

تحلیلی بر نظام نحو دستوری در زبان‌شناسی انگلیسی

همراه با تحلیل ساختار جمله با کمک
نمودارهای درختی

نگارش

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Syntax in Linguistics

Titles under discussion:

***Constructive and Controlling rules in the formation of grammatical sentences**

***Procedures to analyze the construction of a sentence**

مقدمه : نحو در زبانشناسی به دانش مطالعه‌ی قواعد مربوط به نحوه‌ی ترکیب و در کنار هم قرار گرفتن واژه‌ها به منظور ایجاد و درک جمله‌ها در یک زبان اطلاق می‌شود. موضوعات اصلی در نحو عبارتند از ترتیب کلمه‌ها، روابط دستوری، ساخت‌های سلسله‌مراتبی یا سازه‌ها، مطابقت دستوری، و رابطه‌ی میان صورت و معنی. یک توصیف دیگر در مورد ساختار زبان، معطوف به مجموعه‌ی روابط دستوری ممکن میان اجزای جمله در هر زبان است. توصیف روابط دستوری می‌تواند شامل متعدی بودن، مجهول‌سازی، نشانه‌گذاری هسته - وابسته و سایر مطابقه‌های دستوری باشد.

Grammar

Definition : Grammar is the controlling rules according to which words are set by each other to form a meaningful sentence.

دستور زبان

گرامر قوانین کنترل‌کننده‌ای است که بر اساس آن کلمات برای تشکیل یک جمله معنی‌دار در تناسب با یکدیگر در کنار هم قرار می‌گیرند.

Types of grammar :

Descriptive : This approach studies the grammar of the language according to how it is used and how the words are put together to form sentences .

انواع دستور زبان

توصیفی: این رویکرد گرامر زبان را با توجه به وضعیت آن مطالعه می‌کند تا نشان دهد چگونه کلمات در کنار هم قرار می‌گیرند تا جمله بسازند

Prescriptive : The approach that studies the grammar of a language according to the grammar of other languages . This approach focuses on how the elements should be put together.

تجویزی: این روش دستور زبان را با توجه به دستور زبان‌های دیگر بررسی می‌کند. این رویکرد بر نحوه قرار دادن عناصر در کنار هم تمرکز دارد

Traditional grammar : In this approach , the formation of a sentence is studied due to the parts of speech that are used to label the grammatical categories of the words as noun , article

adjective , verb , adverb , preposition , pronoun and conjunction. The parts of speech in the sentence should agree with each other in number , person , tense , gender (my with I) .

دستور زبان سنتی: در این رویکرد ، شکل گیری یک جمله با توجه به بخشهایی از گفتار که برای برچسب زدن دسته بندی های دستوری کلمات به عنوان اسم ، مقاله ، صفت ، فعل ، قید ، حرف اضافه ، ضمیر و ربط استفاده می شود مورد مطالعه قرار می گیرد. بخشهای گفتار در جمله باید از نظر تعداد ، شخص ، زمان ، جنسیت با یکدیگر همخوانی داشته باشند.

Generative grammar : This approach studies the grammar according to a small and limited set of rules that are capable of producing a large and unlimited number of well-formed structures which is used to “generate” sentence structures . Here , generative rules form the words into small constituents , small constituents into bigger constituents and bigger forms finally form sentences.

دستور زبان زایشی: این رویکرد گرامر را با توجه به مجموعه ای از قواعد و فرمول هایی که قادر به تولید تعداد نامحدود جمله های صحیح و دستوری هستند مورد مطالعه قرار می دهد.

Constituent analysis : This technique is designed to show how small constituents go together to form larger constituents. One basic step is determining how words go together to form phrases.

تجزیه و تحلیل سازه ای: این تکنیک برای نشان دادن چگونگی ترکیب اجزای کوچک در کنار یکدیگر در پیدایش سازه بزرگتر است. یک مرحله اساسی در این تکنیک تعیین نحوه ترکیب کلمات در تشکیل گروه ها است.

S : (sentence)
NP : (noun phrase)
VP : (verb phrase)
N : (noun)
V : (verb)
Art : (article)
Det : (determiner)

Generative approach introduces the terms “Deep structure” and “Surface structure” :

رویکرد زایشی اصطلاحات "ژرف ساخت" و "روساخت" را معرفی می کند:

Deep structure : The abstract level of structural organization in which all the elements determining structural interpretation of the sentence are represented.

ژرف ساخت: سطح انتزاعی که در آن همه عناصر ساختار تعیین شده و تعبیر ساختاری جمله در آن نشان داده شده است

Surface structure : The concrete structural organization on which the sentence appears.

روساخت : ساختار ظاهری و مشخصی که جمله بر روی آن ظاهر می شود

Note :

A) Sentences with two distinct surface structures but one deep structure have one meaning

الف – برخی از جملات دارای دو رو ساخت متمایز اما یک ژرف ساخت هستند و یک معنی دارند

B) Sentences with one surface structure but distinct deep structures have distinct meanings

ب – برخی از جملات دارای یک روساخت اما ژرف ساخت های متمایز هستند و معانی متمایزی دارند

Ambiguity : The realization of various meanings from one surface structure .

ایهام: تحقق معانی مختلف از یک رو ساخت

Ambiguity is categorized in two groups :

ایهام در دو گروه طبقه بندی می شود:

Lexical ambiguity : One word with different and unrelated meanings termed as homonyms.

eg. I went to the bank yesterday.

ایهام واژگانی: یک کلمه با معانی متفاوت و غیر مرتبط که همنام نامیده می شوند

Structural ambiguity : One surface structure with different and unrelated meanings .

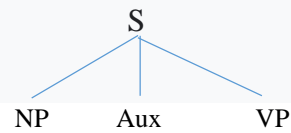
eg. I saw him in the bus.

ایهام ساختاری: روساخت یک جمله با معانی متفاوت و غیر مرتبط .

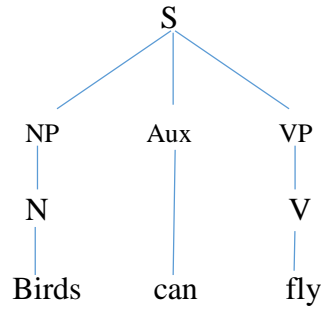
Syntax

Sentence Analysis

In English, every sentence is composed of two constituents and one label intervening between these constituents due to the following diagram :



Example : Birds can fly .



Each constituent can be complicated or consist of one or more sub-constituents.

Examples :

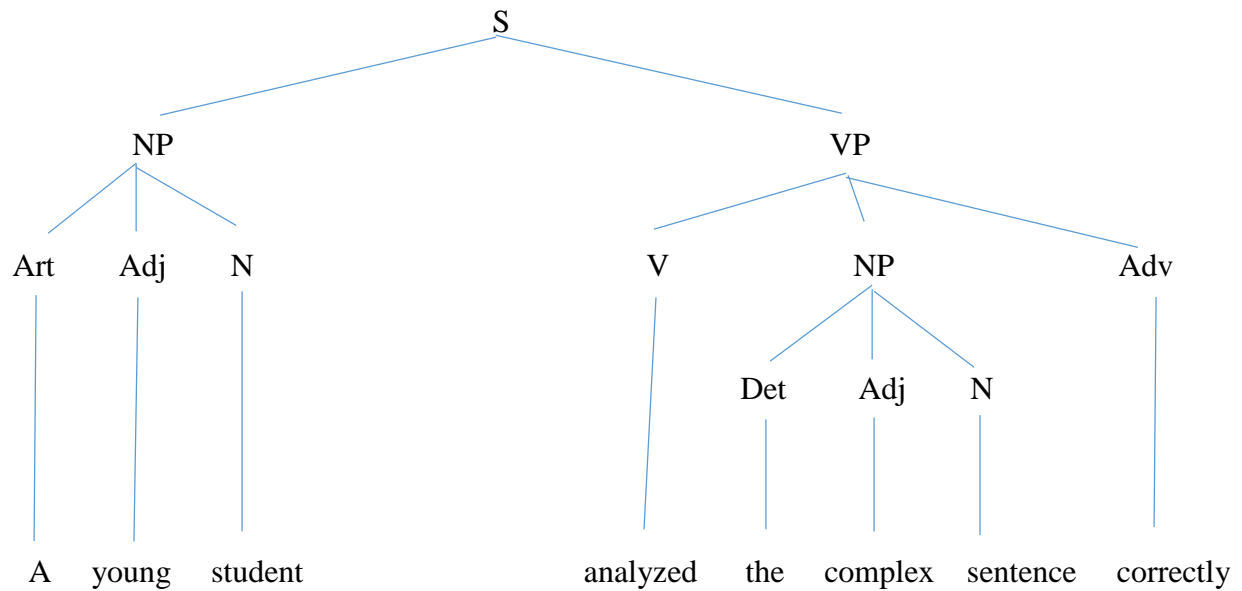
A young student analyzed the complex sentence correctly.

