The analysis of Clause Elements

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Abstract

The analysis of clause elements involves breaking down sentences into their constituent parts and examining how those parts function within the sentence. This process helps to identify the grammatical relationships between words and phrases, and to understand how these relationships contribute to the overall meaning of the sentence. The analysis of clause elements typically includes identifying the subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial phrases within a sentence, as well as determining the syntactic role of each element.

Keywords: Semantics, Clause analysis, Sentence structure,

1. Introduction

The analysis of clause elements is a fundamental aspect of understanding the structure and meaning of language. Every sentence is composed of various elements that work together to create meaning and convey information . There are three kinds of sentences they are: simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence. Simple sentence is a single independent clause; Compound sentence is two or more simple sentence join together by a comma or a coordinating conjunction; and complex sentence is a sentence that consists of both a main (independent) clause and at least has a sub (dependent) clause (Cook,1969:196)

2. Semantics definition of clause elements

Clause elements are the parts of a sentence that carry specific meanings and contribute to the overall interpretation of the sentence. Each element has a specific role to play in conveying information about the relationships between different parts of the sentence. In other words, describing the constituents of a clause means describing the Elements of clause structure. The elements of a clause are subject (S), verb (V), Object (O), complement, adverbial (A). The complement can be a subject Complement or an object complement. According to Quirk (1985 : 170) Semantic roles of clauses elements can be divided into ;

1.AGENTIVE: It is the animate being instigating or causing the happening denoted by the verb. For examples: "John placed the book on the shelf".

2.AFFECTED: It refers to an animate or inanimate participant which does not cause the happening by the Verb, but is directly involved in some other way. . For examples: "Mary Kicked the door".

3. RECIPIENT: It denotes the animate being that is passively implicated by the happening or state encoded in The verb. For examples: "We paid them the money".

4. EXPERIENCER: It denotes the animate being that perceives the process denoted by the verb. For example: "He thought that the idea was sensible"

5.INSTRUMENT: It denotes the entity (generally inanimate) which an agent uses to perform an action or Instigate a process. For example: "A stone broke the windscreen"

6. LOCATIVE: It refers to the place of the state or action denoted by the verb. For example London is foggy".

7.TEMPORAL: It denotes the time at which the action or process denoted by the verb takes place. For example: "Tomorrow is Sunday".

8.EVENT: As the name suggests. It denotes the event being talked about in the sentence. For example: "The party is tomorrow".

9.ATTRIBUTE: This is the typical semantic role characteristic of attribution whereby one can either Identify or characterize the subject complement or object complement of a clause: "Peter is the teacher" (identification) vs. "Peter is an honest man" (characterization). At a syntactic level, identification attributes Allow reversal of subject and complement (eg.. "The teacher is Peter").

3.Types of Sentences in English Language

There are at least five criteria that can be used to classify sentence: (1) according to the number and kind of clauses on the base, (2) according to the internal structure of the main clause, (3) according to the type of response expected, (4) according to the nature of the actor-action relationship, and (5) according to the presence or absence of negative in the main verb phrase. There are three kinds of sentence in English: simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence. Oshima and Hogue (2001:39)

4. Syntactic definition of Clause Elements

According to Greenbaum & Quirk (1985 :185) clause elements are the parts of a sentence that have specific grammatical functions and positions within the sentence structure. These elements include the subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial phrases. The subject typically appears at the beginning of the sentence and is the noun or noun phrase that is performing the action described by the verb. The verb is the action or state-of-being word that conveys the main meaning of the sentence. The

object typically follows the verb and is the noun or noun phrase that receives the action of the verb. Complements and adverbial phrases provide additional information about the action, such as the object that is affected by the action or the location where the action takes place.

4.1 Subject

The subject of a clause is the element (person, place, thing, or idea) of which something is predicated, and which must be present in English declarative and interrogative clauses. For example : *Peter speaks Italian*.

4.2 Predicate

The predicate is the completer of a sentence; it typically follows the subject and is the core part of the clause, minus the subject. It is identified syntactically by position (after the subject) in declarative clauses. The predicate is the verbal component of a clause which tells us whether the situation expressed by the clause is a state, an action or an event. It is associated with the meanings expressed by tense, aspect, modality, voice and phase. It is always realised by finite verb phrases. For example*: She is being examined at the moment.*

4.2.1 OBJECT

A transitive verb requires an object. Some transitive verbs can have two objects: an indirect object followed by a direct object. The object usually refers to the person or thing affected by the action of the verb.

