

Applied Linguistics
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Lecture 9
Sentence: An Introduction

Now we want move to sentences, okay. And we are trying to look at the underlying patterns as well as now we are moving little bit ahead of only patterns. We want to see, what are those factors responsible for these underlying patterns, okay. And again you may be familiar with these terms, but when we see how they collectively work together to give us a sentence, okay. This is what we are going to see.

So in our initial discussions, we have talked about sentence little bit.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Remember, what is the most important thing for a sentence?

You should have a verb.


A verb, right. The most important part of a sentence is a verb.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

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Sentence

- How do we make a sentence?
- Are sentences random collection of words?
- If not, what are the required components of a sentence?



So that is going to play several kinds of roles in a sentence. We will we will see that as well. So these are the things, these are the questions we are going to look at. How do we make a sentence, right? Of course, sentences are not merely random collection of words. We put

several words together; they are not going to become sentence, right. And then if that is not the case, then what are the things that are responsible for sentences? Okay.

These are the things that we will look at. When we say things responsible for making sentences, clearly such things are not categorically visible right away. You can see them, but they are not categorically visible right away, some of them are hidden, okay. Once we are familiar with such elements, then we will move to patterns and more patterns of a sentence.

And then to principles that govern sentence formation and then eventually language of the word. So let us look at these 2 sentences from Hindi in simple terms. They are pretty simple sentences, do they look simple? You can read them, right. One of the points that I want to draw your attention to which goes without saying as you can see listed here.


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Agreement

1. raajuu ne caay pii
Raju-**M** erg tea-**F** drank-**F**
'Raju drank tea.'

2. siimaa ne seb khaaye
Sima-**F** ERG apple-**M-Pl** ate-**M-Pl**
'Sima ate apples.'

Phi Features (ϕ)= **Person, Number, and Gender**



However, I do want to mention it specifically for you. Anytime we are writing or we are going to talk about sentence, which comes from languages other than English, okay. We are going to have to give sentence in this particularly, okay. So first we write the whole sentence and the writing of a sentence what we do is, we do not write in the way we want.

We try to put things in a way so that people can get maximum idea about it. In earlier days, the convention is still relevant, people will use symbols of International phonetic Association and those symbols will help you read the sentences the way they are supposed to be read or spoken. Some of those symbols are difficult and some of those symbols have been simplified.

But nonetheless for simplicity of this class, the convention that I am using is at least try to distinguish few sounds, okay. So you see how I have written “Raju”? What does this tell you? The way it is written, how does it tell you? What does it tell you? That after the sound “ra” the vowel is long vowel, see that.

And then after the sound “ja” the vowel “oo” is a long vowel right, so it is “Raju” okay. Similarly, when we say “chai” right, we are not putting the aspiration mark here that is, ‘h’ that is because the moment we put that in a phonetic symbol, that becomes, what does that become? With less aspiration it is “cha” on no expiration “cha” with the aspiration it becomes “chha” right.

So we do not want to say a sound with more aspiration therefore, that is not there. But again there is a long vowel, you see that. Therefore, these things are written this way. So the sentence from a particular language is written with usually with International phonetic Association symbols, but in general trying to simplify it as close as actual pronunciation come out right that is number 1.

Number 2; in the second line, you try to give it glosses that is that is what we called gloss, okay. Gloss simply means word by word description of what that is. So it is not gloss does not only include meaning of the word, it also includes several other things as you can see here. And relevant information that we want to put forward that we want people’s attention too, okay.

So such information we put there. And then finally in the third line we give the meaning of the word. If you put sentences from languages other than English this way, then we do not really need to know the language that we are talking about. If we are doing examples from a particular language that is not really relevant. What is relevant is the point that we are making through such examples, alright.

And you can you can apply these points to many languages. Some of them are applicable to all languages and I keep telling you time to time whether something is language specific or a generic or principle which is applicable to all the languages, right. So I have to kept examples from Hindi, when we talk about this particular aspect of language, which is agreement.

Then you see, lot of it applies to other languages. In an example or in other places, you are free to write examples from any language, okay. You do not have to write examples from

Hindi or any particular language, you can write examples from any language provided you give, you present it in this way so that anybody who is reading the example for making the point does not have a problem seeing the point.

See that, that that is all is relevant note for these examples, get my point? All right. Now so let us look at this thing.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

When we say agreement, what does this mean to you without discussing it much? The word agreement means...

Mutual consent mutual consent.

Mutual consent.

