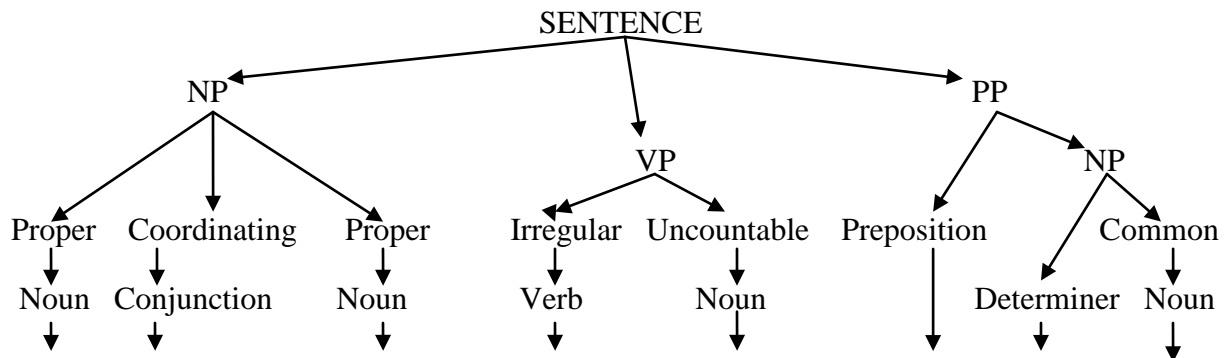
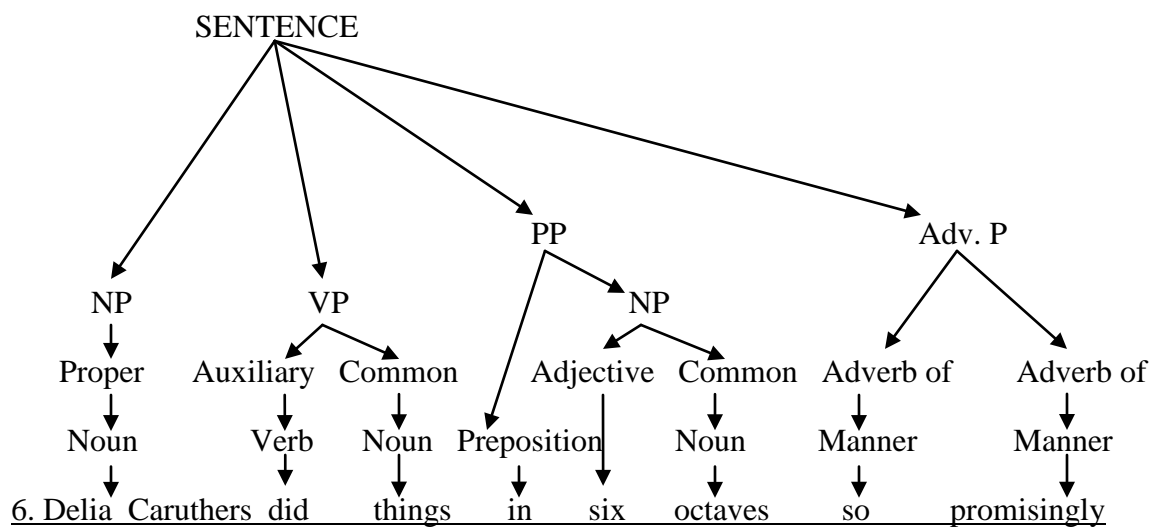
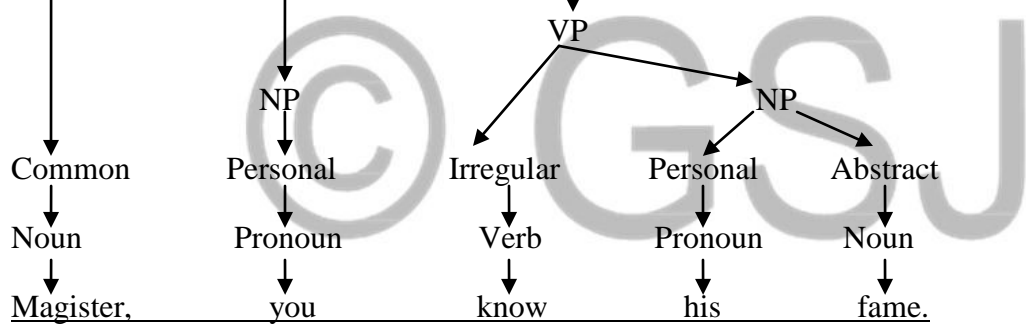
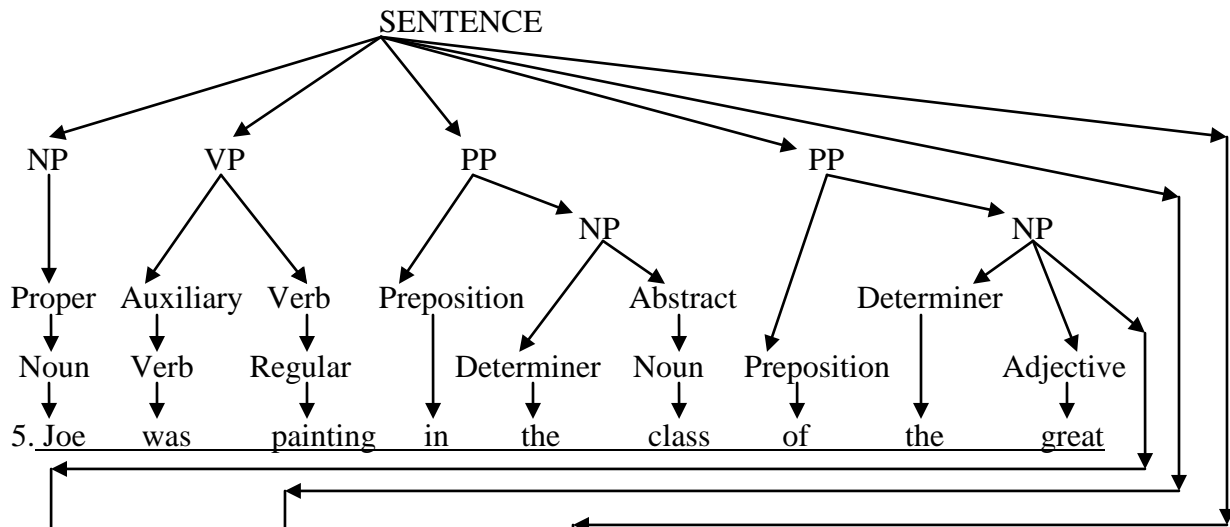