NP : A young student :

{ Art : a , Adj : young , N : student }

VP : analyzed the complex sentence correctly

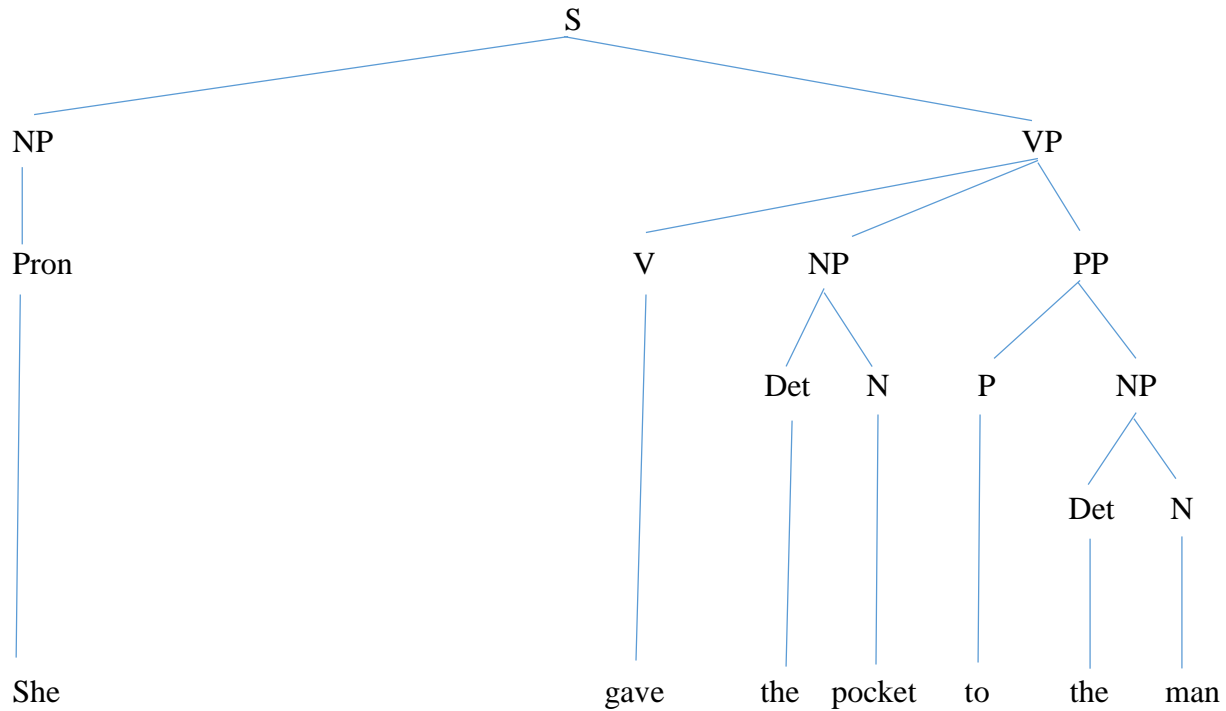
{ V : analyzed , NP : [Det : the , Adj : complex , N : sentence] , Adv : correctly }



She gave the pocket to the man.

NP : { N (Pron) : she }

VP : { V : gave , NP : [Det : the , N : pocket] , PP : P : to , NP : [Det : the , N : man] }



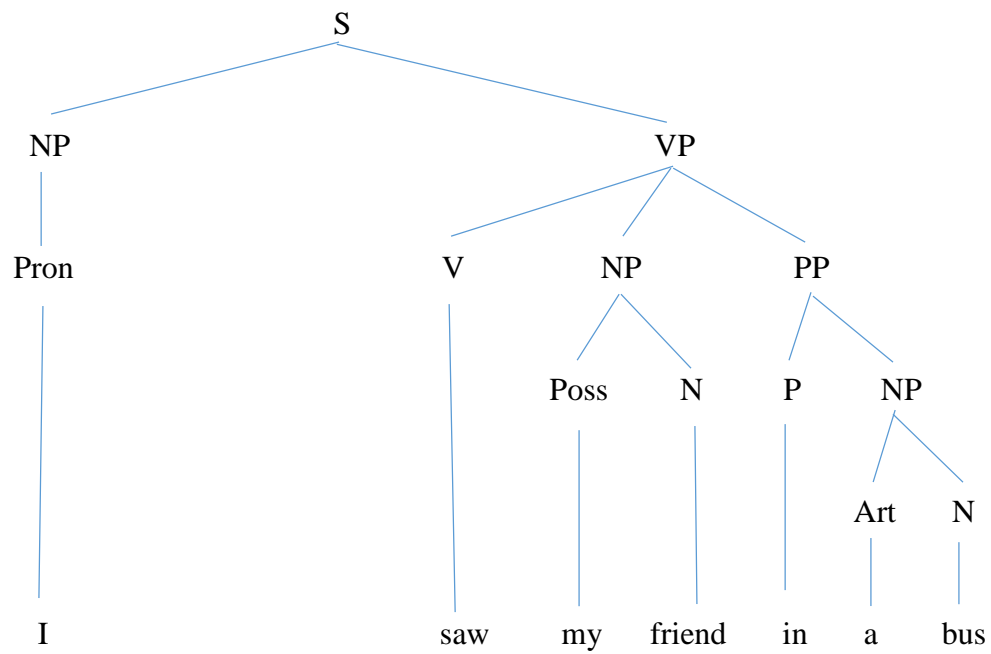
Ambiguous sentences : Due to different deep structures, one surface structure has different meanings.

Example : I saw my friend in a bus .

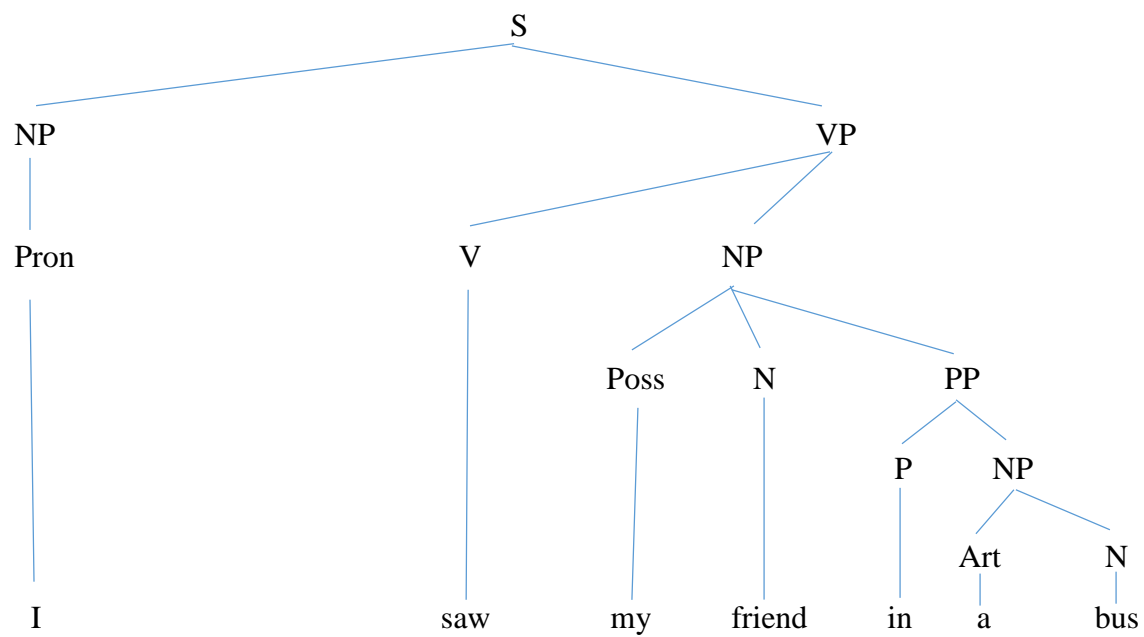
Deep structure No. 1 : I saw my friend when I was in a bus.

Deep structure No. 2 : I saw my friend when he was in a bus.

Tree diagram No 1 :

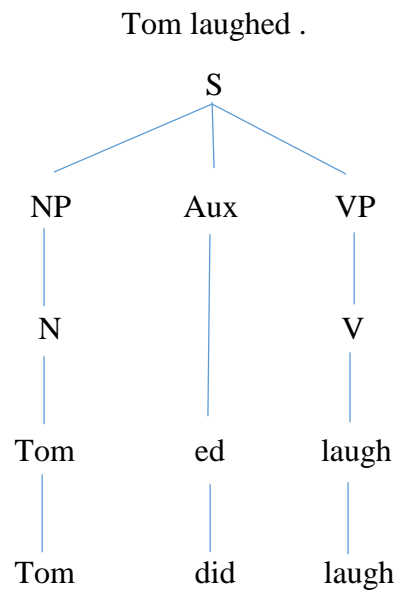


Tree diagram No. 2 :

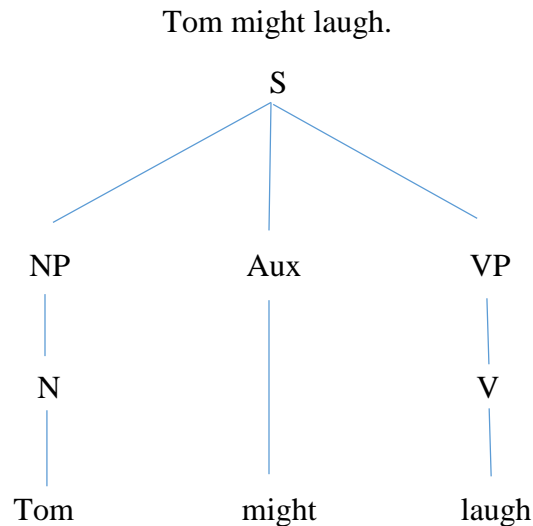


Auxiliary label in Tree Diagrams

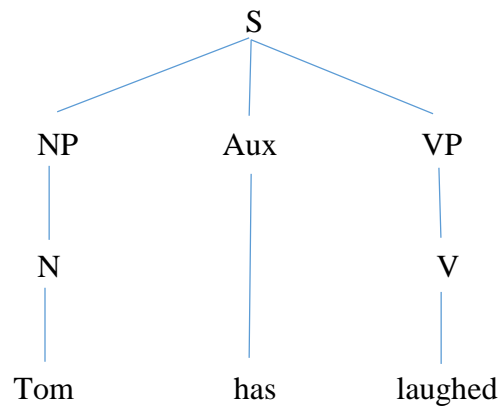
Auxiliary branch which intervenes between the NP and VP in a Tree Diagram is just a branch which represents the tense of the verb. In most verbs inflected in Simple Present Tense and Simple Past tense, this branch is absent in the Tree diagram since the functional free morpheme “do”, functioning as the auxiliary verb of the sentence, is absent in the surface structure, and the morpheme denoting the simple present and simple past tense is a bound morpheme which cannot occur independently and just occurs attached to the verb itself (as the suffixes “s” for the third person singular, “ed” or a zero morpheme), unless the auxiliary is to occur in the surface structure.



