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Introduction

It is not easy to give a precise definition of what a thesaurus is, because the meanings vary over time, with emphases on different functions, structures, and users. According to Slamecka “the thesaurus prescribes the term to be assigned, and/or it suggests the concepts and terms to be considered instead of, or in addition to, terms thought of by indexers without aid” (Roe & Thomas, 2004, p. 24). Paice defines thesaurus as a tool that “provides a summary listing of the terms in a domain and the main relations between them” (Roe & Thomas, p. 25). According to Polard it is “a set of terms, a set of relationships, and a set of displays showing relationships between terms” (Roe & Thomas, p. 25).

We live in an information society, where the need for successful information retrieval is greater than ever. The users are in a great difficulty when they are trying to define their needs and construct their queries. The thesaurus is to assist the user by revealing hierarchic and associative relationships, by suggesting synonyms, in other words by providing additional search terms to help in the refinement and expansion of query.

The definitions above reveal that the thesaurus is mainly used in information science to aid indexers and searchers in finding their way around the vocabulary of a certain knowledge domain. However being an English major student as well, and within that being on the linguistic track, I also intended to help students who have difficulties with mapping and handling the fuzziness of syntactic terms. The choice of this topic is based on personal interests and the realization during my courses concerning syntax that several terms can easily be confused and it is not always easy to treat them in their right places.
Construction policy

An information retrieval thesaurus consists of three parts: an alphabetical thesaurus of the descriptors (which can be ordered in other ways than alphabetically as well, but it is the most widely used and in the case of syntax the most reasonable one), a hierarchical list, and the graphs that is the graphic representation of the main part, the alphabetical thesaurus.

The first step in constructing a thesaurus is to collect a set of terms. For this relevant sources have to be chosen. These sources may be “existing lists of terms (e.g.: other thesauri, dictionaries, glossaries, etc.), people, especially subject specialists, or texts from which terms can be extracted” (Craven, 2008, sec. 2). I selected the latter option, and studied several books concerning syntax. There are numerous guidelines for the form these terms should take in the final thesaurus: nouns or noun phrases should be used; we use plural for things that can be counted, singular for mass nouns, processes, properties, and conditions; use of inversion, prepositions, punctuation marks, diacritics, special characters, and abbreviations should be avoided. Besides modifying them, we can even invent some new terms (Craven, 2008).

We must find some equivalent terms in our list that should be handled somehow. These can be of two types: synonyms and quasi-synonyms. In the first case one word has different spelling or two words may have essentially the same meaning. In the case of quasi-synonyms the two terms mean different things in the ordinary language, but for indexing and retrieval it is better to group the different meanings together (Craven, 2008). Quasi-synonymy may have different types: “two terms with overlapping meaning, or a term whose scope is included in that of another term, or even opposites may be treated as quasi-synonyms because items on one are likely to be relevant to a query for the other” (Craven, sec. 4). Among these synonyms and quasi-synonyms the preferred terms (descriptors) and non-preferred terms
(non-descriptors) have to be separated. “Preferred terms serve as focal points where all the information about a concept is collected. Non-preferred terms are included in a thesaurus mainly to help users find the appropriate preferred terms. Non-preferred terms may also help to define the scope of preferred terms” (Craven, sec. 4). A non-preferred term is normally linked to a corresponding preferred term by a use reference (U), while the preferred term is connected to the non-preferred one by a use for reference (UF) (Craven). Several examples can be found for these equivalence relationships in my work:

*labelled tree diagrams*

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{U} & \text{tree diagrams} \\
\end{array}\]

*phrase markers*

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{U} & \text{tree diagrams} \\
\end{array}\]

*P-markers*

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{U} & \text{tree diagrams} \\
\end{array}\]

*tree diagrams*

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{UF} & \text{labelled tree diagrams} \\
\text{UF} & \text{phrase markers} \\
\text{UF} & \text{P-markers} \\
\text{SN} & \text{A graphic representation of the structure of a (subpart of a) sentence.} \\
\text{BT} & \text{representation of constituent structure} \\
\text{RT} & \text{labelled bracketing} \\
\text{RT} & \text{syntactic constituents} \\
\text{RT} & \text{tree diagram branches} \\
\text{RT} & \text{tree diagram leaves} \\
\text{RT} & \text{tree diagram nodes} \\
\end{array}\]

Even some quasi-synonyms may be found in my thesaurus:

*internalised language*
linguistic competence

UF competence
I-language
internalised language

SN The fluent native speaker’s knowledge of the language.

RT linguistic performance

Internalised language and competence are not entirely the same, but they overlap in meaning and I preferred the more widely known term for it.

As I mentioned earlier the power of a thesaurus lies in its ability to reveal semantic relations between terms. “The main semantic relations indicated between preferred terms in a thesaurus are hierarchical relations, when one term is viewed as being “above” another term in the hierarchy, because it is broader in scope (Craven, 2008). For this BT (broader term) and NT (narrower term) links are used. There are various definitions of what constitutes a hierarchical relation. One concerns the genus/species relationships, and says that “term A is a broader term to term B (and term B is a narrower term to term A) if all the things included in the class named by term B are included in the class named by term A. The other definition says that term A is a broader term to term B (and term B is a narrower term to term A) if everything included in the class named by term B is a part of something included in the class named by term A” (Craven, sec. 5). BT and NT relations are also used in my thesaurus, e.g.:

lexical categories

UF grammatical categories
grammatical classes
lexical classes
parts of speech
word classes
word-level categories
SN  A set of words which share a common set of linguistic properties.