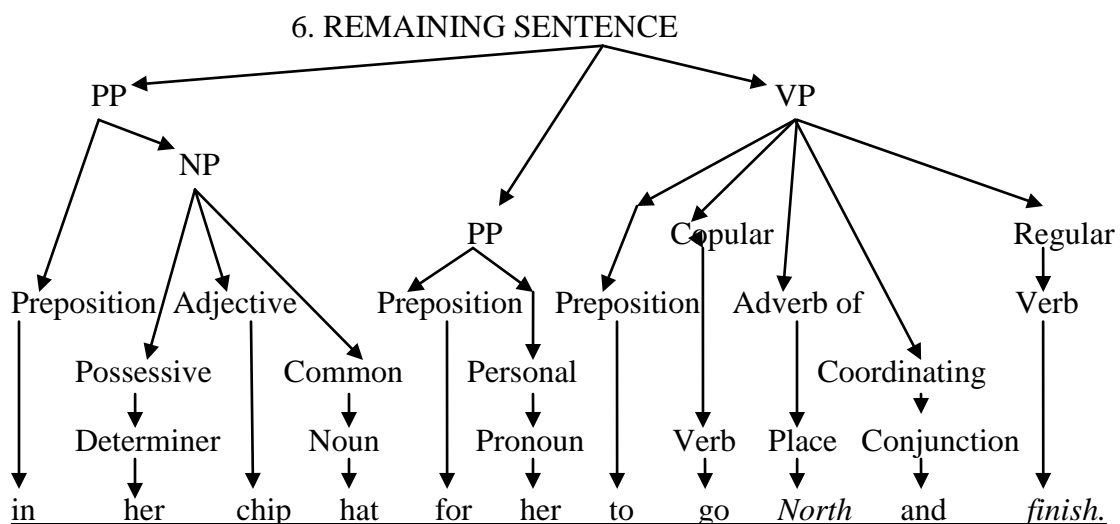
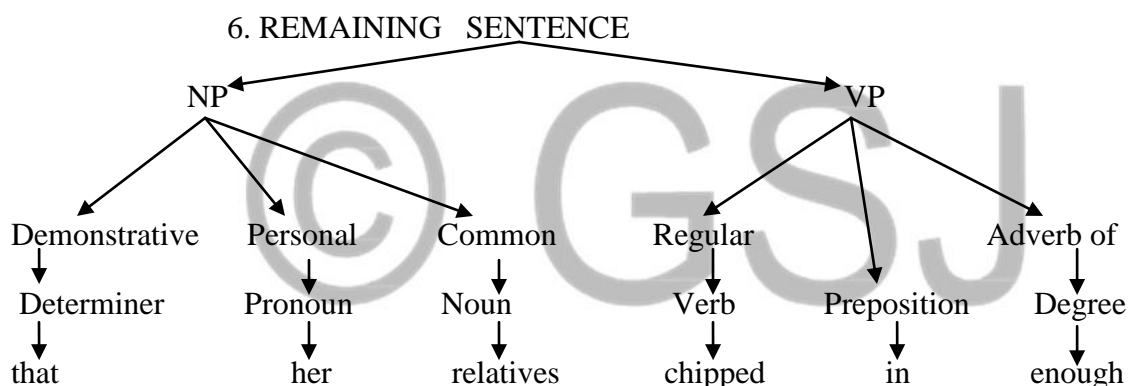
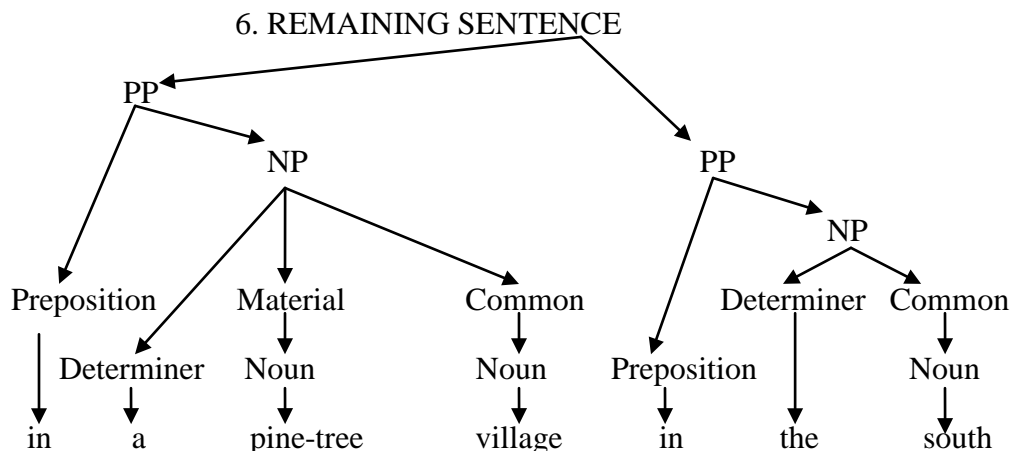


