III: Chapter Three : Categories

For grammars to be *maximally constrained*, we may make constraints as in (1):

(1) **Structure-Dependence Principle**
All grammatical rules are structure-dependent

Structure-dependence , in (1) , means that you cannot apply any language rule to any sentence unless you know what the syntactic structure of the sentence is ,and what *grammatical categories* the words and the phrases in the sentence belong to. This constraint will prevent the generation of the ill-formed sentence like * *Boy the will get the prize* from *The boy will get the prize* , **Will down come taxes* from *Down will come taxes,* and **Received John a prize* from *John received a prize* by applying the rule in (2).

2. NP - AUX inversion
Invert a Noun Phrase (= NP) with an immediately following Auxiliary Verb (=AUX)

This ill-formedness is because we have not moved the whole NP, rather we have just inverted the first word with the second.

3.1: Lexical Categories

In discussing the status of categories in the Minimalism Program of Chomsky , (1995) , A. Radford (1997) says that it is a fact that "all words in the language belong to a restricted set of **grammatical categories".** (A.Radford,1997:29) **A grammatical**