

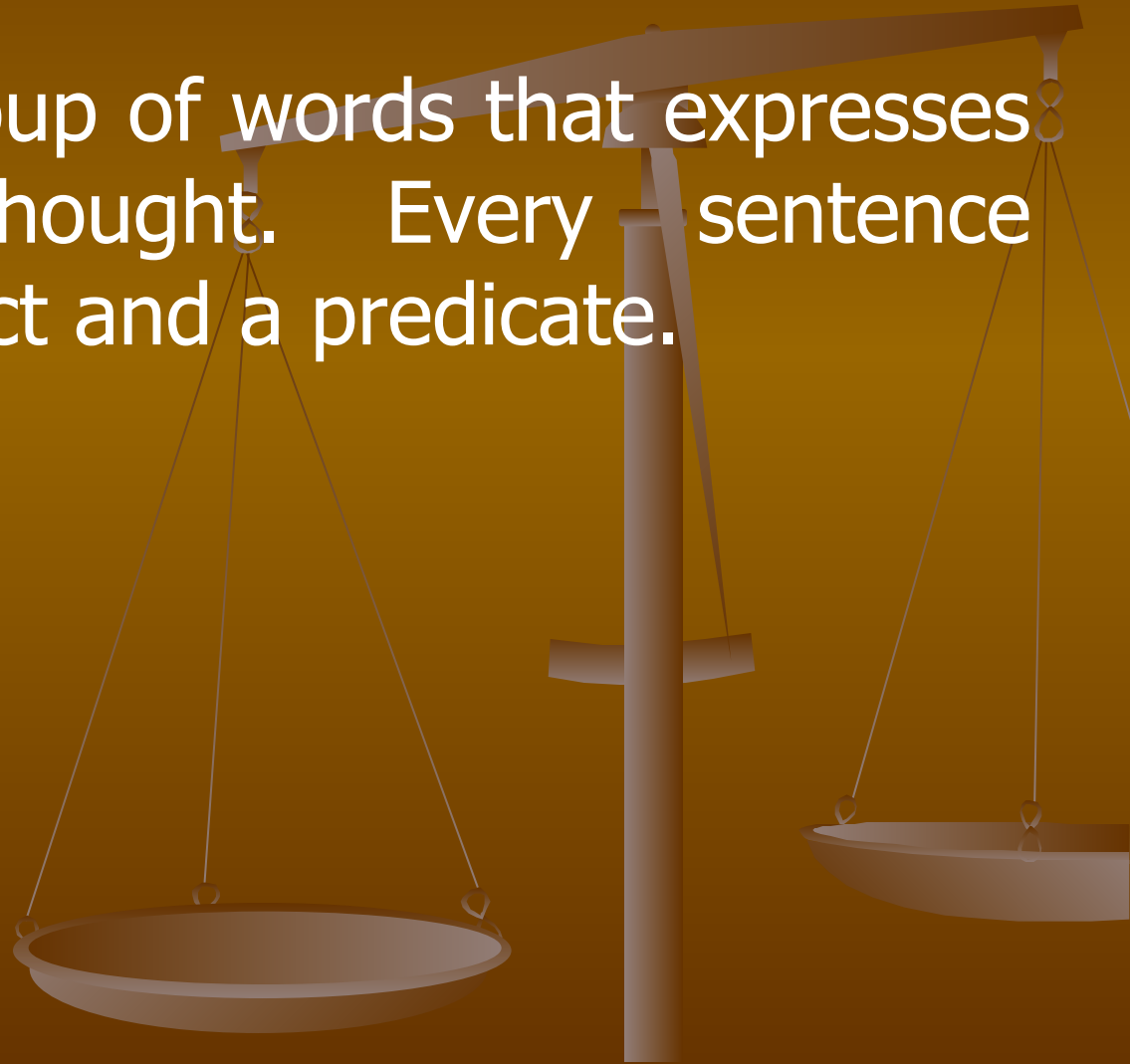
# Parts of a Sentence



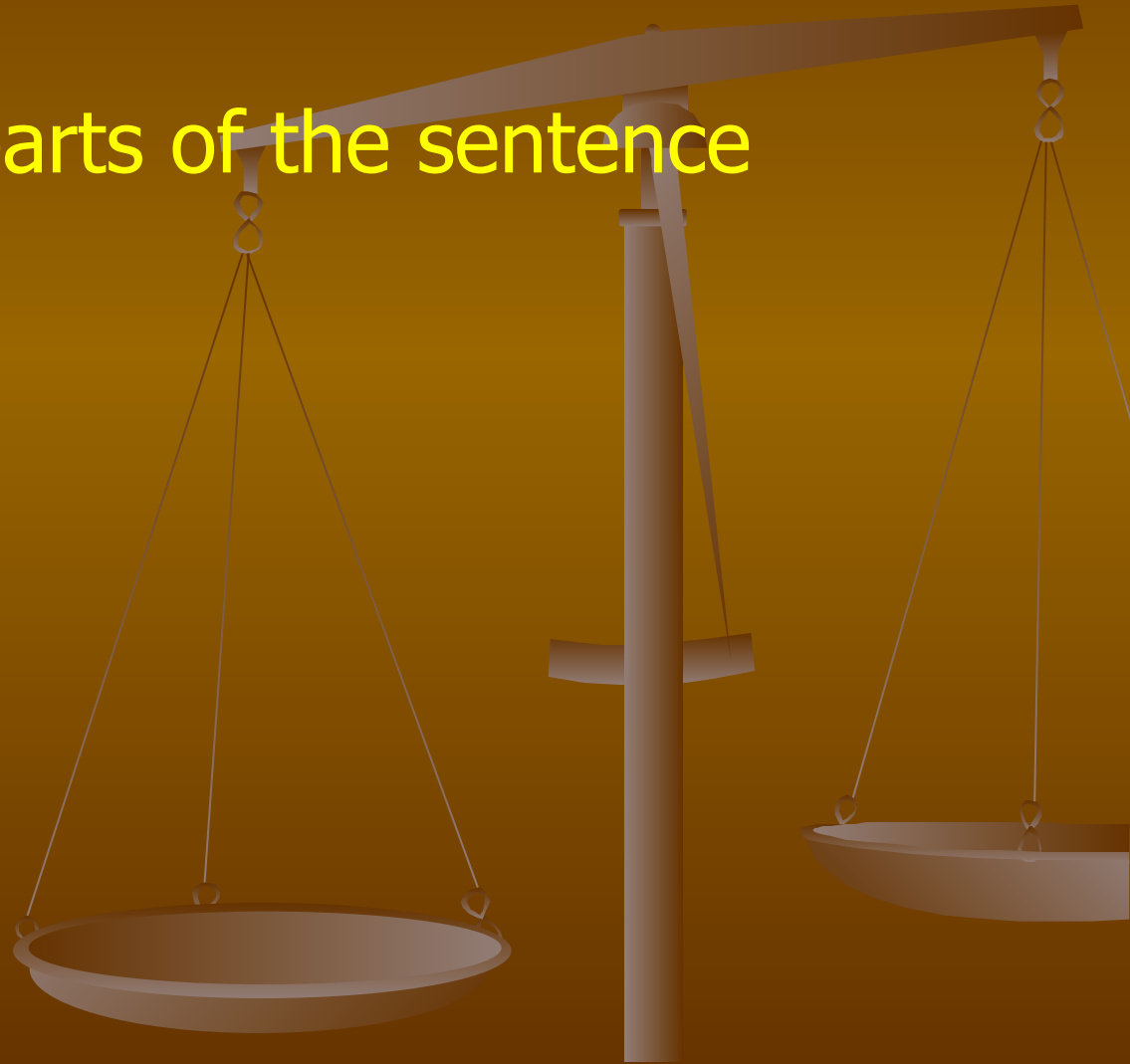
## THE WORD-GROUP THEORY

Made by Oksana Fursovich  
IM-43

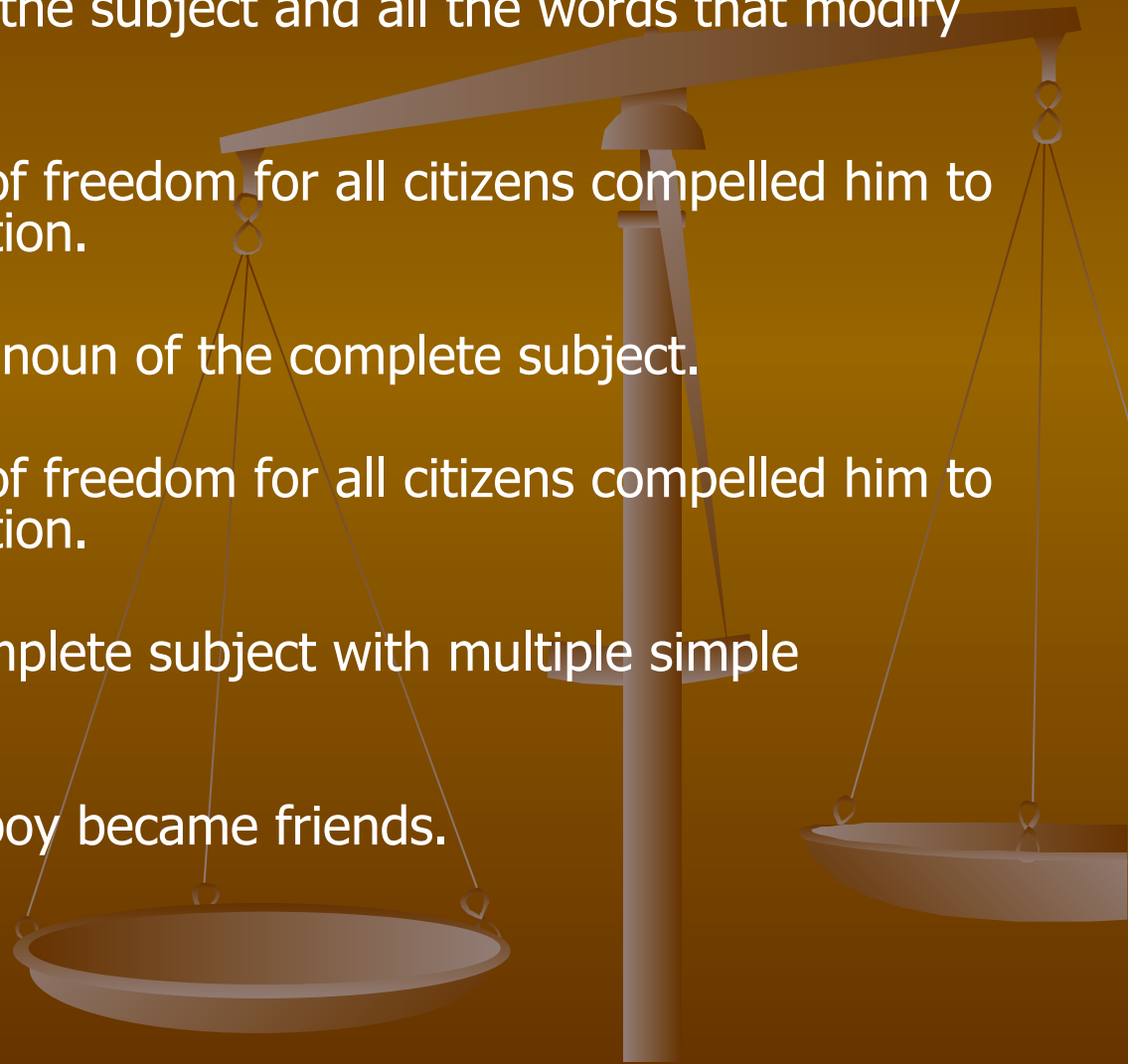
- Sentence - a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence contains a subject and a predicate.