"Middle West" is the North Central Region of U.S.A.

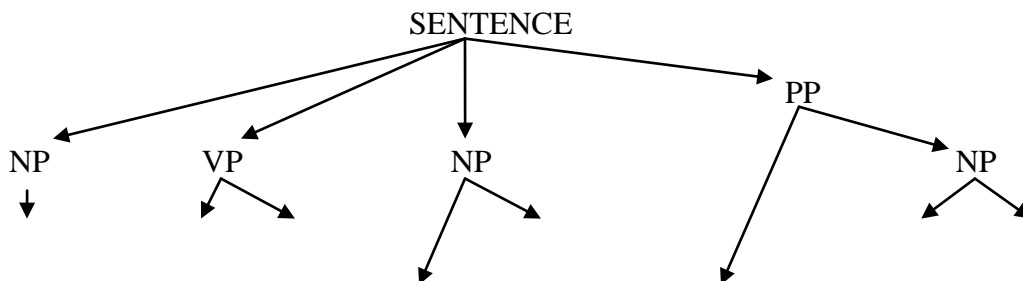
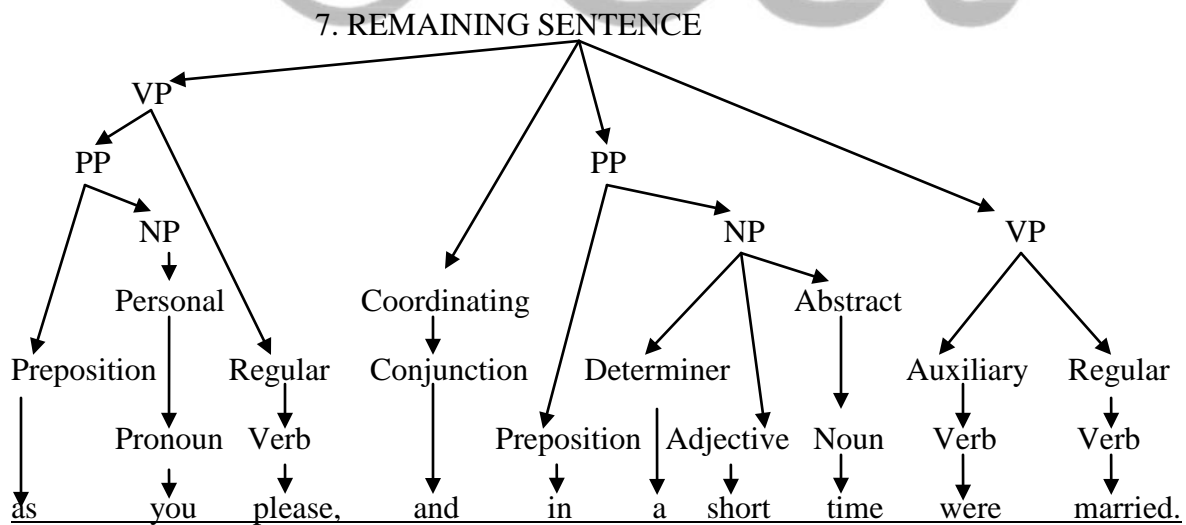
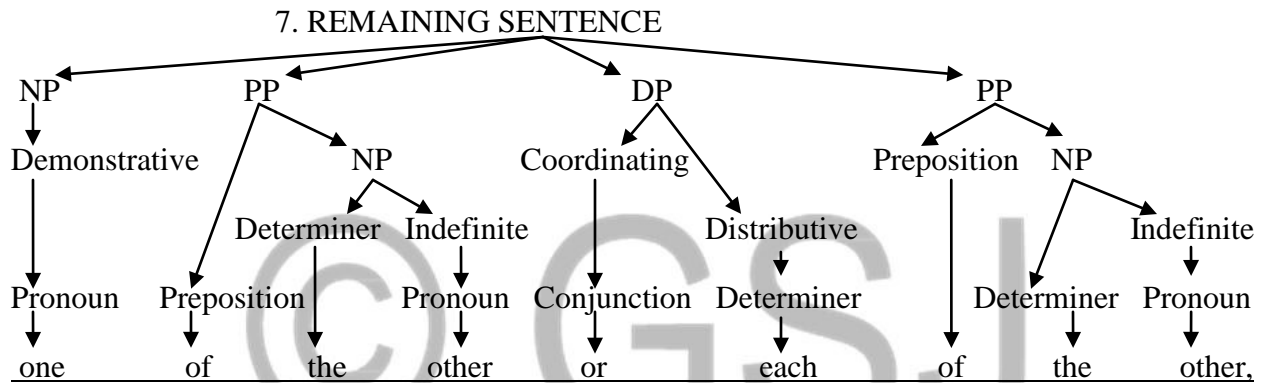
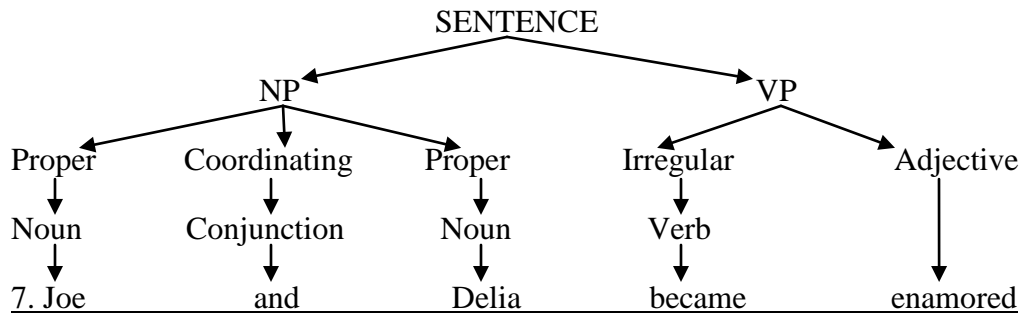


