

## **Sentence patterns**

- NP = noun phrase

This abbreviation refers to a headword noun and its modifiers ("noun phrase") functioning as a subject, direct object, indirect object, subjective complement, or objective complement.

- NP1, NP2, NP3, etc. = designations for different noun phrase functions

Numbers in sequential order are used with each NP to designate its difference from or similarity to other NPs before and after it.

- V-be = verb of being
- LV = linking verb
- V-int = intransitive verb
- V-tr = transitive verb
- ADV/TP = adverbial of time or place
- ADJ = adjective

### **THE TEN SENTENCE PATTERNS**

- 1. NP1 + V-be + ADV
- 2. NP1 + V-be + ADJ
- 3. NP1 + V-be + NP1
- 4. NP1 + LV + ADJ
- 5. NP1 + LV + NP1
- 6. NP1 + V-int
- 7. NP1 + V-tr + NP2
- 8. NP1 + V-tr + NP2 + NP3
- 9. NP1 + V-tr + NP2 + ADJ
- 10. NP1 + V-tr + NP2 + NP2

## **Constituent analysis**

A method in Grammatical analysis. In linguistics, immediate constituent analysis or IC analysis is a method of sentence analysis that was first

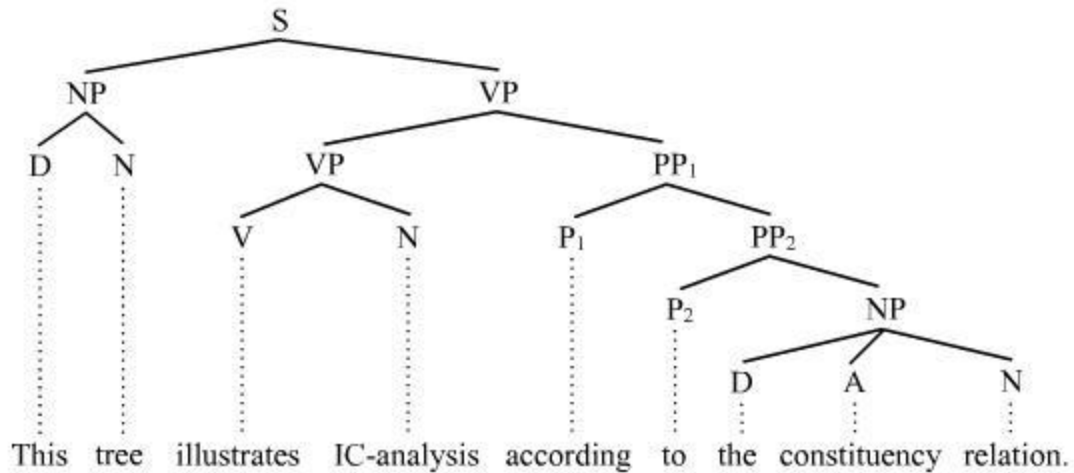
mentioned by Leonard Bloomfield, and developed further by Rulon Wells. The process reached a full blown strategy for analyzing sentence structure in the early works of Noam Chomsky. The practice is now widespread. Most tree structures employed to represent the syntactic structure of sentences are products of some form of IC-analysis. The process and result of IC-analysis can, however, vary greatly based upon whether one chooses the constituency relation of phrase structure grammars (= constituency grammars) or the dependency relation of dependency grammars as the underlying principle that organizes constituents into hierarchical structures.

- This method is based on the *binary principle*, i.e. each stage of the procedure involves two components the unit immediately breaks into.
- The analysis is completed when we arrive at constituents incapable of further division, i.e. morphemes

### **Tree diagrams**

Given a phrase structure grammar (= constituency grammar), IC-analysis divides up a sentence into major parts or immediate constituents, and these constituents are in turn divided into further immediate constituents. The process continues until irreducible constituents are reached, i.e., until each constituent consists of only a word or a meaningful part of a word. The end result of IC-analysis is often presented in a visual diagrammatic form that reveals the hierarchical immediate constituent structure of the sentence at hand. These diagrams are usually trees.

For example:



## rewrite rules

a phrase-structure rule in a generative grammar, shown as an instruction to replace or rewrite a single symbol, representing a syntactic structure, on the left with one or more symbols, representing the constituents of the structure, on the right, as in  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ , where S(sentence) is to be replaced with its constituents NP (noun phrase) and VP (verb phrase).