Lecture 7

Types of Apposition

In Lecture 6, we mentioned that one of the functions of the noun phrase (NP) is as an appositive.

We defined an appositive as a noun phrase that describes the same person or thing as another noun phrase that came before it.

In this lecture, we will discuss the types of apposition.

البدل المقيد و الغير مقيد -Apposition can be either restrictive or non-restrictive

A- Restrictive Apposition البدل المقيد

e.g. Your friend Ahmed Al-Ali is here.

In this example, the second NP "Ahmed Al-Ali" restricts the meaning of the first NP "your friend" by giving an answer to the question "Which friend?"

• We call the NP "Ahmed Al-Ali" in the previous example a restrictive appositive.

Note: In this type of apposition we do not use commas before and after the appositive.

B- Non-restrictive Apposition البدل الغير مقيد

e.g. Ahmed Al-Ali, your old friend, is here.

In this example, the first NP "Ahmed Al-Ali" is a proper noun which is unique and does not need modification.

The second NP "your old friend" does not tell us which "Ahmed Al-Ali" is here but only adds information about him.

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العبارة الأسميه الاثانيه " صديقك القديم" لا تخبرنا بشيء عن أحمد .. ماتوضح لنا شي "لأن الاسم الصريح مو بحاجه عباره توضحه" .. هي معلومة اضافيه لا أكثر .
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• We call the NP "your old friend" in this example a non-restrictive appositive.

Note: In this type, we use commas before and after the appositive.

جملة حرف الجر -(PP) Prepositional Phrase

We mentioned that a preposition is a word like "in" or "on" which is followed by a noun phrase (NP).

$$NP$$
 ذكرنا من قبل أن جملة حرف الجر" الجار و المجرور" تتكون من حرف جر + جملة اسميه $Con - in - with \dots$

e.g. Mohammed is in the classroom.

* In this example, the phrase "in the classroom" is called a prepositional phrase.

It has a preposition "in" and an NP "the classroom".

The function of the NP in this sentence is the Object of the preposition

في المثال السابق أركان الجمله هي ..

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فاعل = Mohammed = subject
Is = H.v = فعل مساعد
حرف جر = In = preposition
جملة اسميه = The classroom = NP
جملة حرف الجر = IN the classroom
                           in هي أنها مفعول به لحرف الجر The classroom = NP هي أنها مفعول به لحرف الجر
*A preposition normally comes before an NP, but it can also be separated from its NP as in:
    بالعادة حرف الجر يأتي قبل العبار و الاسميه ، ولكن في بعض الحالات يمكن أيضا ان ينفصل حرف الجر عن الجمله
                                                                         الاسميه كما في الاأمثلة التاليه
e.g. The man is standing on the platform.
                                 في المثال السابق كان حرف الجر قبل الجمله الاسميه .. و هذا ما يكون في الغالب
What is the man standing on?
  في حالة السؤال ، قد لا يتم ذكر الجمله الاسميه"اللي هي مفعول به لحرف الجر " اذا كانت هي الجواب للسوءال .. كما
                                                                                      المثال السابق
The platform that the man stood on was very narrow.
                            في هذا المثال: انفصل حرف الجرعن الجمله الاسميه بسبب جمله كلوز دخلت بينهم ..
However, in these examples, the association between
preposition and NP still exists.
                                                                     لكن التر ابط لاز ال موجود بالجمله
Prepositional phrases can express a number of ideas, including:
1- Place- المكان
e.g. The book is on the desk. (pp)
on the desk = المكان على المكان
2- Movement- الحركه
e.g. He walked to the mosque. (pp)
جملة حرف جر تدل على الاتجاه أو الحركه = to the mosque
الوقت -3- Time
e.g. I finished the exam in one hour. (pp)
جملة حرف جر تدل على الوقا = to the mosque
4- Manner- الطريقه
e.g. He finished it with little effort. (pp)
جمله حرف جر تدل على الطريقه = with little effort
5- Purpose- - المقصد
e.g. This message is for Ahmed. . (pp)
أن هذه الرساله هي لأحمد for Ahmed
6- Agency- العميل
e.g. The window was broken by the young boy.(Passive) (pp)
by the young boy = المبنى للمجهول
7- Instrument- וצנוة
e.g. I wrote with a pen. (pp)
جملة حرف جر تدل على الأداة المستخدمة = with a pen
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Functions of the Prepositional Phrase = وضائف جملة حرف الجر 1- Adjunct

An Adjunct is a word/phrase/clause that provides additional information about another noun/phrase/clause. It is an optional part of the sentence. If we remove an adjunct, the meaning will still be complete and the sentence will still be grammatical. It is not a necessary part of the structure of a sentence.