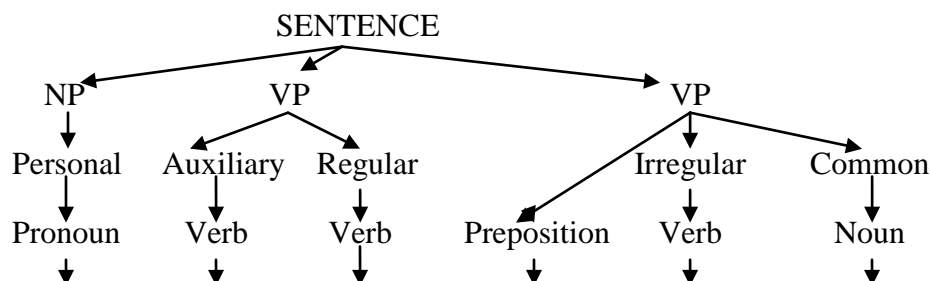
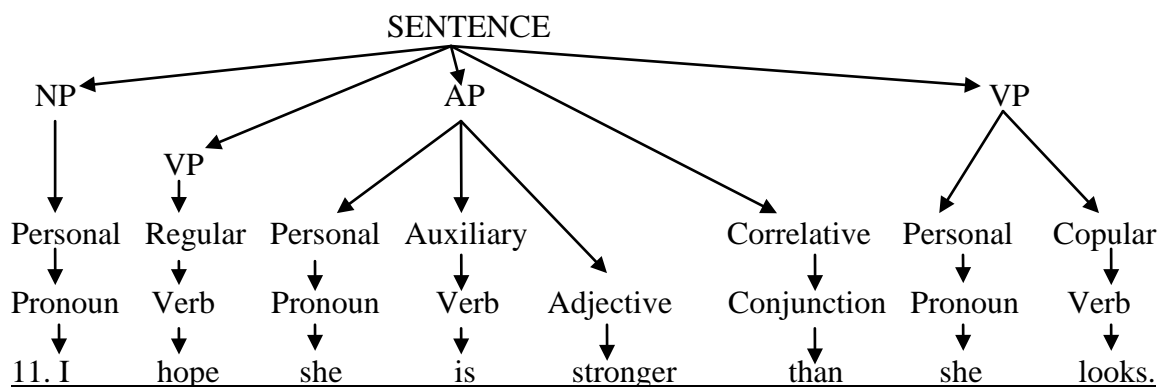
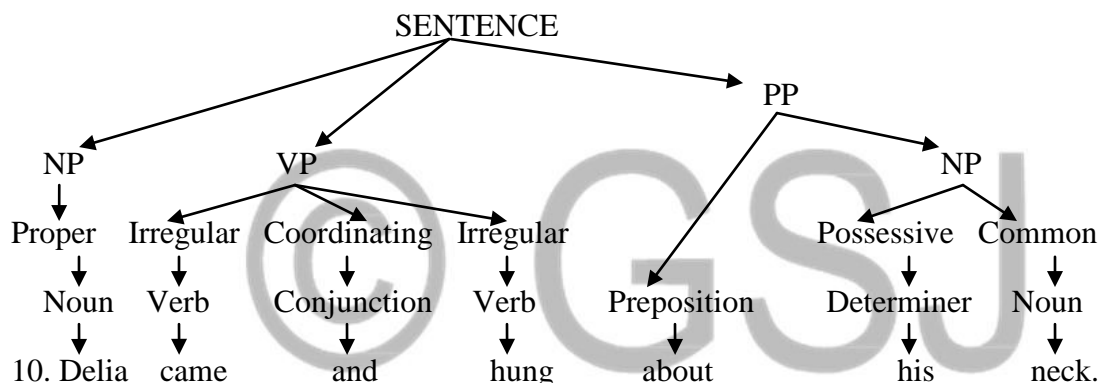
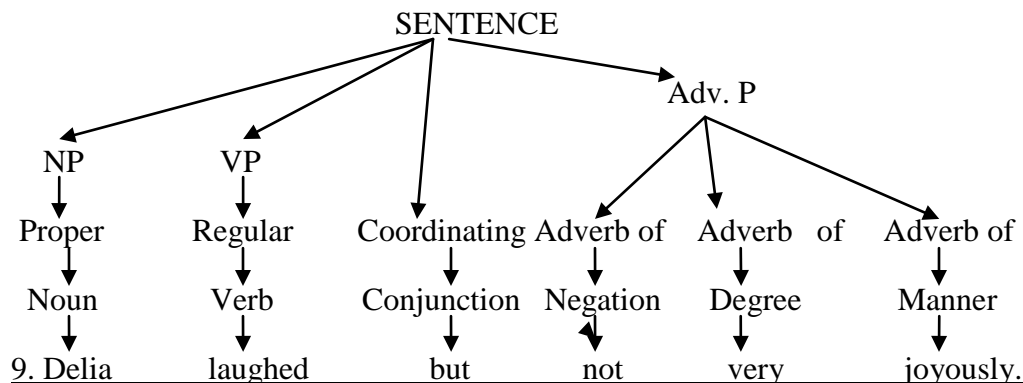
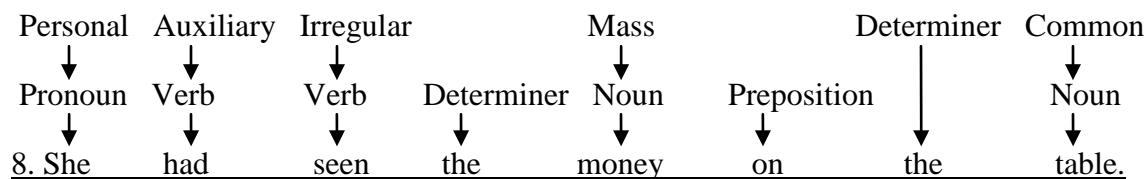
4. Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee began housekeeping in a flat.