BT  syntactic categories

NT  adjectives
    adverbs
    nouns
    prepositions
    verbs

RT  functional categories
    phrasal categories

“Normally, BT and NT are “inverse” links. In other words, if X is a broader term to Y, then Y
is a narrower term to X, and vice versa” (Craven, sec. 6). I show it on the broader and
narrower terms of the previous example:

**syntactic categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BT</th>
<th>linguistic categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>lexical categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phrasal categories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I decided to make my thesaurus reflect the hierarchy of narrower terms not just on one level,
but two, or in some cases three levels down the hierarchy. It means that instead of this (which
would also be possible)

**syntactic categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BT</th>
<th>linguistic categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>lexical categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>phrasal categories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**lexical categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UF</th>
<th>grammatical categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grammatical classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lexical classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>word classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
word-level categories

SN A set of words which share a common set of linguistic properties.

BT syntactic categories

NT adjectives
adverbs
nouns
prepositions
verbs

RT phrasal categories

I use the following way of representation, where the narrower terms of “lexical categories” and “phrasal categories” are not only listed when they appear in descriptor position, but whenever they are used as a narrower term of another descriptor:

syntactic categories

BT linguistic categories

NT lexical categories
adjectives
adverbs
nouns
prepositions
verbs

phrasal categories
Adjectival Phrase
Adverbial Phrase
Complementiser Phrase
Inflection Phrase
Noun Phrase
Prepositional Phrase
Verb Phrase
XP
The other main type of semantic relations is RT (related term) relation. It is a non-hierarchical relationship between terms that can be based on a wide variety of connections, such as process and tool, process and result, agent and product, etc. “Normally, RT is its own “inverse” link type. In other words, if X has an RT reference to Y, then Y should have an RT reference to X” (Craven, 2008, sec. 6). There are also examples for this from my thesaurus:

control predicates
- BT predicates
- NT object-control predicates
  - subject-control predicates
- RT control sentences
  - raising predicates

control sentences
- RT control predicates
  - raising sentences

raising predicates
- BT predicates
- RT control predicates
  - subject-to-subject raising

There is one more type of information in a thesaurus we have not mentioned yet. This is the scope note (SN) (Craven, 2008). The thesaurus is not a dictionary or an encyclopaedia that would give a precise and elaborate definition of each term. However some definitions are included in a thesaurus under the heading SN. It is not used under each descriptor, but the ones the understanding of which may cause problems to some users. Scope notes make the descriptors more clear and unambiguous. Scope notes, besides giving a definition, may serve
other purposes just as “indicating which concepts are included or excluded, referring to other terms, or providing additional instructions” (Craven, sec. 7).

The second part of the thesaurus is the hierarchical list that is based on the alphabetical thesaurus. Here each descriptor is listed alphabetically with their narrower terms (Craven, 2008). This format helps the user to look through the concepts of a certain knowledge domain with the terms that appear “below” in the hierarchy without the disturbing scope notes, related terms, use and use for relations.

Finally the last part of the thesaurus is the graphic section, where the whole alphabetical thesaurus is visualised. “In a graphic display, different types of links can be represented by different kinds of arrows” (Craven, 2008, sec.8). A link from a broader term to a narrower term is represented by a one-headed arrow pointing towards the term being lower in the hierarchy in the following way:

```
linguistic categories
   \-------------------\ syntactic categories
      \       /         \ lexical categories
        \     /          \ phrasal categories
```

A link between related terms is represented by a two-headed arrow:

```
Noun Phrase  --  nouns
```

The third type of relationship represented on a graph is the equivalence relationship with the help of a one-headed broken arrow pointing towards the preferred term (Craven):

```
categorial rules ← phrase structure rules
constituent structure rules
```
These arrows can easily navigate you through all the terms. This is the place where all descriptors and their relationships are collected on one page (or a few pages) and can be seen as a whole.

**Problematic cases**

When constructing a thesaurus or any other dictionary it is unavoidable that some problems occur that need to be solved somehow. My case was not an exception either. Several decisions had to be made concerning the choice and invention of the terms, the differentiation between preferred and non-preferred terms, the semantic relations, and the necessity of scope notes.

In my work I always tried to keep in mind what my intended users’ needs might be, who are mostly English major students doing the linguistic track. It may even be helpful for students writing their thesis on syntax. For those who are much more expert in the field of syntax this thesaurus may not be enough, because this work does not cover all of its aspects and subfields (although it is said to be impossible to include everything and make an entirely complete work).

The first problem I had to face was that the field of syntax - just like other disciplines - is far from being unified. There are several different approaches and much disagreement among linguists. I decided to choose Chomsky’s work as the basis of my thesaurus, and within that classical Transformational Grammar. There are, however, some basic concepts from other works as well, like his Government and Binding Theory and the latest Minimalist Program. I did not deal with other theories, like the Tree-Adjoining Grammar or Relational Grammar, although they are mentioned under the term “generative grammars”.

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Another problem concerned abbreviations. The reason for the fact that in syntax several terms are abbreviated may be the use of tree diagrams and labelled bracketing where the lack of room requires the use of them. However they are not only used in the representation of constituent structure but in texts and speech as well. After taking into consideration that users after getting used to these abbreviations would search the different concepts under them, I decided to include most of them in my thesaurus and refer from them to their full names.

