



WORDS, PHRASES, AND CLAUSES

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The smallest element that can be
uttered in isolation that still contains
some kind of meaning

WORD



Two words can be contracted or elided

- Can't = cannot
- I'm = I am
- What's = what is
- How'd = how did

“Words” are identified by Part-Of-Speech Tags [POSTAGs]

The label that indicates a category of words that have similar grammatical properties [Simplistic meanings!]

- Verb = action or state of being
- Noun = thing
- Article = *the, a*
- Adjective = **modifies** a noun
- Pronoun = replaces a noun
- Adverb = modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb
- Preposition = sets up a relationship between a noun/pronoun and some other word in the sentence. [*on, in, from, during, for, etc.*]
- Conjunction = joins two structures
- Interjection = word of exclamation or command that is grammatically independent [*Oh! Hey! Pssst! Damn!*]

Part-of-Speech tag (POSTAG) includes the specific inflected form [morphology]

- Forms of some words change according to their use in the sentence.
 - **Lemma** = the dictionary form [*They*, not *them*; *ring*, not *rang*]
- Nouns: *Parrot, parrots, parrot's, parrots'*
- Pronouns: *I, my, me; we, our, us; she, hers, her*
- Verbs: *I am, you are; she will have finished; you give, he gives, they gave; I would like to leave; etc.*
- Adjectives [in Greek]

Terminology of Language Construction

- **Morphology** = the system of different forms possible for a given word
- **Paradigms** = examples of different patterns shared by categories of words
- **Declensions** = Inflections of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives
- **Conjugations** = Inflections of verbs
- **Syntax** = The arrangement of words to create well-formed sentences in a given language
- **Grammar** = The study of the way the sentences of a language are constructed; morphology and syntax together

Any group of two or more
grammatically related words

PHRASE



“When she was only a teenager, Maggie decided to run for political office someday, because she wanted to make a difference in the world and she wanted to make her mother proud.”

○ **Prepositional** phrase = “in the world” or “for political office”

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- **Verb** phrase = “decided to run” or “wanted to make”

“When she was only **a teenager**, Maggie decided to run for **political office** someday, because she wanted to make a difference in the world and she wanted to make **her mother** proud.”

- Prepositional phrase = “in the world” or “for political office”
- Verb phrase = “decided to run” or “wanted to make”
- **Noun** phrase = “political office” or “her mother” or “a teenager”

A grouping of words that contains a conjugated verb and its necessary arguments.

CLAUSE



“When she was only a teenager, Maggie decided to run for political office someday, because she wanted to make a difference in the world and she wanted to make her mother proud.”

- Independent Clause = the main part of the sentence
 - The main verb is called the predicative (PRED)
 - **Sentence** = A textual unit consisting of one or more words including an **independent clause**.

Identify the Independent Clauses and their Predicatives

After this happened, Tissaphernes came to the Hellespont. When Alcibiades went to visit him with a single trireme, bearing friendly offerings and gifts, Tissaphernes seized him and imprisoned him in Sardis, saying that the King ordered him to make war upon the Athenians. Thirty days later, however, Alcibiades and Mantitheus, who had been taken prisoner in Caria, provided themselves with horses and made their escape from Sardis by night to Clazomenae.

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- Subordinate Clause = depends upon the independent clause
 - Cannot stand alone
 - Introduced by a subordinating conjunction [*when, after, since, because, lest, that, etc.*]

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 - Cannot stand alone
 - Introduced by a subordinating conjunction [*when, after, since, because, lest, that, etc.*]
- Coordinate Clause = two or more equivalent clauses joined by a coordinator [*and, or, yet, but, etc.*]
 - Each side of the clause must have a conjugated verb
 - Can be independent or subordinate

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