


☐

I'm not robot

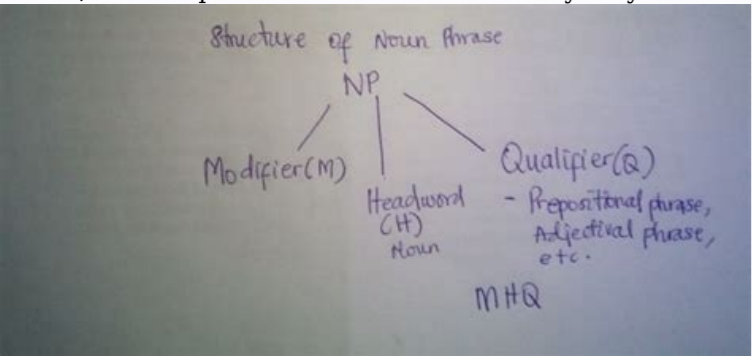

reCAPTCHA

I'm not robot!

Types of grammatical names and examples

Types of grammatical models. List of grammatical names. What are the types of grammatical names. What are the types of grammatical categories.

Home Tutorials Grammatical names (noun clause, adverbial clause and adjectival clause) and their functions personTamuno Reuben This is one the topics (in English) English teachers shy away from due to its complexity; thus, leaving their students to walk in ignorance when they come across it in any English examination. If you are reading this article and part of those who have little or no understanding of the topic, I advise you pay rapt attention as we sail. THE MEANING OF GRAMMATICAL NAMES AND GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION(S) A Grammatical name is the name given to a word, phrase or clause depending on its function in a given clause or sentence. There are different grammatical names such as noun phrase, adverbial phrase, adjectival phrase, prepositional phrase, noun clause, adverbial clause and adjectival/relative clause. However, in this episode, only the clauses (i.e., the noun clause, adverbial clause and adjectival/relative clause) are discussed. On the other hand, grammatical function is the syntactic role played by a word, phrase or clause in the context of a given clause or sentence. In English, the grammatical function of a word, phrase or clause is determined by the position of that word, phrase or clause in a particular clause or sentence. 1. Tammy slapped the man. 2. The man slapped Tammy. Whereas in example 1 Tammy (which is a noun) functions as the subject of the verb, "slapped", in example 2, Tammy functions as the object of the verb, "slapped". Therefore, in determining the grammatical function of a word, phrase or clause, one must take into cognizance the position of that word, phrase or clause in a given clause or sentence. A noun clause or nominal clause is a dependent or subordinate clause that does the work of a noun in a sentence. It generally functions as an appositive, the subject or the object of a transitive verb, complement of subject, object and preposition. A noun clause can take either of these forms: i. The TH-clause (or that clause). He said that he was coming. What he said propelled me. How he did it surprised everyone. iii. The to-infinitive clause. To say the truth is very important. Please note that the expressions in bold are the noun clauses. Functions of a noun clause A noun or nominal clause plays the following functions in a clause or sentence: 1. A noun clause functions as the subject of a verb in a given clause or sentence. i. What the students did is quite appalling. ii. How he passed his exam remains a mystery. In example 1, "What the students did" is a noun clause functioning as the subject the verb, "is", in the main clause. The complete statement, What the students did is quite appalling, is the main/independent clause housing the noun clause (which is also a dependent clause), "What the students did". Similarly, in example 2, "How he passed his exam" is a noun clause functioning as the subject of the verb, "remains". This noun clause is housed by the main clause, How he passed his exam remains a mystery. 2.