That is it, so the word means mutual consent. The moment it is mutual, it has to be between at least 2 parties or 2 entities, right.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

It works exactly the same sentences as well, right. Therefore, most of the time agreement in a sentence is referred to as subject verb agreement, have you heard this thing subject verb agreement, which simply means there is going to be an agreement between subject and the verb. Get this point? Agreement in what terms?

Now things start becoming different. In some languages, agreement depends on just one particular thing or in others, it may be 2, 3 or more alright. So here from here on, things start becoming different. Agreement is a fundamental principle of language. We cannot have a sentence without agreement between certain elements in a sentence.

And those elements normally are subjects and the verbs, okay. Now, we are not defining what the subject is right now, okay. However, that is that is a complete discussion by itself, right. And when we start discussing that, one of one of these days we will look at that as a side thing. The more you try to constrain the definition of a subject, the more counter examples you are going to find of that, okay.

So right now, the all we want to say about a subject is the element of a sentence that agrees with verb is a subject, okay. You may have heard different things and I take you to those

things little later that is, some other time. But right now, we are only going to say the subject of a sentence is the element in a sentence which agrees with the verb, alright.

That is a working definition that is a grammatical definition of a subject. There could be different types of definition of a subject depending upon what we want to highlight, alright. Most of the time they are all going to come to the same element. However, sometimes they could be different, alright. Now, let me let me take you through these examples.

I am sure many of you understand these 2 sentences, must have looked at it by now and these. Do you agree that these are these are simple sentences of Hindi? So what are the elements that are in agreement with each other? As a matter of fact, when I am asking you are these simple sentences of Hindi, many of you are nodding your heads, right.

As a matter of fact, they are not simple sentences of Hindi. How many, I have ask this question several times. How many of you speak Hindi? 1 2 3 4...

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Each one of you individually or collectively, can you tell me the meaning of the seconds word in this in the first sentence? What is the second word in the first sentence?

“Ne”.

“Ne”.

So the sentence is, “Raju ne chai pi”. We understand the meaning, even those who do not speak Hindi as their first language or second language, they can figure out the meaning and definitely from the screen, right. But if I ask you, what is the meaning of “ne”? What does this word mean? Can someone tell me? What I mean is what the meaning of the word “chai” is?

Tea.

Very simple, no problem, no objection. What is the meaning of the word “ne”?

“By Raju”.

“By Raju”. What is “By Raju”? Here were saying “Raju ne chai pi” that is “Raju had tea drank tea”. What is “By Raju” in that?

Raju is a person who drank tea (())(14:24)

It does not have true translation.

It does not have a true translation. So what the question is, you are you are right, it does not have a true translation. What you are trying to do is, you are trying to put it equivalent to something, which it is not. It is not “By Raju” it is not it is not anything, which you are saying it does not have a literal meaning. So right away this is what I meant when I told you these are not simple sentences of Hindi.

You are going to find elements in a sentence which have got no meanings, see. For example, we can also say “Raju chai peeta hai” right. What is the meaning of this sentence “Raju chai peeta hai”?

“Raju drinks tea.”

“Raju drinks tea” right. Where is “ne” in the sentence? Do you see that it is not there?
“Professor – student conversation ends”

And still the meaning is “Raju drinks tea”. It has a different meaning, slightly different meaning, but where is the word “ne” and this is, this question is definitely not for people who do not speak Hindi. And it is not really the question for Hindi speakers also.

This is just for everybody to see that there are going to be elements in a sentence, which do not have their literal meanings. And this is why; I am giving you this example. It however, it does something in a sentence. The second example that I just gave you “Raju chai peeta hai”, do we need that element in that sentence. What I mean, do we need that element in that sentence?

What I mean is, we do not if that element is not there in a sentence, the sentence is a still grammatical, perfectly good sentence therefore, we do not need it. However, if I drop it from sentence about 1, is this going to be a good sentence for the speakers? No. We say “Raju chai pee” can we, we cannot say that or if someone says so...

Meaning changes.

Even if meaning does not change, we can say “Raju chai piya” right. It is going to be a marked sentence. You understand the meaning of marked, no. The meaning of mark is, it is not going to be the way this way many Hindi speakers would say. In other words, if you see

sentence like “Raju chai piya” instead of saying “Raju ne chai pee”. Hindi speakers know that you are not a you can speak, but you are not a Hindi speakers.

