1. **Some further notes about phrase**s

* **NP: it is that phrase that contains the noun as its head.** It can be occupied by a pro-form like: he, him, that, mine, wh-Q …etc. it can take many functions like: **S, O, C(s, o, adj.), and Adv.** **Ex:** (the NPs are in bold type)

**The man** who put **that box** was **a stranger**. **He** did **that every day**. **He** was not **the university teacher** as **you** thought.

**NP Form function**

**The man** NP S

**that box** NP O

**a stranger** NP Cs

**He** NP (pron) S

**That** NP (demonstrative pron.) O

**every day** NP Adv

**the university teacher** NP Cs

**you** NP (pron) S

**you** thought NP in a finite clause Cpre (or O of the pre. (as))

**The noun can be classified according to many criteria, like:**

* **Reference**: proper n (Ali, Iraq, Asia….) . and common n (room, chair, water…).
* **Countability**: countable n (loaf, table). and uncountable n (bread, fish, air).
* **Number**: singular n (child, box). and plural (children, boxes).
* **Gender**: **masculine n**. (male like: man, father, king, uncle, bachelor, actor, bridegroom, duke. Emperor, god, hero, steward, host, waiter, widower, usher), **feminine n**. (female like: woman, aunt, queen, actress stewardess, spinster, lioness, bride, duchess, empress, goddess, heroine, waitress, widow, usherette, hostess), or **neutral n** (baby).
* Also the NP can have many words inside it such as determiners (such as articles) and modifiers (such as adjectives and adverbs) as in: **their many ideas, a push, enough time, all days, third row, good night**…etc.

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* **Adj. P:** it is that phrase that contains the adjective as its head. Ex: She is **very nice.**

There are some notes related to this phrase:

1. An Adjective can be a type of modifier that adds extra information (the attributes) about the noun it modifies, as in: a **great** heritage.
2. The complement of the adjective (Cadj) always comes after it as in the following AdjPs. This complement can be a clause or a phrase (Complements of adjectives are in bold type) :

ex: easy **to please**, eager **to leave**, difficult **that I could not understand**, happy **for him**.

1. The adj can be a **derived** one that ends in: -**ous** (famous, courageous), -**y** (faulty),

-**ibile** or –**able** (possible, capable), -**ive** (active), -**ic** (iconic), -**ent**  (permanent)

-**ant** (important), -**ly** (daily), **al** (annual), **less (**useless)**, ful (**useful)**, en, ish** (childish). Or it can be not so, as in: certain, sure, pure, real, complete, extreme, great, some, close, only, main, ill, good, fond of, afraid of, printable, possible, important, famous, elegant, faulty.

4- (**the +adj.**) of nationality (the French), the+ adj (the poor) = plural noun phrase.

Ex: The rich were generous.

The + abstract adj., as in: the late\* cannot form a noun phrase.

The poor are everywhere in this country.

5- **very +nationality** adj. (He is very English) means his type of behavior.

6-**Comparative and superlative** degrees are as in:

Comparative: better than, bigger than, older than, more famous than, more good than bad…

Superlative: the best (of), the most beautiful, the biggest box

In a family: elder (not older) is used (ex: he is the elder and I am the eldest)

Elder x younger

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* **AdvP (**the Adverbs are in bold type and phrases are underlined): it is that phrase that contains the adverb as its head. He is **here**.

An adverb is a type of modifier that specifies mostly, the mode of the action of the verb. They can pre-modify adjectives in adj. P, as in (**very** funny).

* **Note:**

1. The adverb is a part of speech while the adverbial is the grammatical function that may be occupied by other structures or parts of speech besides the adverb itself as in the case with the phrase or clause mentioned previously.
2. The adverbs can be a derived one that ends in: **-ly** (happily), **wise** (studentwise), **ward** (northward), **like** (studentlike)…etc. Or it cannot be so, as in: now, here…etc

**Functions of adverbs:**

1. **Adverbial of: time (now), place (here), frequency (always), attitudinal (**frankly, I hate it)
2. **Modifier: (specify the meaning of the head of the phrase)**

* **Before a adj in AdjP: very** funny
* **Before adverb in adv. P; very** heavenly
* **Before a pre; right** through the wall
* **Before det. In an NP: Nearly** everyone is….., **almost** the largest room, **about** a week.
* **After a noun (place or time) in an NP:** the way **ahead**, the meeting **yesterday**.

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* **Pre. P**: It is that phrase that contains the preposition as its head. It can be followed by an object or a prepositional complement. The preposition phrase can be:
* **Simple and complex one**. : (the Pre. Ps are in bold type)

**Simple** pre. contains one pre. As in (**to the room**, on,…etc)

**Complex** pre contains more than one, as in:

Adverb +pre (**along with it**) or

Pre +pre (**as for this case**)

V or adj. or connector + pre. As in (**owing to her illness**, **due to his absence.., because of her request)**

Pre +n+ pre. As in: (**by means of a developed technology, as a result of her works, in comparison with it)**

Ex: **Because of** **eating a lot** (PreP, adv.), you have become a fat person.

* **The functions of the Pre P (as a form) are like:**
* Post modifiers like relative clauses: ex: the pen **on the table** is white.
* Complement of a verb: depend **on Allah**.
* Complement of an adjective: sorry **for that**.
* Subject ex: **Between six or seven** is a good thing.
* Adverbial of:
* **1- time**
* When (at, on, in)
* Duration (for 3 minutes)
* Before, after, since, till, until
* Between, by, up to
* **2- manner** (**in a hard way**),
* **3**- **Place, like:**
* dimension (direction or position) (to, at, from, on, onto, in, into, off, out of).
* Relative position: (by, over, under, behind, in front of, below)
* Passage : (across, through, past)
* Pervasive: (all over, throughout)
* **4-Cause and effect** (because of the rain, from her, out of reading hard)
* **5- Purpose** (for helping him)
* **6- Recipient, goal or target** (for Leila , to Ahmed, at school)
* **7- Source, origin** (from his mother)
* **8- Means, instruments** (with a knife, by bus, without)
* **9- Accompaniment** (with Ali)
* **10- Reference** (**with regard to** this book, **with reference to** the essay, as to, as for)
* **11- Exception** (but, except for, apart from)