



DIKTISAINTEK
BERDAMPAK

MATA KULIAH

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



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SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES



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CONTENTS:

- SYNTAX
- CONSTRUCTION
- SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTION
 - PHRASE
 - CLAUSE
 - SENTENCE
- SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE



ESSENTIAL TERMS

- Syntax is the study of the interrelationships of words in words groups. In other words, we can say that syntax is concerned with the structure of word groups.
- Construction is any significant group of words.
- Syntactic structures consists of three parts; phrase, clause and sentence.
- Phrase is a unit composed of two or more words potentially, which does not have the characteristics of a clause namely the subject and particularly the predicate.



ESSENTIAL TERMS

- Clause is a unit of grammar, a construction in which the constitute is a potential sentence base and in which the constituents are the subject, predicate, object and adjunct that combine to form the base
- Sentence is a grammatical unit, a construction in which the constitute is any utterance with final intonation contour, and the constituents are the clauses, connecting particles, and intonation patterns.





ESSENTIAL TERMS

- Immediate Constituent (IC) as one of the two, or a few, constituents of which any given construction is directly formed. For example, **“The old man who lives there and has gone to his son’s house”** are immediate constituents of the utterance.

“The old man who lives there has gone to his son’s house”.

- Explanation:

Old man is an IC of **old man who lives there**, but not of the utterance as a whole. The ICs of a given construction are the constituents on the next lower level. Those on any lower level are constituents but not immediate constituents.



ESSENTIAL TERMS

- A constituent as any syntactical unit which combines with another syntactical unit to form a construction.
- Construction can be defined as any syntactical unit containing constituents.

Example;

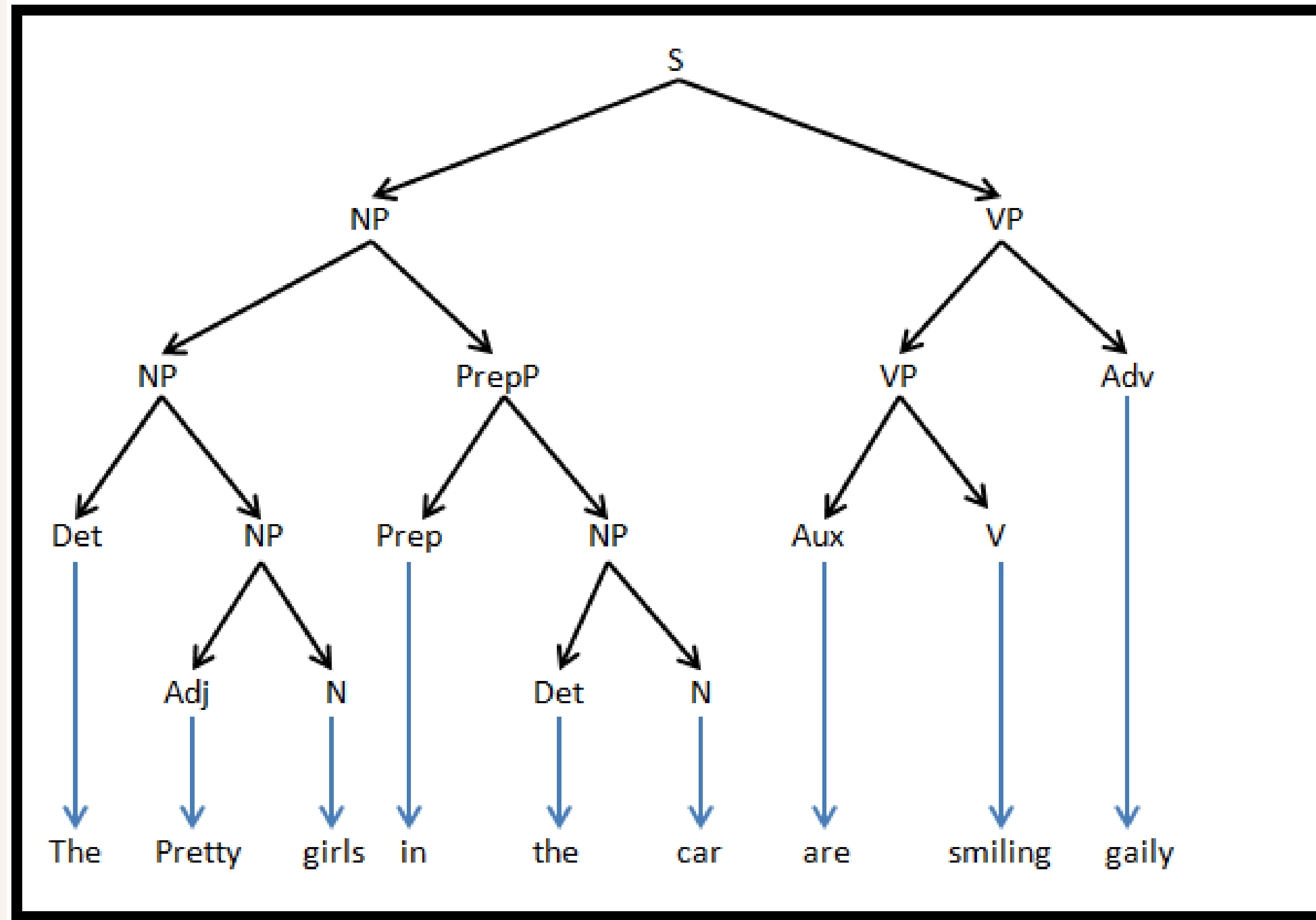
The construction “**The girl in the room**” is itself made up of eight constituents namely; one prepositional phrase, two noun phrases, and five words. Only two of these, however, (The girl and in the room), are immediate constituents. Each of these constituents is itself a construction made up of its own two lcs (**the + girl, in + the room**), and so on.