الاضافه-Adjunct = هي كلمة / عباره / جملة تضيف معلومة ل كلمة/ عياره / جملة أخرى .. وهي جزء اختياري في الجملة يمكن الاستغناء عنه ، لأنه بدونة تكون الجمله كامله وصحيحه .

Adjuncts are usually adverbials.

عادة ما تكون الإضافه ضرف.

As an adjunct, a prepositional phrase is considered an adverbial phrase because it does the same job as an adverbial.

كأضافه ، جملة حرف الجر تعتبر جملة ضرفيه . لأنها تقول بنفس الوضيفه ك ضرف .

An adverbial is a group of words that does the same job as an adverb. In other words, adverbials can be used to say when, where or how something happened.

الضرف :مجموعه كلمات تقوم بما يقوم به الضرف. بعبارة أخرى الضرف يستخدم للتعبير عن متى ، أين ، و كيف وقع الحدث . الحدث .

*The man stood <u>on a high platform</u>. (adverbials of place)

This prepositional phrase (PP) is an adjunct that tells us where something happened.

on = حرف جر a high platform = عباره اسمیه = a high platform = عباره المجرور = جملة الجار و المجرور

* I finished the exam in one hour. (adverbials of time)

This PP is an adjunct that tells us when something happened.

<u>in =</u> حرف جر <u>one hour</u> = عباره اسمیه <u>in one hour</u> = عباره الجار و المجرور

* He finished the exam with little effort. (other adverbials)

This PP is an adjunct that tells us how something happened.

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<u>with _</u> = حرف جر

<u>little effort</u> = عباره اسميه

<u>with little effort</u> = جملة حرف الجر
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Note: Compare the definition of adjuncts in this lecture with the definition of complements in Lecture 6.

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مقارنه بين الـ اضافه و المكملة من المحاضره الـ 6.
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 $*\underline{A}$ complement is necessary for the meaning to be complete. If we remove it, the meaning will be incomplete and the sentence will be ungrammatical.

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المكملة: ضروريه لتكون الجملة صحيحه ..
اذا ازلنا المكملة من الجملة. تأثر معنى الجمله و أصبحت جمله خاطئه.
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* An adjunct is not necessary for the meaning to be complete. It gives extra information. If we remove it, the sentence will still be grammatical.

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الاضافه: غير ضروريه ويمكن للجمله أن تكون صحيحه من غيرها .. لأنها تعطي معلومة اضافيه فقط. يمكن الاستغناء عنها ويبقى معنى الجمله سليم كما هو .
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<u> 2- Complement of Subject +BE - الفعل الساعد</u>

e.g. The book is on the desk.

In this example, the prepositional phrase "on the desk" is the complement of the subject "the book" and the main verb to BE "is".

في المثال السابق:

The book is = NP= فعل مساعد + فعل مساعد on the desk= prepositional phrase= جملة جار و مجرور وهي مكملة للفاعل و الفعل المساعد

3- Post-modifier in an NP- المعدل اللاحق في العباره الاسميه

e.g. The desk in the classroom is covered with books.

In this example, the prepositional phrase "in the classroom" modifies the noun phrase (NP) "the desk". The NP is the head and the PP is a post-modifier because it comes after the head.

The desk = NP = A

in the classroom = preposition phrase (pp) + Post-Modifier

هنا جاءت عبارة الجار و المجرور ك مدل لاحق لأنها جائت بعد " رأس الجمله "

4- Complement of an Adjective – المكلمة للصفه

e.g. Ahmed is good at Mathematics.

In this example, the prepositional phrase "at Mathematics" is the complement of the adjective "good".

e.g. Ahmed is good at Mathematics.

في هذا المثال : عبارة الجار و المجرو "at Mathematics " هي المكملة للصفه " جيد"

اسم صریح = Ahmed

فعل مساعد =Is

صفه = Good= adjective

At Mathematics = preposition phrase + complement of adjective "Good"

جملة جار و مجرور + مكملة للصفه جيد =At Mathematics