

P; stands for Phrase structure.

P1: S → (sm) Nuc

P2: Nuc → NP + VP

P3: VP → Aux + M V (manner), (place), (time), (reason)

P4: Aux → tens (M) (have + en) (be + ing)

* If we have a series of Aux. ترتيب الايضا

aux ^{دال} modal ₁ + v. to have ₂ + v. to be ₃ + v. to do ₄

P5: Tense → { Present / past } there is no future.

P6: MV → { be { NP / AP / (NP) ^{اسم} } } exclude linking verb.
 _{فعل}

* ^{مفرد} MV when it is a lone or ~~a~~ last

P7: ^{اسم} NP → (Det) ^{اسم} N (Pl) ^{فعل}

P8: AP → (Intens) ^{عبارة} Adj _{very...}

N. stands for nominal

what is the nominal? *مفرد*

It is any thing that whatever can occupy a noun position, it could be:

A. / a pronoun (He, she, we, they, etc)

B. / a name (John, Mrs. Smith, New York, etc)

C. / a common noun (book, chair, bottle, etc)

Some of them may be preceded by determiners (a, the, that, these, etc) others may be in plural forms.

x Both determiners and plural are optional.

1- An apple lay on the ground