However in sentences with modal auxiliaries, since the modal auxiliary is a functional free morpheme and represents the tense of the verb, it appears in the T diagram as just one element.



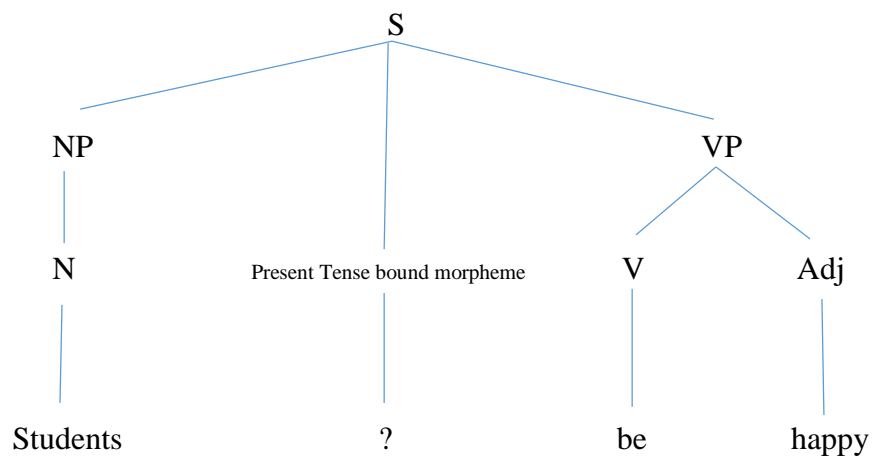
The same procedure can be seen in sentences with the auxiliary “have” and its inflections “has” and “had” in perfect tenses :



However, in sentences with linking verbs (verbs that don't show an action but rather describe the subject) , the procedure seems a bit different. Although all linking verbs like “seem” occur as normal main verbs in sentences and meet the same analysis process in T diagram, the procedure goes under some exceptions for the inflections of the verb “be” (ie. am , is , are , was , were). The inflections of “be”, although still presenting as linking verbs in sentences, act as auxiliary verbs, too, though they are not auxiliaries at all . In a sentence like :

Students are happy .

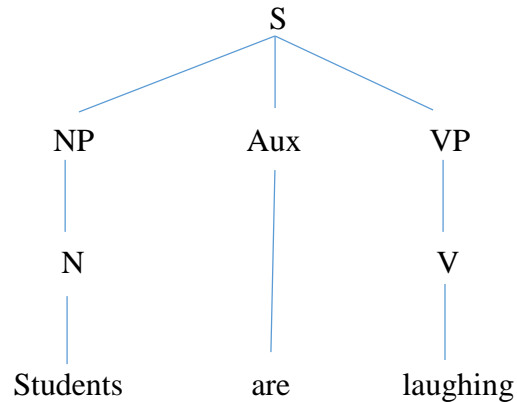
“are” is a verb itself and carries the tense and completes the sentence as well.



However in a sentence like :

Students are laughing .

the main verb is “laugh” , inflected with “ing” , and “are” acts as an auxiliary, carrying the tense, although acting as a linking verb (for the present participle “laughing”), too.



Clauses embedded in sentences

A clause is a unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank. Clauses are embedded in sentences as complementary or relative forms.

A “complementary clause”, mainly titled as a noun clause , initiates in a complement maker and occurs in the NP constituent of a sentence .

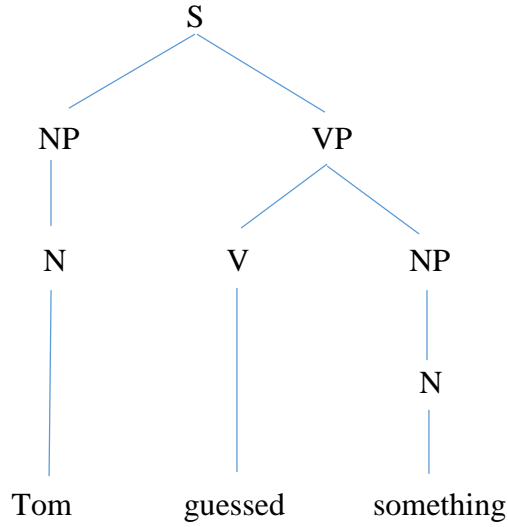
A “relative clause”, on the other hand, initiates in a relative maker and occurs right after a noun in a sentence to describe or explain its features.

Tree diagrams of sentences embedded with complementary clauses :

A complementary clause acts as the NP constituent in a sentence. Consider the following sentence :

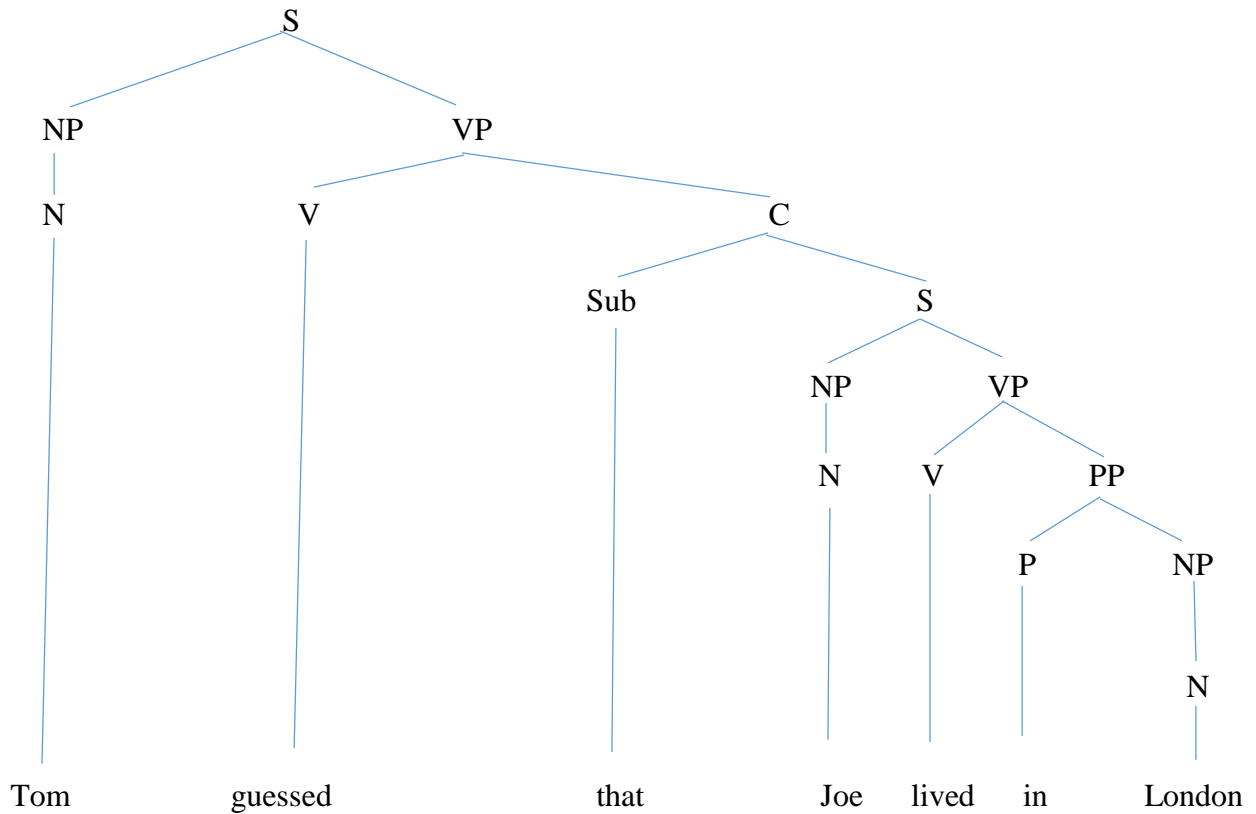
Tom guessed something.

“something” in the sentence above stands in the NP constituent of the VP , traditionally titled as “direct object” of the verb “guess”.



