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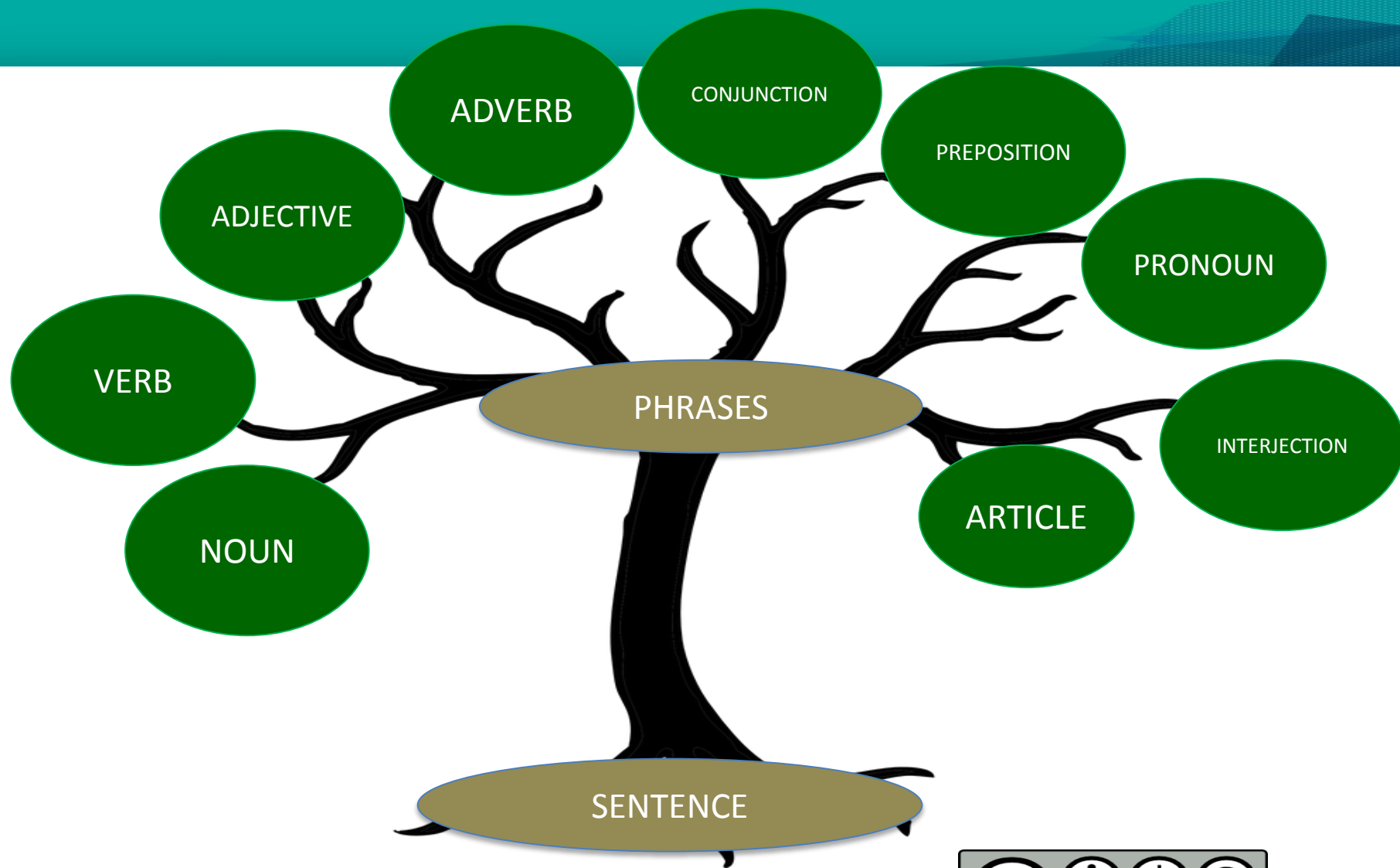
UHE3092 ENGLISH MECHANICS

TREE DIAGRAMS

by

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Introduction

- Tree diagram is a representation of a phrase or sentence in a form of hierarchical relationships between one component to another.
- In linguistics, this tree diagram is under the analysis of sentence structure or SYNTAX.
- By learning the rules of sentence structure, a speaker can build endless sentences, which are meaningful to the speaker and grammatically correct.



