

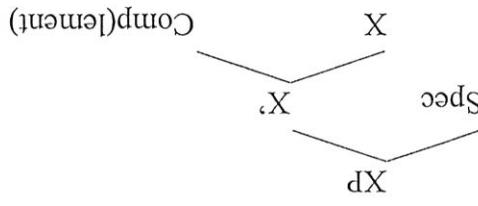
HI & LOIS

and extra 13, 14, 15

Try the Exercises in the book pp. 211-214: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11

Compiment options  
Merge and movement  
UG and parameters  
Modifiers and Adverbials  
VP-internal subjects

X-bar structure:  
X-bar rules



grammatical/functional: T > TP, C > CP, (D > DP)  
 Lexical: N > NP, V > VP, P > PP, A > AP  
 Important in this chapter are the **catenatives and phrasers**:

Q1

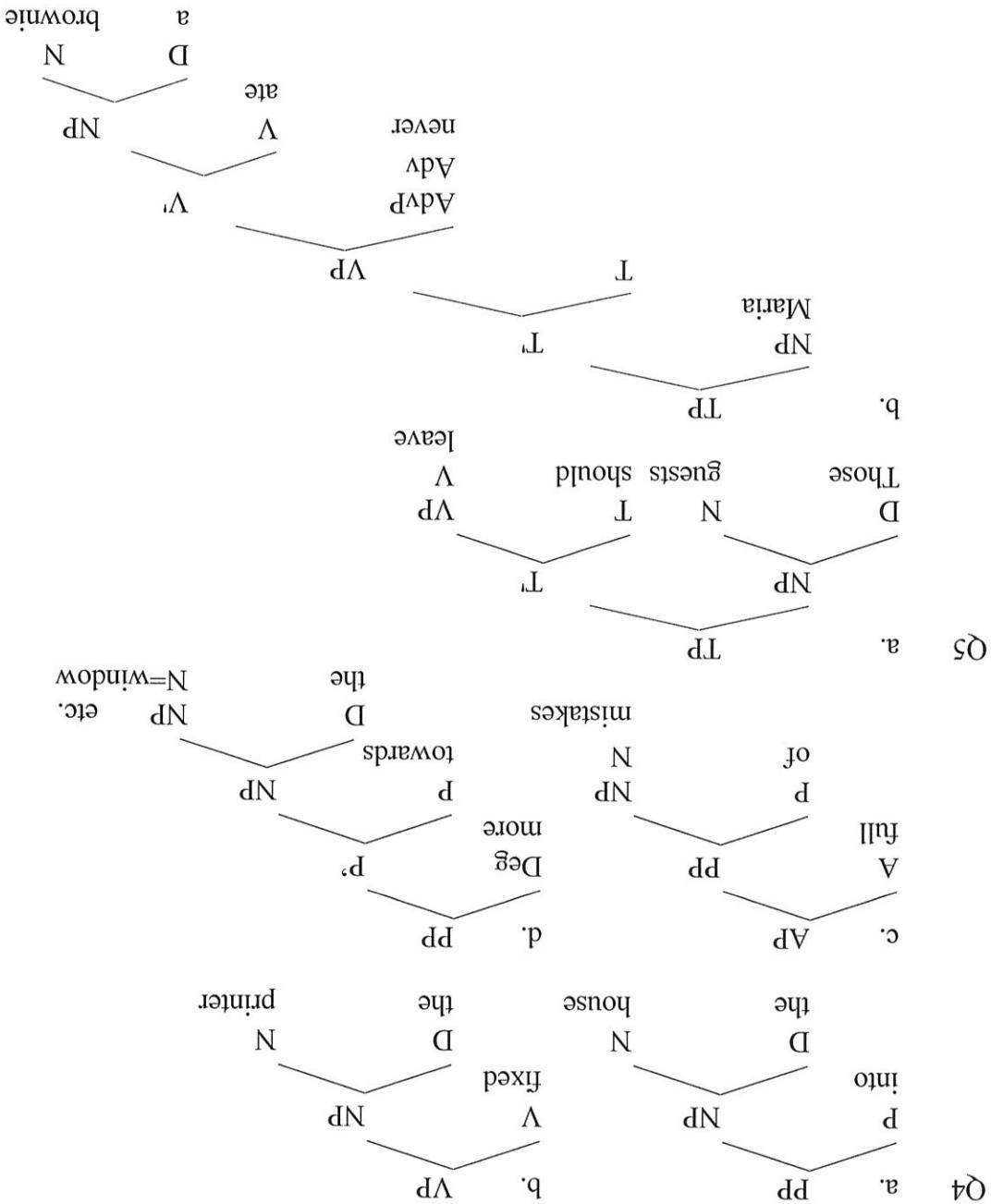
We will discuss that in class if needed.

