

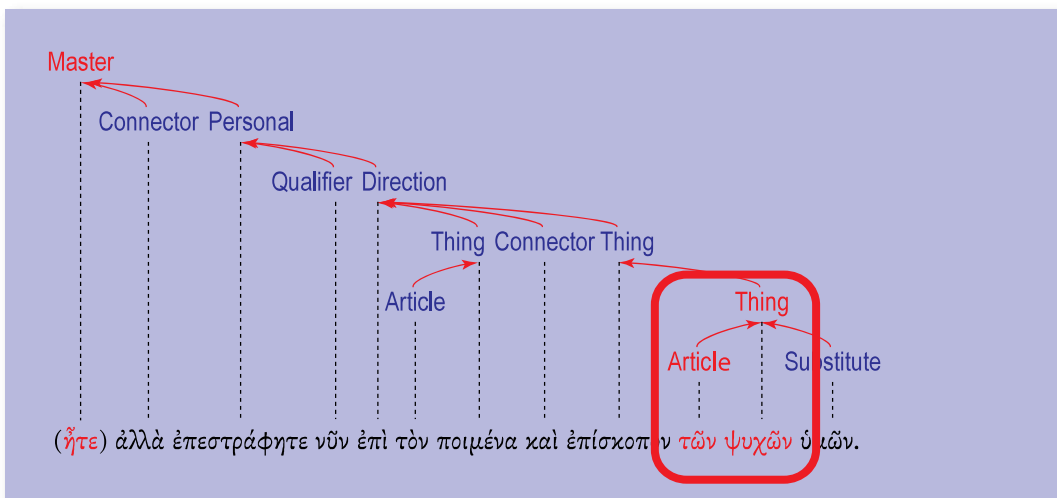
## Appendix I. Examine dependency grammar.

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Words within a clause have hierarchical relationships. There are numerous ways to describe this hierarchy, and the best solution is a dependency grammar.

A *dependency grammar* identifies the relationship between the words within a clause.

That *relationship* has a direction of dependency. Each word, except for the headword and any clause connectors, *depends* on the word which it either *completes* or *modifies*. A dependent word is the *slave*. The word it depends on is its *master*. A slave must have a master, and exactly and only one master.

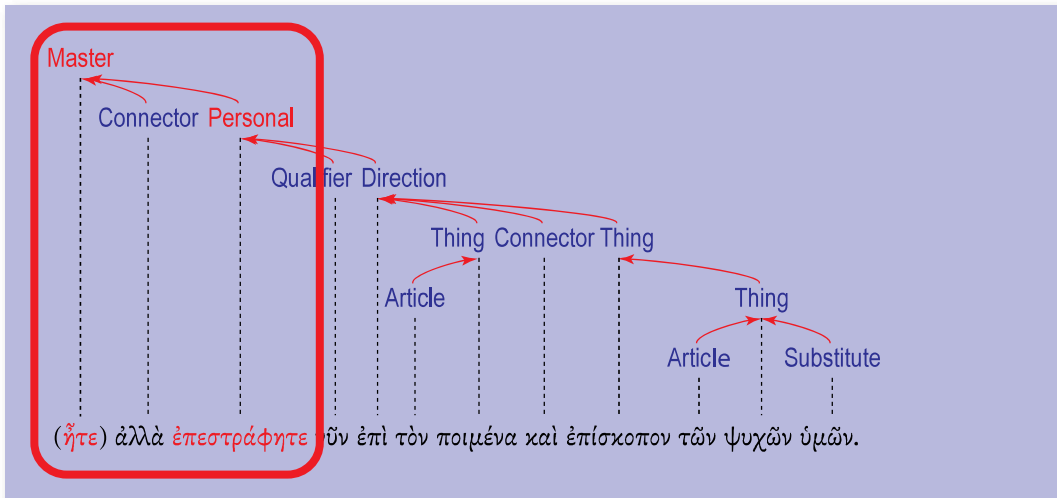


The *headword* is either the single action of the clause, or when the action is implied, some other word which best substitutes for the implied action. The headword, and any connectors that join the clause to other clauses, do not have a relationship within the clause. The headword represents the clause in its

