

Dependent Nexus: Subordinate Predication Structures in English and the Scandinavian Languages // University of California, Santa Cruz, 1994 // Peter Arne Svenonius // 1994

The subordinate unit is called the dependent, and the superordinate unit the head. Thus anytime two syntactic units are in a head-dependent relationship, subordination obtains. For example: black dog. with patience. clean the bathroom. Most theories of syntax represent subordination (and coordination) in terms of tree structures. A head is positioned above its dependents in the tree, so that it immediately dominates them. One of two competing principles is employed to construct the trees: either the constituency relation of phrase structure grammars or the dependency relation of dependency grammars. Both principles are illustrated here with the following trees.[3] The a-trees on the left illustrate constituency, and the b-trees on the right dependency. The central part of a language is its grammar and this should be of vital interest to any intelligent educated person. Frank Palmer Care should be taken that he(the student) understands everything himself, but the teacher should assist him a little. Akbar the Great. We must point out that various parts of speech or phrases and even sentences may be used in one and the same syntactical function. For example: The Book It Loving. (Subject) is good (predicate). What he said. Svenonius, P. A.: 1994, *Dependent Nexus. Subordinate Predication Structures in English and the Scandinavian Languages* , Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Santa Cruz. Google Scholar. Williams, E.: 1980, "Predication", *Linguistic Inquiry* 11 , 203-238. Moro, A.: 1997, *The Raising of Predicates: Predicative Noun Phrases and the Theory of Clause Structure* , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Google Scholar. Napoli, D. J.: 1989, *Predication Theory* , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Google Scholar. Parsons, T.: 1990, *Events in the Semantics of English* , MIT Press, Cambridge, MA. Google Scholar.