In the sentence above or likewise, any clause or phrase substituting “something” will represent the function of the NP.

Tom guessed that Joe lived in London.

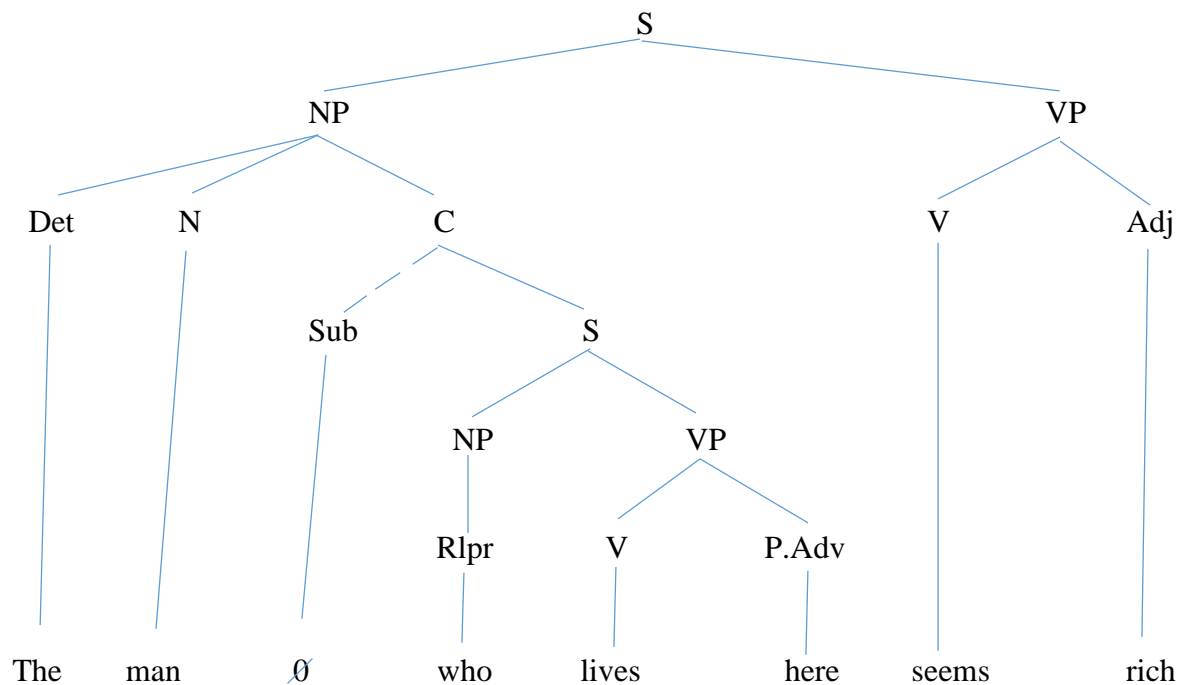


Note : In sentences with complementary clauses, the subordinator “that” which stands at the very beginning of the clause can be omitted in surface structure but retrieved in deep structure.

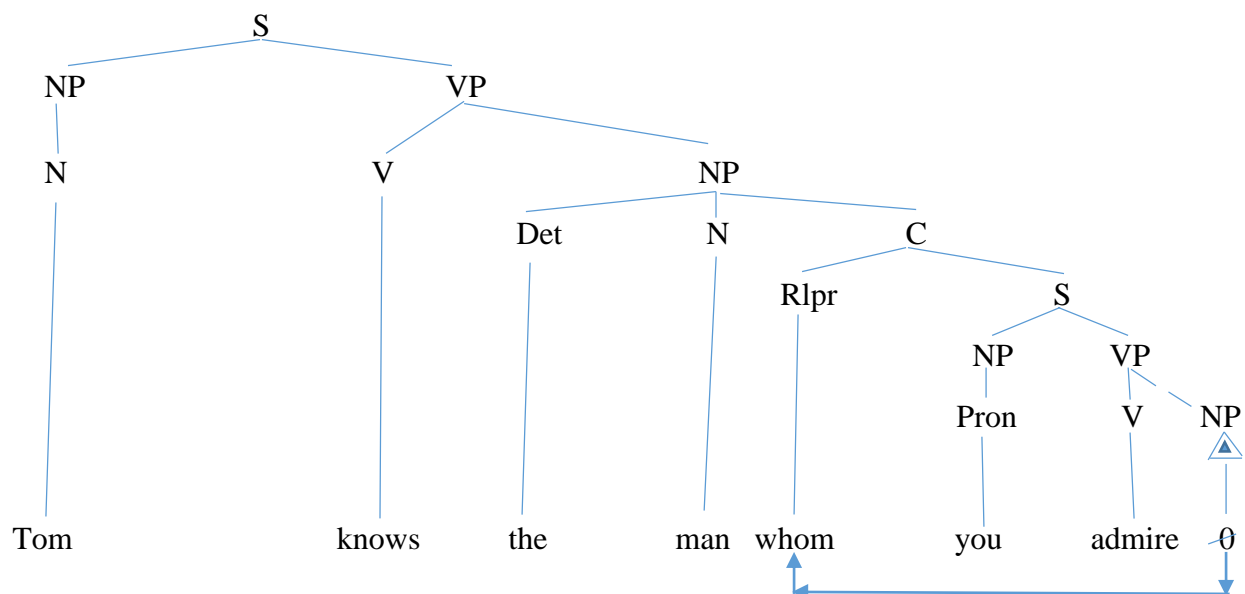
Tree diagrams of sentences embedded with relative clauses :

A relative clause is embedded in the sentence right after the noun that it is supposed to describe. All relative clauses are initiated in a relative maker , known as “relative pronoun” with a dual function : a subordinator and a pronoun. Any noun in any constituent of the sentence can be described by a relative clause.

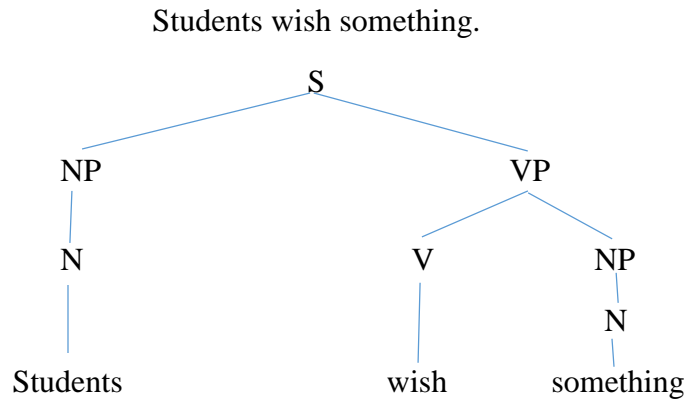
The man who lives here seems rich. (who ~ that + he)



Tom knows the man whom you admire. (whom ~ that + him)

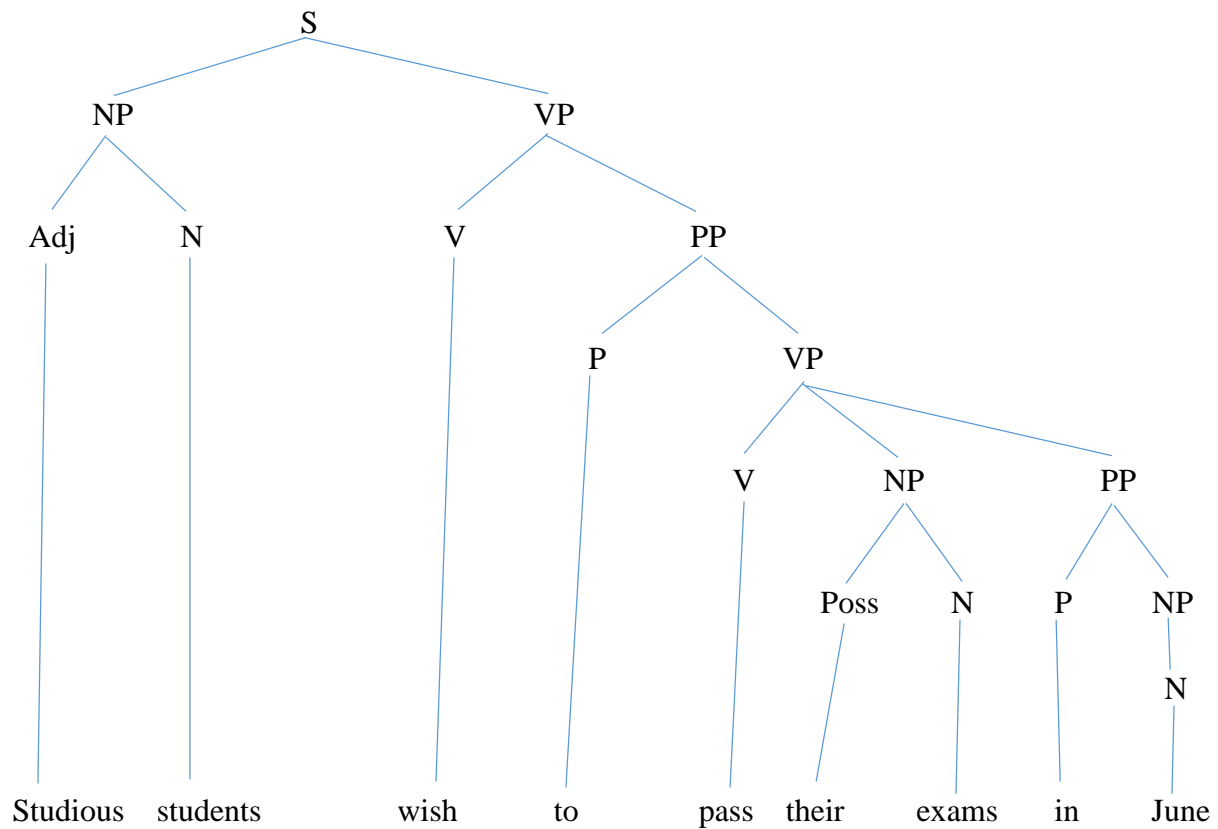


Tree diagrams of sentences with a prepositional phrase as NP in their VP :