Answers to some of the questions in the textbook

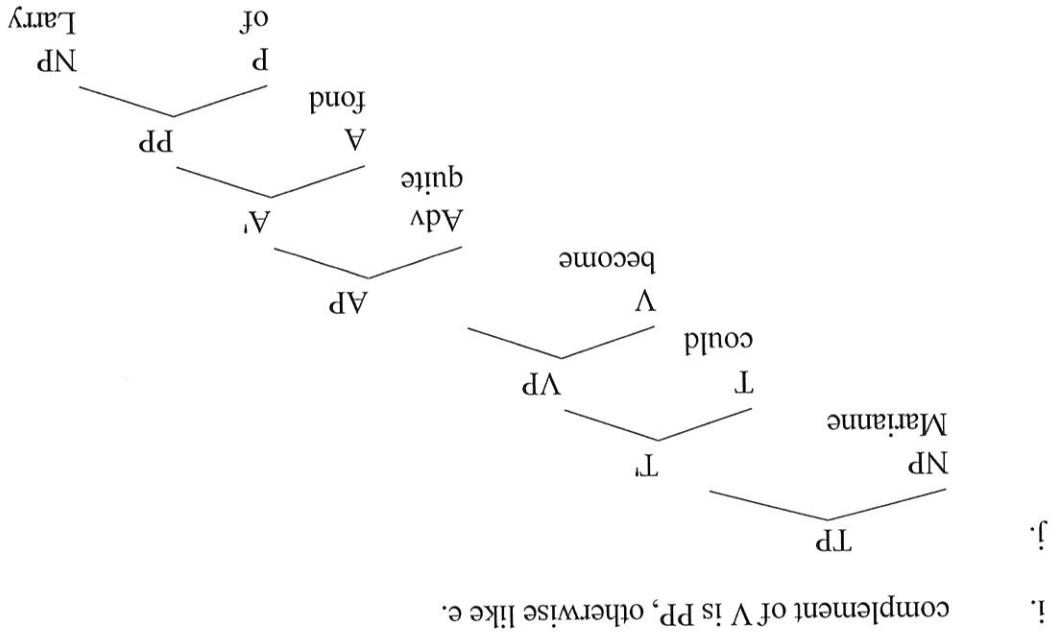
Q2

- a. that: D/determiner, glass: N, broke: V
- b. D/article, N, V, P, D, N, P, D, N
- c. D, A, N, T, V, D, N

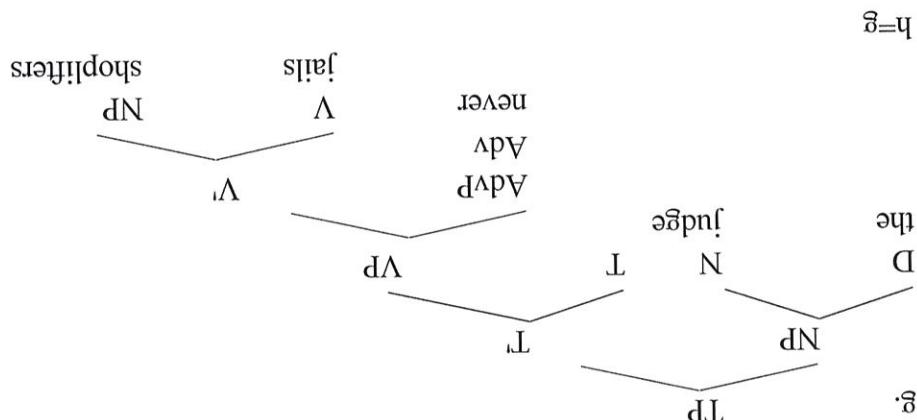
Q3



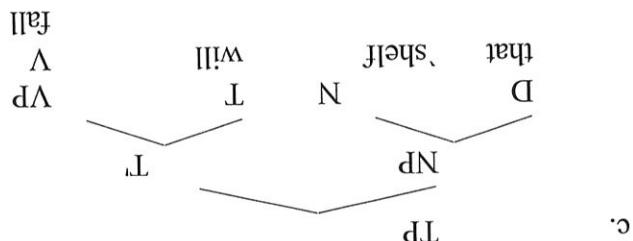
a	H=Np	b	three=PP
c	Not a phrase	d	They=Np
e	do so=VP	f	not a phrase



