Raith Zeher Abid

• Rearrangement:-

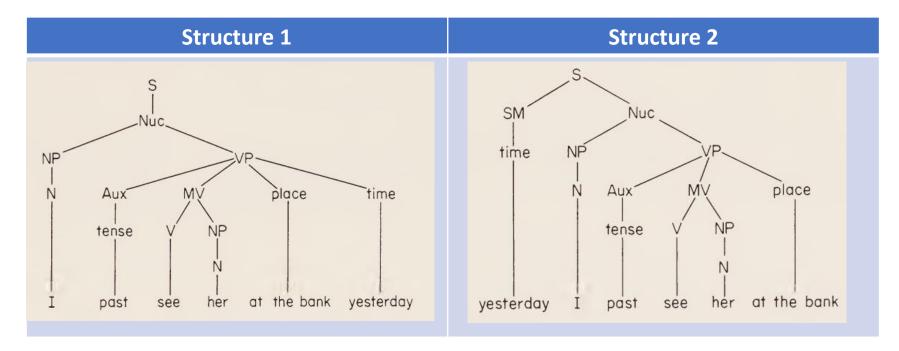
- When we change the order of a sentence for a certain grammatical purpose, for example the Yes/No question in
 - He is a teacher
 - Is he a teacher?

• Substitution:-

- When we replace an element form the deep structure with another element, for example the WH question in
 - Are you buying what
 - What are you buying.

Movement of adverbials:

• In the phrase structure rules, most adverbials can be moved in the sentence structure without effecting the grammatical integrity of the sentence or its meaning. For example (I saw her at the bank yesterday)



• Practice:-

- I eat there *sometimes*.
- I read about the accident in the newspaper.
- Indirect object movement:-
- In English grammar, an indirect object is a type of object that typically indicates to or for whom or what the action of the verb is done. It is often found together with a direct object and is positioned between the verb and the direct object.
- Here's a breakdown of sentence structure involving an indirect object:
 - **Subject:** The person or thing performing the action.
 - **Verb:** The action itself.
 - Indirect Object: The person or thing to or for whom the action is done.
 - **Direct Object:** The person or thing that directly receives the action.

• For example:

• They sent me a note.