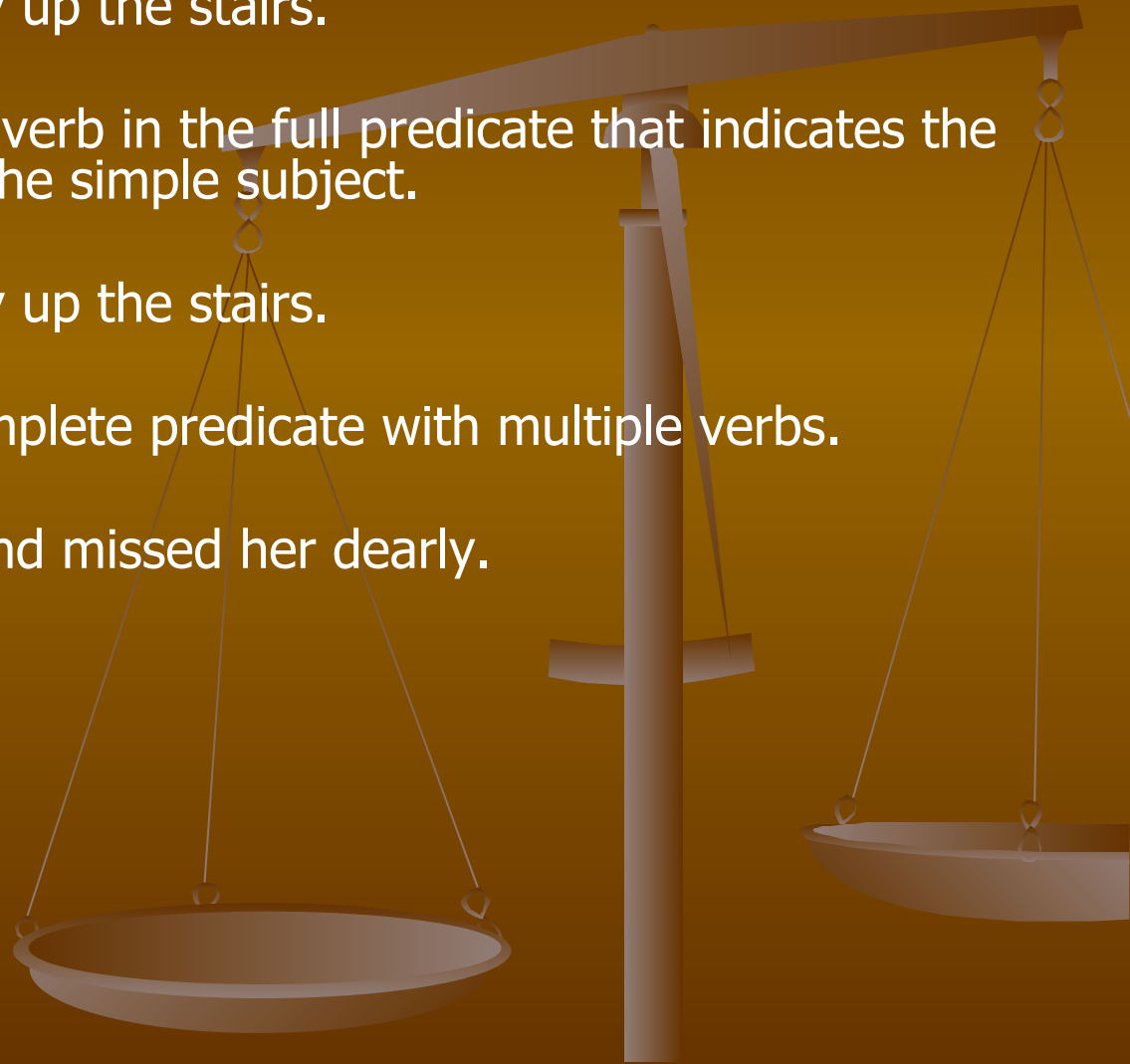
- Principal parts of the sentence



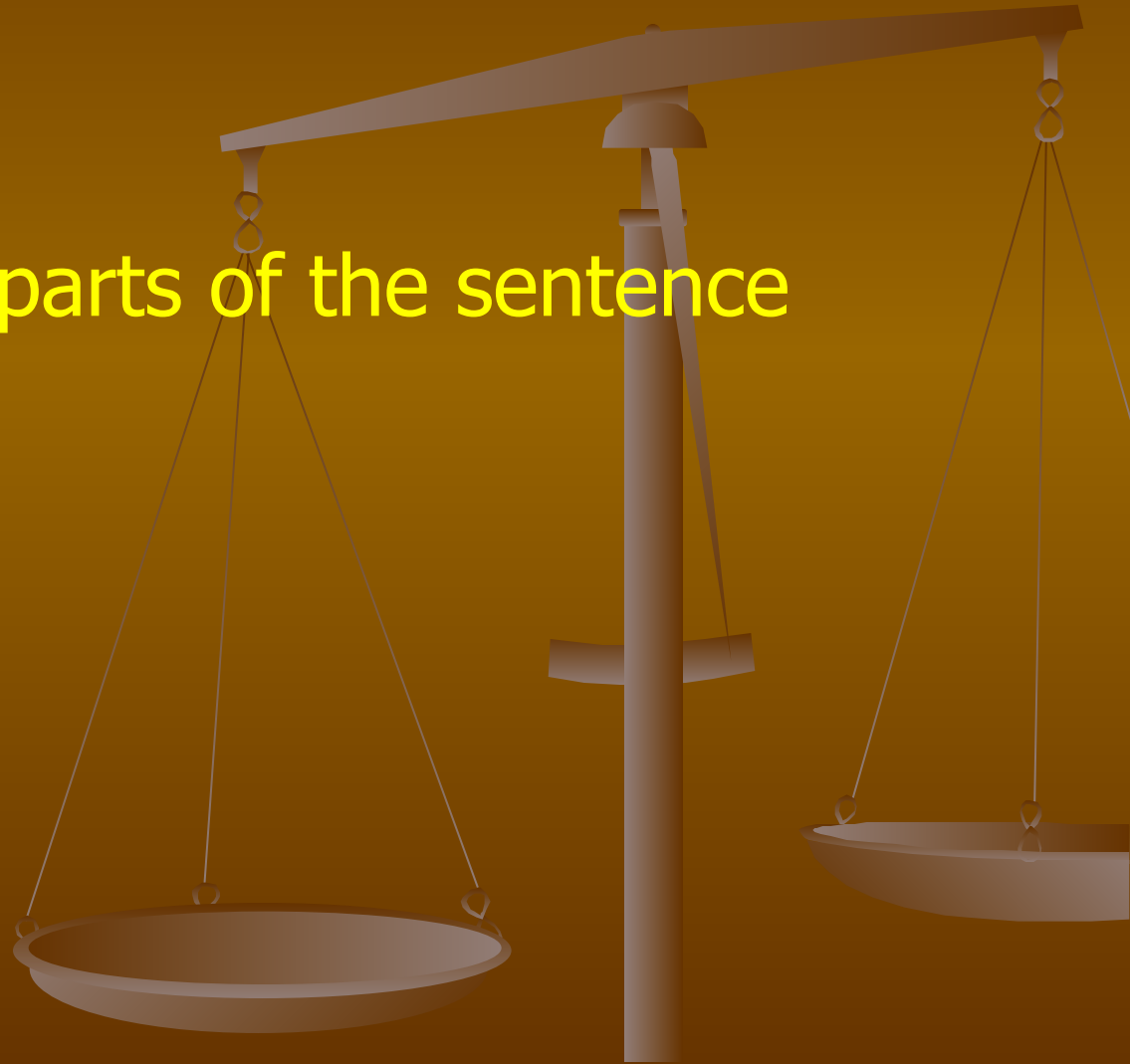
- **Subject** - the noun or noun phrase that tells whom or what the sentence addresses.
  - —Roger decided to save more money.
- **Full or complete subject**: the subject and all the words that modify it.
  - —Patrick Henry's dream of freedom for all citizens compelled him to make his famous declaration.
- **Simple subject**: the main noun of the complete subject.
  - —Patrick Henry's dream of freedom for all citizens compelled him to make his famous declaration.
- **Compound subject**: a complete subject with multiple simple subjects.
  - —Miguel and the young boy became friends.



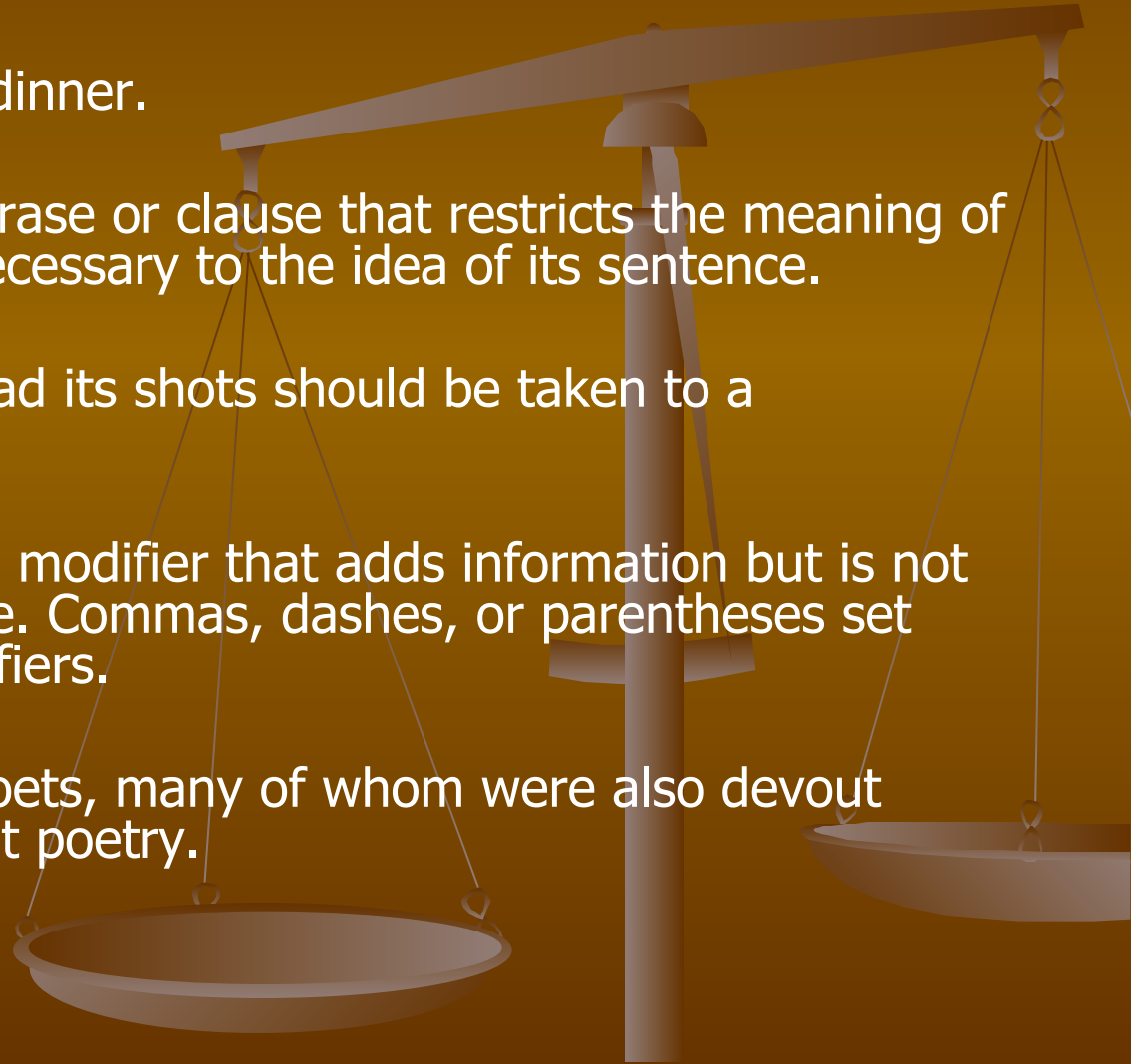
- **Predicate** - a verb or verb phrase telling what the subject does or is.
- **Full or complete predicate**: the verb of the sentence and all the words that modify it.
  - The old dog climbs slowly up the stairs.
- **Simple predicate**: the main verb in the full predicate that indicates the action or state of being of the simple subject.
  - The old dog climbs slowly up the stairs.
- **Compound predicate**: a complete predicate with multiple verbs.
  - He thought of his lover and missed her dearly.