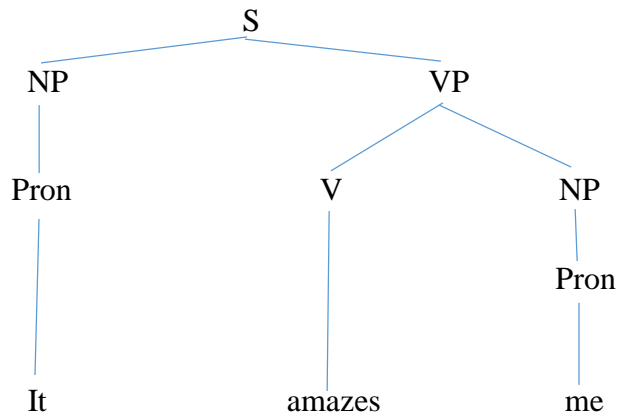
“something” is a noun phrase , therefore any clause or phrase which is substituted for it is considered to be a nominal one.

Studious students wish to pass their exams in June.

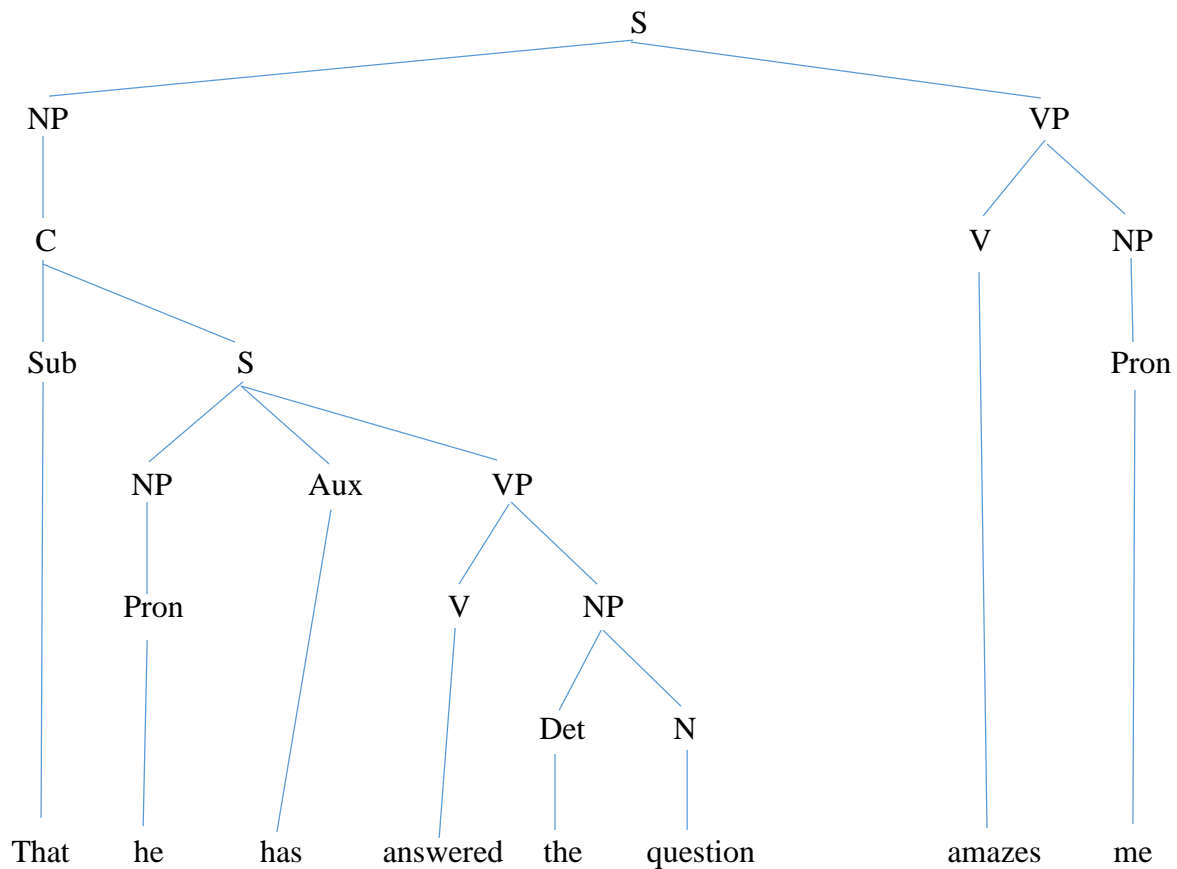


Tree diagrams of sentences with a complementary clause as their NP :

It amazes me.

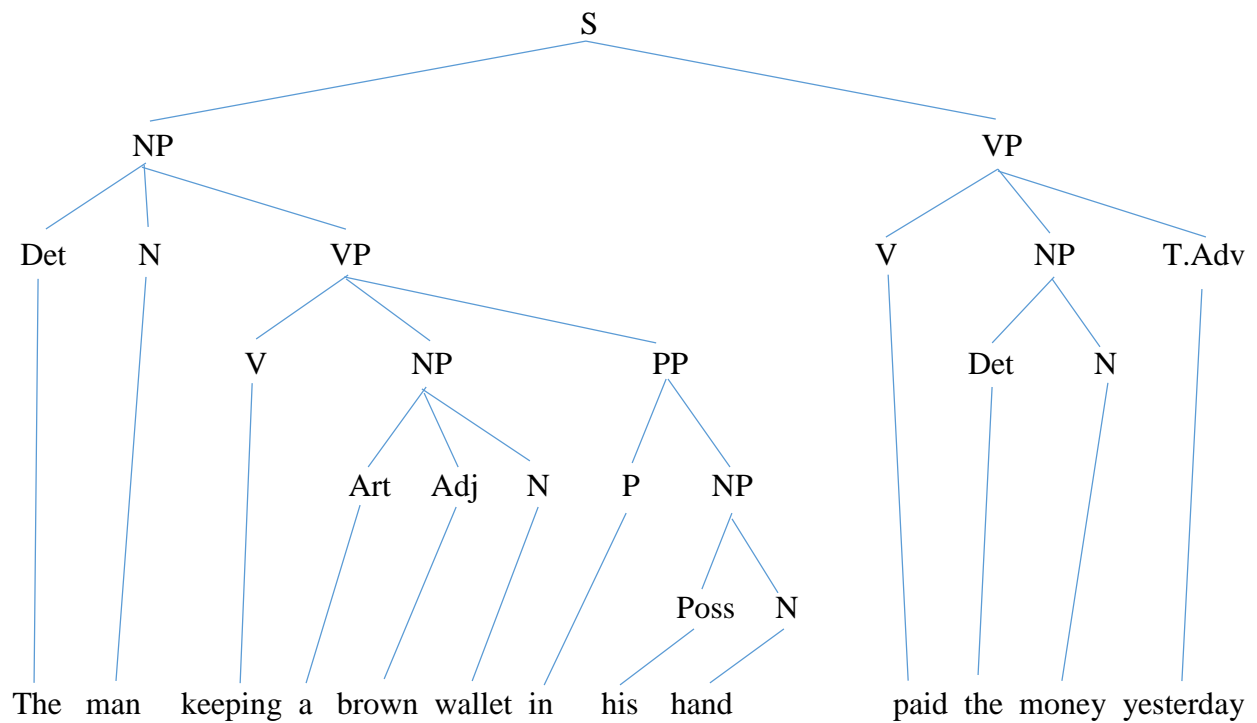


That he has answered the question amazes me.

