

Grammar 14

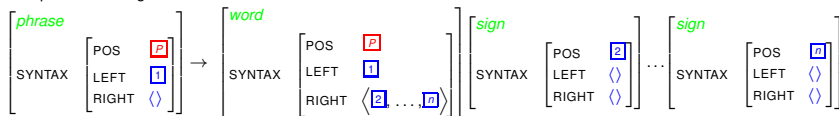
Gert Webelhuth

University of Frankfurt

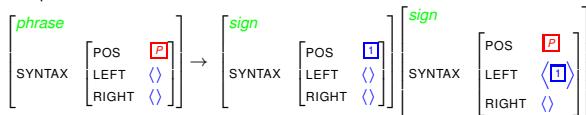
The phrase structure rules of Grammar 13

The rules appear in the order in which they apply, from the bottom of the tree to the top.

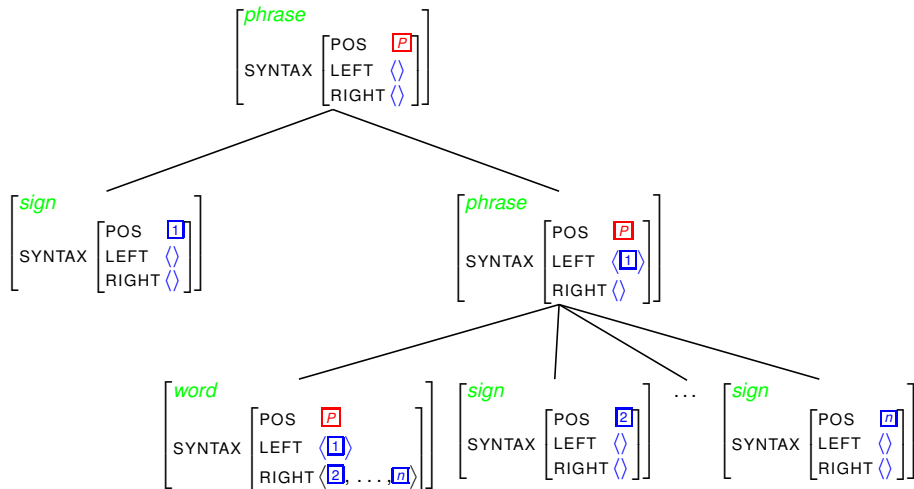
Complete-on-the-right-rule:



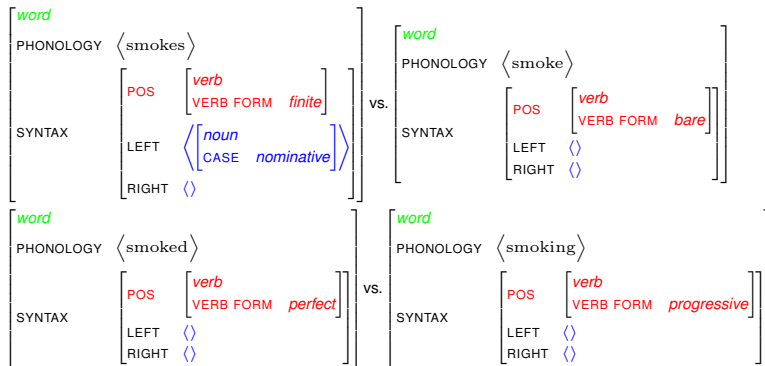
Complete-on-the-left-rule:



The general structure of phrases



Lexical entries for different verb forms



Where do non-finite verb forms occur?

Answer: after auxiliaries (among others)!

So, let us add lexical entries for auxiliaries to our grammar!

As a matter of fact, our earlier grammars already contained the copula *is*, which is an auxiliary:

(1) *She is sad.*

Its lexical entry is as follows:

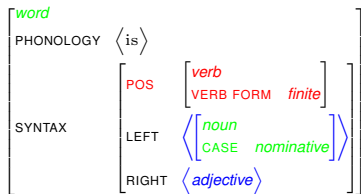
<i>word</i>	
PHONOLOGY	$\langle is \rangle$
SYNTAX	$\left[\begin{array}{l} POS \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{verb} \\ VERB FORM \quad \textit{finite} \end{array} \right] \\ LEFT \quad \left\langle \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{noun} \\ CASE \quad \textit{nominative} \end{array} \right] \right\rangle \\ RIGHT \quad \langle \textit{adjective} \rangle \end{array} \right]$

The progressive auxiliary *is*

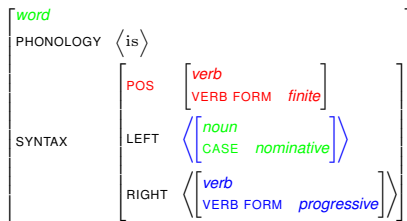
We postulate another lexical entry for *is*, which only differs from the copula *is* by selecting a progressive verb (phrase) after it, rather than an adjective.

Compare:

Copula

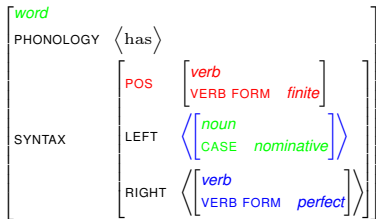


Progressive auxiliary

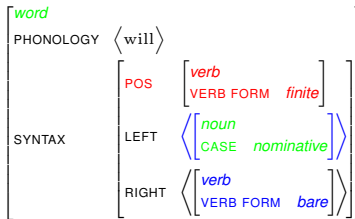


Lexical entries for the auxiliaries *has* and *will*

Perfective *has*



Modal *will*



Exercises

- 1 Parse the words “is”, “has”, and “will”!
- 2 Why do you get two results for “is”, but only one for the other auxiliaries?
- 3 Parse test items (87)-(101)!
- 4 Explain why the grammar returns the results it does!