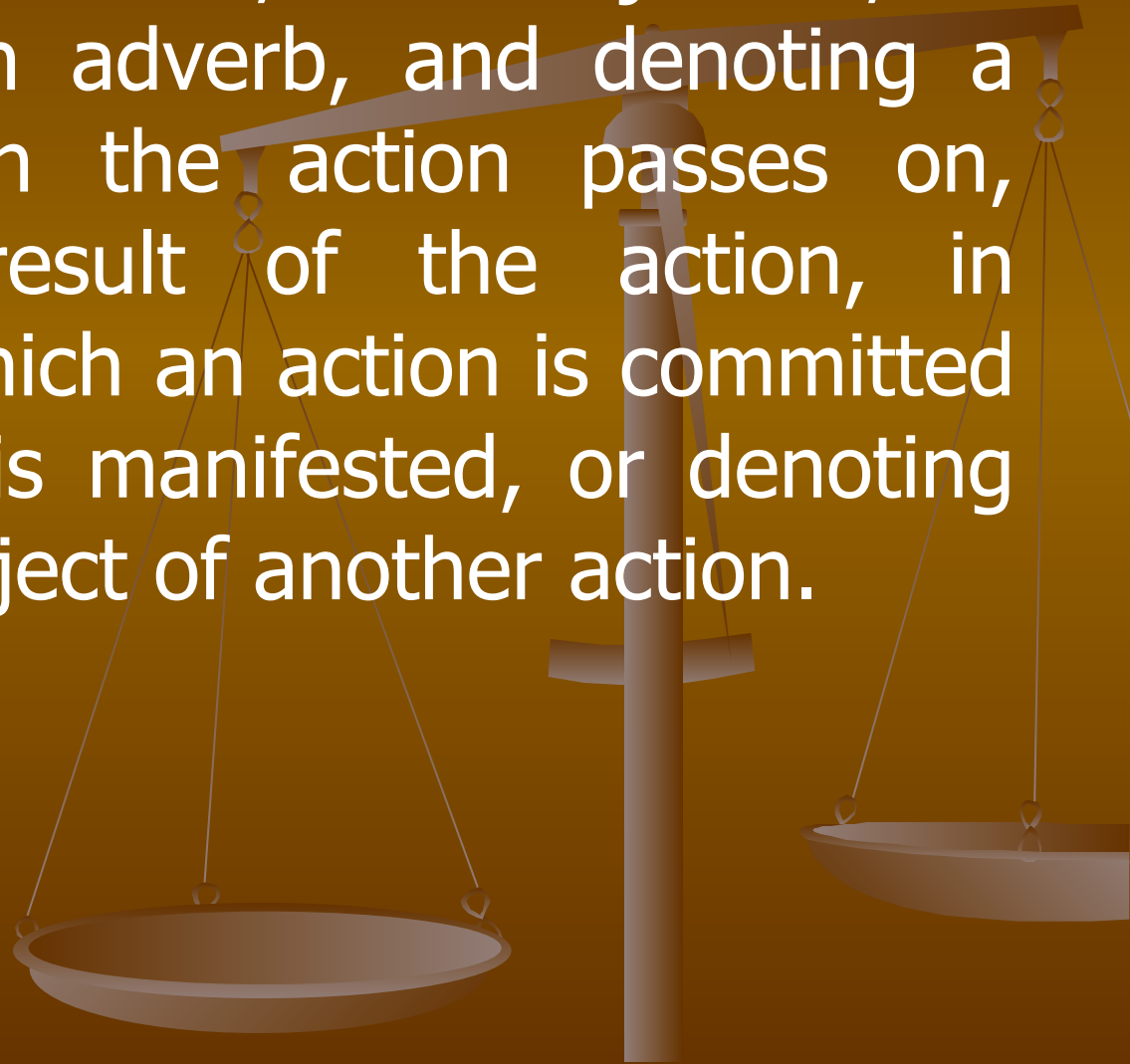
- Secondary parts of the sentence



- **Modifier** - a word or phrase that modifies or adds information to other parts of a sentence. Adjectives, adverbs, and many phrases and clauses are modifiers.
- **Limiting modifier**: a word or phrase that limits the scope or degree of an idea. Words like almost, only, or barely are modifiers.
  - —It was almost time for dinner.
- **Restricting modifier**: a phrase or clause that restricts the meaning of what it modifies and is necessary to the idea of its sentence.
  - —Any dog that has not had its shots should be taken to a veterinarian immediately.
- **Nonrestricting modifier**: a modifier that adds information but is not necessary to the sentence. Commas, dashes, or parentheses set apart nonrestricting modifiers.
  - —Seventeenth-century poets, many of whom were also devout Christians, wrote excellent poetry.

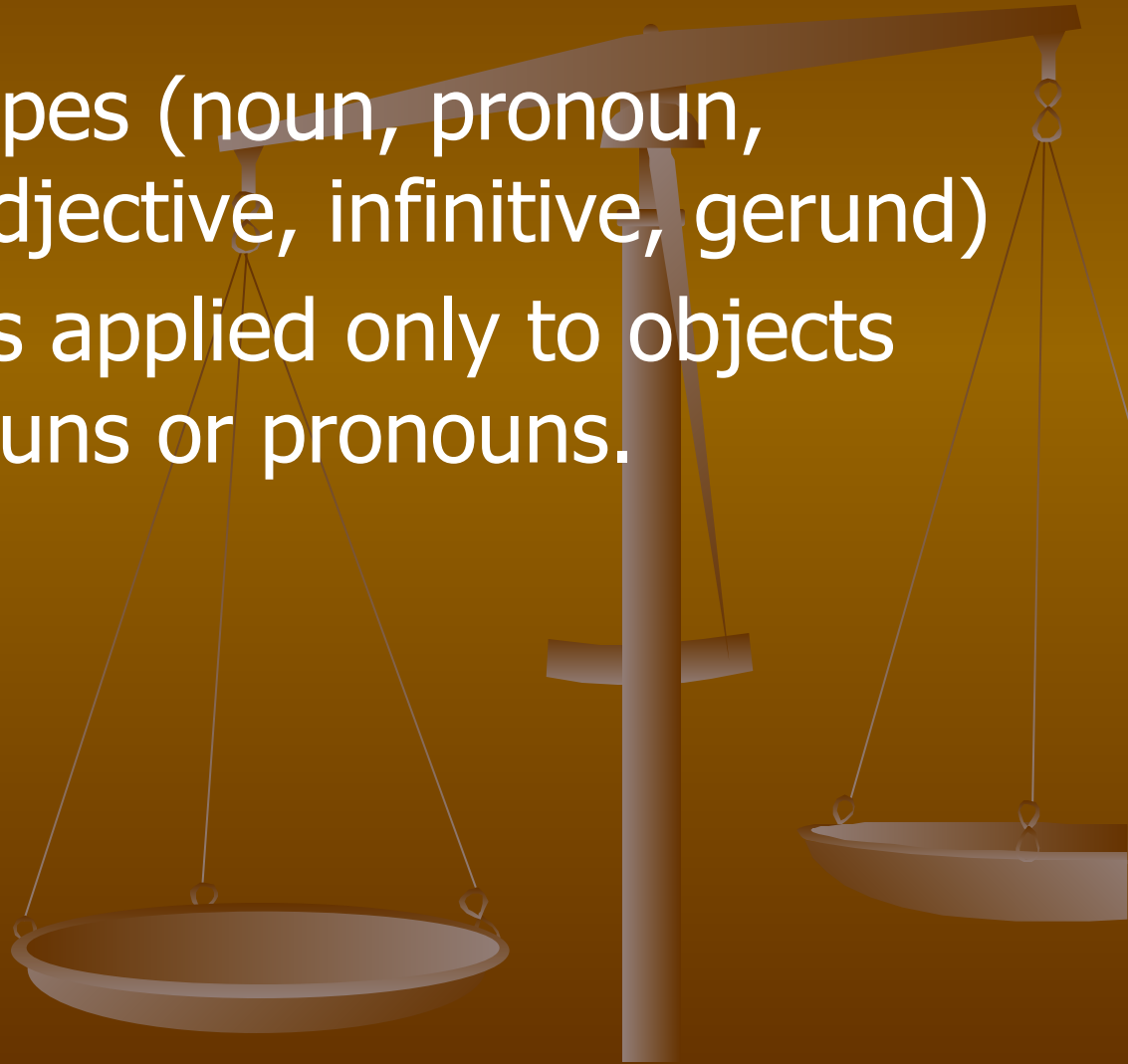


- **Object** is a secondary part of the sentence expressed by a verb, a noun, a substantival pronoun, an adjective, a numeral, or an adverb, and denoting a thing to which the action passes on, which is a result of the action, in reference to which an action is committed or a property is manifested, or denoting an action as object of another action.