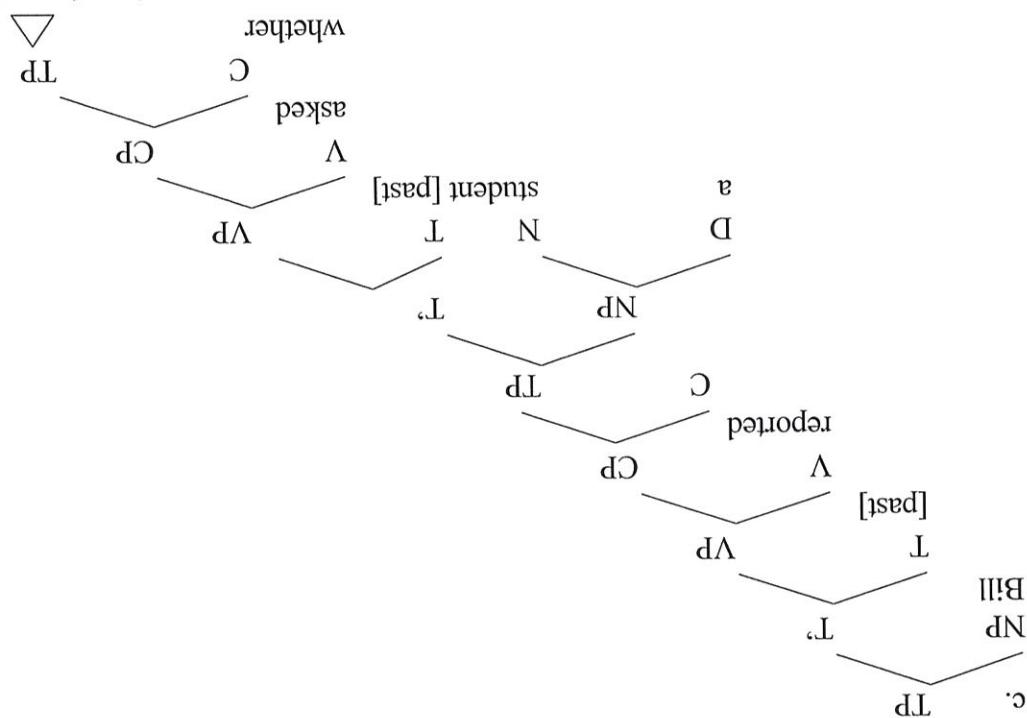
complement of  $V$  is PP, otherwise like e.



d-f Let me look at your trees if you're not clear!



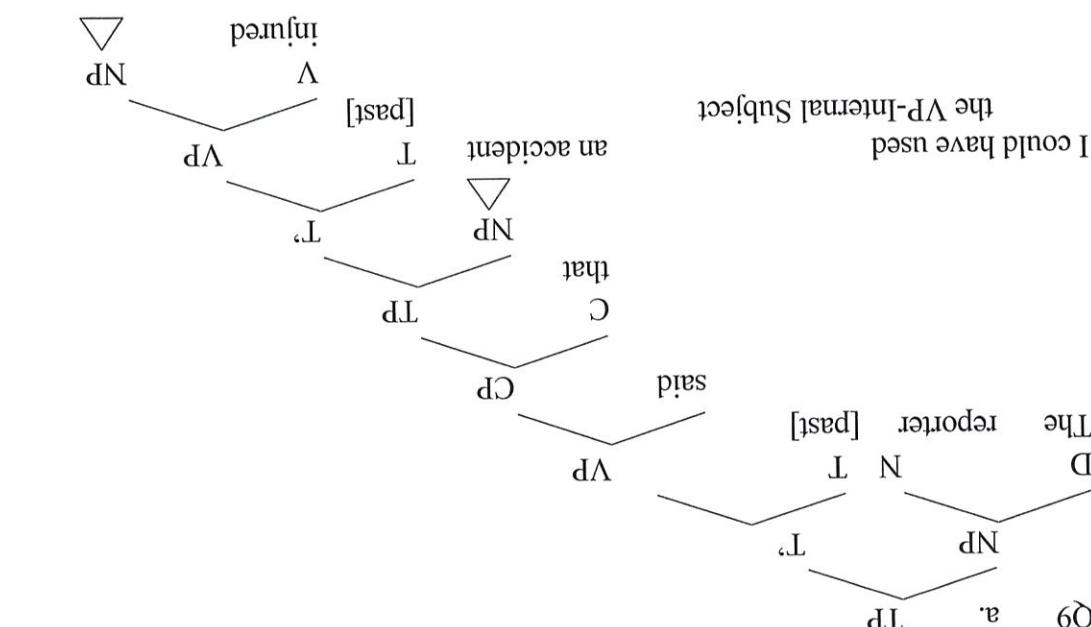
the ec., would occur.