What caused me the main problem was the use of too broad and vague terms that, if we leave the field of syntax, gain a lot more general meaning. Such descriptors were for instance “mother”, “daughter”, “sister”, “categories”, “parameters”, “principles”, and so on. It was a very difficult job to modify them in order to make them more specific. It was necessary because if we suppose that all thesauri in the world of different subject areas are united to cover the entire knowledge of the world (that is among the future plans of information scientists), the term “categories” will be too broad for users to be able to associate it with syntax. At this stage I had to invent some terms that are not widely used by linguists, but are able to disambiguate the general terms. That is the reason why “daughter” became “daughter nodes”, or “principles” became “Universal Grammar principles”. On the other hand I could not omit these non-technical terms, because I wanted to help users who are quite familiar with the field of syntax and would never search the word “parameters” under the descriptor “Universal Grammar parameters”, so I decided to keep the original, more vague terms in a non-descriptor position, and referred from them to the more specific descriptors.

The other problematic cases were much more specific. In some cases it was not easy to decide whether a plural or a singular form should be used. Is the word “noun” or “Noun
Phrase” too abstract to be used in the plural? In several cases I had to rely on my linguistic intuitions and used “nouns” but “Noun Phrase” as descriptors.

In other cases the differentiation between associative and hierarchic relations was problematic. One such case concerned lexical categories, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and so on, and the phrases headed by these categories, like Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Adjectival Phrase, and so on. If we suppose that there is a hierarchical relation between them, we have to decide which is the broader term: the lexical or the phrasal category. On the one hand the lexical categories may be the broader terms because they are the basis of phrasal categories that are derived from them. On the other hand, a phrasal category is usually longer than a lexical category, and the lexical category as its head is just a part of it. Finally I rejected the use of hierarchic relationship, and I connected them with an associative relationship instead, i.e. as related terms.

Actually by each descriptor and its relations I had to make several decisions that can also be assumed as a kind of problem solving, but here I am not going to list any more of it.
Alphabetical thesaurus
A movement

U argument movement

Adjectival Phrase

UF AP
modifier phrase
BT phrasal categories
RT adjectives

adjectives

BT lexical categories
RT Adjectival Phrase

adjuncts

SN Optional constituents typically used to specify e.g. time, location or manner in which an event takes place.
BT grammatical functions
RT arguments complements predicates

Adverbial Phrase

UF AdvP
modifier phrase
BT phrase-level categories
RT adverbs

adverbs

BT lexical categories
RT Adverbial Phrase

AdvP

U Adverbial Phrase

agent

SN A thematic role referring to the instigator of some action.
BT thematic roles

AP

U Adjectival Phrase
**argument movement**

**UF** A movement  
**NP movement**  
**SN** An argument moves from a subject or complement position into a higher subject position.  
**BT** syntactic movements  
**NT** passivization  
raising sentences  
subject-to-subject raising  
**RT** arguments

**arguments**

**SN** Participants (role players) in a proposition.  
**NT** complements  
subjects  
**RT** adjuncts  
argument movement  
predicates  
thematic roles

**auxiliaries**

**BT** functional categories  
**RT** I movement

**auxiliary inversion**

**U** I movement

**benefactive**

**SN** A thematic role referring to the entity benefiting from some action.  
**BT** thematic roles

**branches**

**U** tree diagram branches

**C**

**U** complementisers

**case assignment**

**BT** grammatical case

**case filter**

**SN** An NP with phonetic content must have case.  
**RT** grammatical case

**categories**

**U** linguistic categories
Categorial Grammar
SN A theory motivated by the principle of compositionality and organized
according to the view that syntactic constituents should generally combine as
functions or according to a function-argument relationship.
BT generative grammars
categorial rules
U phrase structure rules
category neutrality constraint
SN All phrase structure rules must be formulated entirely in terms of category
variables.
BT constraining phrase structure rules
RT endocentricity constraint
modifier maximality constraint
Chomsky, Noam
SN 1928-
RT Government and Binding Theory
Minimalist Program
Transformational Grammar
Universal Grammar
clauses
SN A sentence within a sentence.
NT complement clauses
exceptional clause
finite clauses
main clauses
non-finite clause
ordinary clauses
small clauses
competence
U linguistic competence
complement clauses
UF embedded clauses
SN A clause which functions as the complement of a verb, noun, adjective or
preposition.
BT clauses
RT complements
exceptional clauses
main clauses
ordinary clauses
small clauses
Complementiser Phrase
UF CP
BT phrasal categories
RT complementisers

complementisers
UF C
SN Particles that are used to introduce complement clauses.
BT functional categories
subordinating conjunctions
RT complement clauses
Complementiser Phrase
complements
UF internal arguments
SN A functional label which denotes a constituent whose presence is required by a verb, noun, adjective or preposition.
BT arguments
grammatical functions
RT adjuncts
complement clauses
specifiers
syntactic heads

conjuctions
SN Words which are used to join two or more expressions together.
NT coordinating conjunctions
subordinating conjunctions

constituency rules
UF immediate dominance rules
SN They define immediate dominance relations between constituents.
RT immediate dominance
linearisation rules
phrase structure rules
syntactic constituents

constituency tests
UF constituent structure tests
SN Tests by means of which a string of words can be shown to behave as a unit.
NT coordination test
ellipsis test
proform test
sentence fragment test
RT syntactic constituents
constituent structure
UF  phrase structure
     syntactic structure
SN  The set of constituents which the expression contains.
NT  representation of constituent structure
     labelled bracketing
     tree diagrams
RT  syntactic constituents

constituent structure rules
U   phrase structure rules

constituent structure tests
U   constituency tests

constituents
U   syntactic constituents

constaining phrase structure rules
UF  constraints
NT  category neutrality constraint
     endocentricity constraint
     modifier maximality constraint
RT  phrase structure rules

constraints
U   constraining phrase structure rules

control predicates
BT  predicates
NT  object-control predicates
     subject-control predicates
RT  control sentences
     raising predicates