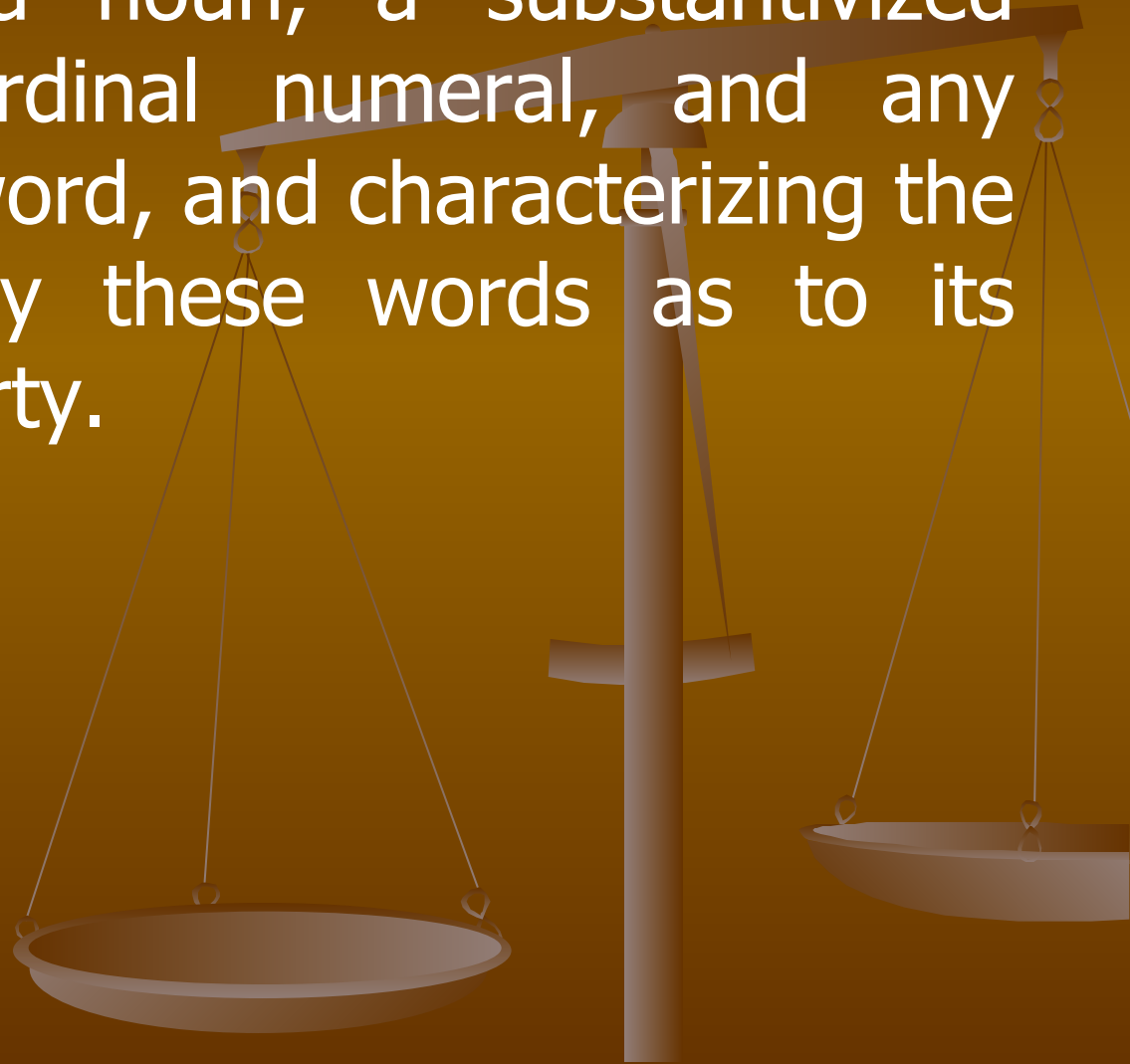




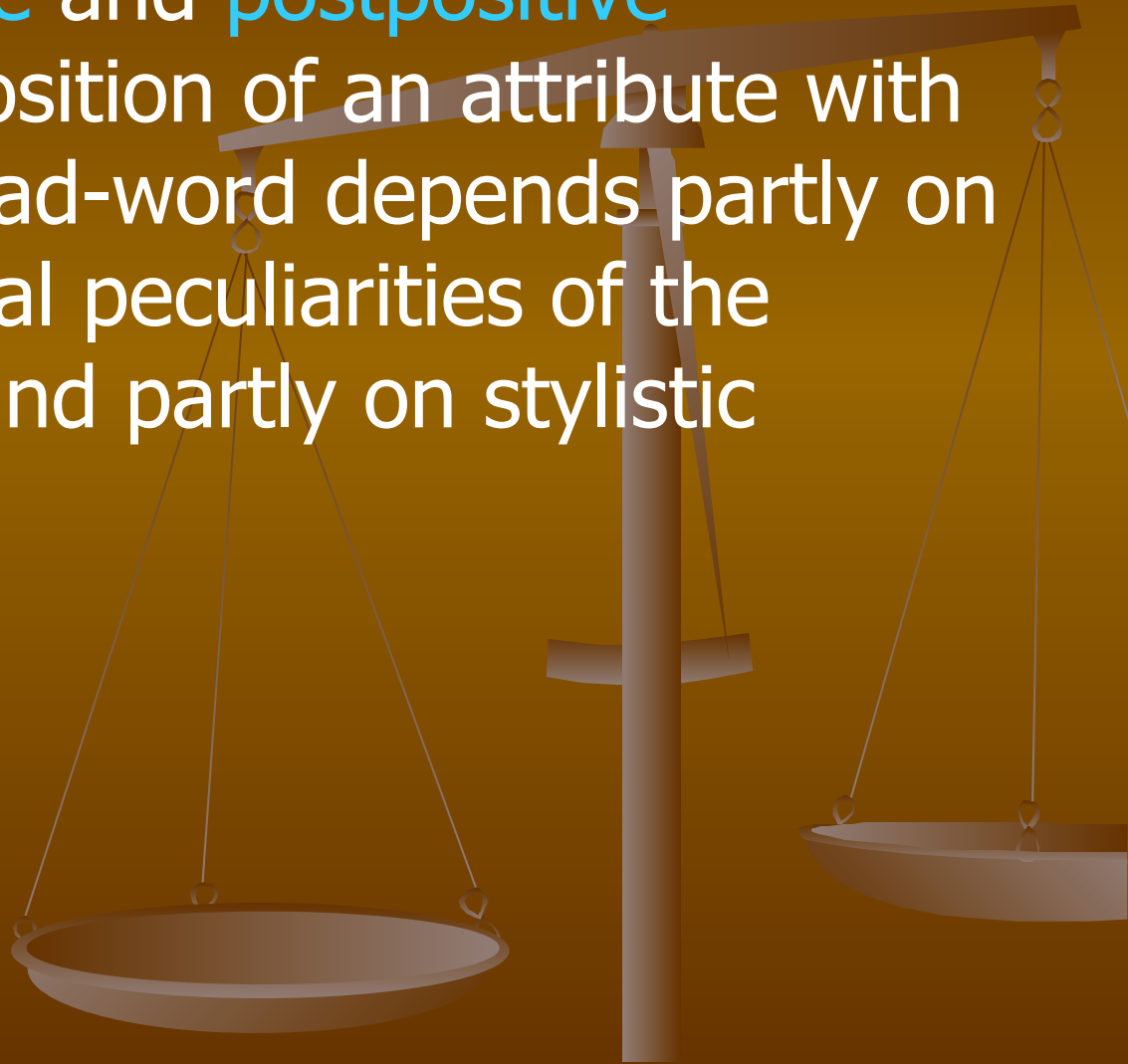
- Classification of object:
- **Prepositional** and **non-prepositional** objects
- Morphological types (noun, pronoun, substantivized adjective, infinitive, gerund)
- **Direct/indirect**, is applied only to objects expressed by nouns or pronouns.



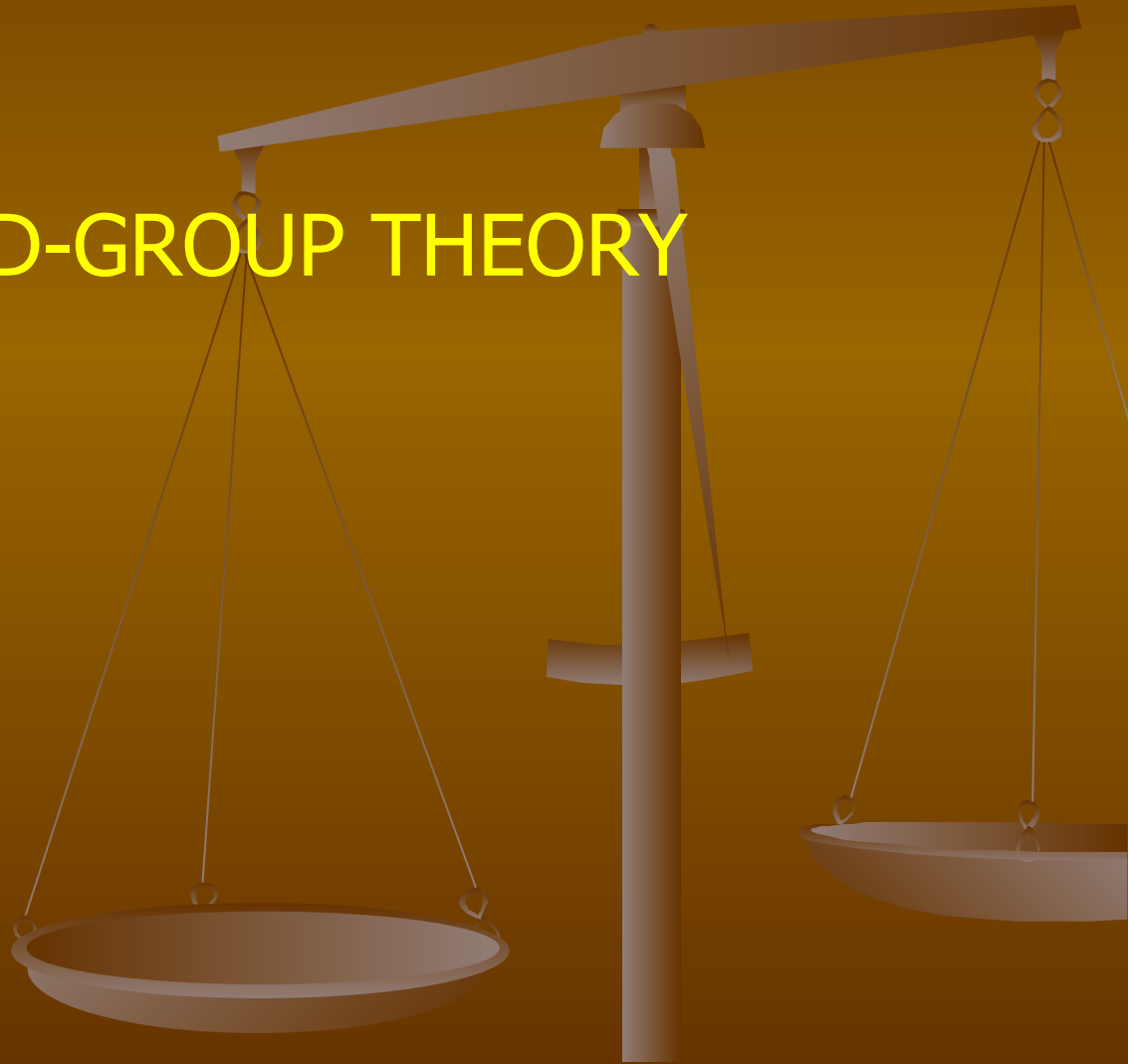
- **Attribute** is a secondary part of the sentence modifying a part of the sentence expressed by a noun, a substantivized pronoun, a cardinal numeral, and any substantivized word, and characterizing the thing named by these words as to its quality or property.