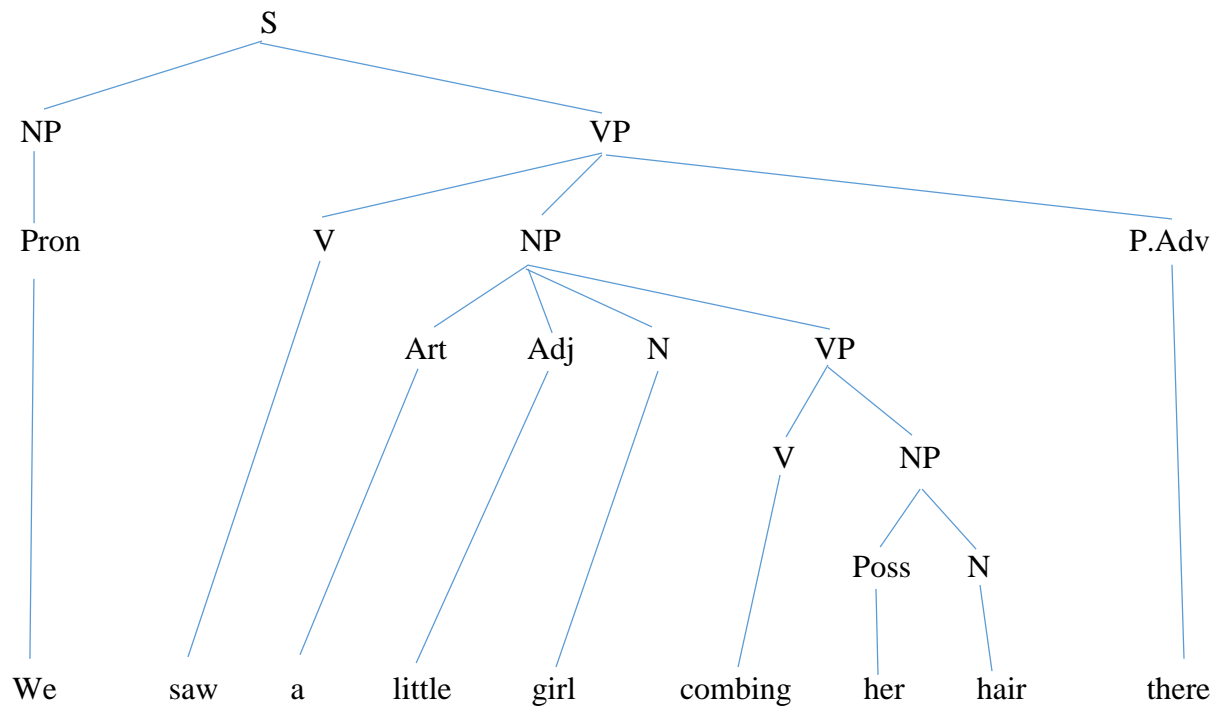


Tree diagrams of sentences with phrases :

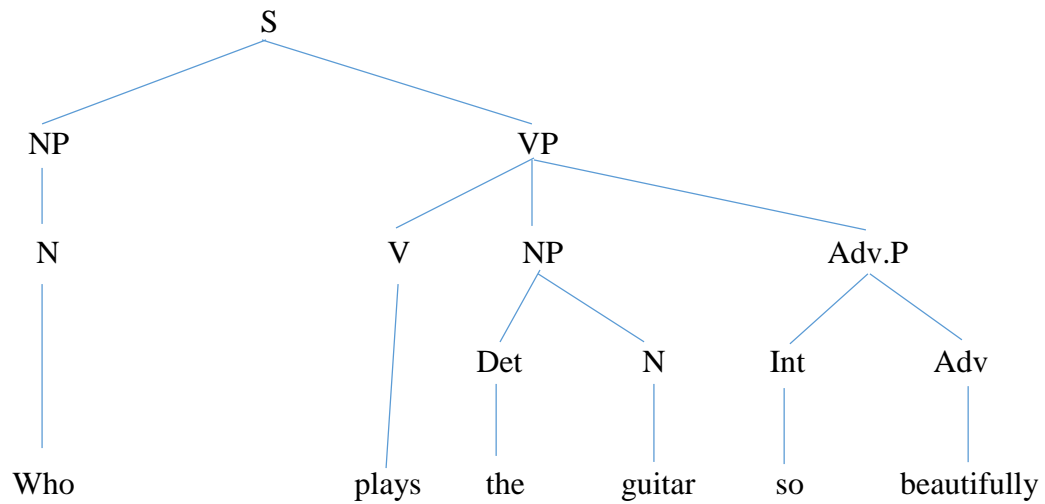
The man keeping a brown wallet in his hand paid the money yesterday.



We saw a little girl combing her hair there.

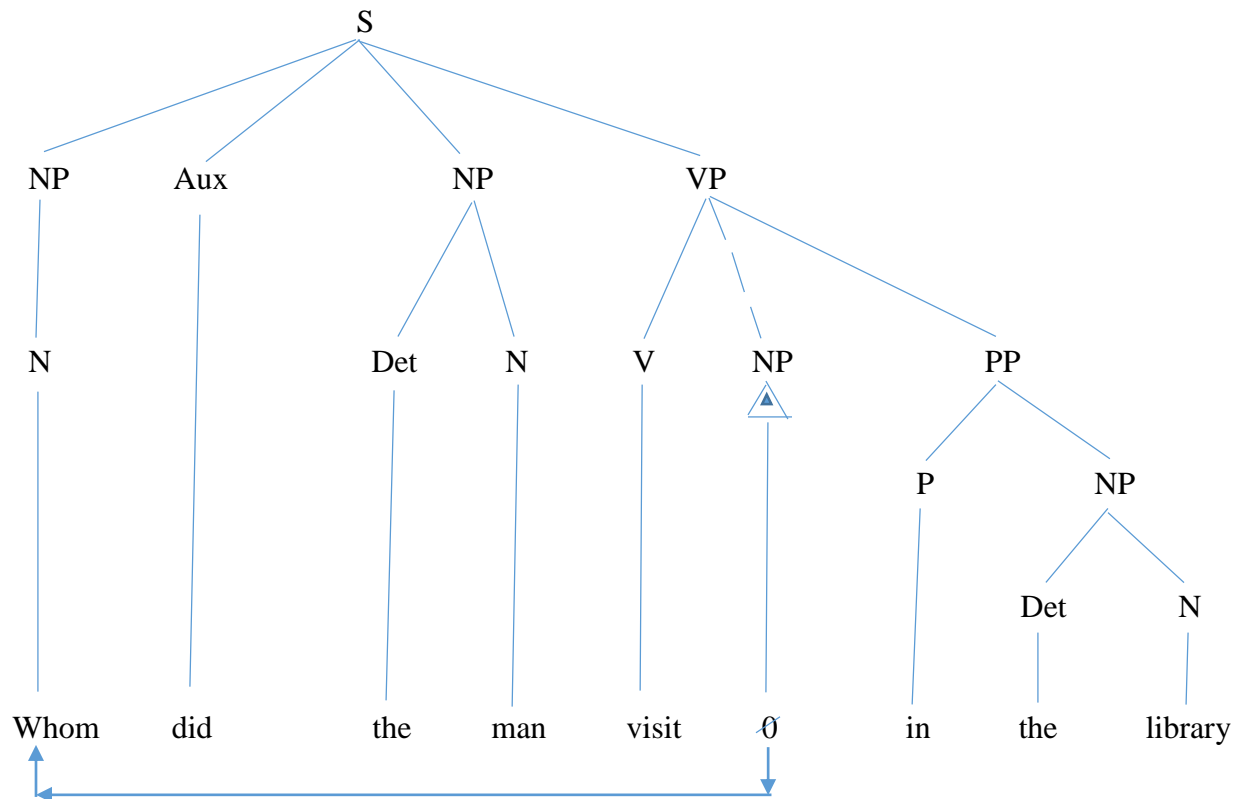


Who plays the guitar so beautifully?



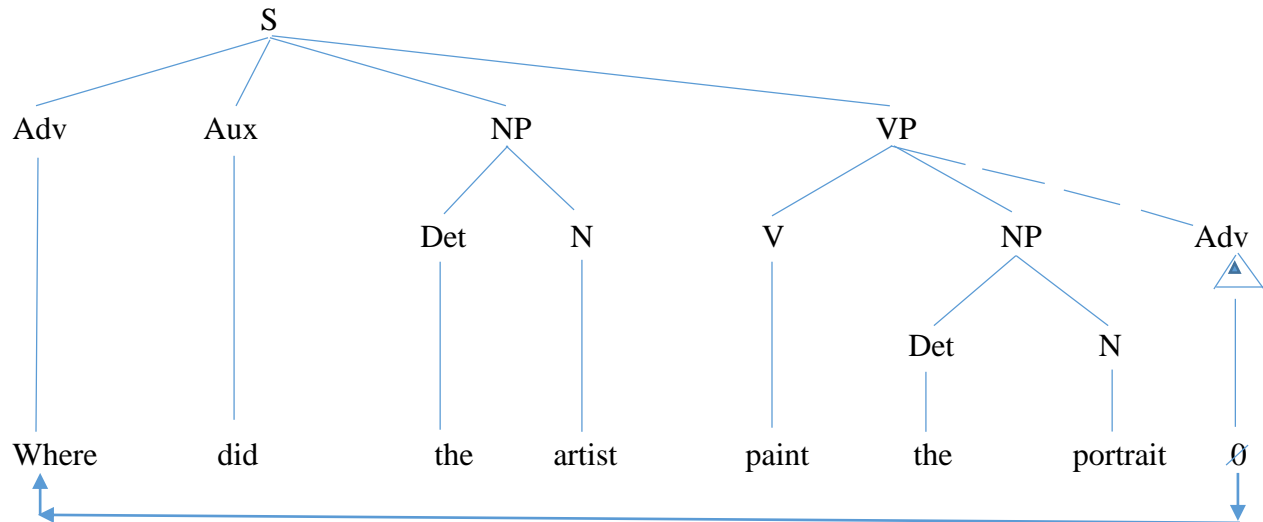
Whom did the man visit in the library ?