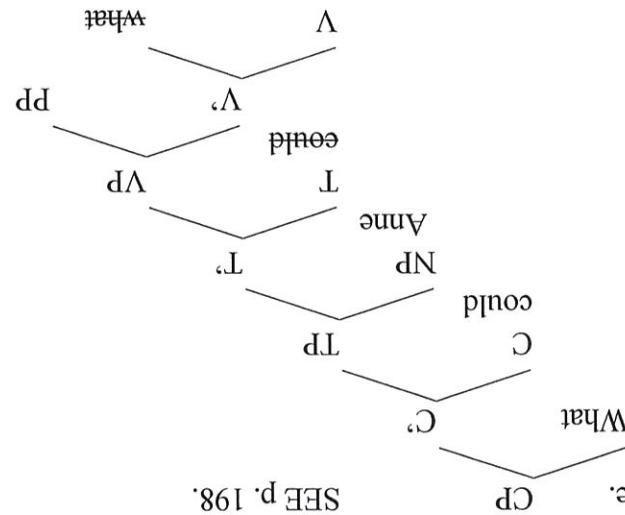
b is like a

a woman

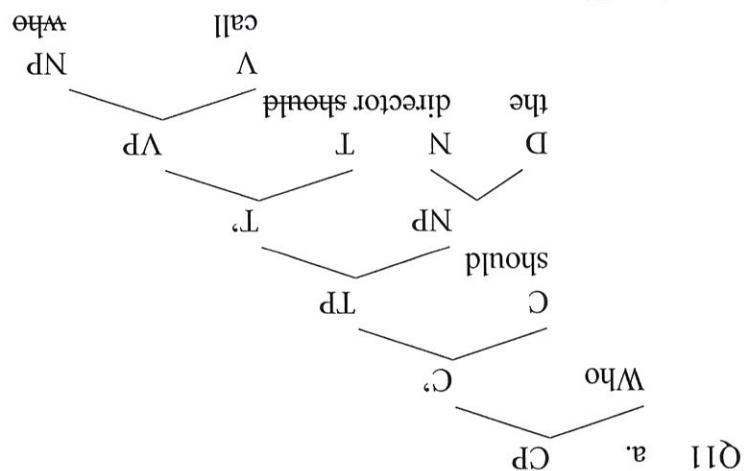
I could have used the VP-Internal Subject