4.2.1.1 DIRECT OBJECT (OD)

The direct object is typically a noun phrase which expresses the recipient, the patient or thing most clearly affected by this action, or it names the result of the action. It is not preceded by a preposition and having no prepositional paraphrase. Typically, the direct object is realised by noun phrases, noun equivalents, and nominal clauses. The direct object is associated with a wide variety of semantic roles. It typically denotes an animate or inanimate participant affected by an action. For example: *The policeman arrested the suspect.*

4.2.1.2 INDIRECT OBJECT (OI)

The indirect object is the clause constituent that immediately follows the verb phrase in clauses with two objects. Typically, indirect objects refer to humans or animals, and not to inanimate things. It refers to a person indirectly affected by the action described in the sentence, and identifies to or for whom or for what the action of the verb is performed. The person generally receives something or benefits from something. For example: *Herald gave Salome a nice present.*
The indirect object is usually equivalent to a phrase introduced by to or for, but that phrase normally comes after the direct object.
Herald gave a nice present to Salome.

4.2.1.3 COMPLEMENT (C)

The term complement in a general sense, means something that is necessary to complete a grammatical construction. At sentence level, the complement completes the sense of an utterance by telling us something about the subject or object. A complement is thus a part of the predicate of a certain kind of clause; in fact, complement is often used synonymously with 'predicate phrase'. It is a noun phrase or an adjective phrase that is related to the subject or object by a linking (copular) verb. Complements are divided according to the type of basic verb they pattern with into subject complement and object complement

1.SUBJECT COMPLEMENT (CS)

The subject complement (also called subject predicative) is the obligatory constituent which follows a copular verb (therefore refers back to the subject), and which cannot be made subject in a passive clause. It completes the predication after a copular verb by specifying an attribute of the subject, its identity, or a circumstance inherent to the predication. The subject complement typically identifies or characterizes the person or thing denoted by the subject. For example :*His sister is a nurse.*

2 OBJECT COMPLEMENT (CO)

The object complement (also called object predicative) is the constituent which completes the predication when the verb leads us to specify some characteristic of the direct object. It is usually placed immediately after the direct object, and is linked in an intensive relationship with it although there is not a copular verb present. For example: The committee elected him chairman.

The object complement has the following syntactic features:

• occurs with transitive verbs

• is usually a noun or an adjective phrase, but may be a finite nominal clause (wh- clause)

 Their enormous enthusiasm has made the team what it is today.

• is normally placed immediately after the direct object, but with some verbs, it can be

  Preceded by as, or occasionally by for:

- • Her parents regard Julie [as] a talented musician.
- • I have almost taken you [for] a foreigner.

. Adverbials differ from the other constituents of clause structure in several ways. They have the following syntactic features:

• they can be added more or less independently of the type of verb

• they are generally optional in the clause structure (some verbs require an adverbial without) Which the proposition is incomplete; it is in clauses that answer questions When/Where Is/was X?)
• they are realized by adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, or clauses
• they are more mobile than the other clause elements, often occupying a variety of Positions in the clause
• their positions are determined to a larger extent by textual and pragmatic factors than the Positions of other clause elements, which are more determined by syntax
• unlike the other clause elements, more than one adverbial may co-occur in the same clause

5- Ways to Use Syntax in Literature

According to Geofrey Leech (2005:11) states that syntax is the constituent structure Of sentences. Next, according to Maggie Tallerman (2011:12) refers that syntax is sentence Construction: how words group together to make phrases and sentences. Some people also use the term Grammar to mean the same as syntax, Although most linguists follow the more recent practice whereby the Grammar of a language includes all of its organizing principles: Information about the sound system, about the form of words, how we Adjust language Ivan A. Sag and Thomas Wasow (1993:3) defined syntax is often used Instead of grammar in technical work in linguistics. While the two Terms are sometimes interchangeable, grammar may also be used more Broadly to cover all aspects of language structure; syntax, in contrastrefers only to the ways in which words combine into phrases, and Phrases into sentences-the form or structure of well formed Expressions.In the case, the writer conclude the syntax is a process to make Phrases and sentences. The syntax is not easy to do because of the the Rule and way, so the expert should be master in his field. The main point In the syntax is that a expert may not change the way and rule of the Phrases and sentences. according to context, and so on: syntax is only one part Of this grammar.

6. Types of Subject

A subject is that part of a sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about. The subject can be noun, pronoun or noun phrase. The subject comes before the verb phrase in a sentence, Walden University. (2020).
For example:-
-Ex: Kelly walked down the street.
- Ex: The black cat is sleeping. Kelly and the black cat are the subjects of the sentences.
- Ex: John is swimming in the lake.

