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Introduction to Linguistic
Theory

Adam Szczegielniak

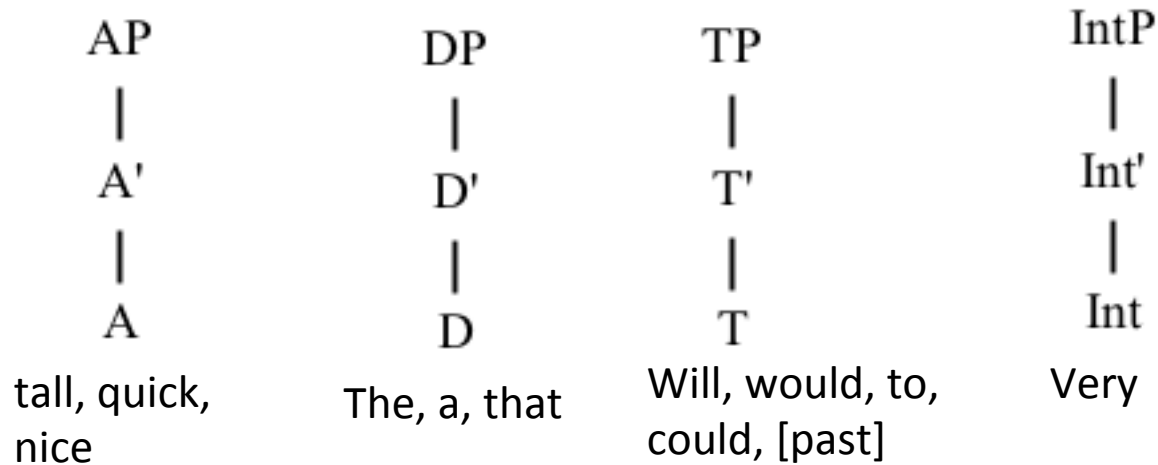
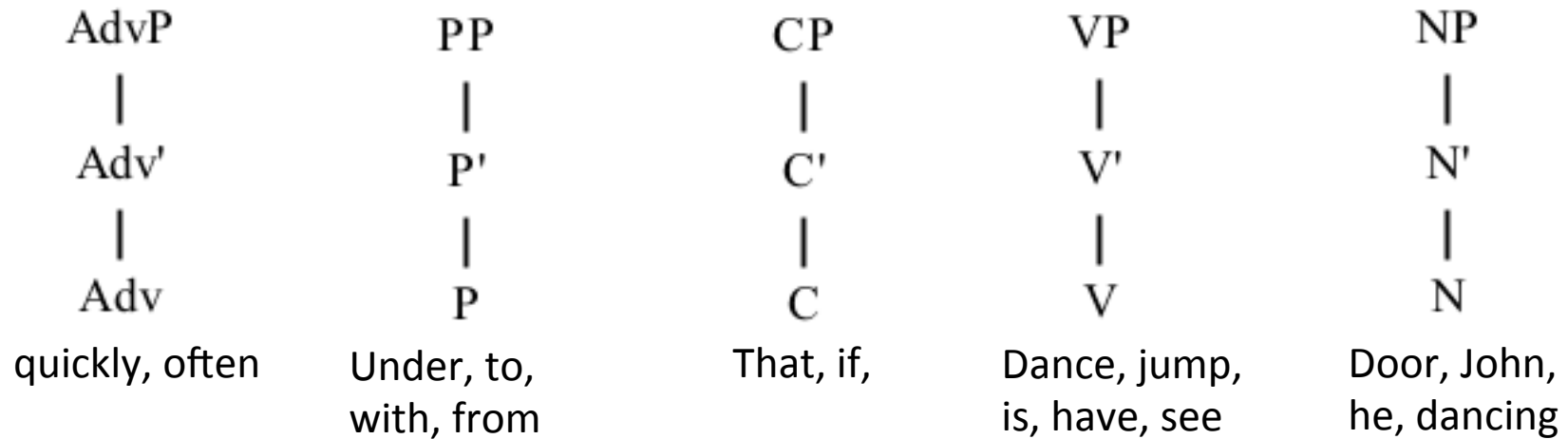
Syntax practice

Drawing

- Draw trees bottom up
- Use pencil
- Eraser
- Mark clearly what mean
 - Explain why you make a choice if in doubt

X-bar

- One head matches with one phrase

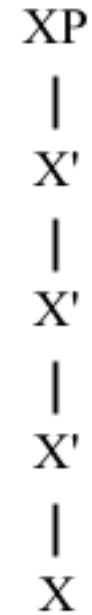


Never, and can be

- Never
 - More than two branches
 - No crossing of branches
- Can be
 - Tense has only features
 - Determiners in Nouns are optional
 - Complements of nouns are optional

