

(4)

Lexical Features

Phrase structure rules will be the main point in this lecture. These rules will enable us to produce the sentences of English.

1- There are 8 rules:

- 1-S.....(SM) Nuc
- 2-NUC.....NP+VP
- 3-VP.....AUX+MV
- 4-AUX.....TENSE
- 5-TENSE.....PRESENT PAST
- 6-MV.....BE OR V
- 7-NP.....DET N PL
- 8-AP.....INTENS ADJ

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In English, the collection of rules that used to produce a sentence called grammar. So, to produce a sentence we have three steps:

1-syntactic components: it means the phrase structure rules we explained above that provide the structure. For example

Det+N+present+be+ing+V+Det+N

2-semantic component: it means the lexicon or the dictionary from which we replace each elements with words to give meaning to the sentence: we will have a tree diagram for this sentence

Det + N + present + be + ing + V+ Det+ N
The+boy+present+be+ing+read+a+book

3-phonological components: which give the final form of the sentence and tell us how to pronounce. ex like how we pronounce (past+drop), i.e. it will be (dropped) with different pronunciation.

-Now we will refer to some relations between the elements in a sentence:

1- TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE RESTRICTIONS

It deals whether the verb needs a noun phrase or not. we write them in this way:

-.....NP (it doesn't need a np) OR
+.....NP (it needs)

For examples:

He shot a rabbit
I waxed the car
Someone tore the page

Larry ate
The students wrote
He drove

The bird flew out
The angry woman flew out in a rage
Last week I flew in an airplane
The dust flew everywhere
He flew off the handle