Original LFG:
C-structure rules with regular right-hand sides allow for considerable flexibility

Concatenation, Union, Kleene-closure

$$\text{VP} \longrightarrow \text{V (NP) (NP)} \left(\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{AP} \\ \text{VP} \end{array} \right\} \right) \text{PP* (S)}$$

Possible because of factoring of syntactic information into different domains:
Subcategorization is not defined configurationally

Observe: Regular sets also closed under intersection and complementation

E.g., suppose that NP and S cannot cooccur:

$$\mathrm{VP} \;\longrightarrow\; \boxed{\mathrm{V}\ (\mathrm{NP})\ (\mathrm{NP})\ \left(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{AP}\\ \mathrm{VP}\end{array}\right\}\right)\ \mathrm{PP}^{*}\ (\mathrm{S})} - \boxed{\Sigma^{*}\ \mathrm{NP}\ \Sigma^{*}\ \mathrm{S}\ \Sigma^{*}}$$

vs.

$$\mathrm{VP} \;\longrightarrow\; \mathrm{V} \left\{\begin{array}{c} (\mathrm{NP})\ (\mathrm{NP})\ \left(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{AP}\\ \mathrm{VP}\end{array}\right\}\right)\ \mathrm{PP}^{*} \\ \left(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{AP}\\ \mathrm{VP}\end{array}\right\}\right)\ \mathrm{PP}^{*}\ (\mathrm{S}) \end{array}\right\}$$

Boolean combinations of regular predicates:
Factor generalizations, but
don't change formal power or structural domain

ID: $S \rightarrow$ [NP,VP] abbreviates $S \rightarrow [VP^* \; NP \; VP^*] \cap [NP^* \; VP \; NP^*]$

LP: NP $<$ VP abbreviates $\neg[\Sigma^* \; VP \; \Sigma^* \; NP \; \Sigma^*]$

$S \rightarrow NP \; VP$ can be factored to $S \rightarrow [\; NP, VP \;] \cap [\; NP < VP \;]$

Ignore Adverbs

$$\text{VP} \longrightarrow \text{V [(NP) (NP) PP* (VP) (S)]/ADVP}$$

Equivalent, but misses a generalization:

$$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V ADVP* (NP) ADVP* (NP)} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ADVP} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\}^{*} \text{(VP) ADVP* (S)}$$

[A B]/C