There are elements of that type in every language, right. And on the basis of such things, the moment a person starts saying something you immediately figure out that this person is not a real or a good speaker of this language. From now onwards I can spend 15 years learning Telugu or Tamil or Malayalam, even at the end of 15 years you can tell that you started pretty late. Am I right?

You must be meeting with people of that sort every day. However, those who grew up with language; Tamil, Telugu or for that matter Hindi, they do not need to tell you the meaning of this word “ne”, but they know pretty well where to put it and where not to put it without worrying about it that is what makes us speaker of that language.

In other words, native speaker of that language and the language becomes our first language. We have we have already discuss these things at left, right. Coming back to this thing, “ne” does not have a meaning. Do you see I have marked it something there is something written under it. That is simply a marker for, it simply means abrogative, okay.

It is it is a name of a case, which is not very important for with the name is not really very important for you however, it is important to know alright. It simply means abrogative case marker. Now I want to draw your attention to agreement, what is going on with the agreement? Most of the time, the elements that are going to take part in agreement are called phi features, okay.

I did not find a better symbol of phi, but this looks pretty much close to that, am I right. So we call them either with the symbol or we just write them, we call them phi features. It is just a fancy name; it simply means number, person and gender. By the way, have you heard these words similar number, person, gender?

So quickly reviewing that number is, we were talking about it yesterday with reference to words, numbers are singular and plural. Singular means similar means one, plural more than one more than 1. In some languages, we have 3 numbers, singular, dual and then plural, so 1, 2 and then more than 2, alright.

But in a language like Hindi and most of our languages follow just two-way system; singular and plural, one and more than 1, alright. Genders are only 2, either masculine or feminine.

However, again from languages namely Sanskrit would follow masculine, feminine and neutral. In a language like Hindi and many other languages, there is no role of neutral gender.

Every single noun must be either masculine or feminine, see that, alright.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

And then person, what does this refer to?

First person.

First person.

Very nice, first person, second person and third person, this is going to be 3 of them.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Now Sanskrit, if you look at Sanskrit, it has everything 3; first person, second person, third person, singular, dual, plural, masculine, feminine, neutral, everything 3. In languages that we are talking about, number and gender to each person 3; first, second and third. What do they refer to first person refers to? Anybody? The one who speaks.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

And second?

The person who is being spoken to.

The person who is being spoken to, very nice and third?

Anyone except these 2 people.

Anyone except these 2 people yes and specifically the one who is being talked about. Right, it could be it could also be the person who is being talked about, but yes anyone other than these 2.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

These things play very important role in agreement and what the agreement means the in simple words we are going to say, whatever is the verb, what whatever things that you see on the verb, you are going to see similar things on subject or the other way round. Whatever things you are going to see on singular on subject, they are going to reflect on verb.

So languages can decide that we want to we want to retain agreement between only 2 of these elements, okay. Or it can decide we want to keep all 3 of them, which 2 that also could be language specific, right. But they are going to show up agreement in these terms only.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Sir, does anyone also depend on the tense and also whether it is an active voice or passive voice?

No.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Tense and such other things do play a role in sentence, but they do not take part in agreement. The reason for that is, see agreement means if you have a singular noun, then we are going to have a singular on the verb also, see my point. If you are going to see masculine gender on the subject, you are going to see masculine gender on the verb also, alright.

However, tense is not part of that because tense is only the feature of a verb. Tense only shows up on the verb. It has nothing to do with the subject therefore; it is not part of agreement. Remember, we started talking about this agreement means some kind of settlement between 2 entities; right. Some type of adjustment between 2 entities. Tense is only related to verb, has got nothing to do with subject therefore that is not part of...

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Subject and verb should be of same gender?

If gender is playing the role in the language, then there must be same.

As in the first sentence?

I am coming to does things in a moment.

Take the sentence “Raju chai piita hai”. Can we say “Raju chai piti hai”?

No.

What is wrong with that sentence?

It is saying feminine verb.

“Professor- Student conversation ends”

The it for a for anybody or for speakers of Hindi in particular, it takes less than fraction of a second to give judgment about it that the sentence is not good, right. This comes from knowledge of language, the ability to make such a judgment is part of our ability what we call knowledge of language that every speaker has developed through generative mechanism, remember this thing.