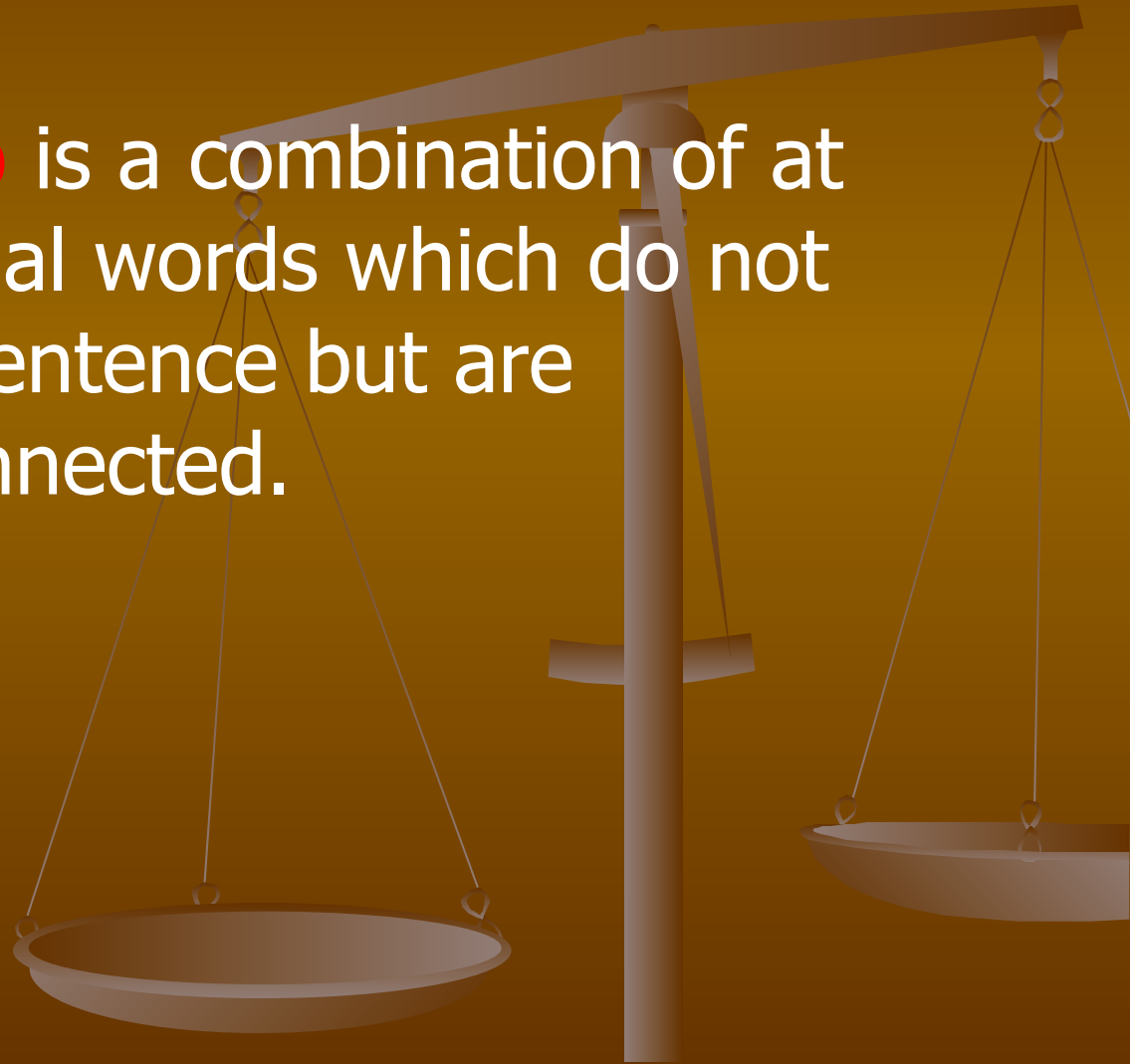
- The attribute can either precede or follow the noun it modifies. Accordingly we use terms **prepositive** and **postpositive** attribute. The position of an attribute with respect to its head-word depends partly on the morphological peculiarities of the attribute itself, and partly on stylistic factors.