How to build a tree diagram

First, you have to know the basic structure of a sentence. Sentence is made of phrases and words. The rules that we use to build tree diagram is called Phrase Structure Rules. Below are the common phrases in a sentence.

1. $S \rightarrow \text{SUBJ PRED}$
2. $\text{SUBJ} \rightarrow \text{NP}$
3. $\text{PRED} \rightarrow \text{AUX VP (Advl)}^n$
4. $\text{NP} \rightarrow (\text{det})^3 (\text{AP}) \text{N (PP)}$
5. $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{pro}$
6. $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{AUX V (NP)}$
7. $\text{AUX} \rightarrow \text{-past}$
8. $\text{AUX} \rightarrow \text{-present}$
9. $\text{AUX} \rightarrow \text{modal}$
10. $\text{PP} \rightarrow \text{Prep NP}$
11. $\text{AP} \rightarrow (\text{intens})^n \text{ADJ}^n (\text{PP})$

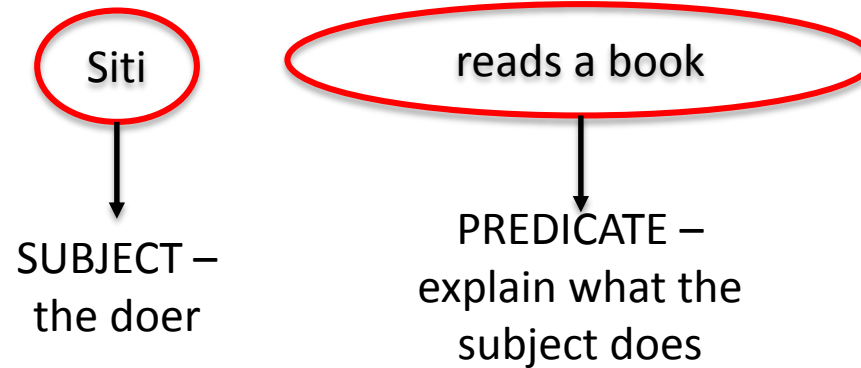


S → SUBJ PRED

Every sentence has a subject and a predicate.

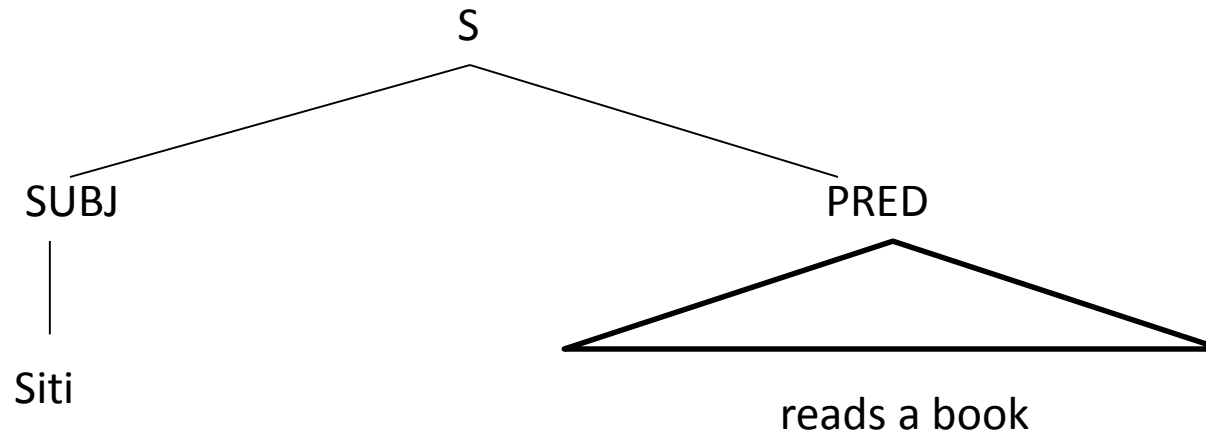
For example:

Siti reads a book. ----- a simple sentence



How to build $S \rightarrow \text{SUBJ PRED}$ tree diagram?