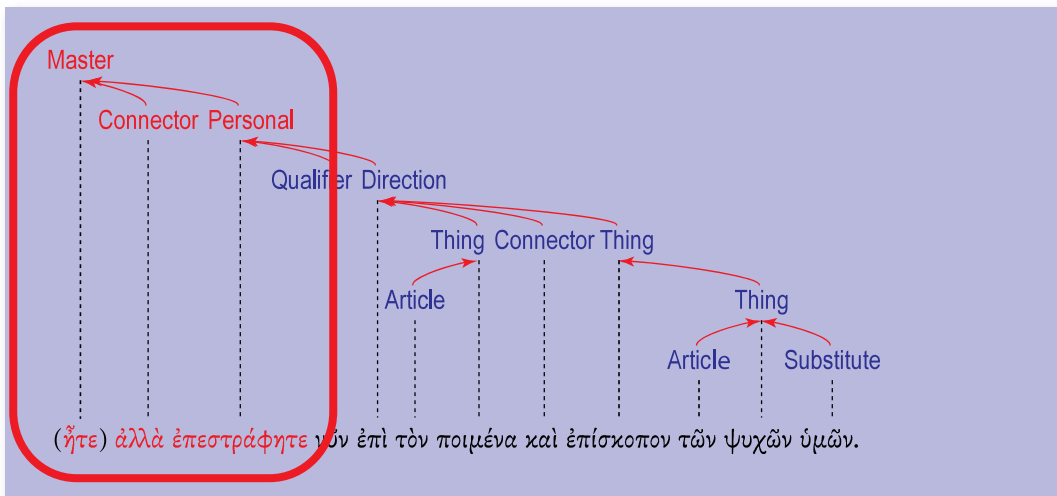
*Examine dependency grammar.*

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relationship with other clauses. The headword might depend, and often does depend, on some headword outside the clause.



There may be a connector at the same hierarchy in the dependency as the headword. This connector joins the entire clause to its external clause dependency.

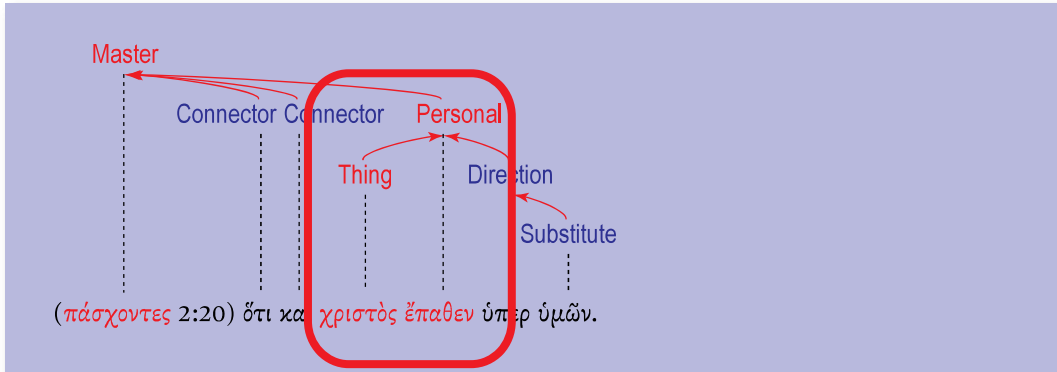


Examine dependency grammar.

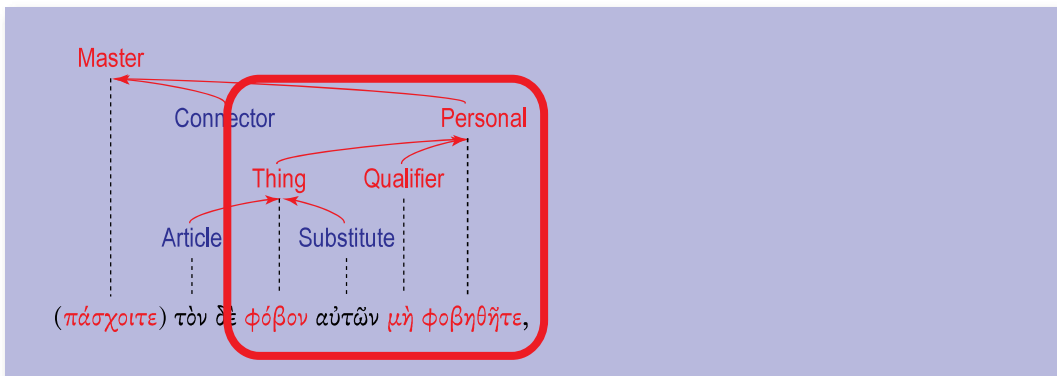
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There are many typical relationships.

The action headword and its slaves represent the most common set of relationships in a clause. This often includes the action headword and its subject.