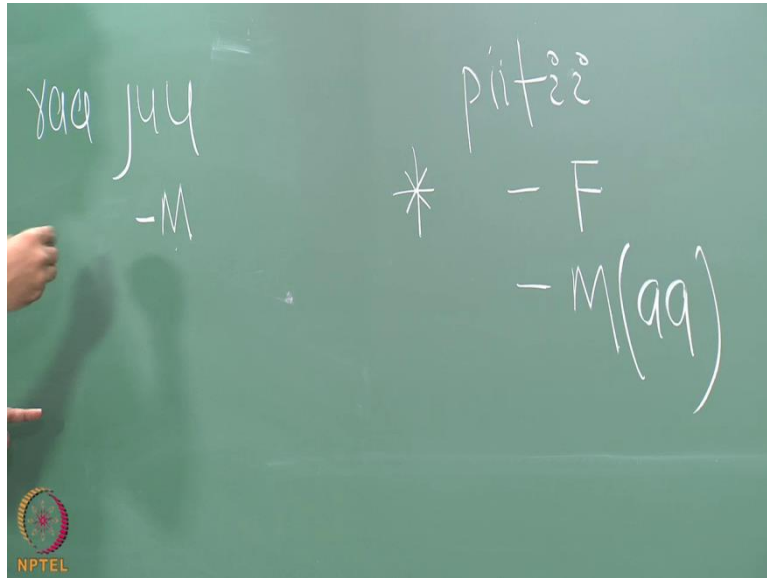
This is reference to knowledge of language, which also means a native speaker or a speaker of that language may not be able to tell you about masculine and feminine mismatch, they do not even need to tell you that much. You can say or I can tell you because we are talking about this thing. You use a sentence to a speaker, judgment is given in a moment, not necessarily the explanation, see my point?

Therefore, it is more the reason that it is part of what we call knowledge of language because this is the characteristic of knowledge of language that such kinds of things we know, but we do not necessarily need to put them in explicit words, alright okay. Now, so “Raju chai piti hai” is not a good sentence because there is a mismatch between gender between subject and the verb therefore that is ungrammatical.

Get this thing? So for them for that sentence to be grammatical, there has to be a proper agreement in terms of what? Do you have that sentence written with you? Can you can you write this term? I see, some people are not even carrying notebooks, okay. So here we know that this is masculine, right and this comes also from native intuition and here we know that this is feminine, right therefore, this is ruled out.

What will be important what will make it grammatically is because this is masculine, if we if we have this thing also as masculine, which is sometimes marked with this right, then we know this that this sentence is going to be grammatical, alright. So we see clearly that the gender is playing a role in language like Hindi, alright. Is number playing a role? Yes, right.

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Suppose we are saying 2 people, right. Let us say, let us use something which either refers to 2 people or more than 2 people, right. We can put to names here or we can use a pronoun, right. What will be the marker on the verb? Can we say “Ve chai piita hai”? We have to say “piite” right and “hain” alright.

Now this is going to be a marker of plurality, right. And this is, this also carries plurality because we cannot even say “Ve chai pite hai” it must be “Ve chai pite hain” do do I have everybody with me? Hope I have not lost people so far, right. Now, in the second one we see that both number and gender are at work, right. So far we know that this is personally, right, so plural masculine and then plural.

Therefore, you see masculine and plural, get this thing. Now if we take it to English, just these 2 sentences. What are the things out of these that are at work?

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Do gender play a role in that? No. Does number play a role in that?

No.

No? We can see “Raju drinks tea”. If we want to use the plural one “they” what do we say?

Drink tea.

“Drink tea” Can we say “they drinks tea”?

No.

Why? Why can we not say “they drinks tea”?

(())(30:40)

Because this is violating agreement of number. They plural and there is no plural marker on the verb therefore, there is violation of agreement thus the sentence is ungrammatical.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Now, how a language reflects singular and plural are going to be language specific. Get my point? How language reflects plural is going to be language specific. In a language like Hindi, you see this is the marker of plurality. Remember, you have seen the same marker on nouns yesterday.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

“Kamra” is singular, what is the plural of “Kamra”?

“Kamre”.

And what is the plural marker?

“e”.

Is this similar to that? So that is the plural marker.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Then it does not stop here, there is this also must be plural and I am not taking through every single thing and how it works because we are not working on Hindi. We want to see the role of number at work. So how number is at work, this is Hindi specific. Same thing number will be reflected in different terms in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and other languages.

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English has a completely different system, which is if you put this marker on the verb, then it refers to singular number right. When we put when and for plural, so this is going to be singular and for plural it is 0, no marker. “Raju drinks tea”, “They drink tea” 0 no marker on the verb, this must making sense? Get the point? How a language is representing its markers is language specific thing.