control sentences
RT  control predicates
     raising sentences

coordinating conjunctions
BT  conjunctions
RT  coordination
     subordinating conjunctions
coordination
SN The process by which two or more expressions are joined together by a coordinating conjunction.
NT shared string coordination
simple coordination
RT coordinating conjunctions
coordination test

coordination tests
BT constituency tests
RT coordination

covert categories
U empty categories

CP
U Complementiser Phrase

daughter nodes
SN A node X is the daughter of node Y if Y immediately dominates X.
BT tree diagram nodes
RT dominance
mother nodes
sister nodes

deep structure
UF D-structure
SN The most abstract structure of a sentence from which the ordinary obvious structure of a sentence is derived by a number of transformational processes.
RT syntactic movements
surface structure

determiners
BT functional categories

direct objects
BT objects
RT indirect objects
prepositional objects

dominance
SN A node X dominates a node Y in a tree diagram if we can trace an upward path from Y to X along the branches of the tree.
NT immediate dominance
RT daughter nodes
mother nodes
precedence
sister nodes
*D*-structure
  U deep structure

dyadic predicates
  U two-place predicates

*ECM*
  U Exceptional Case Marking

*E*-language
  U linguistic performance

ellipsis
  SN The redundant information in a sentence is omitted if it can be inferred from
  the context.
  NT gapping
  RT ellipsis test

ellipsis test
  BT constituency tests
  RT ellipsis

embedded clauses
  U complement clauses

empty categories
  UF covert categories
  null categories
  SN Categories which have no overt phonetic form.
  BT linguistic categories
  NT pro
  trace

dendocentricity constraint
  SN The requirement that rules should generate structures which are properly
  headed.
  BT constraining phrase structure rules
  RT category neutrality constraint
  modifier maximality constraint

Exceptional Case Marking
  UF ECM
  SN Non-canonical structural case assignment to an embedded subject by a certain
  class of verbs (e.g. believe), which have the (exceptional) capacity to govern
  the embedded subject position of their infinitival complement.
  NT Exceptional Case Marking verbs
  RT grammatical case
Exceptional Case Marking verbs
SN Verbs that assign accusative case to the subject of the sentential complement.
BT Exceptional Case Marking verbs

exceptional clauses
SN Clauses in which the predicate is an infinitival expression.
BT clauses
RT complement clauses
ordinary clauses
small clauses

experiencer
SN A thematic role referring to the entity experiencing some psychological state.
BT thematic roles

external arguments
U subjects

externalised language
U linguistic performance

finite clauses
UF tensed clauses
SN A clause containing a finite verb.
BT clauses
RT non-finite clauses

full phrasal categories
U maximal projection

functional categories
SN Words that lack descriptive content and serve to mark grammatical properties.
BT linguistic categories
NT auxiliaries
complementisers
determiners
particles
pronouns

gapping
SN A head word is omitted from one (or more) parallel structures to avoid repetition.
BT ellipsis

GB
U Government and Binding Theory
Generality Phrase Structure Grammar

It refers to a monostratal formalism according to which there is only one level of syntactic description and hence, there are no transformations.

Phrase Structure Grammar generative grammars

transformational-generative grammars

Categorial Grammar

Government and Binding Theory

Lexical Functional Grammar

Minimalist Program

Phrase Structure Grammar

Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar

Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar

Relational Grammar

Transformational Grammar

Tree-Adjoining Grammar

goal

A thematic role referring to the entity towards which something moves.

thematic roles

Government and Binding Theory

It is a radical revision of Chomsky’s earlier Transformational Grammar, which is based on the principles and parameters model of language.

Chomsky, Noam

Minimalist Program

Transformational Grammar

GPSG

Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar

grammatical agreement

It is a form of cross-reference between different parts of a sentence or phrase.

grammatical case

grammatical gender

grammatical number

grammatical person

grammatical case

Different forms of nouns and pronouns that appear in different contexts.

grammatical agreement

case assignment

case filter

Exceptional Case Marking
grammatical categories
  U   lexical categories

grammatical classes
  U   lexical categories

grammatical functions
  UF  grammatical relations
  NT  adjuncts
       complements
       objects
       direct objects
       indirect objects
       prepositional objects

        subjects

grammatical gender
  BT  grammatical agreement

grammatical number
  SN  A grammatical category of nouns, pronouns, and adjective and verb agreement
       that expresses count distinctions.
  BT  grammatical agreement

grammatical person
  SN  Deictic reference to a participant in an event, such as the speaker, the
       addressee, or others.
  BT  grammatical agreement

grammatical relations
  U   grammatical functions

head movement
  BT  syntactic movements
  RT  syntactic heads

Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
  UF  HPSG
  SN  A highly lexicalised, non-derivational generative grammar theory that draws
       from other fields such as computer science and is used in natural language
       processing.
  BT  Phrase Structure Grammar

head-first languages
  SN  Head nouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, etc. precede their complements.
  RT  head-last languages
       syntactic heads
head-last languages
SN Head nouns, verbs, prepositions, adjectives, etc. follow their complements.
RT head-first languages
syntactic heads

heads
U syntactic heads

HPSG
U Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar

I
U inflection

I movement
UF auxiliary inversion
I-to-C movement
subject-auxiliary inversion
BT syntactic movements
RT auxiliaries
inflection
Inflection Phrase

I-language
U linguistic competence

immediate constituents
SN X is an immediate constituent of Y if X is immediately dominated by Y.
BT syntactic constituents

immediate dominance
SN One node immediately dominates another if it is the highest node up in the tree, and is connected to the other by a single branch.
BT dominance
RT constituency rules
immediate precedence

immediate dominance rules
U constituency rules

immediate precedence
SN One node immediately precedes another is to say that it occurs immediately to the left of the other node.
BT precedence
RT immediate dominance
linearisation rules
indirect objects
  BT objects
  RT direct objects
  prepositional objects

inflection
  UF I I
  SN The node in a tree diagram that contains features carrying information about agreement and tense.
  RT I movement
  Inflection Phrase

