Answers to Chapter 5 – Spring 2016

Note that D should be done as in tree (15) and E as in (23), with additional CP.

A  A finite sentence is `They have eaten'; a non-finite sentence is `For them to eat'.
B  has (A, perfect), can (M, modal), be (passive).
C  The subject she has nominative case and the finite auxiliary was shows agreement with this subject.
D  (2) TP  You could also put `were’ in the tree and indicate nominative and agreement.

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{They} \\
\text{T'} \\
\text{T} \\
\text{ProgP} \\
\text{[past]} \\
\text{Progr} \\
\text{VP} \\
\text{be} \\
\text{they} \\
\text{V'} \\
\text{V'} \\
\text{PP} \\
\text{V} \\
\text{DP} \\
\text{for dinner} \\
\text{eating} \\
\text{pancakes}
\end{array}\]
Again, you could also put `were` in the tree and indicate nominative and agreement.

```
(3)  TP
          T
            T
            ProgP
            [past]
            Progr
            be
            AP
            be
            soon
            DP
            V'
            V
            AP
            becoming
            tired
```
E A tree for the adverbs, as in (23), is given here.

(4) CP
   C TP
   Will QP T’
   Q DP T ASPP
   all
   Ferraris AP VP
   soon QP V’
   V DP
   have
   this system

F The finite verb precedes the aspectual adverb and has therefore moved to T. A tree with an adjoined adverb appears in (5a) and with a designated place for the adverb in (5b).

(5) a. TP
   elle T’
   T VP
   va
   AP V’ (or VP)
   souvent elle V’

b. TP
   elle T’
   T ASPP
   va
   AP V’ (or VP)
   souvent elle V’
In (6), the aspect marker ‘le’ comes after the verb. You could think of affix-hop to the V, as in English. You could also think of the V as moving to the T, as in (6).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{V} \\
\text{PP} \\
\text{va} \\
\end{array}
\]

à Tucson

In (7), the speaker is making the past participle into a simple past probably because the verb is irregular. In (8), the infinitival form is used rather than the past participle form. In (9), wanna is used as auxiliary.