Siti reads a book.



*The triangle indicates that the analysis is not yet completed. It can be further broken down to a smaller units.

SUBJ → NP

- Subject is a doer (person or thing) that performs an action (verb) in a sentence.
- A doer must always be a noun or pronoun. Below are the structures of noun phrases (NP):

1. NP → pro

pronoun

Eg: she

2. NP → (det)³ (AP) N (PP)

Eg: all the other talented actors in the film

() – the parentheses means the category is optional in a noun phrase. If there is no (), in this example 'N', it is the compulsory component in the phrase.

()³ – the power of 3 means that is the maximum number of determiner you can fill in the parentheses. You can write either 0,1,2 or 3 determiner in the noun phrase.

Tree Diagram 1

NP



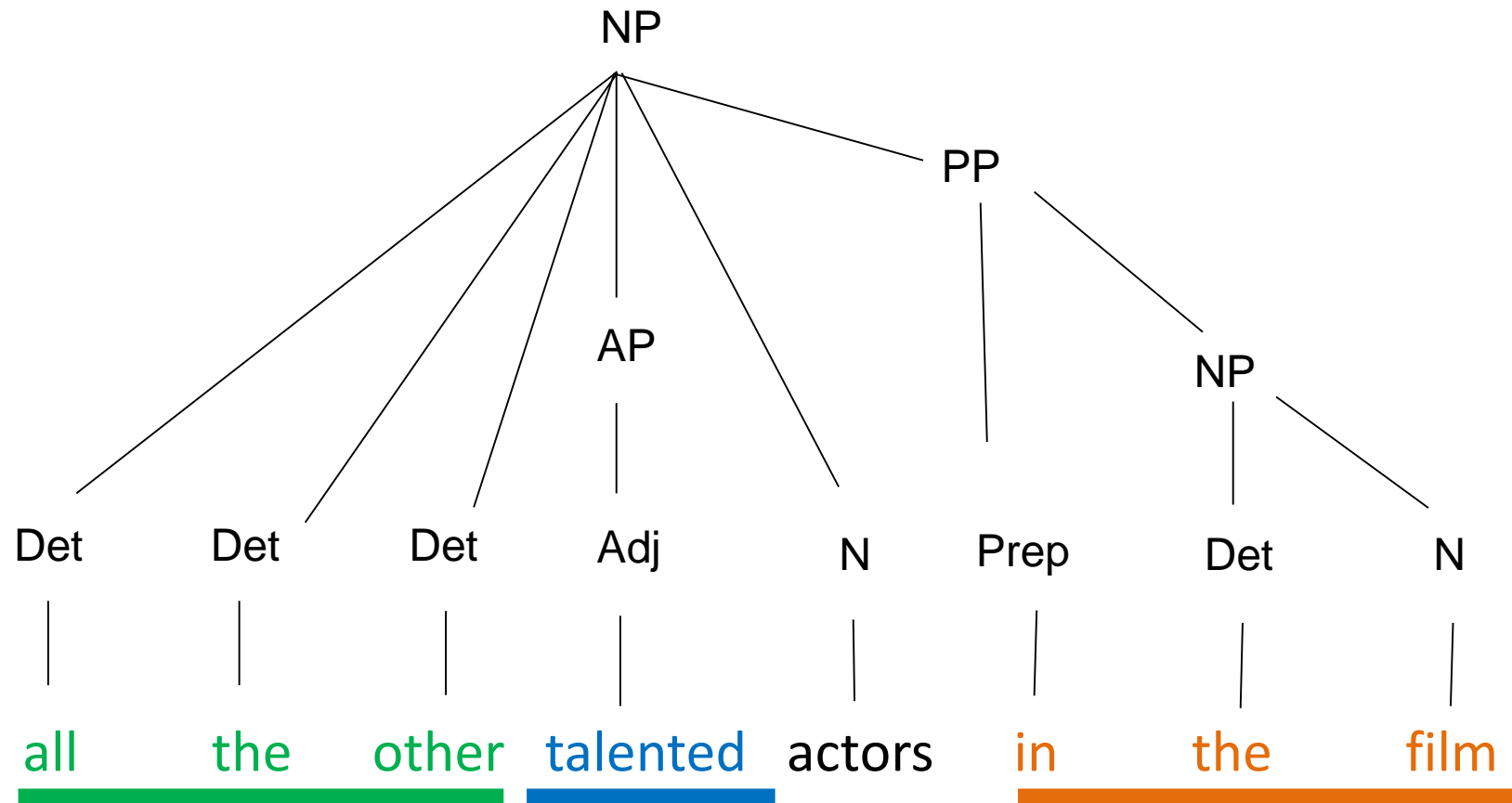
pro



she



Tree diagram 2

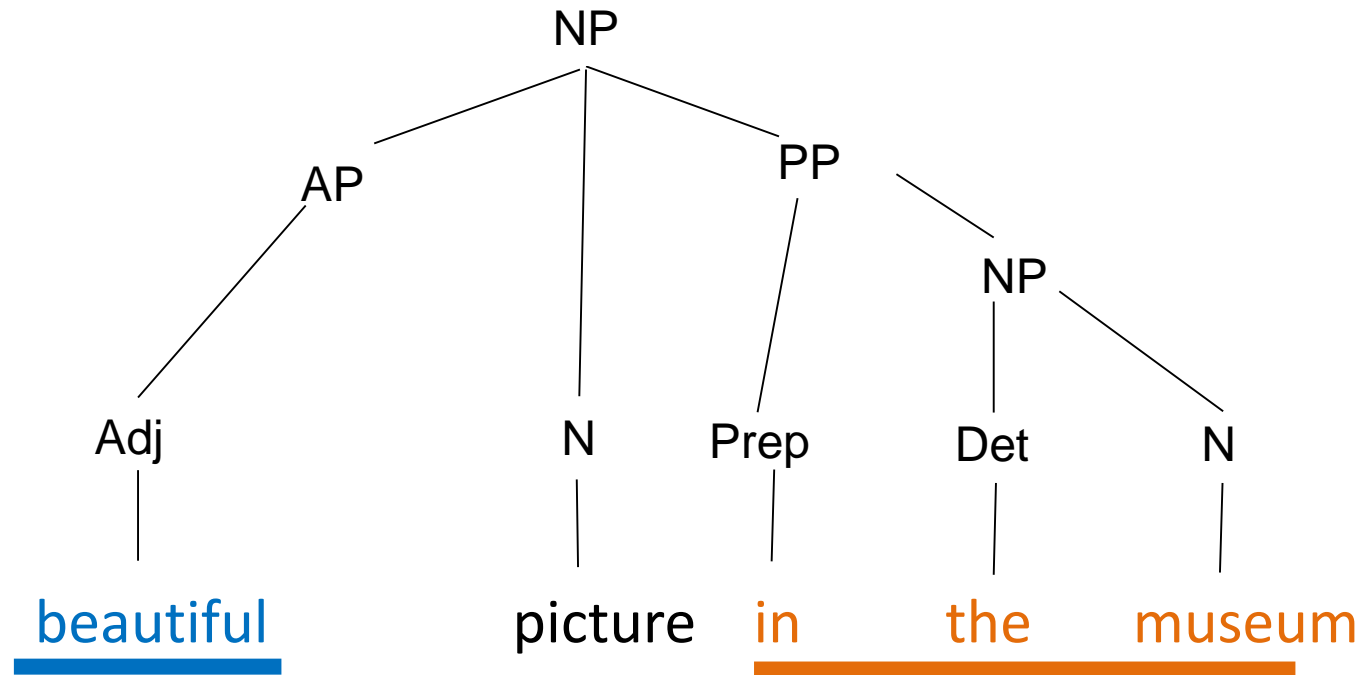


Other possible structures for NP

Example

1. NP → (AP) N (PP)

Eg: beautiful picture in the museum



More References

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O'Grady, W., Archibald, J., Aronoff, M., & Rees-Miller, J. (2005). *Contemporary linguistics, an introduction* . (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's.

<http://people.umass.edu/scable/LING201-SP13/Slides-Handouts/Syntactic-Trees.pdf>