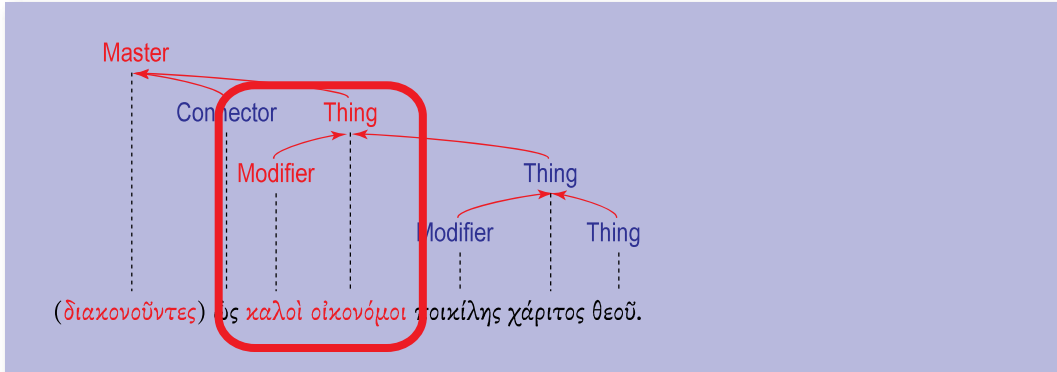
The action headword may also be the master to slaves that are direct objects, indirect objects, or qualifiers.



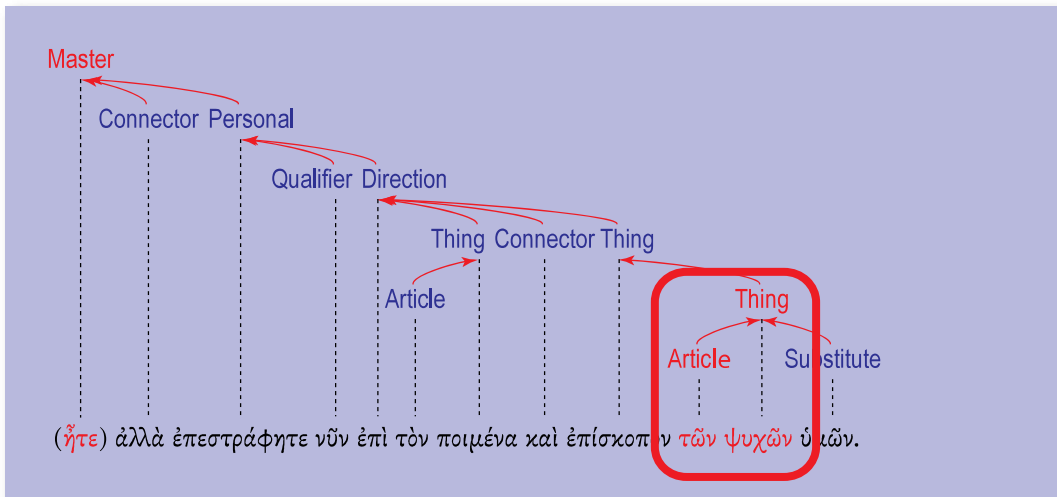
Examine dependency grammar.

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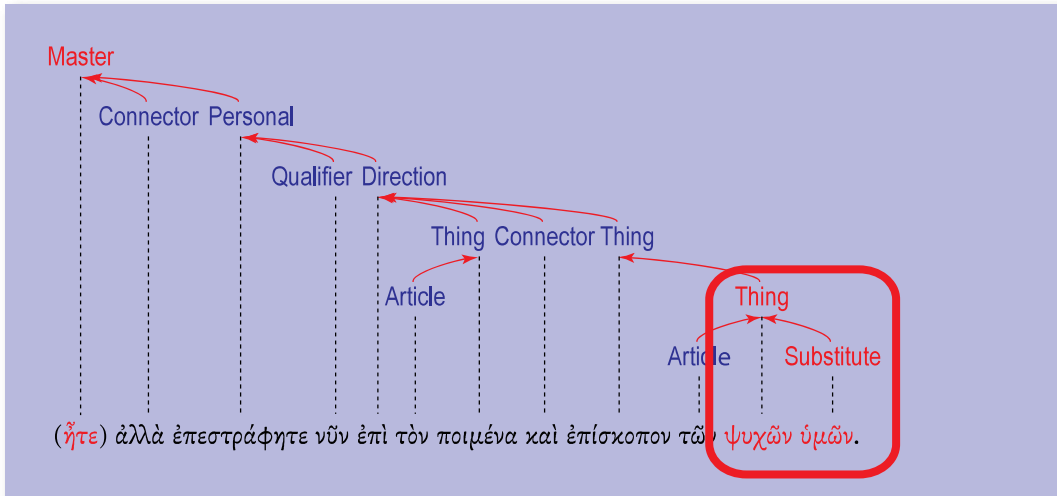
Modifiers typically are slaves to the thing they modify.