ESSENTIAL TERMS

- The smallest unit at the syntactical level of structural grammar analysis is the **word**, and the largest unit is the **sentence**.
- The immediate constituent analysis (IC analysis), first developed by Leonard Bloomfield, is an important methodological tool for syntactic analysis. According to the IC analysis, a sentence must be cut into its two immediate constituents. If one or both of the immediate constituents consist of constructions, then they must be further cut into their immediate constituents until single words are reached.
- The last string of constituents (words) are called the **Ultimate Constituents**.

TREE DIAGRAM



SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS



There are three syntactic constructions; Phrase, Clause and Sentence.

- Phrase

Endocentric Phrase is a phrase that has a parallel distribution with its head. This means that the whole phrase can be substituted by its head.

Single Head Phrases; Noun Phrases (NP), Verb Phrases (VP), Adjective Phrases (AP), Adverb Phrases (AdvP).

ENDOCENTRIC PHRASE



- Noun Phrase is a word group with noun as its head. A noun phrase may consist of a determiner which functions as the modifier and a noun which is the head of the group.

Examples;

- A man
- The student
- His book
- Their Father
- One Book
- Many Students
- That Book
- This Student
- A clever student
- The young woman
- The good character
- The table legs
- Many diligent workers
- That interesting film
- This new car
- Some diligent persons

ENDOCENTRIC PHRASE



- Noun Phrase may be very complex, consisting of a determiner, an adjective or a noun as modifier, a noun as head, and a prepositional phrase or a clause as modifier.

Examples;

- The good students in the class
- A new house in the area
- The new books on the table
- The new car in the garage
- Many interesting books in the library
- The old man who came yesterday
- The beautiful girl who lives next door

ENDOCENTRIC PHRASE

- Verb Phrase is a word group with verb as its head. A verb phrase may consist of an auxiliary as modifier and a verb as head.

Examples;

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| - Can speak | - Should help |
| - May go | - Is playing |
| - Must study | - Has gone |
| - Would buy | - Is written |
| - Will come | |

ENDOCENTRIC PHRASE



- Adjective Phrase is a word group with adjective as the head. This head is commonly preceded by an intensifier. Intensifiers are function words which modify adjectives and adverbs.

Examples;

- Very beautiful
- Quite calm
- Rather easy
- Something interesting
- A bit noisy
- A little salty
- So sweet
- Very significantly improved

ENDOCENTRIC PHRASE

- Adverb Phrases is a word group with adverb as its head which can be preceded by an intensifier.

Examples;

- Very quickly
- Rather slowly
- So late
- Quite well

EXOCENTRIC PHRASE



- An exocentric phrase has two elements; (a) the relater and (b) the axis. The relater can be filled by a preposition and the axis can be filled by a noun or a noun phrase.

Examples;

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| - in Indonesia | - at school |
| - in Makassar | - at home |
| - during the semester | - to Jakarta |
| - with this father | - on the table |
| - by the teacher | - under the leadership |

SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS



- Clause
 - Independent Clauses
 - I. Transitive Clauses
 - Examples;***
 - John visited his uncle last week.
 - Mary cooked rice in the kitchen.
 - He speaks English very well.
 - Mr. Wilson studies the reports.
 - Smith and Green collect information.

SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS



- Clause
 - Independent Clauses
 - II. Intransitive Clauses

Examples;

- Mr. Wilson is working in his office.
- He is looking around the office right now.
- Miss Stewart is sitting at his desk.
- He went to the theatre last week.
- The people are talking and laughing.

SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS



- Clause
 - Independent Clauses
- III. Equative Clauses
 - Examples;***
 - Jane is his sister.
 - She is very beautiful.
 - She became a nurse.
 - That man is growing older and older.
 - He looks very handsome.

SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS



- Sentence
 - I. Questions or Interrogative Sentences
 - II. Commands or Imperative Sentences
 - III. Negative Sentences
 - IV. Passive Sentences
 - V. Complex Sentences
 - VI. Compound Sentences

SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE



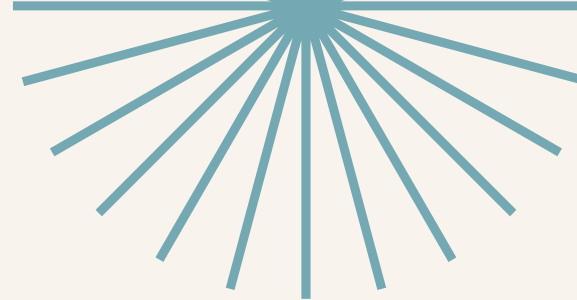
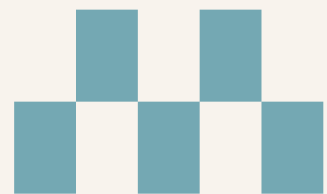
I. Phrase-Structure Rules

II. Transformation Rules

INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT

- Define these terms and give the examples (20)
 - I. Noun Phrase
 - II. Verb Phrase
 - III. Adverb Phrase





THANK YOU