However, these things are going to be surfacing in one way or the other is part of principle. Again, agreement is a principal phenomenon in language; we cannot have a sentence without proper agreement. Now what makes it proper that is, which one of these elements are going to take part in agreement is again parametric, which is language specific, making sense?

Now, this is why the role of input in learning language is relevant. Now do you see the do you see the patches of these rules? We have here the rules of English too, we have here the rules for Hindi too, and we have here the rules of all the languages that we speak, right. Now if input is not there, then which rule is this going to activate, see that. Therefore the role of input in speaking what we speak.

Am I making the point? Are you still with me? Very nice. So that that is all I have said so far or I am I I have said I have told you what we mean by phi features that is number, person and gender and how they work. Agreement as a word as a phenomenon is very simple, it is between 2 elements and both must match; there must not be a mismatch.

If gender is part of the agreement, then both of them must match. Mismatch results to ungrammaticality, so matching is part of agreement. If a language does not allow agreement in terms of let us say gender, then there is no role of gender in no role of gender in the grammar of that language.

Remember this thing, in the grammar of that language for example, in a language like English, we cannot say there is no role of gender. There is a role of gender, right we can say, “John drinks tea” right “Girls drink tea” there is a role of gender.

However, the role of gender is not on the agreement, the role of that is to say, the role of the gender is not in the grammar of that language, in the agreement of that language, clear? Alright. Now we come to these sentences, what do you see here in these sentences? first of all, at least the speakers of Hindi that both the sentences are good. Are they good? What do you see about the agreement?

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Which noun agrees with the verb in sentence one?

“Chai”.

“Chai” agrees with the verb, right. And what is not agreeing with the verb is what we think is subject, clear? In the second one, we see the same phenomena, right? What can we say about this?

The subject is “chai”

In that case, the one one of the conclusions that we can draw is, if this is true and if what we know about agreement is true, then Raju or Seema are not subjects of these sentences, right. So, what we what and what we want to say through those sentences is that is to that is to say Raju and Seema in sentence 1 and 2 respectively are not subjects. You may see or you may think, “Is that really true?” right.

Should I really completely believe it? We must on the basis of what we see so far.

Sir, what happens is Raju and Seema get the same (())(37:52) from the 2 sentences.

Try try doing that.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

And I have I have purposely picked these 2 names in these 2 sentences to make my point. For the purpose of sentence nothing changes, do you do you understand this question. What you are saying is very smart move that if we put Seema in the first one.

That is going to be feminine noun and we have the feminine gender on the verb also therefore, we can very conveniently show that there is an agreement between the 2 that will be kind of cheating, right. And by cheating I do not real cheating, but that will be kind of cheating because we know that that is not the case.

Even if you do that, though it will be harder to see, but the fact is that that does not agree with the verb. What agrees with the verb is the other noun and this is why this kind of mismatch and that is the only way to show that the true nouns that we think are going to be subjects are not really subjects in these sentences, right. So according to the grammatical definition of subjects, these are not the subjects.

According to semantic description of subjects, the semantic description of subject is that is, meaning wise. Some you must have been told or you must have read the noun that does something is the subject. Am I right? Have you heard this thing or have you been told?

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

So in that case, who is drinking tea?

Raju.

Therefore, that is going to be the subject.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

So semantically speaking, these things are the subjects. But when we say subject in languages, we mean grammatical subject and that is not the case. What we mean by subject is the element that agrees with the verb. And what agrees with the verb, you can see here. And you can you can categorically see that these are 2 pretty simple Hindi sentences and I could not possibly be making things out, am I right?

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

All liquid consider as feminine?

Sorry.

All liquids in Hindi consider as feminine?

No. I I do not know, we will we will need to check, All liquid considered feminine, I do not know. I believe to think at least on the basis of 10 examples and still that is not going to be exhaustive list. For the simple reason, that gender to a noun is not assigned in that particular way.

The assignment of gender to a noun is completely arbitrary, which is even if that is the case, it is arbitrary. There is no reason why “chai” should be feminine, right?

Sir, water is masculine.

Water is masculine, yes thanks, water is masculine.

We say “Paani de”.

“Paani di” is wrong.

That will be, that will not be good, am I right? That will not be a good sentence. “Raju ne paani... What will be the sentence?

Piya.

“Piya”. That way, you categorically know that what agrees with the verb is that is the noun in that slot, right. Now how I and how? These are questions of further discussions. Very briefly I can tell you, every time you get something like “ne” or any other post position. If I say the word “post position” does it make sense to you?

No.

No.