A noun clause functions as the object of a verb in a given clause. i. I don't know why I am here. "Why I am here" is a (WH) noun clause functioning as the object of the verb phrase, "don't know". ii. The man said that he was coming. "That he was coming" is a noun clause functioning as the object of the verb, "said". 3. A noun clause functions as a subject complement. 1. The point is what caused the fire. ii. The most important thing is how I get home. A subject complement follows a linking verb and modifies or refers to the subject. In the examples above, "what caused the fire" and "how I get home" are noun clauses which function as the complement of the subjects, "The point" and "The most important thing", respectively. It is obvious that each of these noun clauses follows the linking verb, "is", and refers to the subject which it complements. Providing the correct answers to these questions will let you know that each of these noun clauses in the examples above refers to the subject which they complement: Q1: What caused the fire? Q2: How I get home is what? A: The most important thing. 4. A noun clause functions as an object complement. They made her husband what she liked. "What she liked" is a noun clause functioning as the complement of the object of the sentence, "her husband". 5. A noun clause functions as a complement or an object of a preposition. I am responsible for what happened yesterday. "What happened yesterday" is a noun clause functioning as the object/complement of the preposition, "for". When a noun clause functions as the complement/object of a preposition, it comes immediately after the preposition. Here is another example: "It depends on where he wants to go." "Where he wants to go", as a noun clause, functions as the object/complement of the preposition, "on". 6. A noun clause functions as an appositive. When a noun clause functions as an appositive, it further explains a noun or noun phrase which precedes it. My question, what happened yesterday, has not been answered. "What happened yesterday" is in apposition to the noun phrase, "My question". ADVERBIAL CLAUSE AND ITS GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION An adverbial clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb; that is, it modifies a verb or verb phrase, an adjective and a fellow adverb.

Like every other clause, an adverbial clause has a subject and a predicate although sometimes its subject is implied. There are different types of adverbial clause: adverbial clause of time, place, manner, reason, condition, concession, etc. 1. It was raining when I woke up. "When I woke up" is an adverbial clause of time. Grammatical function: It modifies the verb phrase, "was raining". 2. He died because he was stabbed. "Because he was stabbed" is an adverbial clause of reason. Function: It modifies the verb, "died". 3. The incident occurred where three roads meet. "Where three roads meet" is an adverbial clause of place. Function: It modifies the verb, "occurred". 4. Tammy sang as if he was hungry. "As if he was hungry" is an adverbial clause of manner. Function: It modifies the verb "sang". 5. I will never leave you unless you bless me. "Unless you bless me" is an adverbial clause of condition. Function: It modifies the verb phrase, "will leave". 6. Although he had the time and space, he didn't do his assignment. "Although he had the time and space" is adverbial clause of concession. This type of adverbial clause shows a contrast between the main clause and the subordinate clause. Function: It modifies the verb phrase, "did do". ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE AND ITS GRAMMATICAL FUNCTION An adjectival or relative clause is a subordinate clause which gives more information about the noun or pronoun it refers to in the main clause. The markers of an adjectival clause are relative pronouns such as who, that, whose, which, whom, which, what and compound words such as whosoever, whichever and whatever. An adjectival clause chiefly functions as a modifier of a noun or noun phrase. Please note that an adjectival clause is usually close to the noun it describes. Aside taking note of its markers, this is another way one can easily identify an adjectival clause. 1. I know the place where they hid the book. "Where they hid the book" is an adjectival clause. Function: It modifies the noun phrase, "the place". 2. This is the boy whose result was stolen. "Whose result was stolen" is an adjectival clause. Function: It modifies the noun phrase, "the boy". 3. I like eating oranges that are sweet. "That are sweet" is an adjectival clause. Function: It modifies the noun, "oranges". In sum, to correctly and easily identify the grammatical name and function of a given expression, one must always look at the position of the subordinate clause in the main clause. As regards this topic, position plays a vital role. It is not just enough knowing the meaning and functions of these grammatical names. READ: PHRASES AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS

USE OF PRONOUNS	
Incorrect	He absented from the school yesterday.
Correct	He absented himself from the school yesterday.
Incorrect	He availed of the opportunity.
Correct	He availed himself of the opportunity.
Incorrect	Don't pride on your victory.
Correct	Don't pride yourself on your victory.
Incorrect	The girl wants to get herself married.
Correct	The girl wants to get married.
Incorrect	The climate of India is hotter than England.
Correct	The climate of India is hotter than that of England.
Incorrect	Everybody will get their share.
Correct	Everybody will get his share.