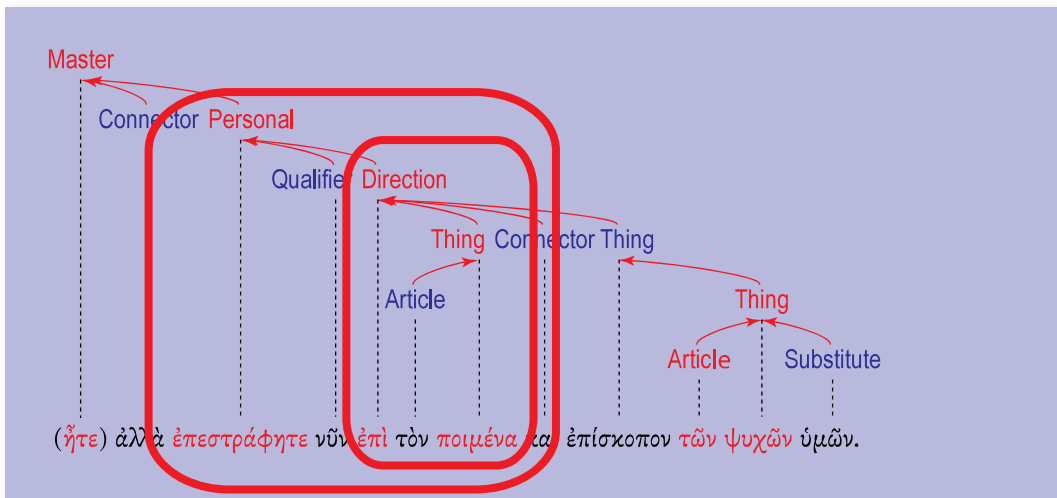
Articles are typically slaves to the thing they modify.



Possessives are often slaves to some thing that they modify.



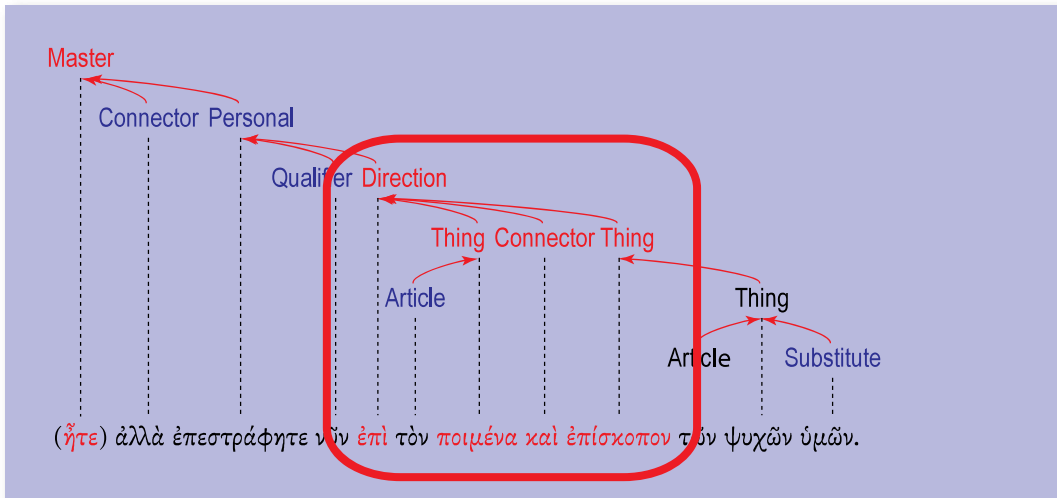
A direction phrase contains a referent, which is a slave to the direction. The direction phrase itself is usually a slave to the action headword, and functions as a sort of qualifying phrase.



*Examine dependency grammar.*

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Each member of a list, along with the connectors which join them, are slaves to the same master.



A subject is equated to a predicate by a linking action.



*Examine dependency grammar.*

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A hierarchy diagram using dependency grammar can help understanding and translating a difficult clause. It clarifies the subordinating relationships between the individual words in the clause.