Inflection Phrase
  UF IP
  BT phrasal categories
  RT I movement
  inflection

instrument
  SN A thematic role referring to the means by which something comes about.
  BT thematic roles

intermediate projection
  UF intermediate phrasal categories
  BT projection
  RT maximal projection
  minimal projection
  X-bar

internal arguments
  U complements

internalised language
  U linguistic competence

IP
  U Inflection Phrase

I-to-C movement
  U I movement

labelled bracketing
  SN The visual representation of the phrase structure of a sentence with the help of brackets.
  BT representation of phrase structure
  RT tree diagrams

labelled tree diagrams
  U tree diagrams
leaves
U tree diagram leaves

lexical categories
UF grammatical categories
 grammatical classes
 lexical classes
 parts of speech
 word classes
 word-level categories
SN A set of words which share a common set of linguistic properties.
BT syntactic categories
NT adjectives
 adverbs
 nouns
 prepositions
 verbs
RT phrasal categories

lexical classes
 U lexical categories

Lexical Functional Grammar
UF LFG
SN This theory views language as being made up of multiple dimensions of
 structure. Each of these dimensions is represented as a distinct structure with its
 own rules, concepts, and form.
BT generative grammars

LFG
 U Lexical Functional Grammar

linear precedence rules
 U linearisation rules

linearisation rules
UF linear precedence rules
SN They define the immediate precedence (word-order) relations between
 constituents.
RT constituency rules
 immediate precedence
 phrase structure rules
 syntactic constituents

25
**linguistic categories**

- **UF**: categories
- **SN**: Classes of expressions which share a common set of grammatical properties.
- **NT**: empty categories
  - pro
  - trace
- **functional categories**
  - auxiliaries
  - complementisers
  - determiners
  - particles
  - pronouns
- **syntactic categories**
- **lexical categories**
  - adjectives
  - adverbs
  - nouns
  - prepositions
  - verbs
- **phrasal categories**
  - Adjectival Phrase
  - Adverbial Phrase
  - Complementiser Phrase
  - Inflection Phrase
  - Noun Phrase
  - Prepositional Phrase
  - Verb Phrase
  - XP

**linguistic competence**

- **UF**: competence
  - I-language
  - internalised language
- **SN**: The fluent native speaker’s knowledge of the language.
- **RT**: linguistic performance

*linguistic minimalism*

- **U**: Minimalist Program

**linguistic performance**

- **UF**: E-language
  - externalised language
  - performance, linguistic
- **SN**: The actual use of language in concrete situations.
- **RT**: linguistic competence
**locative**
- SN: A thematic role referring to the place in which something is situated or takes place.
- BT: thematic roles

**main clauses**
- UF: matrix clauses
- BT: clauses
- RT: complement clauses

**matrix clauses**
- U: main clauses

**maximal projection**
- UF: full phrasal categories
- SN: A syntactic object that projects no further.
- BT: projection
- RT: intermediate projection
  - modifying maximality constraint
- XP

**minimal projection**
- SN: A syntactic object that is not projected at all.
- BT: projection
- RT: intermediate projection
  - maximal projection

**Minimalist Program**
- UF: linguistic minimalism
- MP: This theory is the further development of Chomsky’s Transformational Grammar and Government and Binding Theory that aims at the economy of derivation and economy of representation.
- BT: generative grammars
- RT: Chomsky, Noam
  - Government and binding theory
  - Transformational Grammar

**modifier maximality constraint**
- SN: Every non-head term (modifier) in the expansion of a rule must itself be a maximal projection of some category.
- BT: constraining phrase structure rules
- RT: category neutrality constraint
  - endocentricity constraint
  - maximal projection

**modifier phrase**
- U: Adjectival Phrase
- Adverbial Phrase
**mother nodes**
SN A node $X$ is the mother of node $Y$ if $X$ immediately dominates $Y$.
BT tree diagram nodes
RT daughter nodes
dominance
sister nodes

**move alpha**
UF move $\alpha$
SN The most general formulation of possible movements.
BT syntactic movements

**movements**
U syntactic movements

**MP**
U Minimalist Program

**nodes**
U tree diagram nodes

**non-finite clauses**
SN Clauses containing a non-finite verb.
BT clauses
RT finite clauses

**nonterminal nodes**
BT tree diagram nodes
RT terminal nodes

**Noun Phrase**
UF NP
BT phrase-level category
RT nouns

**nouns**
BT lexical categories
RT Noun Phrase

**NP**
U Noun Phrase

**NP movement**
U argument movement

**NP-trace**
U trace
null categories
  U    empty categories

null-subject languages
  U    pro-drop languages

object-control predicates
  BT    control predicates
  RT    objects
        subject-control predicates

objects
  BT    grammatical functions
  NT    direct objects
        indirect objects
        prepositional objects
  RT    object-control predicates
        subjects

one-place predicates
  SN    Predicates that take only one argument.
  BT    predicates
  RT    three-place predicates
        two-place predicates

operator movement
  U    wh-movement

optional constituents
  SN    They can be omitted from some, though not necessarily all phrases.
  BT    syntactic constituents

ordinary clauses
  BT    clauses
  RT    exceptional clauses
        complement clauses
        small clauses

ordinary coordination
  U    simple coordination

P-markers
  U    tree diagrams

parameters
  U    Universal Grammar parameters
parts of speech
  U lexical categories