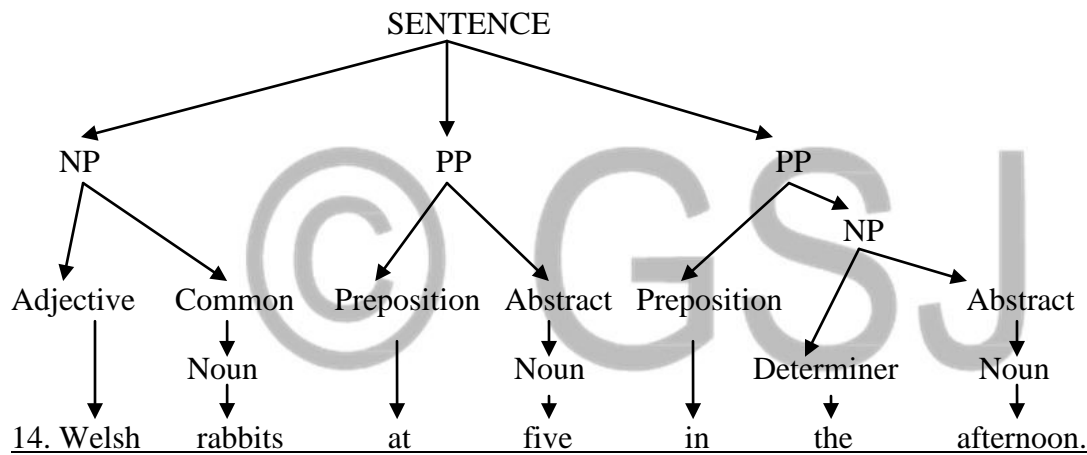
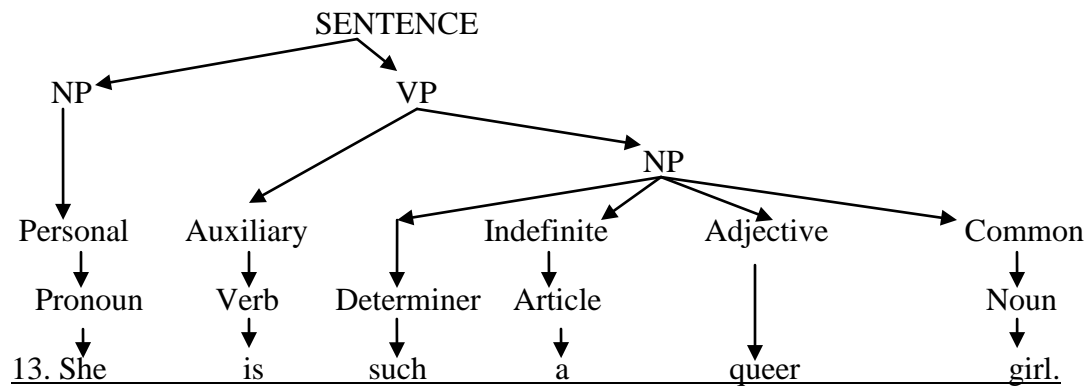


When the cardinal number “six” is followed by a noun, then it is an adjective.

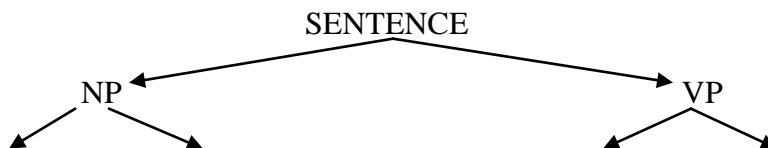
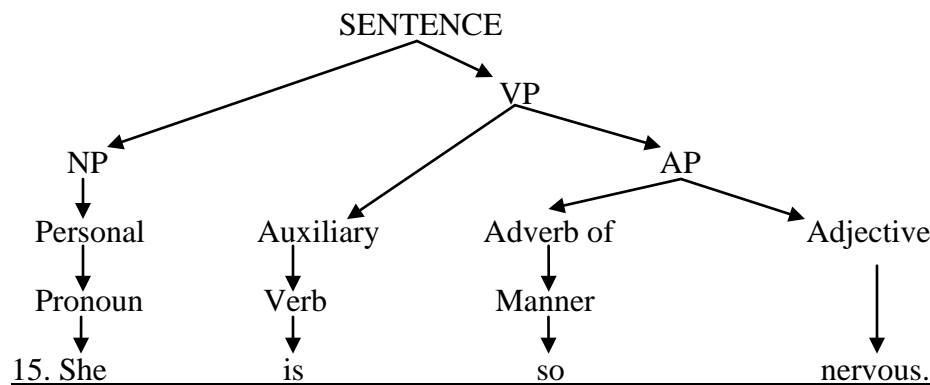