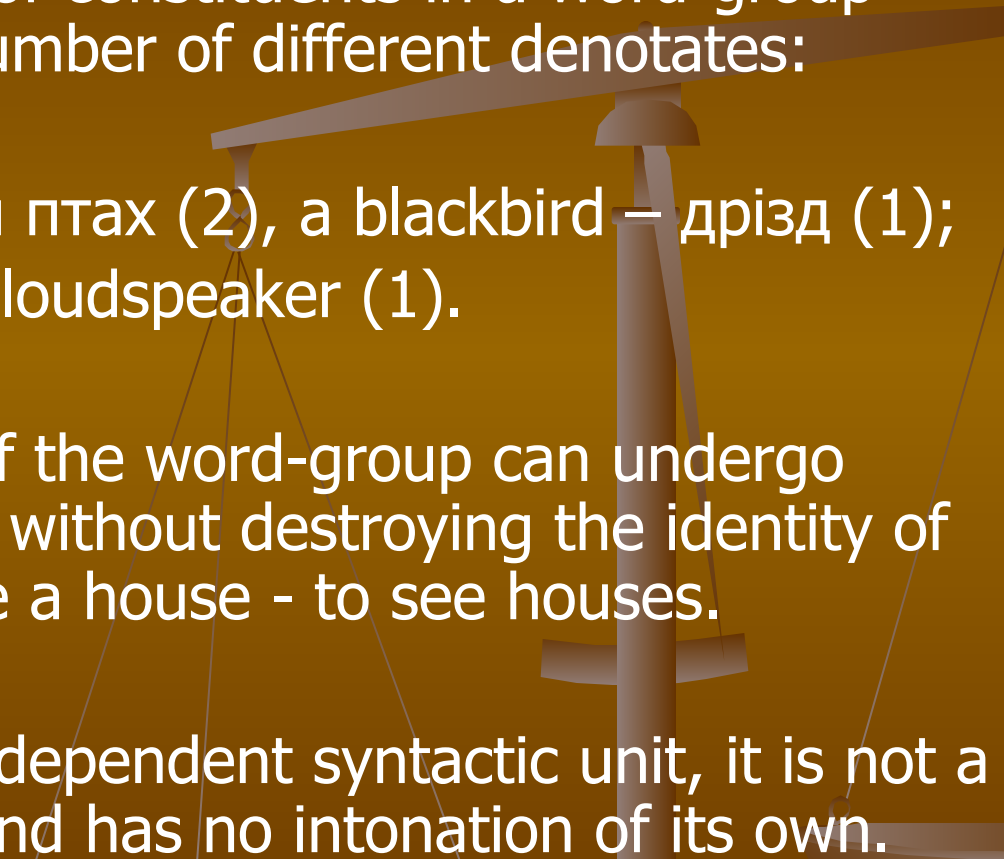


# THE WORD-GROUP THEORY

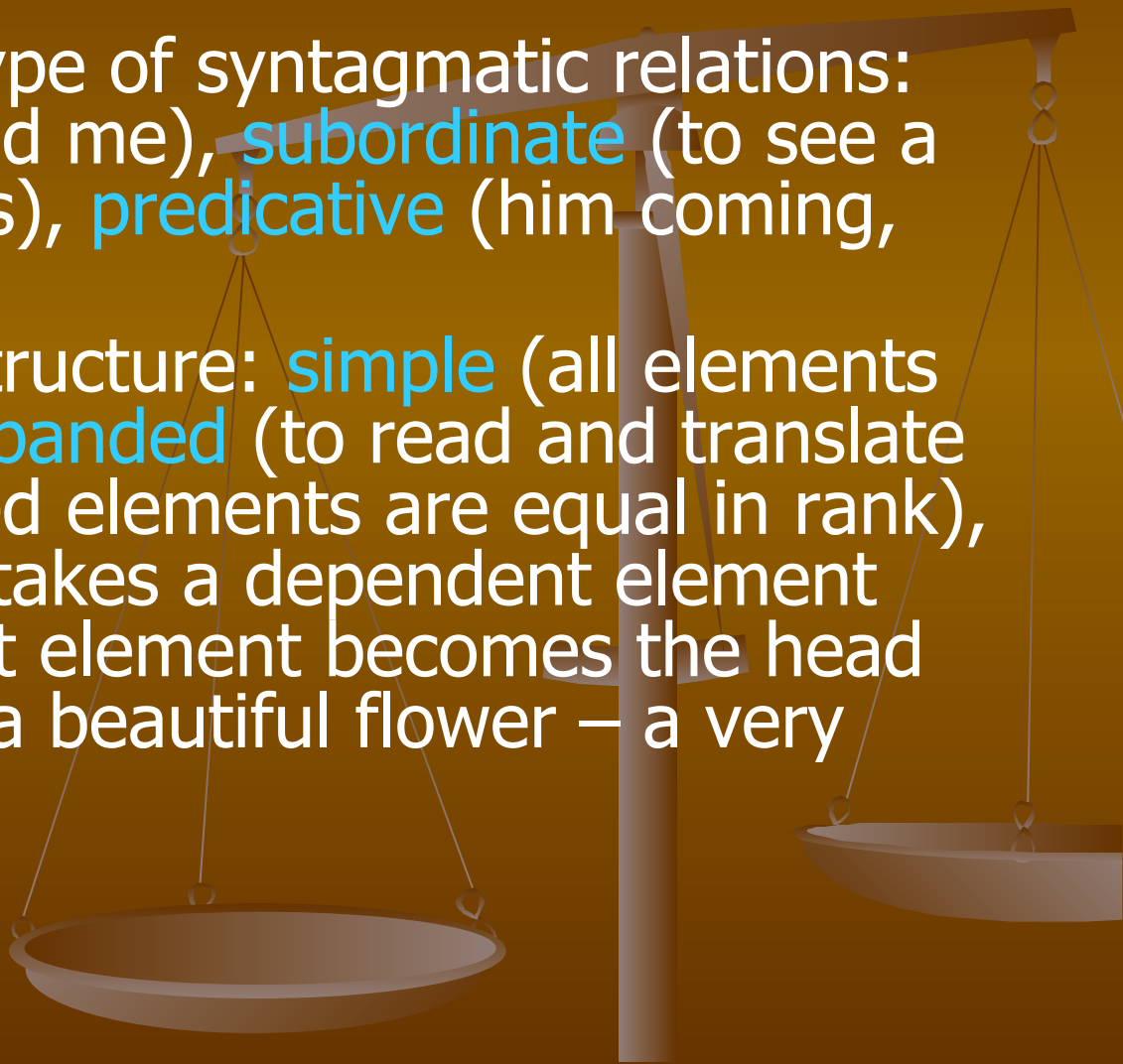


- **The word-group** is a combination of at least two notional words which do not constitute the sentence but are syntactically connected.



- General characteristics of the word-group are:
  - 1) As a naming unit it differs from a compound word because the number of constituents in a word-group corresponds to the number of different denotates:
    - a black bird – чорний птах (2), a blackbird – дрізд (1);
    - a loud speaker (2), a loudspeaker (1).
  - 2) Each component of the word-group can undergo grammatical changes without destroying the identity of the whole unit: to see a house - to see houses.
  - 3) A word-group is a dependent syntactic unit, it is not a communicative unit and has no intonation of its own.
- 

- **Classification of word-groups.**
- Word-groups can be classified on the basis of several principles:
- According to the type of syntagmatic relations: **coordinate** (you and me), **subordinate** (to see a house, a nice dress), **predicative** (him coming, for him to come),
- According to the structure: **simple** (all elements are obligatory), **expanded** (to read and translate the text – expanded elements are equal in rank), **extended** (a word takes a dependent element and this dependent element becomes the head for another word: a beautiful flower – a very beautiful flower).