particles
  BT functional categories

passivization
  SN Movement from complement to subject position.
  BT argument movement

patient
  SN A thematic role which is carried by the undergoer of the action.
  BT thematic roles

performance
  U linguistic performance

phrasal categories
  UF phrase-level categories
  BT syntactic categories
  NT Adjectival Phrase
      Adverbial Phrase
      Complementiser Phrase
      Inflection Phrase
      Noun Phrase
      Prepositional Phrase
      Verb Phrase
      XP

phrase markers
  U tree diagrams

phrase structure
  U constituent structure

Phrase Structure Grammar
  SN A grammar that consists of phrase structure rules.
  BT generative grammars
  NT Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar
      Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
  RT phrase structure rules
phrase structure rules
  UF  categorial rules
  constituent structure rules
  PS rules
  RT  constituency rules
  constraining phrase structure rules
  linearisation rules
  Phrase Structure Grammar

phrase-level categories
  U   phrasal categories

PP
  U   Prepositional Phrase

precedence
  SN  A node X precedes a node Y if X occurs to the left of Y.
  NT  immediate precedence
  RT  dominance
  tree diagram nodes

predicates
  SN  A semantic label which denotes an element that requires the specification of
       the arguments in the proposition expressed.
  NT  control predicates
       object-control predicates
       subject-control predicates
       one-place predicates
       raising predicates
       three-place predicates
       two-place predicates
  RT  arguments
       subjects
       thematic roles

prepositional objects
  BT  objects
  RT  direct objects
       indirect objects

Prepositional Phrase
  UF  PP
  BT  phrasal categories
  RT  prepositions

prepositions
  BT  lexical categories
  RT  Prepositional Phrase
principles

U Universal Grammar principles

pro

SN A phonetically empty pronoun that appears in subject position in finite clauses in pro-drop languages.
BT empty categories
RT pro-drop languages
pronouns
subjects

pro-drop languages

UF null-subject languages
SN Languages which allow finite clauses with no overt subject.
RT pro
subjects

proform test

BT constituency tests
RT proforms

proforms

RT proform test

projection

SN A constituent which is an expansion of a head word.
NT intermediate projection
maximal projection
minimal projection
RT Projection Principle

Projection Principle

SN Syntactic structures must be projected from the lexicon, in that they observe the subcategorisation properties of lexical items.
RT projection

pronouns

BT functional categories
RT pro

PS rules

U phrase structure rules

raising predicates

BT predicates
RT control predicates
subject-to-subject raising
**raising sentences**

- **SN** A movement operation which involves moving some word or phrase from a lower to a higher position in a structure.
- **BT** argument movement
- **NT** subject-to-subject raising
- **RT** control sentences

**Relational Grammar**

- **UF** RG
- **SN** A theory which argues that grammatical relations provide the ideal means to state transformational rules in universal terms.
- **BT** generative grammars

**representation of constituent structure**

- **BT** constituent structure
- **NT** labelled bracketing
tree diagrams
- **RT** syntactic constituents

**RG**

- **U** Relational Grammar

**selectional restrictions**

- **SN** Semantic or pragmatic restrictions on the choice of expressions within a given category which can occupy a given sentence-position.
- **RT** subcategorisation restrictions

**semantic roles**

- **U** thematic roles

**sentence fragment test**

- **BT** constituency tests

**shared constituent coordination**

- **U** shared string coordination

**shared string coordination**

- **UF** shared constituent coordination
- **BT** coordination
- **RT** simple coordination

**simple coordination**

- **UF** ordinary coordination
- **BT** coordination
- **RT** shared string coordination
sister nodes
SN A set of nodes are sisters if they are all immediately dominated by the same mother node in a tree diagram.
BT tree diagram nodes
RT daughter nodes
dominance
mother nodes

small clauses
UF verbless clauses
SN Complement clauses without a verb that embody a Subject-Predicate relationship.
BT clauses
RT complement clauses
exceptional clauses
ordinary clauses

source
SN A thematic role referring to the entity from which something moves.
BT thematic roles

specifiers
SN A functional label applied to elements positioned immediately under XP in a tree diagram and as a sister to X’.
RT complements
syntactic heads

S-structure
U surface structure

subcategorisation
SN The subclassification of lexical heads on the basis of what complements they take.
NT subcategorisation principle
subcategorisation restrictions

subcategorisation principle
SN A principle which ensures that a lexical head has the appropriate complements.
BT subcategorisation
RT subcategorisation restrictions

subcategorisation restrictions
SN Restrictions on the range of categories which a given item permits or requires as its complements.
BT subcategorisation
RT selectional restrictions
subcategorisation principle
subject raising
  U subject-to-subject raising

subject-auxiliary inversion
  U I movement

subject-control predicates
  BT control predicates
  RT object-control predicates
  subjects

subjects
  UF external arguments
  BT arguments
  grammatical functions
  RT objects
  predicates
  pro
  pro-drop languages
  subject-control predicates
  subject-to-subject raising

subject-to-subject raising
  UF subject raising
  SN An expression is moved from one subject position to another.
  BT raising sentences
  RT raising predicates
  subjects

subordinating conjunctions
  BT conjunctions
  NT complementisers
  RT coordinating conjunctions

surface structure
  UF S-structure
  SN The ordinary, obvious structure of a sentence.
  RT deep structure
  syntactic movements
syntactic categories
  BT linguistic categories
  NT lexical categories
    adjectives
    adverbs
    nouns
    prepositions
    verbs
phrasal categories
  Adjectival Phrase
  Adverbial Phrase
  Complementiser Phrase
  Inflection Phrase
  Noun Phrase
  Prepositional Phrase
  Verb Phrase
  XP