There are also different types of subjects. A simple, a complete subject and a compound subject. A simple subject is only a word without any modifiers having a noun or pronoun whereas a whole subject a sentence with all modifiers and a compound subject made up of more than one subject element.

For example:-

- Ex: Seema is a thin girl (simple subject).
- Ex: Kate's poem about his mother made the class cry (complete subject).
- Ex: Paul and Nikhil joined the badminton team at the same time (compound subject).

The subject of the sentence may be omitted, but it's called "you understood" because the reader is aware that each sentence could be written as "you do this" or "you do that."

The subject is the person or thing that performs the action (or being) of the verb (see "words" section). While this is not true in every case, we will use this as a working definition.

Also we have the subject of a dependent clause is usually a relative pronoun (e.g. that, which or who) .The following is an example of one sentence with one independent clause and two dependent clauses. The dependent clauses are in bold and the independent clause is in diagonal.

- *The gentleman, who wore a wig, decided to cross the road, which was full of traffic.*

A simple subject is the subject of a clause stripped off modifiers, the main word in the complete subject. The simple subject of the following sentence is trip. *The long, hard trip across the desert was finally over.* A compound subject consists of two or more connected subjects that have the same verb. The usual connecting words are and or.

 7- Types of Object

 To begin with ,an object is a noun or pronoun that is governed by A verb or a preposition .There are three types of objects : a direct Object , an indirect object , object and object of a preposition (Finch, 2002: 232)

Ruby (2001: 421) states that objects are those entities which are Acted upon by subjects ,and objects complete the meaning of verbs byreceiving action from them. Accordingly , objects can be classified Into three types.

   (a) A direct object is a noun , pronoun , or group of words acting as a
         Noun that b receives the action of a transitive verb .For example ,
  We watched TV.
   I bought a car.
   (b) An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that appears with a direct
         Object and names the person or thing that something is given to or
         Done for .For example:

I showed Randy the book.
          IO   DO
They gave him a present
           IO   DO

   (c) Objectives complement which complete the meaning of the direct Object in a sentence .It is a noun or pronoun that appears with a Direct object and describes or renames it . For example:

The president named him administrator of Nasa.
                        DO   OC
 I consider her the best candidate for the job.
            DO   OC   (Ibid :422)

A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb or shows the result of this action.Only action verbs can have direct objects.
Pattern: Subject – action verb – direct object
John   ate   the cake.
(Subject)   (Verb)   (Direct Object)
In this sentence, the subject "John" is performing the action of eating. The direct object "the cake" tells us what he is eating. Clauses or phrases can also be direct objects:
Carl   dislikes   going to the dentist.
(Subject)   (Verb)   (Direct Object)
Because "going to the dentist" is receiving Carl's dislike.
The object pronouns "me, us, you, him, her, it, them, and whom" may be used as direct objects. The subject pronouns "I, we, you, he, she, it, they, and who" may not.
  He   scared   them off.
(Subject) (Verb)   (Direct Object)
"He" is the subject, and "them" is who got scared.
An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the direct object. It shows for what, to what, for whom, or to whom the action happened. A subject must have a direct object to have an indirect object.
Pattern: Subject – action verb – indirect object – direct object.
Michael   bought   his sister   a bike.
(Subject) (Verb)   (Indirect Object)   (Direct Object)
In this sentence, Michael is performing the action of buying a bike. The indirect object "his sister" tells us for whom the bike is being bought.
Indirect objects are most often found between the verb and the direct object in a sentence. If the previous sentence is changed to, "Michael bought a bike for his sister," then "his sister" becomes the object of the preposition "for" and is no longer an indirect object. (Ibid)

Conclusion

The present study concludes that :

- The semantic role is a term used to refer to the relationship that a participant has with the main verb in the clause. It is also known as the most common or thematic relations.

- Semantic roles are regarded as one of the most common and simplest forms of lexical semantic representation. Semantic roles are mainly concerned with noun phrases which are functioning as subjects or objects according to its location.

-The syntactic elements of English sentences can be S-V-O (subject , verb , object whereas the syntactic elements of Arabic sentences Can be V-S-O (verb , subject , object)

- Syntax is the way how the words are put together to form Phrases and sentences. Syntax refers as the way words put together to form phrase and Sentences. In other words, syntax is the study of the structure of Sentences. In line with to study, syntax is to study the patterns and relationship of words, phrases and clauses. Syntax attempts to Uncover the underlying principles, or rules for constructing well-Formed sentences. Syntax considers as the study of the Principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in Particular languages. It is one of the branches of linguistics Studying about the rules or patterned relation that govern the way words combine to form phrases, or phrases combine to form Sentences.

-In sump up, syntax is the set of rules, principles and Processes that build of sentence structure.

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