

adjm	→	*adj
adjm	→	*adj adjm
adjm	→	adv m *adj
adjm	→	adjm *conj adjm
adv m	→	*adv adv m
adv m	→	*adv
adv m	→	adv m *conj adv m
dir	→	dir *conj dir
dir	→	pp vp
dir	→	vp
dir	→	vp pp
nm	→	*n
nm	→	*n nm
np	→	np *conj np
np	→	np1 *that s
np	→	np1 s
np	→	np1
np0	→	nm
np0	→	adjm nm
np0	→	*det nm
np0	→	*det adjm nm
np1	→	adjm np0 pp pp
np1	→	adjm np0 pp
np1	→	adjm np0
np1	→	np0 pp
np1	→	np0
np1	→	np0 pp pp
pp	→	pp *conj pp
pp	→	*prep np
s	→	np vp pp pp
s	→	np vp pp
s	→	pp np vp
s	→	np vp
s	→	s *conj s
start	→	dir
start	→	np
start	→	s
vc	→	*aux *v
vc	→	*v
vp	→	vc np
vp	→	vp *conj vp
vp	→	vc

These rules are only the structure-building rules expressed in general context-free form. That is, all the symbols used in these rules are non-terminals. Symbols beginning with * are preterminals which they appear on the left-hand side of lexical assignment rules whose

right-hand side is a single terminal symbol signifying an ordinary vocabulary word. For example,

*conj	→	AND
*conj	→	BUT
*conj	→	OR
*n	→	BOY
*prep	→	TO
*prep	→	IN
*prep	→	ON
*prep	→	WITH
*v	→	RUN
*v	→	BE

The number of such rules is limited only by the size of the vocabulary and could include all entries in a standard dictionary.

The non-terminal symbols refer to specific parts of speech as follows:

adj	adjective
aux	auxiliary verb
adv	adverb
conj	conjunction
det	determiner
dir	directive
n	noun
np	noun phrase
pp	prepositional phrase
prep	preposition
s	sentence
that	indicator
v	verb
vc	compound verb
vp	verb phrase

A far better grammar for English is given in [316, pp. 177ff.]. This one has about 400 rules and is still practical with modern computers.