Yes... No? Okay, I will describe that in all our languages, right. Do you know what is preposition is? Can you give me one some examples of preposition?

On, at.

On, at.

In.

In, upon.

“Upon”, these are prepositions. Why are they prepositions?

It is relative position (())(42:21)

To what relative to what?

Whatever is the object?

(())(42:25)

Both of you are right, relative positions to their objects.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

The object of a preposition is definitely a noun or you can say the same thing in other words. Bear with me, I am talking about pretty simple things but probably I do not intend to make this claim, but probably you are looking at this description for the first time, okay. There is nothing about the definition of this preposition.

Such elements are called prepositions because their relative position is prior to their objects. In the languages where such elements are going to come after the object they are called post positions, see that.

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

How do we say “on the table” in a language like Hindi or Telugu for that matter?

“Table par” in Hindi.

(())(43:22)

“Professor – student conversation ends”

Say that, so the same thing is going to follow the noun which happens to be the object of the same element. Now, in Hindi it is called “par” and in English it is “in” see this thing. Now, availability of post position is a universal feature of language, is part of principles, okay whether it is going to be a preposition in some languages like English and French, right.

Or whether it is going to be a preposition in English, French and others or post positions in language like Hindi, Italian, Japanese and rest of our languages, it is language specific rule, is

parametric, alright. So, every time you see a post position in a language like Hindi after a noun that noun is not going to agree with the verb.

Every time you see a noun and you see a post position after that that noun is not going to agree with the verb. Many a times, such nouns may not need to agree, but if they are supposed to agree with the verb then also it is not going to agree. It is a very robust and strict rule, strict language specific rule that the moment you have a post position out of agreement, what agrees with the verb.

But the other rule, so this is language specific rule. The moment you have a post position, that noun is out of the race of agreement. But then there is another robust rule, which is more robust in the nature that that is part of a principal that there must be agreement. Do you see the tension? Do you see the contradiction?

That in sentence number 1 and 2, what we think is subject is out of the agreement because they post position. The rule is, the another rule is, there must be an agreement because without agreement you do not have a sentence. Am I at least able to show you the contradiction between these 2 rules?

“Professor- Student conversation starts”

Is that the reason why “Raju chai piya”?

Exactly, “Raju chai piya” makes sense because the moment some speakers drop “ne” then there is nothing that blocks Raju from agreeing with the verb however not good they may sound. For Hindi speakers, they may tell you no, no, no, this is not really very good sentence.

Is it wrong?

No that it is hard to say wrong or right, for that I need to start Hindi to tell you all the rules of this, I know it is very fascinating.

Grammatically it is good.

Grammatically there is nothing know.

“Professor – student conversation ends”

It is simple that the speakers of that language will not accept it and we respect that because of the language. If they do not accept except it, then we do not say we do not accept that also,

fine. But there is nothing wrong grammatically and now you also know why, they are just dropping “ne” right.

And see when you look at the interface of psychology and learning and grammar, then you can explain why people drop that because this does not mean anything. I have I started by telling you this does not have literal meaning, right. If at all it does anything, it complicates the whole situation.

So for a from the perspective of a learner, it becomes a lot easier to drop it and then work in a nice way, Raju and Tina and everything is fine, right. That that is the say, explanation with the interface of learning, grammar and psychology, alright. So and grammaticality can also be explained in a nice way. However, speakers of Hindi will tell you no no no that is not the right way.

You have to say “Raju ne chai pee” even though it does not mean anything, when I say does not mean anything even though “ne” does not have meaning. What it does is and there are no reasons why “ne” cannot come and why “ne” in some cases cannot come, what are the conditions on that that is that is that is the matter of another discussion.

Here, while I am trying to show you through these examples is the reason contradiction. Language specific rule says, these subjects by the virtue of post position following them cannot agree with the subject, they obey that rule as you can see, they are being that rule. However, they also must obey the rule that there must be an agreement.

So the compromised formula that they arrive at is the next available noun, which does not have the post position will agree with the verb, see this thing. Thus they follow what the rules because without following these things, you do not have a sentence. All these things make no additional burden on human mind, alright.

So we have discussed these 2 things today, we need to go to other things and we will try to go little faster. We have discussed only 2 things agreement and phi features and the role of phi features in agreement. I am sure while discussing while we are talking these things, you are also looking at the languages that you speak and see how these things are working in these languages, right.

We continue with this with more examples and more discussion on such other stuff tomorrow, alright. We will meet tomorrow at our time, thank you.