausal complements (object)
 - I asked (NP the question).
 - I asked (CP if you knew the professor)

- V(NP____(NP/CP))
- Spare requires two NP objects.
 - I spared (NP him) (NP the trouble)
 - I spared (~~(NP the trouble)~~) (~~(PP to him)~~)
 - V(NP____NP NP)
- Put requires 1 NP and 1 PP
 - I put (~~(NP the box)~~) (~~(NP the book)~~)
 - I put (NP the book) (PP in the box)
 - V(NP____NP PP)
- Give allow wither two NP objects or an NP and a PP
 - I gave (NP the box) (PP to Leah)
 - I gave (NP Leah) (NP the box)
 - V(NP____NP(NP/PP))
- Tell allows on NP object and wither another NP, CP, or PP
 - I told (NP Daniel) (NP the story)
 - I told (NP Daniel) (CP that the exam was cancelled)
 - I told (NP the story) (PP to Daniel)
 - V(NP__NP(NP/CP/PP))

subcategories	type	example
(NP____)	Intrans 1	Arrive
(NP____NP)	Trans 1	Hit
(NP__(NP/CP))	Trans 2	Ask
(NP__NP NP)	Ditrans 1	Spare
(NP__NP PP)	Ditrans 2	put
(NP__NP (NP/PP))	Ditrans 3	Give
(NP__NP(NP/PP/CP))	Ditrans 4	tell

SUBCATEGORIES OF OTHER CATEGORIES:

- NOUNS:
 - (+count), (+pronoun), (+plural), (+anaphor)
- DETERMINERS:
 - (+deictic), (+quantifier), (+wh) etc.
- ADVERB & ADJECTIVES:
 - TEXT BOOK*