## ■ Subordinate word-groups.

According to the nature of their heads, subordinate word-groups fall into

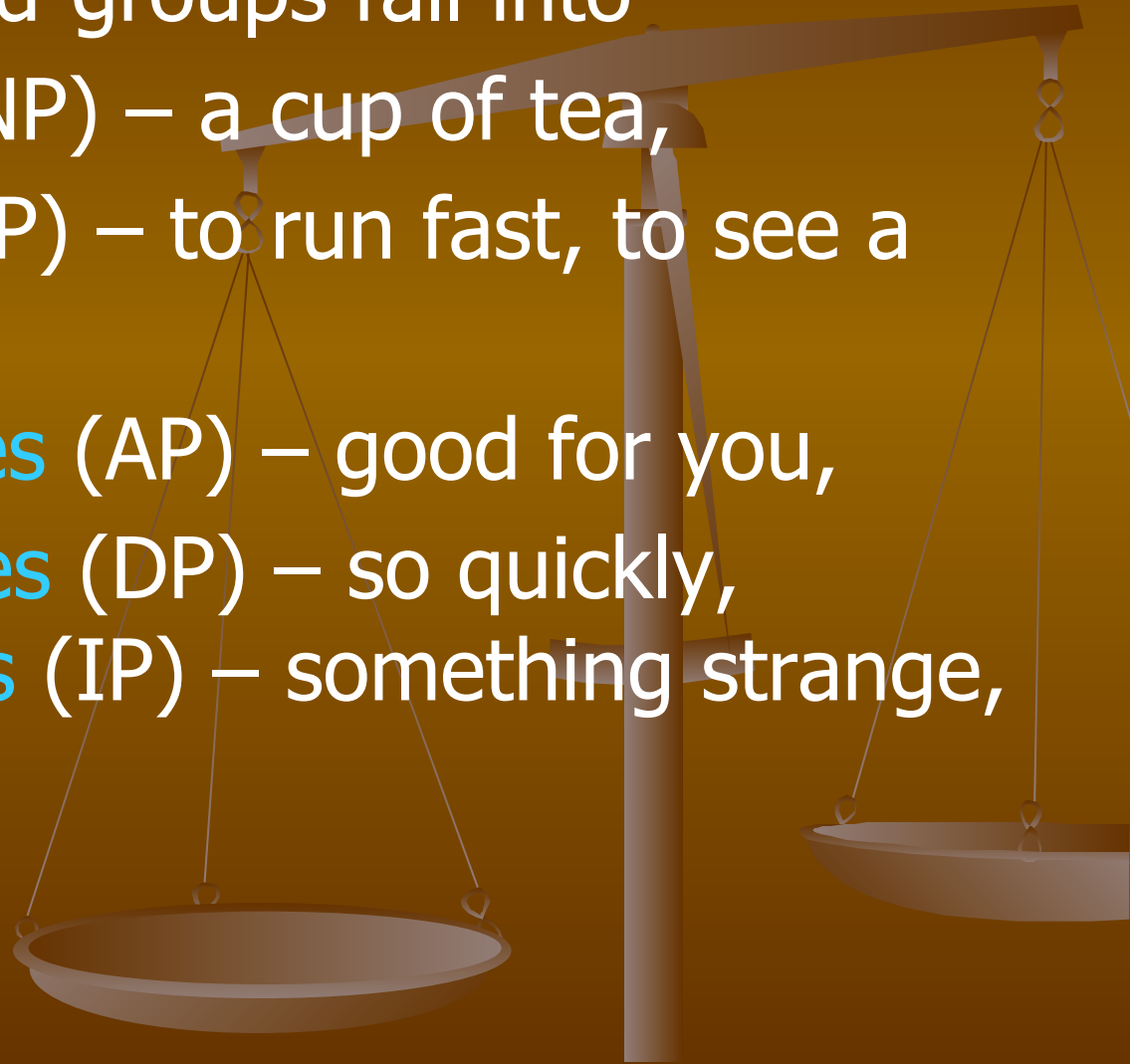
**noun-phrases (NP)** – a cup of tea,

**verb-phrases (VP)** – to run fast, to see a house,

**adjective phrases (AP)** – good for you,

**adverbial phrases (DP)** – so quickly,

**pronoun phrases (IP)** – something strange, nothing to do.





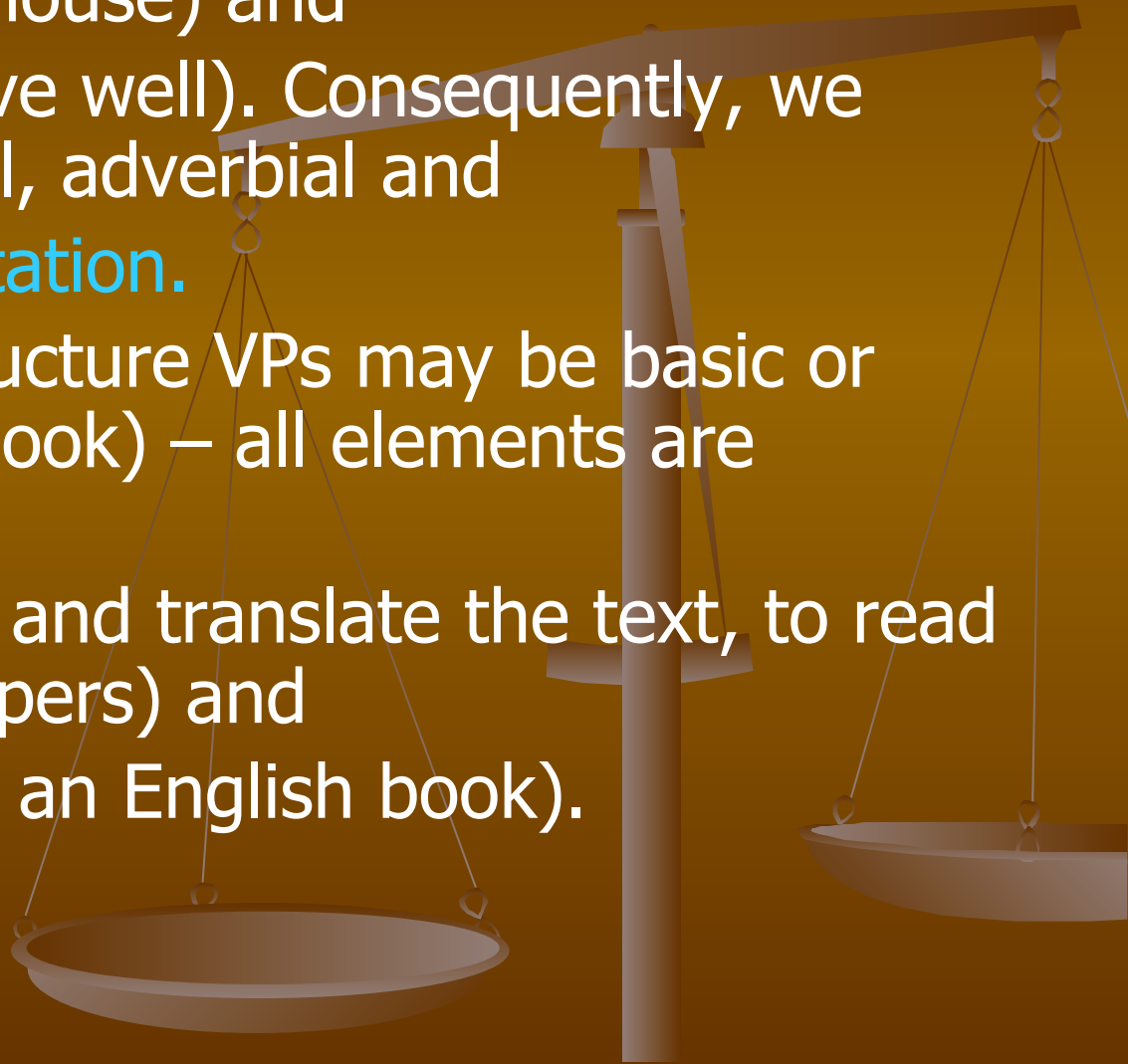
# The noun-phrase (NP).

- The NP consists of a noun-head and an adjunct or adjuncts with relations of modification between them. Three **types of modification** are distinguished here:
- **Premodification** that comprises all the units placed before the head: two smart hard-working students. Adjuncts used in pre-head position are called pre-posed adjuncts.
- **Postmodification** that comprises all the units all the units placed after the head: students from Boston. Adjuncts used in post-head position are called post-posed adjuncts.
- **Mixed modification** that comprises all the units in both pre-head and post-head position: two smart hard-working students from Boston. Pre

## The verb-phrase (VP)

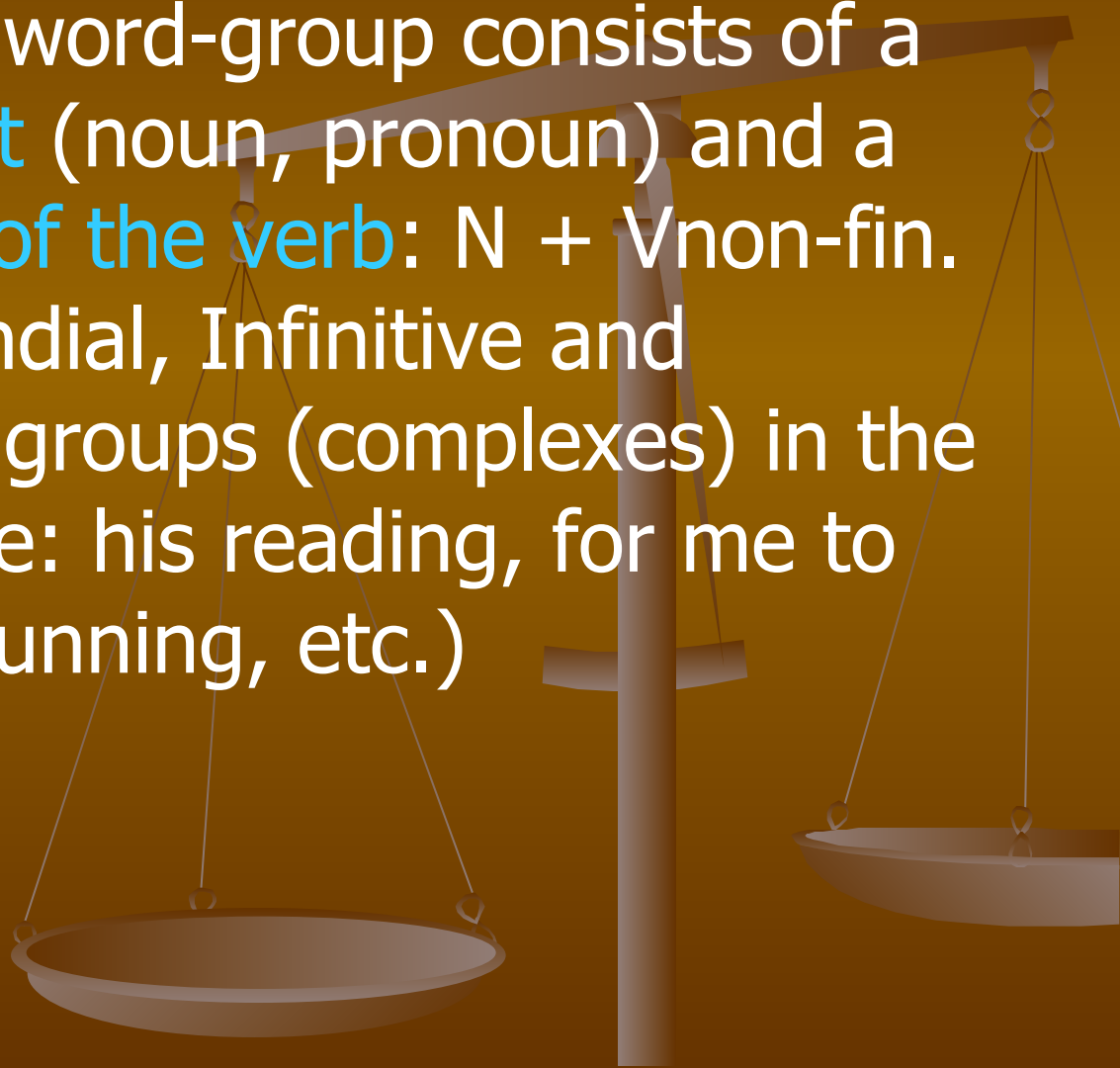
VPs can be classified according to the nature of their complements – verb complements may be **nominal** (to see a house) and **adverbial** (to behave well). Consequently, we distinguish nominal, adverbial and **mixed complementation**.

According to the structure VPs may be basic or **simple** (to take a book) – all elements are obligatory; **expanded** (to read and translate the text, to read books and newspapers) and **extended** (to read an English book).



# Predicative word-groups

- The predicative word-group consists of a **nominal element** (noun, pronoun) and a **non-finite form of the verb**: N + Vnon-fin. There are Gerundial, Infinitive and Participial word-groups (complexes) in the English language: his reading, for me to know, the boy running, etc.)



# Список використаних джерел:

- 1 .Блох М. Я.Теоретическая грамматика английского языка. — М.: Высш. школа, 1983.— с. 383
- 2. Internet <http://madrasati2010.bravehost.com/adj.htm>
- 3. Internet <http://www.vestnik.vsu.ru>
- 4. Internet:<http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs/theory.htm>
- 5. Inbternet:[http://www.englishlanguage.ru/main/verbs\\_mood.htm](http://www.englishlanguage.ru/main/verbs_mood.htm)