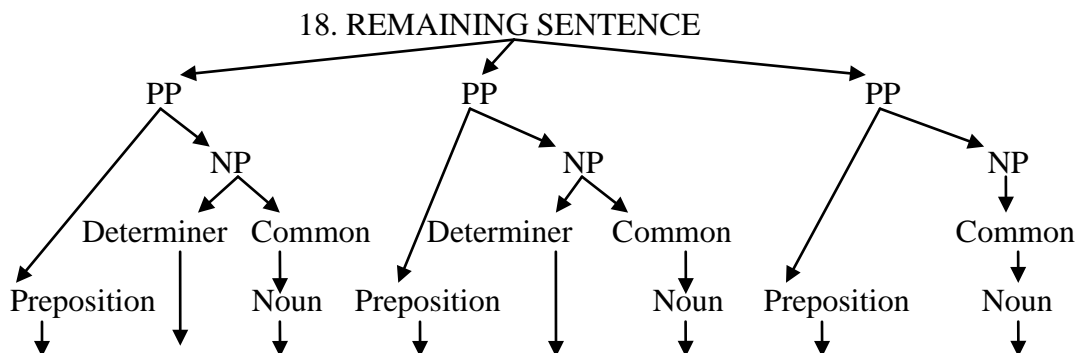
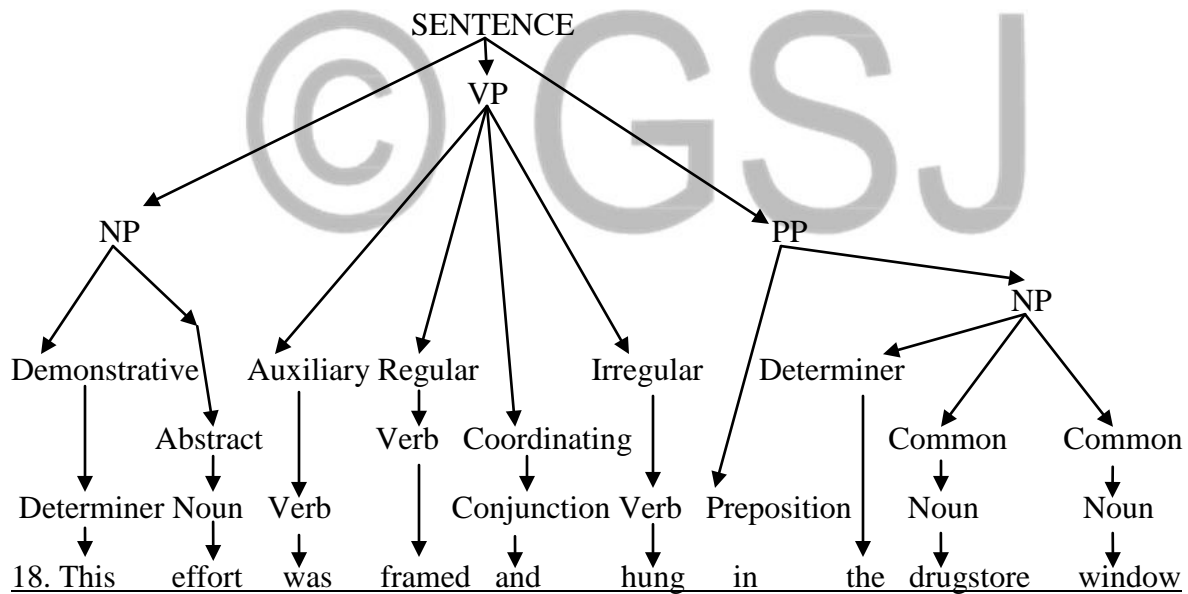
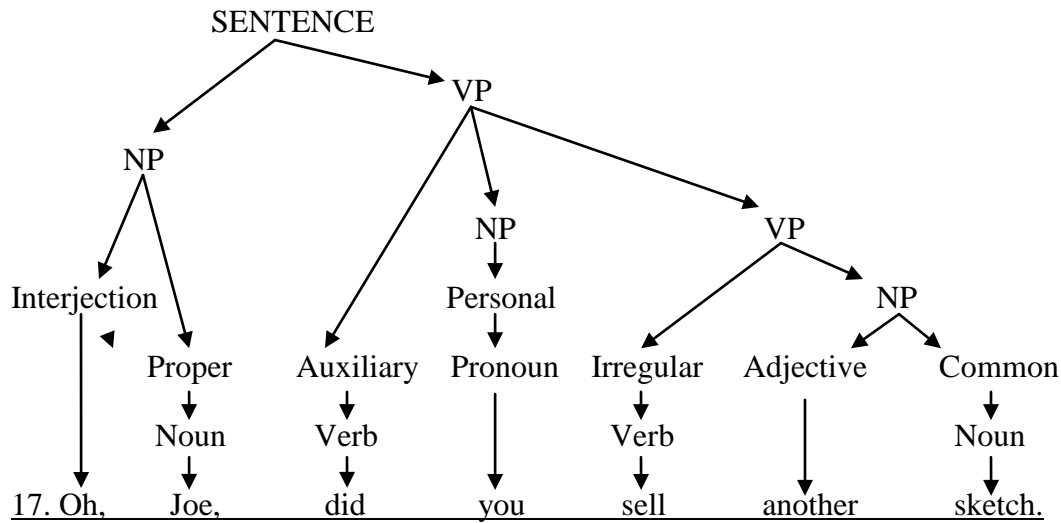
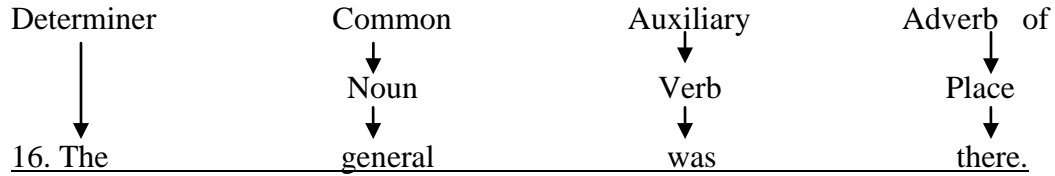


12. You are bound to win dear.



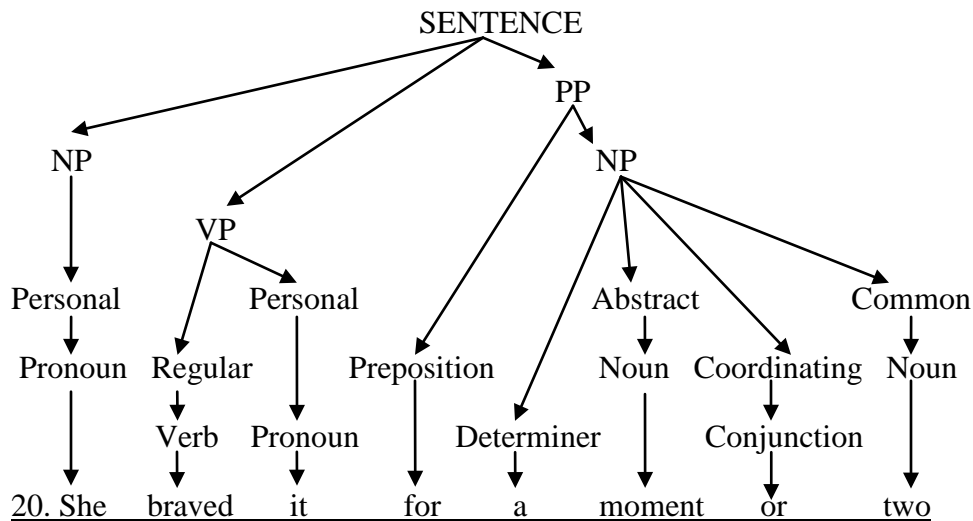
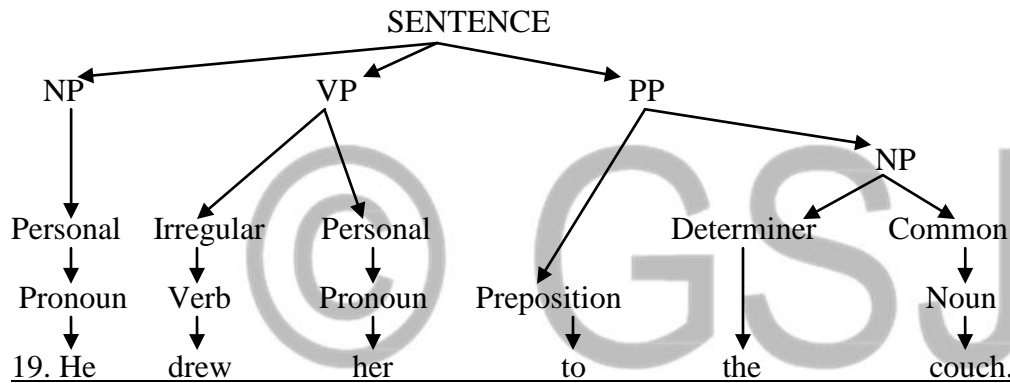
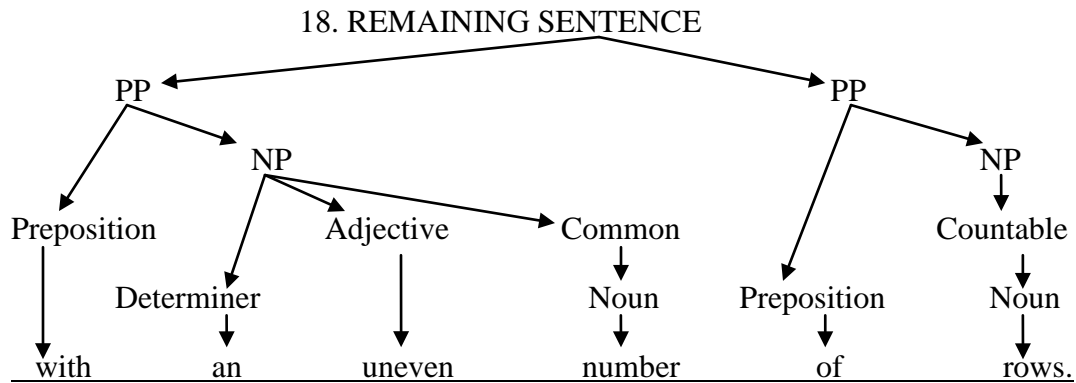
* This sentence lacks a verb which is grammatically and syntactically problematic.