syntactic constituents
  UF constituents
    syntactic units
  SN A string of words that syntactically behaves as a unit.
  NT immediate constituents
    optional constituents
  RT constituency rules
    constituency tests
    constituent structure
    linearisation rules
    representation of constituent structure
    tree diagrams

syntactic heads
  UF heads
  SN A functional label which refers to the principal element in a phrase whose
category determines the category of that phrase.
  RT complements
    head movement
    head-first languages
    head-last languages
    projection
    specifiers
syntactic movements
  UF movements
  transformations
  SN The process which plays a role in deriving surface structure from deep structure.
  NT argument movement
  passivization
  raising sentences
  subject-to-subject raising
  head movement
  I movement
  move alpha
  verb movement
  wh-movement
  RT deep structure
  surface structure
  trace

syntactic structure
  U constituent structure

syntactic units
  U constituents

TAG
  U Tree-Adjoining Grammar

tensed clauses
  U finite clauses

TG
  U Transformational Grammar

terminal nodes
  BT tree diagram nodes
  RT nonterminal nodes
**thematic roles**

UF
- semantic roles
- theta-roles
- θ-roles

SN Semantic roles in a system which takes location and movement through space as (some of) the key notion in the interpretation of natural language sentences.

NT
- agent
- benefactive
- experiencer
- goal
- instrument
- locative
- patient
- source
- theme

RT
- arguments
- predicates
- thematic theory

**thematic theory**

UF θ-theory

SN No NP can have more than one thematic role.

RT thematic roles

**theme**

SN A thematic role referring to the entity undergoing the effect of some action.

**theta-roles**

U thematic roles

**three-place predicates**

SN Predicates that take three arguments.

BT predicates

RT one-place predicates
two-place predicates

**trace**

UF NP-trace
- wh-trace

BT empty categories

RT syntactic movements
- trace theory

**trace theory**

SN If an element X is moved in the course of a derivation, it leaves a trace in its original position.

RT trace
Transformational Grammar

UF TG
SN A system of language analysis that recognizes the relationship among the various elements of a sentence and among the possible sentences of a language and uses processes or rules to express these relationships.
BT generative grammars
RT Chomsky, Noam
  Government and Binding Theory
  Minimalist Program

transformational-generative grammars
UF generative grammars

transformations
UF syntactic movements

tree diagram branches
UF branches
SN Solid lines in a tree diagram.
RT tree diagram leaves
  tree diagram nodes
  tree diagrams

tree diagram leaves
UF leaves
SN Words on a tree diagram.
RT tree diagram branches
  tree diagram nodes
  tree diagrams

tree diagram nodes
UF nodes
SN Points in a tree diagram from which one or more branches emanate.
NT daughter nodes
  mother nodes
  nonterminal nodes
  sister nodes
  terminal nodes
RT dominance
  precedence
  tree diagram branches
  tree diagram leaves
  tree diagrams
tree diagrams
  UF labelled tree diagrams
  phrase markers
  P-markers
  SN A graphic representation of the structure of a (subpart of a) sentence.
  BT representation of constituent structure
  RT labelled bracketing
  tree diagram branches
  tree diagram leaves
  tree diagram nodes

Tree-Adjoining Grammar
  UF TAG
  SN This theory has rules for rewriting nodes of trees as other trees.
  BT generative grammars

two-place predicates
  UF dyadic predicates
  SN Predicates that take two arguments.
  BT predicates
  RT one-place predicates
  three-place predicates

U\text{G}
  U Universal Grammar

Universal Grammar
  UF UG
  SN Chomsky's hypothesis of a single grammatical system which is transmitted genetically and accounts for the ability of all normal humans to learn and speak their native language.
  RT Chomsky, Noam
  Universal Grammar parameters
  Universal Grammar principles

Universal Grammar parameters
  UF parameters
  SN The part of a person’s syntactic knowledge that determines syntactic variability amongst languages.
  RT Universal Grammar
  Universal Grammar principles

Universal Grammar principles
  UF principles
  SN The part of a person’s syntactic knowledge that is common to all languages.
  RT Universal Grammar
  Universal Grammar parameters
untensed clauses
  U non-finite clauses

V movement
  U verb movement

verb movement
  UF V movement
  V-to-I movement
  SN The displacement of a verb from inside the Verb Phrase to the inflection node.
  BT syntactic movements
  RT verbs
    Verb Phrase

Verb Phrase
  UF VP
  BT phrase-level category
  RT verbs
    verb movement

verbless clauses
  U small clauses

verbs
  BT lexical categories
  NT Exceptional Case Marking verbs
  RT Verb Phrase
    verb movement

VP
  U Verb Phrase

V-to-I movement
  U verb movement

wh-extraction
  U wh-movement

wh-fronting
  U wh-movement

wh-movement
  UF operator movement
    wh-extraction
    wh-fronting
  SN The displacement of a phrase that contains an element that begins with the letters ‘Wh’.
  BT syntactic movements
  RT wh-operators
**wh-operators**
- RT wh-movement

**wh-trace**
- U trace

**word classes**
- U lexical categories

**word-level categories**
- U lexical categories

**X’**
- U X-bar

**X-bar**
- UF X’
- RT intermediate projection

**X-bar theory**
- SN A linguistic theory that attempts to identify syntactic features common to all languages.
- RT X-bar

