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**SYNTACTIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING AKILAN'S PENN WITH MONA
BAKER'S VIEW**

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Abstract

Syntax is the grammar structure or order of the elements in a language statement. The word 'syntax' comes originally from Greek and literally means "a putting together or arrangement". Syntax refers to the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses and sentences. In earlier approaches there was an attempt to produce an accurate description of the sequence or ordering arrangement of elements in the linear structure of the sentence. In linguistic syntax is the set of rules, principles and process that govern the structure of sentences in a given language usually including word order.

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Introduction

Syntax refers to the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses and sentences. In earlier approaches there was an attempt to produce an accurate description of the sequence or ordering arrangement of elements in the linear structure of the sentence. In linguistic syntax is the set of rules, principles and process that govern the structure of sentences in a given language usually including word order. The goal of many syntacticians is to discover the syntactic rules of common to all languages. Words must be treated with syntactic features such as the case frames, adjective or adverbs they take, selection restrictions on the subjects and objects of the sentence and in its context in which it is used. Mona Baker describes the theme may be described as the first segment of the first Clause of sentence, while rhyme may be described as what the speaker says about the theme (Baker, 1992: 122)

Syntactic and Structural ambiguity

Syntactic ambiguity is the presence of two or more possible meaning within a single sentence or sequence of words, Also called structural ambiguity or grammatical ambiguity, It is compare with lexical ambiguity. The presence of two or more possible meaning within a single word. The intended meaning of a syntactically ambiguous sentence can often be determined by context.

1. The professor said on Monday he would give on exam

Symbols used in Syntactic analysis

We have already encountered some symbols that are used as abbreviations for syntactic categories. Examples are “S” (sentence), “NP” (Noun Phrase) “N” (noun), “Art” (article), “V” (verb) and “VP” (verb phrase other such as “PP” (Prepositional Phrase), seem fairly transparent, there are three more symbols that are commonly used in syntactic description.

The first is in the form of an arrow \rightarrow . It can be interpreted as “consists of” or “rewrites as” It is typically used in the following type of rule.

NP \rightarrow Art N

This is simply a shorthand way of saying that a noun phrase (NP) such as the dog consists of or rewrites as (\rightarrow) an article (Art) the and a noun (N) dog

NP \rightarrow Art (Adj)N

This shorthand notation expresses the idea that a noun phrase (NP) rewrites as (\square) an article (Art) and a noun (N) with option of including an adjective (Adj) in a specific position between them, so we can use this notation to generate the dog, the small, dog, a cat, a big cat, the book, a boring book and an endless number of other similar noun phrases.

Phrase Structure

The term phrase structure was originally introduced by Noam chomsky as the term for grammar as defined by phrase structure rules. Some authors, however reserve the term for more restricted grammar in the chomsky hierarchy context sensitive grammar (or) context free grammar . In linguistics phrase structure grammar are all those that are based on the constituency relation. Hence phrase structure grammar are also known as constituency grammars.

According to this basic rule, a noun phrase rewrites as an article followed by a noun, using this format, we can create a more detailed set of rules.

The first rule in the following set of simple phrase structure rules states that “a sentences rewrites as a noun phrase and a verb phrase” the second rule state that a noun phrase rewrites as either an article plus an optional adjective plus a noun, or pronoun, or a proper noun”, the other rules follow a similar pattern.

S->NP VP

NP-> {Art (Adj) N, Pro, PN}

VP->VNP (PP) (Adv)

PP-> prep NP **Lexical**

rules of syntax

A lexical rule is in a form of syntactic rule used within many theories of natural language syntax . These rules alter the argument structures of lexical items in order to alter their combinatory properties. Lexical rules affect in particular specific word classes and morphemes. More over they may have exceptions , do not apply across word boundaries and can only apply to underlying forms.

An example of a lexical rule in spoken English is the deletion of /n/. This rule applies in damn and autumn, but not in hymnal . Because the rule of n deletion apparently needs information about the grammatical status of the word, it can only be lexical the first rule in the following set status that “a proper noun rewrites as Mary or George.

PN -> {Mary, George}

N->{girl, dog, boy}

V-> {Followed, helped,saw }

Art -> {a, the}

Pro -> {it, you}

Sentence in Tamil

In Tamil, a sentence is a grammatical unit consisting of a world or syntactically related group of a words which express a complete thought.

S.No	Source Language	Target Language
1	avānukkāga kātirundāl	She waited for him
2	pārpātharku sānthosāma eruntāl	When I looked she was happy

Types of sentences in Tamil

Sentences in Tamil may be Classified into two types. They are major sentences and minor sentences. A major sentence consists of a subject and predicate, minor sentence consists of a noun without a particle of an address.

Major Sentences,

A major sentence is any complete sentence that is made up of or contains an independent clause that is it has both a subject and predicate. Major sentence may further classified into three types, simple, complex, and compound sentences.

Simple sentences

Simple sentences have the most basic elements that make it a sentence, a subject a verb and completed thought.

S.No	Source Language	Target Language
1	avāl pārtal	She looked
2	avāl ponāl	She went

Simple Sentence in Tamil is constituted of a subject and verb with or without an object and attributes.

S.No	Source Language	Target Language
1	avaḷ mutiyāḷ mūtintāḷ	She was knot her lock
2	avaḷ kelvi kettāḷ	she asked the question

Complex sentences

A complex sentence is made up of an independent clause and one more dependent clauses connected to it.

A dependent clause is similar to an independent clause or complete sentence, but it lacks one of the elements that would make it a complete sentence.

S.No	Source Language	Target Languages
1	nāninnūm avānukāga velāipārpen	Always I will work for him
2	kallūriku arugil āṇtavetuinunṭatu	The house was nearby college

Minor sentences

Sentence which are constituted of a noun with or without a particle of address or without an attributes are called minor sentence, they cannot be treated as simple sentences, either or they do not have subject predicate relationship. Minor sentences in Tamil may be classified into two types, imperative sentences and vocative sentences.

Imperative sentences

A sentences which express a command, a request or a wish is called Imperative sentence

S.No	Source Language	Target Language
1	uṇveḷaiyaiṇṇaru	Do your work
2	tānikōṇduva	Please bring me a cup of water
3	neūṭṭkaru	you sit down

Vocative Sentence

A vocative Sentence has a noun in me vocative fear with or without a proceeding particle of address.

S.No	Source Language	Page number	Target Language
1	Kanavan	15	Husband

Declarative Sentence:

A Sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called a Declarative or Assertive sentence.

S. No	Source Language	Target Language
1	aṽalkettāḷ	she heard
2	aṽan muṇṇadi pāthen	He looked ahead

Interrogative Sentences

A Sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence. It should be followed by a question mark. (?)

S.No	Source Language	Target Language
1	uṇakuṇṇiṇai vayasū	How old are you?
2	ethuṇ peṇava	Is this your pen?
3	niyāru	Who are you?

Exclamatory sentences

A sentence which expresses a Sudden strong feeling is called an Exclamatory sentence. An exclamation mark (!) should always be at the end of sentence.

S.No	Source Language	Target Language
1	O!	Oh!
2	aiaiyo poche	Oh! Alas!
3	ah pentastic	What! Hurrah!

Conclusion:

In the future we plan to enrich it with higher- level indicators, Such as syntactic dependencies, anaphoric and co- referention chains semantic data or may be, discourse relations, to build up knowledge about sentence boundary as a discourse structural event. Meanwhile our approach makes it possible to dialect sentence boundaries a typical for native texts. This is

another step towards an automatic translation spotter, widely sought in the field computational translation studies.

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