by the side of the ear of corn

“Ear” is a singular common concrete noun.



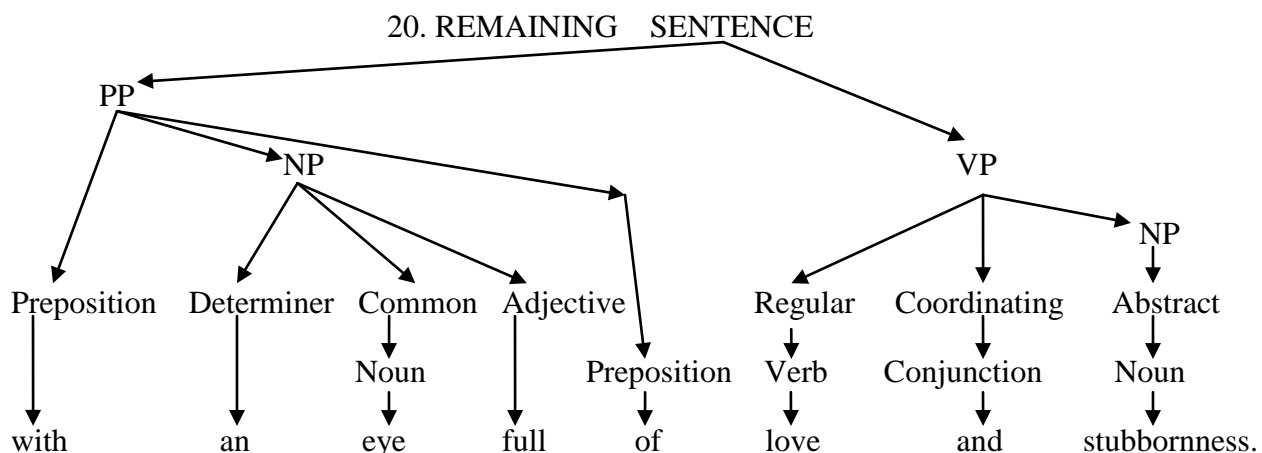


TABLE 1; ACCURATE QUANTITY OF LEXICAL CATEGORIES.

Sr. No.	LEXICAL CATEGORY	QUANTITY (NO.)	Sr. No.	LEXICAL CATEGORY	QUANTITY (NO.)
1.	Definite Article.	15	16.	Preposition.	33
2.	Indefinite Article.	8	17.	Possessive Determiner.	3
3.	Personal Pronoun.	17	18.	Abstract Noun.	10
4.	Regular Verb.	14	19.	Coordinating Conjunction.	10
5.	Irregular Verb.	11	20.	Common Noun.	25
6.	Proper Noun.	11	21.	Adjective.	14
7.	Countable Noun.	1	22.	Copular Verb.	3
8.	Mass/Uncountable Noun.	4	23.	Auxiliary Verb.	12
9.	Adverb of Place.	3	24.	Adverb of Manner.	4
10.	Adverb of degree.	4	25.	Demonstrative Pronoun.	3
11.	Indefinite Pronoun.	2	26.	Correlative Conjunction.	1
12.	Interjection.	1	27.	Material Noun.	2
13.	Adverb of negation.	1	28.	Adverb of Time.	1
14.	Possessive Pronoun.	1	29.	Demonstrative Determiner.	2
15.	Determiner.	1	30.	Distributive Determiner.	1
	Total	94		Total	124

TABLE 2; ACCURATE QUANTITY OF PHRASAL CATEGORIES.

Sr. No.	PHRASAL CAREGORIES	QUANTITY (NO.)	Sr. No.	PHRASAL CATEGORIES	QUANTITY (NO.)
1.	NOUN PHRASE	58	4.	ADVERB PHRASE	2
2.	VERB PHRASE	30	5.	DETERMINER PHRASE	1
3.	ADJECTIVE PHRASE	3	6.	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	28
	Total	91		Total	31

- Total no. of words or lexical categories = 218.
- Total no. of phrases or phrasal categories = 122.

TABLE 3; ACCURATE PERCENTAGE OF LEXICAL CATEGORIES.