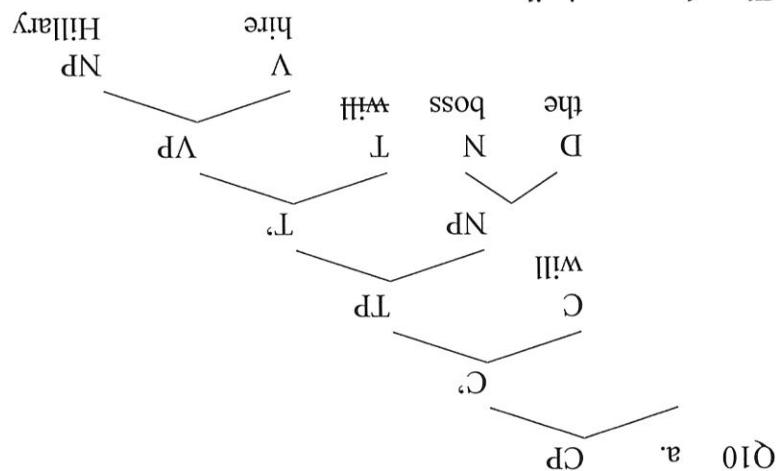
Q9



b, c, d are like a

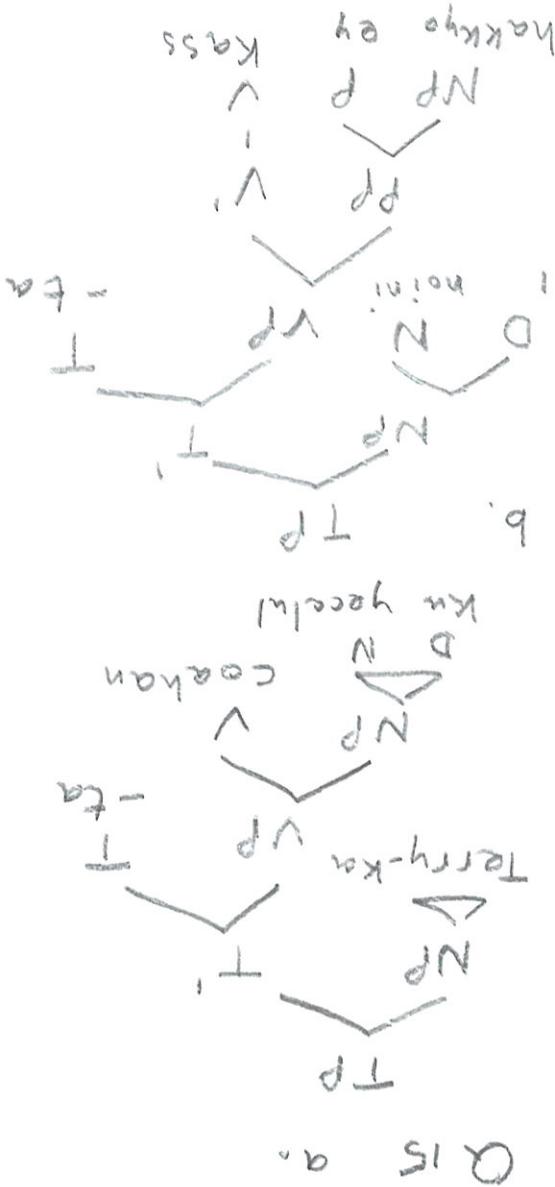


The others are similar.

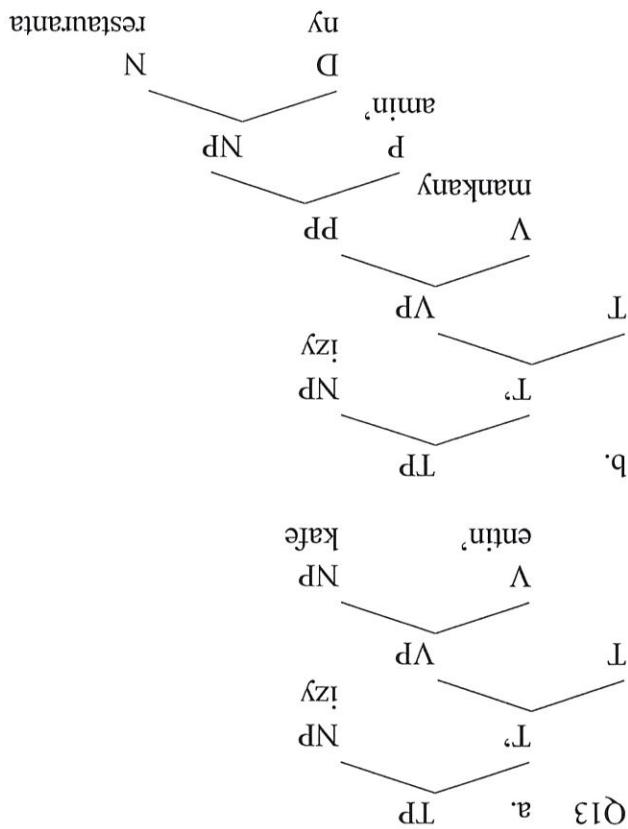


13. The following data is from Malagasy, spoken on the island of Madagascar.
- i) Draw tree diagrams to show the phrase structure for each of the Malagasy sentences.
- ii) Do complements precede or follow their heads in Malagasy?
14. Consider the following Selk'yeese data.
- i) Draw a tree structure for each of these sentences.
- ii) How does the phrase structure scheme for Selk'yeese differ from English?
15. The following data is from Korean. You may ignore the nominative (subject) and accusative (direct object) markers for the purposes of this question.
- iii) What is the phrase structure schema for Korean?
- i) Draw the tree structure for each of the Korean sentences.

E X tra Q S

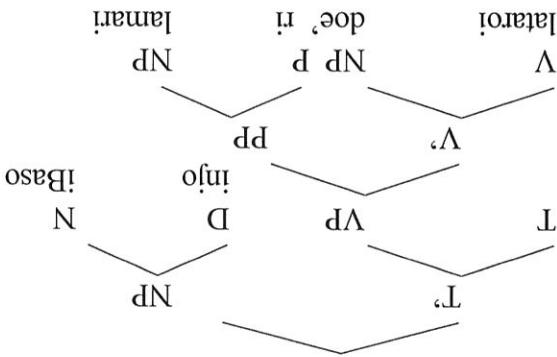


a. 15



Q14 a and b are similar to Malagasy.

Complements follow.



Q14 a and b are similar to Malagasy.