"The five elements of clause structure, namely subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial, are grammatical functions. In addition, we distinguish predicator as the function carried by the main verb in a clause, and predicate as the function assigned to the portion of a clause excluding the subject."Within phrases, certain types of units can function as modifiers, more specifically as premodifiers or postmodifiers."There is no one-to-one correspondence between functions and their possible formal realizations. Thus the functions of subject and direct object are often realized by a noun phrase, but can also be realized by a clause." (Bas Aarts, Sylvia Chalker, and Edmund Weiner, "The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar," 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 2014.) "The production and interpretation of an utterance act is anchored to the constitutive parts of language: syntax, morphology, phonology, semantics, and pragmatics.

Grammatical Names (Part 1)

Difference between Phrases and Clauses

By Emmanuel Joseph

While syntax is composed of structural units, for instance, constituents in traditional grammar, phrases in functional grammar and generative grammar, groups in systemic functional grammar or constructions in construction grammar, it is the linear ordering of the individual parts within a hierarchically structured sequence which constitutes their grammatical function. The adverb really, for instance, realizes the grammatical function of a sentence adverbial with wide scope if positioned initially or finally, as is the case in the utterance really, Sarah is sweet. If the adverb really is positioned medially, it is assigned the grammatical function of the adverbial of subject with narrow scope, as in Sarah is really sweet. Or, the proper noun Mary can realize the grammatical function of object in Sally kissed Mary, and it can realize the grammatical function of subject in Mary kissed Sally. Thus, it is not the grammatical construction as such which is assigned a grammatical function. Rather, it is the positioning of a grammatical construction within a hierarchically structured sequence which assigns it a grammatical function." (Anita Fetzer, "Contexts in Interaction: Relating Pragmatic Wastebaskets." "What Is a Context?: Linguistic Approaches and Challenges," ed. by Rita Finkbeiner, Jörg Meibauer, and Petra B. Schumacher. John Benjamins, 2012.) "The most complex grammatical function is that of subject. Consider the example in (1).(1) The tigers hunt prey at night.Tigers precedes the verb. It agrees with the verb in number, as becomes clear when it is made singular: The tiger hunts its prey at night.

BASIC GRAMMAR FUNCTIONS

Grammar Part	Function	Example
Adjective	to describe a noun, a pronoun or part of a sentence	tall this smart
Adverb	to describe a verb, adjective, or another adverb by giving more information about how, when something happens	quickly finally sometimes always
Conjunctions	to connect a clause, sentence or word	and or but
Determiners	to clarify which noun is being referred to	this my both
Exclamations	to express strong feeling (often, informal language)	wow such
Nouns	to name things, people, places, concepts	water sister sky
Prepositions	to link a noun/noun phrase/pronoun to another noun or phrase	at throughout
Pronouns	to replace refer to a noun or noun phrase	I her
Verbs	to show an action or a state	play think

In the active construction, it is never marked by any preposition. The corresponding full passive clause ... is Prey is hunted by the tigers at night; in the passive clause, the subject of (1), the tigers, turns up inside the prepositional phrase by the tigers."The above criteria—agreement in number with the verb, never being preceded by a preposition, occurring in the by phrase in the passive—are grammatical, and the noun they pick out in a given clause is the grammatical subject of that clause." (Jim Miller, "An Introduction to English Syntax." Edinburgh University Press, 2002.) "In traditional grammatical descriptions, the grammatical function borne by her in the English example in (41) has sometimes been called the 'indirect object,' and the book has been called the 'direct object':(41) He gave her a book.The phrase the book is also traditionally assumed to be the direct object in examples like (42):(42) He gave a book to her.The classification of the book as a direct object in both (41) and (42) may have a semantic rather than a syntactic basis: there may be a tendency to assume that the book must bear the same grammatical function in each instance because its semantic role does not change. ... [T]he LFG [lexical-functional grammar] view differs: in example (41), the phrase her bears the OBJ [object] function, while in example (42), the phrase a book is the OBJ."Within the transformational tradition, evidence for the LFG classification for English came from certain formulations of the rule of passivization, which applies uniformly to 'transform' an object into a subject." (Mary Dalrymple, "Lexical Functional Grammar." Emerald Group, 2001.)