(The man visited whom in the library)

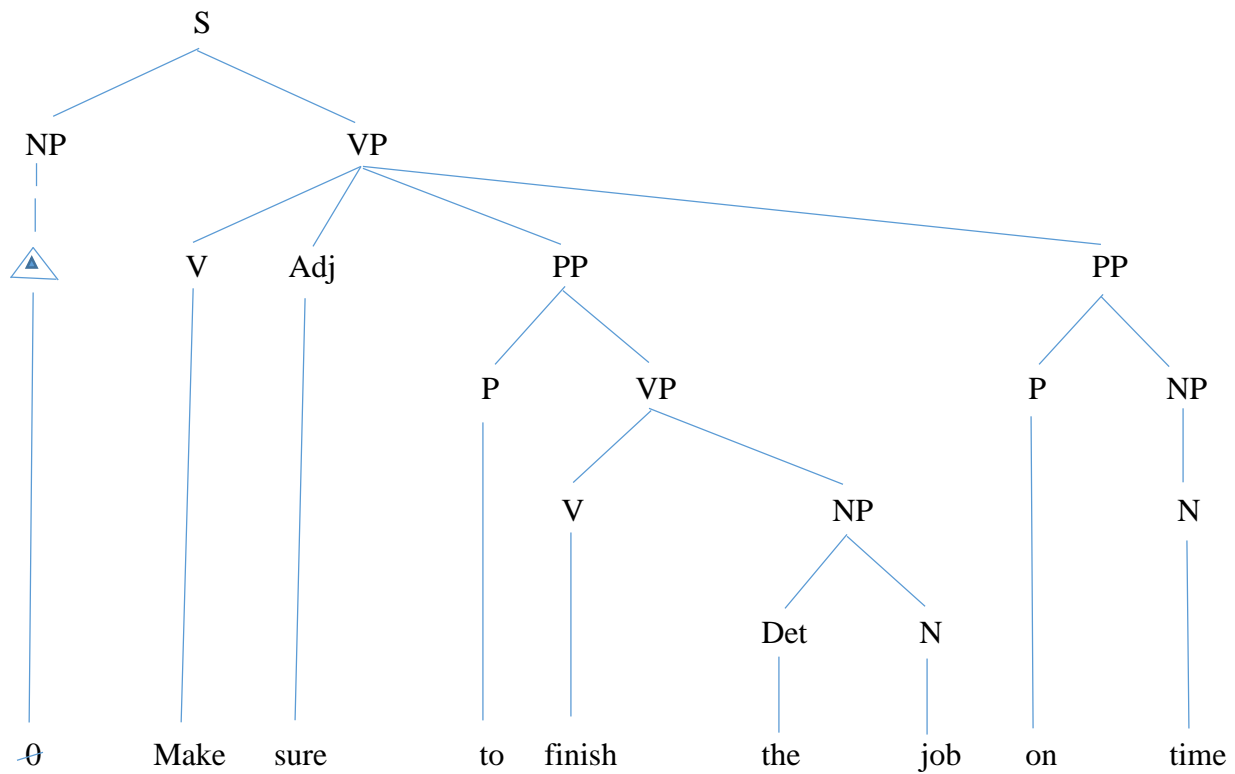


Where did the artist paint the portrait ?

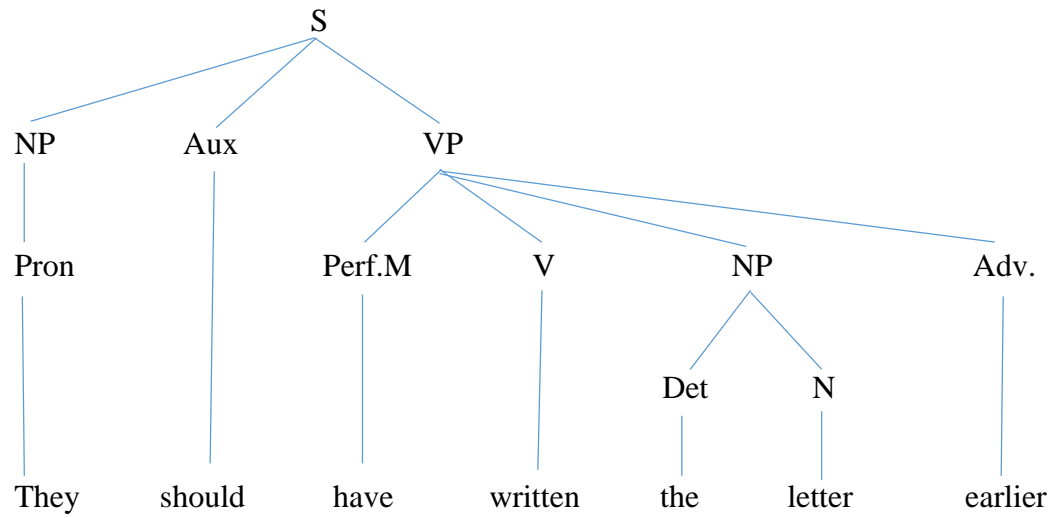
(The artist painted the portrait where)



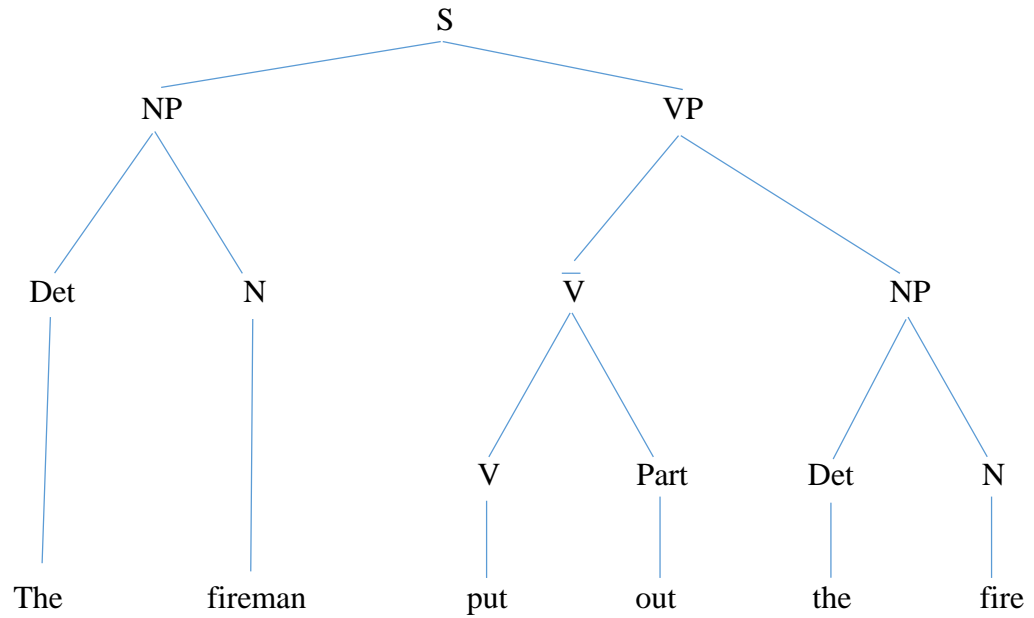
Make sure to finish the job on time.



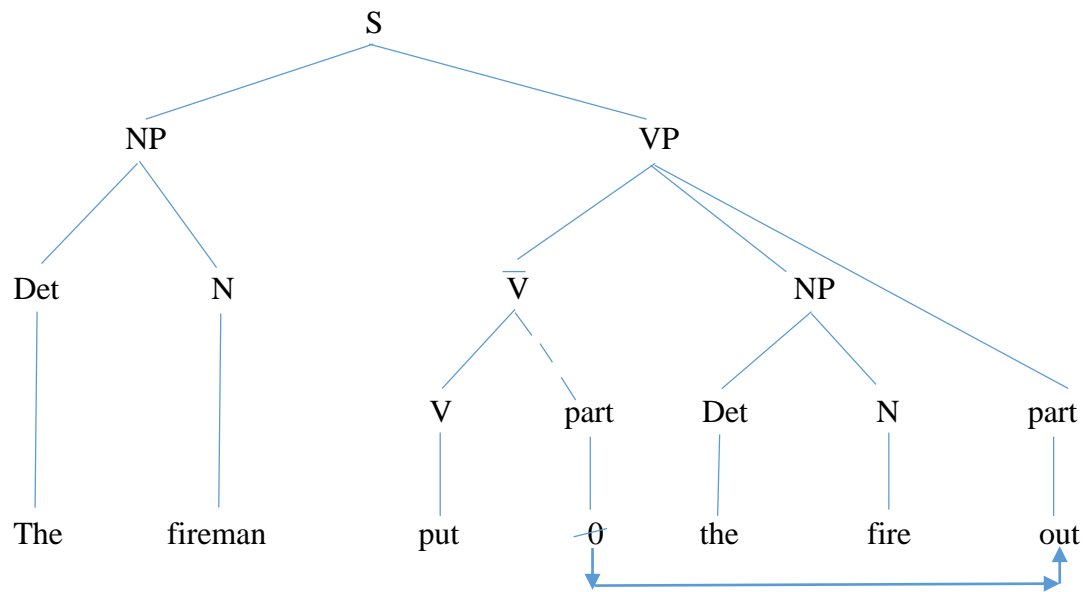
They should have written the letter earlier.



The fireman put out the fire.