**XP**
- BT phrasal categories
- RT maximal projection

**θ-roles**
- U thematic roles
Hierarchical list
Adjectival Phrase
adjectives
adjuncts
Adverbial Phrase
adverbs
agent
argument movement
  passivization
  raising sentences
    subject-to-subject raising
arguments
  complements
  subjects
auxiliaries
benefactive
case assignment
case filter
Categorial Grammar
category neutrality constraint
Chomsky, Noam
clauses
  complement clauses
  exceptional clause
  finite clauses
  main clauses
  non-finite clause
  ordinary clauses
  small clauses
complement clauses
Complementiser Phrase
complementisers
complements
conjunctions
  coordinating conjunctions
  subordinating conjunctions
constituency rules
constituency tests
  coordination test
  ellipsis test
  proform test
  sentence fragment test
constituent structure
  representation of constituent structure
    labelled bracketing
    tree diagrams
constraining phrase structure rules
  category neutrality constraint
  endocentricity constraint
  modifier maximality constraint
control predicates
  object-control predicates
  subject-control predicates
control sentences
coordinating conjunctions
coordination
  shared string coordination
  simple coordination
coordination tests
daughter nodes
deep structure
determiners
direct objects
dominance
  immediate dominance
ellipsis
  gapping
ellipsis test
empty categories
  pro
  trace
dermocentricty constraint
Exceptional Case Marking
  Exceptional Case Marking verbs
Exceptional Case Marking verbs
exceptional clauses
experiencer
finite clauses
functional categories
  auxiliaries
  complementisers
determiners
particles
pronouns
gapping
Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar
generative grammars
  Categorial Grammar
  Government and Binding Theory
  Lexical Functional Grammar
  Minimalist Program
  Phrase Structure Grammar
    Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar
    Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
  Relational Grammar
  Transformational Grammar
  Tree-Adjoining Grammar
goal
Government and Binding Theory
grammatical agreement
  grammatical case
  grammatical gender
  grammatical number
  grammatical person
grammatical case
  case assignment
grammatical functions
  adjuncts
  complements
  objects
    direct objects
    indirect objects
    prepositional objects
  subjects
grammatical gender
grammatical number
grammatical person
head movement
Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
head-first languages
head-last languages
I movement
immediate constituents
immediate dominance
immediate precedence
indirect objects
inflection
Inflection Phrase
instrument
intermediate projection
labelled bracketing
lexical categories
  adjectives
  adverbs
  nouns
  prepositions
  verbs
Lexical Functional Grammar
linearisation rules
linguistic categories
  empty categories
    pro
    trace
functional categories
  auxiliaries
  complementisers
  determiners
  particles
  pronouns
syntactic categories
  lexical categories
    adjectives
    adverbs
    nouns
    prepositions
    verbs
phrasal categories
  Adjectival Phrase
  Adverbial Phrase
  Complementiser Phrase
  Inflection Phrase
Noun Phrase
Prepositional Phrase
Verb Phrase
XP

linguistic competence
linguistic performance
locative
main clauses
maximal projection
minimal projection
Minimalist Program
modifier maximality constraint
mother nodes
move alpha
non-finite clauses
Noun Phrase
nouns
object-control predicates
objects
  direct objects
  indirect objects
  prepositional objects
one-place predicates
optional constituents
ordinary clauses
particles
passivization
patient
phrasal categories
  Adjectival Phrase
  Adverbial Phrase
  Complementiser Phrase
Inflection Phrase
Noun Phrase
Prepositional Phrase
Verb Phrase
XP
Phrase Structure Grammar
  Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar
  Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
phrase structure rules
precedence
  immediate precedence
predicates
  control predicates
    object-control predicates
    subject-control predicates
  one-place predicates
  raising predicates
  three-place predicates
  two-place predicates
prepositional objects
Prepositional Phrase
prepositions
pro
pro-drop languages
proform test
proforms
projection
  intermediate projection
  maximal projection
  minimal projection
Projection Principle
pronouns
raising predicates
raising sentences
  subject-to-subject raising
Relational Grammar
representation of constituent structure
  labelled bracketing
  tree diagrams
selectional restrictions
sentence fragment test
shared string coordination
simple coordination
sister nodes
small clauses
source
specifiers
subcategorisation
  subcategorisation principle
  subcategorisation restrictions
subcategorisation principle
subcategorisation restrictions
subject-control predicates
subjects
subject-to-subject raising
subordinating conjunctions
  complementisers
surface structure
syntactic categories
  lexical categories
    adjectives
    adverbs
    nouns
    prepositions
verbs
phrasal categories
  Adjectival Phrase
  Adverbial Phrase
  Complementiser Phrase
  Inflection Phrase
  Noun Phrase
  Prepositional Phrase
  Verb Phrase
  XP
syntactic constituents
  immediate constituents
  optional constituents
syntactic heads
syntactic movements
  argument movement
  passivization
  raising sentences
    subject-to-subject raising
head movement
I movement
move alpha
verb movement
wh-movement
thematic roles
  agent
  benefactive
  experiencer
  goal
  instrument
  locative
  patient
source
theme
thematic theory
theme
three-place predicates
trace
trace theory
Transformational Grammar
tree diagram branches
tree diagram leaves
tree diagram nodes
daughter nodes
mother nodes
nonterminal nodes
sister nodes
terminal nodes
tree diagrams
Tree-Adjoining Grammar
two-place predicates
Universal Grammar
Universal Grammar parameters
Universal Grammar principles
verb movement
Verb Phrase
verbs
   Exceptional Case Marking Verbs
wh-movement
wh-operators
X-bar
X-bar theory
XP
Graphic section
semantic roles

theta-roles

thematic roles

0-roles

0-theory

thematic theory

agent

benefactive

experiencer

goal

instrument

patient

locative

arguments

predicates

theme

source
Works consulted

References


Sources


