Language and Grammar

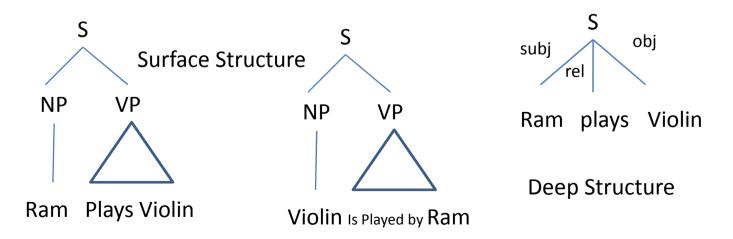
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Language and Grammar

- Grammar defines language
- Consists of a set of rules that allows us to parse and generate sentences in a language
- Different types of grammars
 - Transformational
 - Lexical functional
 - Government and binding
 - Generalized phrase structure
 - Dependency
 - Paninian
 - Tree-adjoining
 - Link
- Grammars focus on derivation (generative grammar)
 - phrase structure
- Grammars focus on relationships
 - Lexical functional, Dependency, Paninian, Link

Syntactic Structure

- Each sentence in a language has two levels of representations
 - Surface structure
 - Deep structure
- Mapping from deep structure to surface structure is carried out by transformations
- Sentences with different surface-level representations have the same meaning share a common deep-level representations
- Ex: Ram plays violin



Transformational Grammar

- Three components
 - Phrase structure grammar : sentences can be generated using these rules
 - Transformational rules: transform one phrase marker (underlying) into another phrase-marker (derived)
 - Morphophonemic rules : march each sentence representation to a string of phonemes
- Each of these components consists of a set of rules

Phrase structure grammar

```
S \rightarrow NP + VP
VP \rightarrow V + NP
NP -> Det + Noun
  -> Aux + Verb
Det -> the, a, an, ...
Verb -> catch, write, eat, ...
Noun -> police, snatcher, ...
Aux -> wii, is, can, ...
Example: The police will catch the snatcher
Parse Tree: ???
```

Transformational rules

1.
$$NP1 - Aux - V - NP2 ->$$

 $NP2 - Aux + be + en - V - by + NP1$

Example: The snatcher will be encatch by the police

2.
$$en - V -> V - en$$

Example: The snatcher will be catchen by the police

- Two types
 - Obligatory: ensures agreement on number of subject and verb, etc
 - Optional: modifies the structure while preserving its meaning

Morphophonemic rules

catch – en -> caught

Example: The snatcher will be caught by the police