Sr. No.	LEXICAL CATEGORY	%	Sr. No.	LEXICAL CATEGORY	%
1.	Definite Article.	6.88%	16.	Preposition.	15.14%
2.	Indefinite Article.	3.66%	17.	Possessive Determiner.	1.38%
3.	Personal Pronoun.	7.80%	18.	Abstract Noun.	4.59%
4.	Regular Verb.	6.42%	19.	Coordinating Conjunction.	4.59%
5.	Irregular Verb.	5.04%	20.	Common Noun.	11.47%
6.	Proper Noun.	5.04%	21.	Adjective.	6.42%
7.	Countable Noun.	0.46%	22.	Copular Verb.	1.38%
8.	Mass/Uncountable Noun.	1.83%	23.	Auxiliary Verb.	5.50%
9.	Adverb of Place.	1.38%	24.	Adverb of Manner.	1.83%
10.	Adverb of degree.	1.83%	25.	Demonstrative Pronoun.	1.38%
11.	Indefinite Pronoun.	0.92%	26.	Correlative Conjunction.	0.46%
12.	Interjection.	0.46%	27.	Material Noun.	0.92%
13.	Adverb of negation.	0.46%	28.	Adverb of Time.	0.46%
14.	Possessive Pronoun.	0.46%	29.	Demonstrative Determiner.	0.92%
15.	Determiner.	0.46%	30.	Distributive Determiner.	0.46%
	Total	43.10%		Total	56.90%

$$\text{TOTAL} = 43.10 + 56.90 = 100\%$$

TABLE 4; ACCURATE QUANTITY OF PHRASAL CATEGORIES.

Sr. No.	PHRASAL CAREGORIES	%	Sr. No.	PHRASAL CATEGORIES	%
1.	NOUN PHRASE	47.54%	4.	ADVERB PHRASE	1.64%
2.	VERB PHRASE	24.59%	5.	DETERMINER PHRASE	0.82%
3.	ADJECTIVE PHRASE	2.46%	6.	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	22.95%
	Total	74.59%		Total	25.41%

$$\text{TOTAL} = 74.59\% + 25.41\% = 100\%$$

10. LITERATURE REVIEW

Payne, (1963) tells us about the prototypical nouns which constitute concrete and bounded entities. The plural marking, articles and possession are the morpho-syntactic properties. John Milton and Canada are Proper Nouns. The amorphous quantities (water, sand) and abstract concepts (sincerity, beauty) cannot be counted. Mass nouns commonly take the articles and do not normally take plural marking. The personal pronouns can be nominative, non-nominative and genitive. The English demonstrative pronouns/adjectives are distinguished from the personal and non-personal pronouns. A regular verb conjugation follows the typical pattern. An irregular verb conjugation follows a different pattern. The verb preceded by the particle *to* is an infinitive. The verbal and nominal properties most commonly do not exist in adjectives. The English adjectives can function as descriptive modifiers and attributive predicates. English Adverbs lack morphological properties (Payne, 1963). This current research study started a new and fruitful trend of depicting the types of lexical categories, which are the types of English parts of speech also, and those types are essential for understanding the grammatical and syntactical structures.

Brown and Miller, (1996) tells us that the concepts about syntax which constitute the formal language theory and formal linguistics. Syntax is cognitive reality. The humans are able to learn languages quickly but not all languages. Universal Grammar is biological. The goals in syntactic study are to find the universal principles and language specific parameters. The key ideas in syntax are constituency, sub-categorization, grammatical relations and dependency (Brown, Miller, 1996). This research study considers only the ideas of grammar relevant to English syntax only.

Kim and Sells, (2008) explains that the study of rules which generate an infinite number of grammatical sentences is known as English syntax. The construction of English grammatical

sentences starts from words or English parts of speech which are lexical categories. These lexical categories develop phrasal categories which in result constitute syntactic categories, and sentences. Words can be classified into lexical categories according to meaning, morphological form and syntactic function. The words *assassination* and *construction* refer to action but they are always noun. The words *remain*, *bother*, *appear*, and *exist* are verbs excluding any action. Adjectives can develop comparative and superlative endings. A tensed clause is known as a *finite* clause, as opposed to an infinitive. The constituents are the grouping of words into larger phrasal units. Proper noun cannot occur with a determiner and they do not normally take a plural form. The Subject-Verb agreement is the most important phenomena in English syntax. The subject and the verb need to have an identical number value, and the person value is also involved in agreement relations. A verb lexically specifies the information about the number as well as person values of the subject that it selects for. There are similarities between noun-determiner agreement and subject-verb agreement (Kim, Sells, 2008). While in this research project, the researcher conclude to the fact that, for doing better grammatical and syntactical analysis, one must also analyze the subject-verb agreement of all sentences, in addition to the lexical and phrasal categories.

11. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The appropriate method to construct lexical categories is to visualize the “types” of lexical categories which include the types of parts of speech. The syntactical structure can be studied by focusing on the lexical, phrasal and syntactical categories. The specific constituent elements elaborate the comprehension of the grammatical and syntactical structures. The sentences of the short story *A Service of Love* were a bit difficult for analysis and were complex as compared to other literary works. The specific types of the lexical categories which occurred mostly during the analysis were prepositions, articles and common nouns. They were least occurrences of interjections, countable nouns and interrogative adverbs. The English used by William Sydney Porter better known by his pen name O. Henry was not easier or simple. The initial words of sentences were not commonly used starting words in ordinary sentences. The short stories are better for conducting syntactic constituent or syntactic categories analysis at a short level. English syntax is a component of English grammar so research and analysis must be done in relation to the study of English grammatical features and characteristics.

12. REFERENCES

- Carnie, Andrew (2006). *Syntax: A Generative Introduction*.
- Chomsky, Noam (1957). *Syntactic Structures*.
- Brinton, Laurel J. (2000). *The Structure of Modern English*.
- Brown, Keith; Miller, Jim (1996). *Concise Encyclopedia of Syntactic Theories*.
- Finegan, Edward (2008). *Language; Its Structure and Use*.
- Ginting, Yun Friska I. (2009). *An Analysis of Sentence Structure in Tennessee Williams' A Streetcar Named Desire*.
- Huddleston, Rodney D.; Pullum, Geoffrey K. (2005). *A Student's Introduction to English Grammar*.
- Kim, Jong-Bok; Sells, Peter (2008). *English Syntax: An Introduction*.
- Lester, Mark; Beason, Larry (2005). *The McGraw-Hill Handbook of English Grammar and Usage*.
- Matthews, P.H. (2014). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*.
- Middleton, Fiona (2019). *Subject-Verb Agreement*.
- Morenberg, Max (2010). *Doing Grammar*.
- Payne, Thomas Edward (1963). *A Brief Grammatical Sketch of English*.
- Simon, Horst J.; Wiese, Heike (2002). *Pronouns - Grammar and Representation*.