

Chapter 6 Phrases Clauses And Sentences

$\rightarrow$ Traditionally, appositives were called by their Latin name *appositio*, derived from the Latin *ad* ("near") and *positio* ("placement"), although the English form is now more commonly used.

Sentence (linguistics) independent clause with no dependent clauses. A compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clauses. In functional linguistics, it is defined as a unit of written texts delimited by graphological features such as upper-case letters and markers such as periods, question marks, and exclamation marks. In non-functional linguistics it is typically defined as a maximal unit of syntactic structure such as a constituent. This notion contrasts with a *curve*, which is delimited by phonologic features such as pitch and loudness and markers such as pauses; and with a *clause*, which is a sequence of words that. " In traditional grammar, it is typically defined as a string of words that expresses a complete thought, or as a unit consisting of a subject and predicate. These clauses are joined In linguistics and grammar, a sentence is a linguistic expression, such as the English example "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"

Typically in Latin a temporal clause has a conjunction of time such as *cum* "when" or *postquam* "after" at or near the beginning of the clause and a verb at the end. The verb in a Latin temporal clause is usually in the indicative mood, although sometimes, especially when the conjunction is *cum*, it is in the subjunctive. But if the clause is part of indirect speech, the verb is nearly always in the subjunctive mood.

Temporal clause (Latin) The name comes from the Latin word *tempus*, genitive *temporis*, 'time'. The following sentence has four participles or participial phrases, a *cum* clause, A temporal clause is an adverbial clause of time, that is to say, a clause which informs the reader about the time when the action of main verb of the sentence occurred. So in a sentence such as "after I had said this, he went out", the first clause is a temporal clause. sentences containing a mixture of participial and temporal clauses

Relative clause German sentences of this sort can embed clauses of arbitrary complexity. For example, in the sentence I met a man who wasn't too sure of himself, the subordinate clause who wasn't too sure of himself is a relative clause since it modifies the noun *man* and uses the pronoun *who* to indicate that the same "MAN" is referred to in the subordinate clause (in this case as its subject). In Latin, relative clauses follow the noun phrases they modify, and are always A relative clause is a clause that modifies a noun or noun phrase and uses some grammatical device to indicate that one of the arguments in the relative clause refers to the noun or noun phrase

For example, in these sentences, the phrases *Alice Smith* and *my sister* are in apposition, with the appositive identified with italics: A man that a woman loves In many languages, relative clauses are introduced by a special class of pronouns called relative pronouns, such as *who* in the example just given. In other languages, relative clauses may be marked in different ways: they may be introduced by a special class of conjunctions called relativizers, the...

Center embedding 43 (2): 365–392. ISSN 0022-2267. doi:10. This often leads to difficulty with parsing which would be difficult to explain on grammatical grounds alone. Burroughs, Edgar Rice (1917). A In linguistics, center embedding is the process of embedding a phrase in the middle of another phrase of the same type. Journal of Linguistics. The most frequently used example involves embedding a relative clause inside another one as in: center-embedding of clauses". "Chapter VII". 1017/s0022226707004616

A man that a woman that a child knows loves

Preposition stranding **Sluicing** is a specific type of ellipsis that involves *wh*-phrases. Linguists had previously identified such a construction as a sentence-terminal preposition or as a preposition at the end. In sluicing, the *wh*-phrase is stranded while the sentential portion of the constituent Preposition stranding or *p*-stranding is the syntactic construction in which a so-called stranded, hanging, or dangling preposition occurs somewhere other than immediately before its corresponding object; for example, at the end of a sentence. The term preposition stranding was coined in 1964, predated by stranded preposition in 1949

My sister, Alice Smith, likes jelly beans. $\Rightarrow$ A man that a woman that a child that a bird that I heard saw knows loves
 Apposition... Alice Smith, my sister, likes jelly beans. $\Rightarrow$

Donkey sentence The phenomenon is known as donkey anaphora. In semantics, a donkey sentence is a sentence containing a pronoun which is semantically bound but syntactically free. In order to explain how speakers are able to understand them, semanticists have proposed a variety of formalisms including systems of dynamic semantics such as Discourse representation theory. Their name comes from the example sentence "Every farmer who owns a donkey beats it", in which "it" acts as a donkey pronoun because it is semantically but not syntactically bound by the indefinite noun phrase "a donkey". The following sentences are examples of donkey sentences. They are a classic puzzle in formal semantics and philosophy of language because they are fully grammatical and yet defy straightforward attempts to generate their formal language equivalents

Apposition The two elements are said to be "in apposition", and the element identifying the other is called the appositive. The identification of an appositive requires consideration of how the elements are used in a sentence. For example, in these sentences, the phrases Alice Smith and my sister are in apposition, with the appositive Apposition is a grammatical construction in which two elements, normally noun phrases, are placed side by side so one element identifies the other in a different way. consideration of how the elements are used in a sentence

In theories of natural language parsing, the difficulty... $\Rightarrow$ $\{\displaystyle \rightarrow\}$

The Elements of Eloquence. The book explains classical rhetoric, dedicating each chapter to a rhetorical figure with examples of its use, particularly in the works of William Shakespeare. Forsyth argues the power of Shakespeare's language was a result of studying formal rhetoric, and highlights their use through Shakespeare's development. Repetition of a word or words at the end of successive phrases, clauses or sentences for emphasis. Forsyth quotes: Wherever there's a fight so hungry The Elements of Eloquence: How to Turn the Perfect English Phrase is a non-fiction book by Mark Forsyth published in 2013

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English grammar This article describes a generalized, present-day Standard English – forms of speech and writing English grammar is the set of structural rules of the English language. This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and whole texts. words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and whole texts

Preposition stranding is found in English and other Germanic languages, as well as in Vata and Gbadi (languages in the Niger–Congo family), and certain dialects of French spoken in North America. A man that a woman that a child that a bird saw knows loves P-stranding occurs in various syntactic contexts, including passive voice, wh-movement, and sluicing.

Existential clause ". For details on the English forms, see English grammar: There as pronoun. forming and using existential clauses. Many languages form existential clauses without An existential clause is a clause that refers to the existence or presence of something, such as "There is a God" and "There are boys in the yard". The use of such clauses can be considered analogous to existential quantification in predicate logic, which is often expressed with the phrase "There exist(s)

Different languages have different ways of forming and using existential clauses. For details on the English forms, see English grammar: There as pronoun. The conjunctions used to introduce temporal...

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