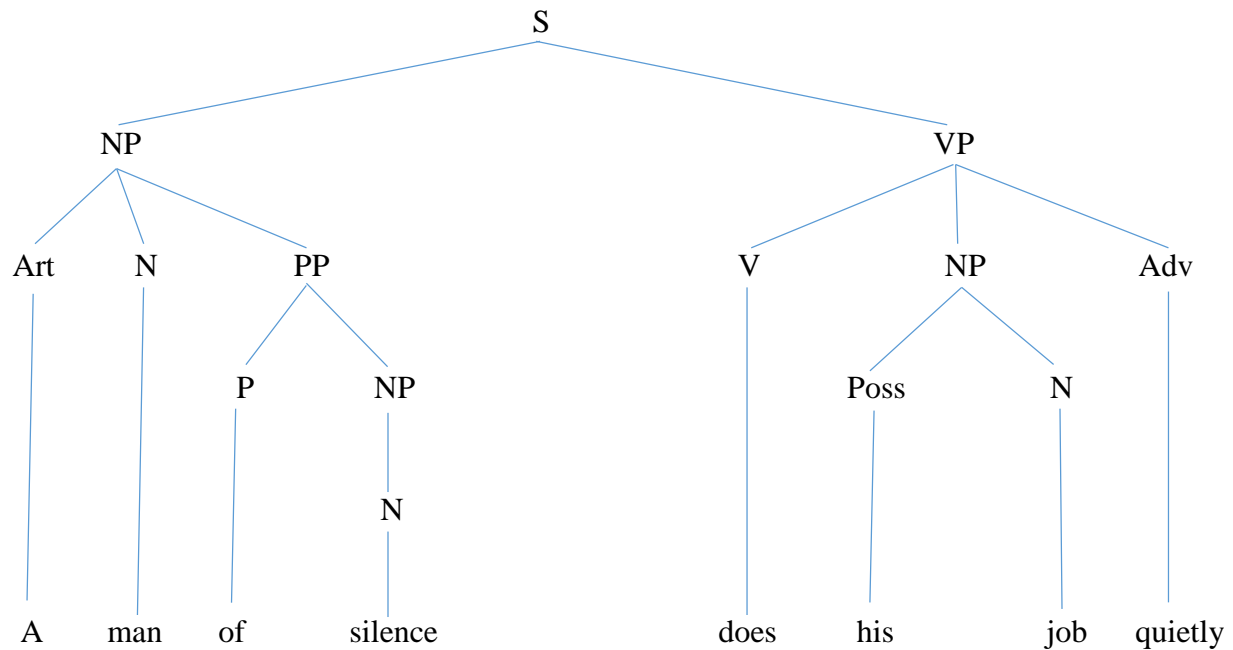


The firemen put the fire out.

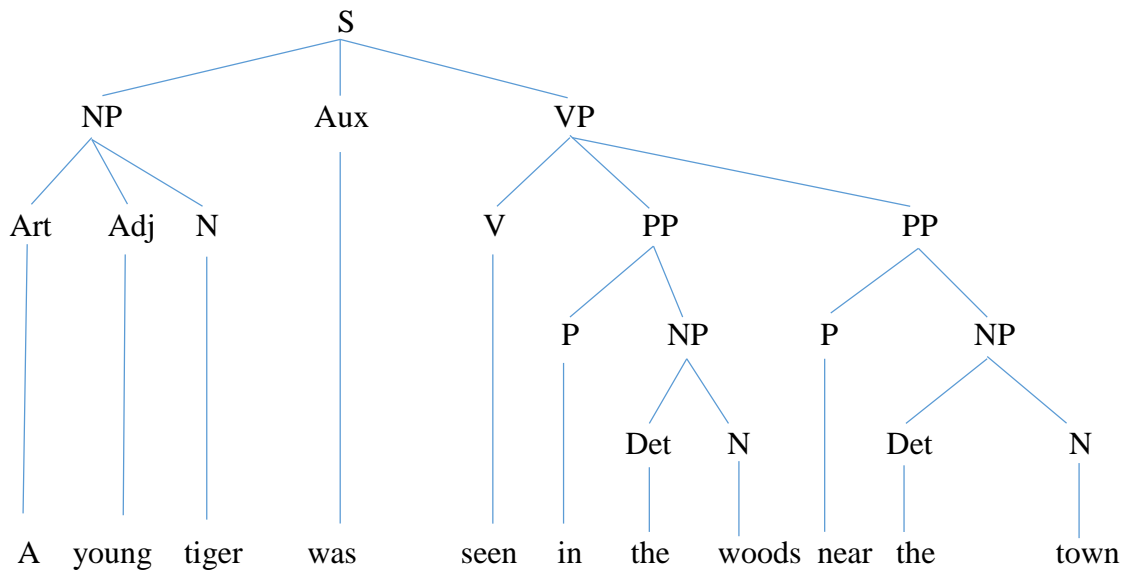


Note : Grammatically, a particle is an adverb, therefore it is directly under the domination of VP.

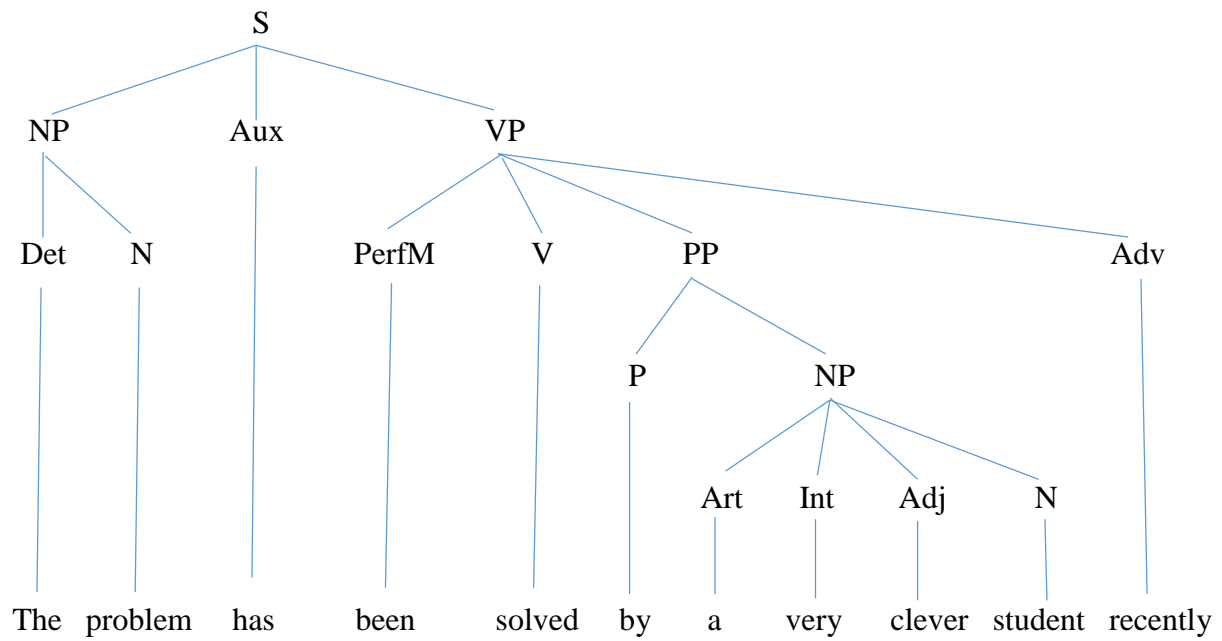
A man of silence does his job quietly.



A young tiger was seen in the woods near the town.

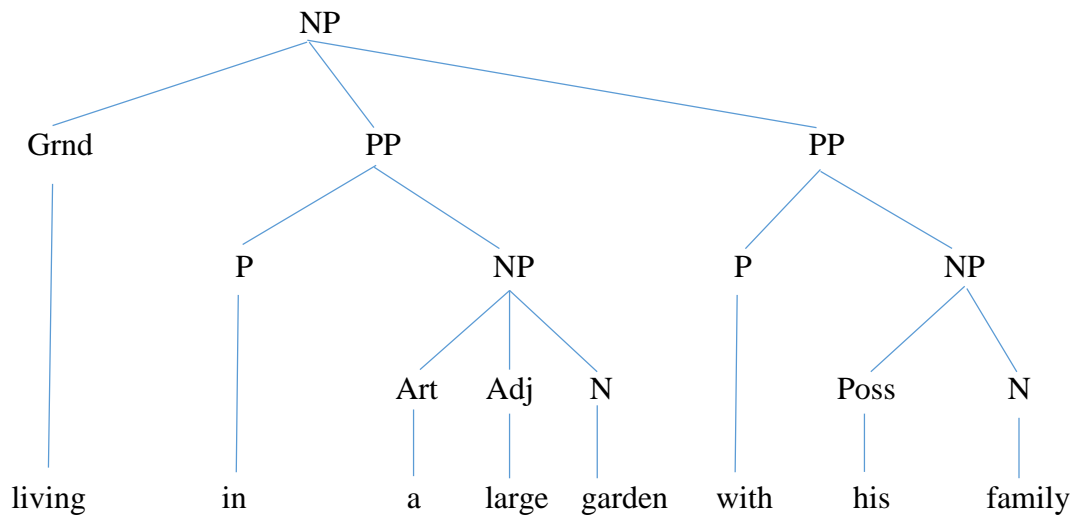


The problem has been solved by a very clever student recently.



Constituent Analysis

living in a large garden with his family



to put the English book in the shelf

