

## Morfologia x Sintaxe

**Morfologia** = as formas das palavras **Sintaxe** = as funções das palavras (em contexto)

**FORMAS:** são as palavras estudadas isoladamente, fora de um contexto.

Ex.: substantivos, verbos, adjetivos, advérbios, conjunções, preposições, artigos, numerais, interjeições, pronomes

**FUNÇÕES:** são as palavras estudadas enquanto elementos de uma frase, suas relações de concordância, subordinação e de ordem. É o que a palavra exerce dentro de um certo contexto.

Ex.: sujeito, predicado, complemento verbal, complemento nominal

## As armadilhas do texto

### 1- A estrutura da língua: **SUJEITO** – **VERBO** - **COMPLEMENTO**

## How Politics Is Like Rooting for Our Favorite Sports Team

### **SUJ** **Verbo**

Our political allegiances are much like rooting for our favorite team.

Posted Sep 24, 2020

Note: This is the seventh blog in a series about how our views of truth and reality contribute to some of the problems we experience as individuals and as a society. I don't claim that what I say is totally "true," because the truth is elusive in this complicated world! Rather, I'm offering some ideas to help perceive these problems in a more flexible manner that opens pathways for change and growth.

The State of our States

"United States" feels like something of a misnomer these days, as the U.S. seems to be more divided than it has been since, well, who can say when? Political polarization has increased as each side views the other side with growing levels of disdain. The recent death of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg has intensified the heat in an already contentious political climate.

For many of us, on both the Left and the Right, making America great again would mean bringing more "United" back to our United States... more "Us" back into our "U.S." Importantly, we cannot just blame the Right or the Left. The root of the problem may be that there is a Right and a Left.

Differences in Values

Most of the topics that divide the Right and Left differ are value-laden and wickedly complicated (e.g., gun rights, climate change, abortion, health care, immigration). In general, the Right and Left would each like to see America reflect their own value-based images. The ideal America for the Right may seem like a nightmare for the Left, and vice versa.

While most people share the same core values to some extent, according to Moral Foundations Theory, liberals and conservatives differ in how they weigh these different values. Some of these values include care, fairness, and liberty. Importantly, our values and moral

beliefs are often based more on sentiment than reason. We tend to use reason, logic, and data post-hoc (or after the fact) to support our sentiments. Once we divide into our value-based tribes, each side clings to their respective "truths" as if they were the gospel.

From an evolutionary standpoint, loyalty to our group, our tribe, was fundamental to our survival. Changing political views, in effect, means changing tribes. It is very difficult to convince people to leave their tribe because, historically, that often meant death. Rather than seeing "truth," we distort reality in a way that allows us to maintain tribal loyalty.

### 2- A estrutura do texto: Título / Introdução / Desenvolvimento / Conclusão

**Título:** 2 funções básicas, a saber: - apresentar o assunto/tema a ser discutido

- resumir

a **ideia central**

**Introdução:** é onde a **ideia central** é apresentada, introduzida de forma resumida

**Desenvolvimento:** é onde a **ideia central** é discutida, com a exposição dos motivos que justificam a alegação que ela transmite. Geralmente apresenta uma sequência de raciocínio que conduz à comprovação da tese (representada pela **ideia central**)

**Conclusão:** é onde ocorre o fechamento do texto, com a comprovação de todo o raciocínio desenvolvido e repetindo a conclusão com a **ideia central**.

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**Introdução** **Desenvolvimento** **Conclusão**

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### 3- Vocabulário

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- 1- [Rooting for](#) (to root for) = torcer
- 2- [allegiances](#) = fidelidades, obediência
- 3- [misnomer](#) = termo impróprio
- 4- [has increased](#) = tem aumentado

- 5- [growing levels of disdain](#) = crescentes níveis de desdém
- 6- [heat](#) = calor
- 7- [contentious](#) = contencioso, litigioso
- 8- [blame](#) = culpar
- 9- [root of the problem](#) = raiz do problema
- 10- [value-laden](#) = carregados de valor
- 11- [wickedly](#) = perversamente
- 12- [nightmare](#) = pesadelo
- 13- [While](#) = embora, ainda que
- 14- [share](#) = compartilhem
- 15- [core values](#) = valores fundamentais
- 16- [weigh](#) = pesar, avaliar
- 17- [fairness](#) = justiça, equidade
- 18- [beliefs](#) = crenças
- 19- [post-hoc](#) = após o fato
- 20- [support](#) = dar suporte, apoiar
- 21- [clings](#) = agarrar
- 22- [gospel](#) = verdade absoluta, palavra de Deus
- 23- [standpoint](#) = ponto de vista
- 24- [survival](#) = sobrevivência
- 25- [meant](#) (to mean / meant / meant) = significar, querer dizer
- 26- [Rather than](#) = ao invés de
- 27- [allows](#) = permite