X-bar intermediate projections

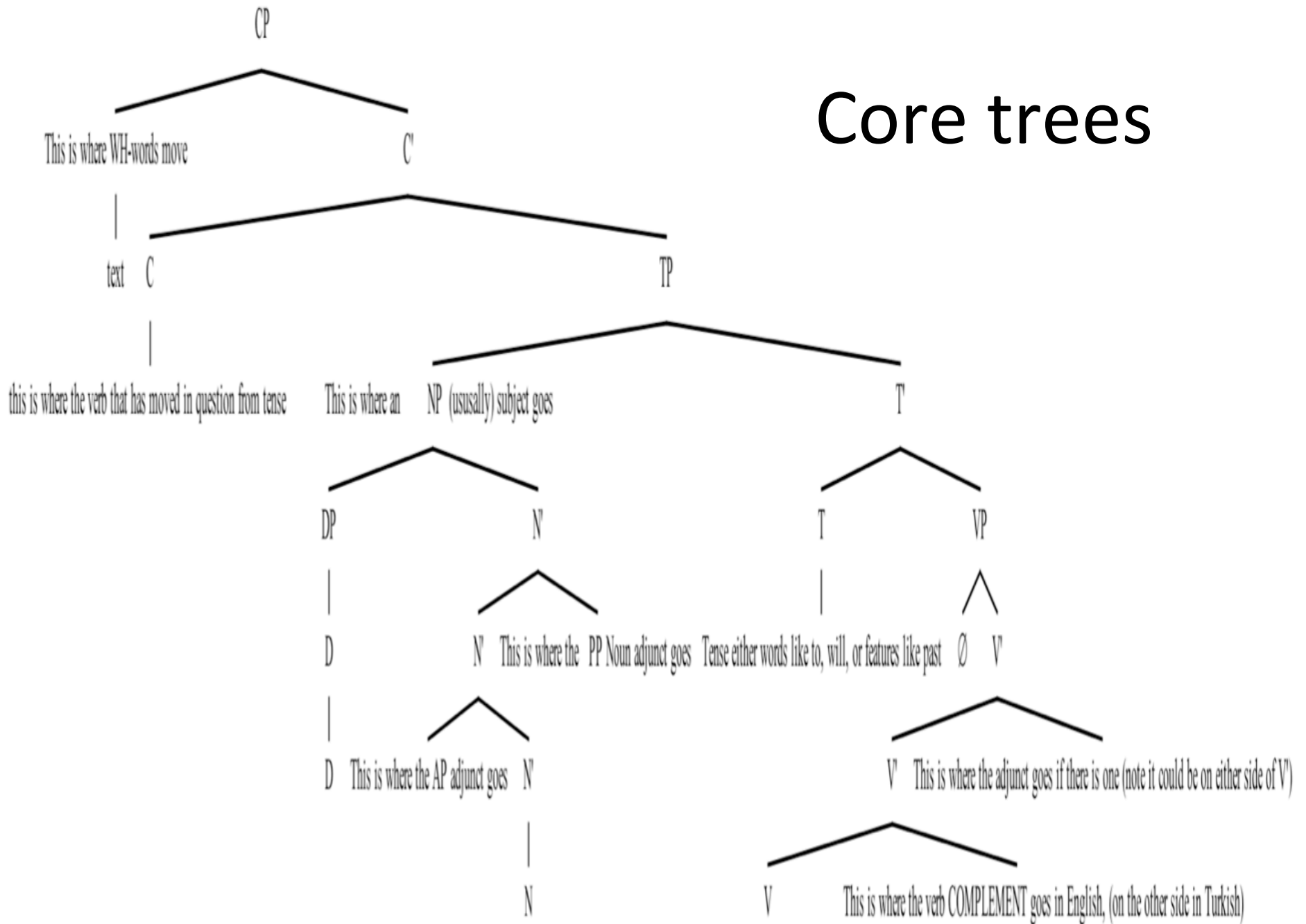
- X-bar requires:
 - At least One X' projection
 - No more than One XP projection
 - No more than One X projection
- X-bar allows:
 - More than one X' projection
 - This is to accommodate adjuncts which are optional modifiers and are sisters of X' and daughters of X'
 - Tip: amount of X' projections= amount of adjuncts plus one



Complements and Specifiers

- X-bar codifies syntactic, morphological and semantic relationships
 - Complement (sister of X):
 - Required for meaning in the case of verbs
 - Optional with nouns
 - Required for C (TP), for T (VP) for P (NP) for Int (AP)
 - Specifier (daughter of XP)
 - Subject position Spec-TP
 - DP in Spec-NP
 - Wh-in Spec-CP

Core trees



PS Rules, they impose top down well formedness of what X-bar has built bottom up. **They do not describe transformations**

1.1 $CP \rightarrow \bar{C}$

1.2 $\bar{C} \rightarrow C TP$

1.3 $TP \rightarrow NP \bar{T}$

1.4 $\bar{T} \rightarrow T VP$

1.5 $DetP \rightarrow \bar{D}$

1.6 $\bar{D} \rightarrow D$

1.7 $NP \rightarrow \bar{N}$

2. $NP \rightarrow DetP \bar{N}$

3. $\bar{N} \rightarrow N$

4. $VP \rightarrow \bar{V}$

5. $\bar{V} \rightarrow V NP$

6. $\bar{V} \rightarrow V PP$

7. $\bar{V} \rightarrow V AP$

8. $\bar{N} \rightarrow N PP$

9. $PP \rightarrow \bar{P}$

10. $\bar{P} \rightarrow P NP$

11. $AP \rightarrow \bar{A}$

12. $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$

13. $\bar{A} \rightarrow A PP$

14. $\bar{N} \rightarrow AP \bar{N}$

15. $\bar{A} \rightarrow IntP \bar{A}$

16. $\bar{V} \rightarrow \bar{V} PP$

17. $\bar{N} \rightarrow \bar{N} PP$

18. $\bar{V} \rightarrow AdvP \bar{V}$

19. $\bar{V} \rightarrow \bar{V} AdvP$

P20. $\bar{V} \rightarrow V VP$

P21. $IntP \rightarrow Int\bar{t}$

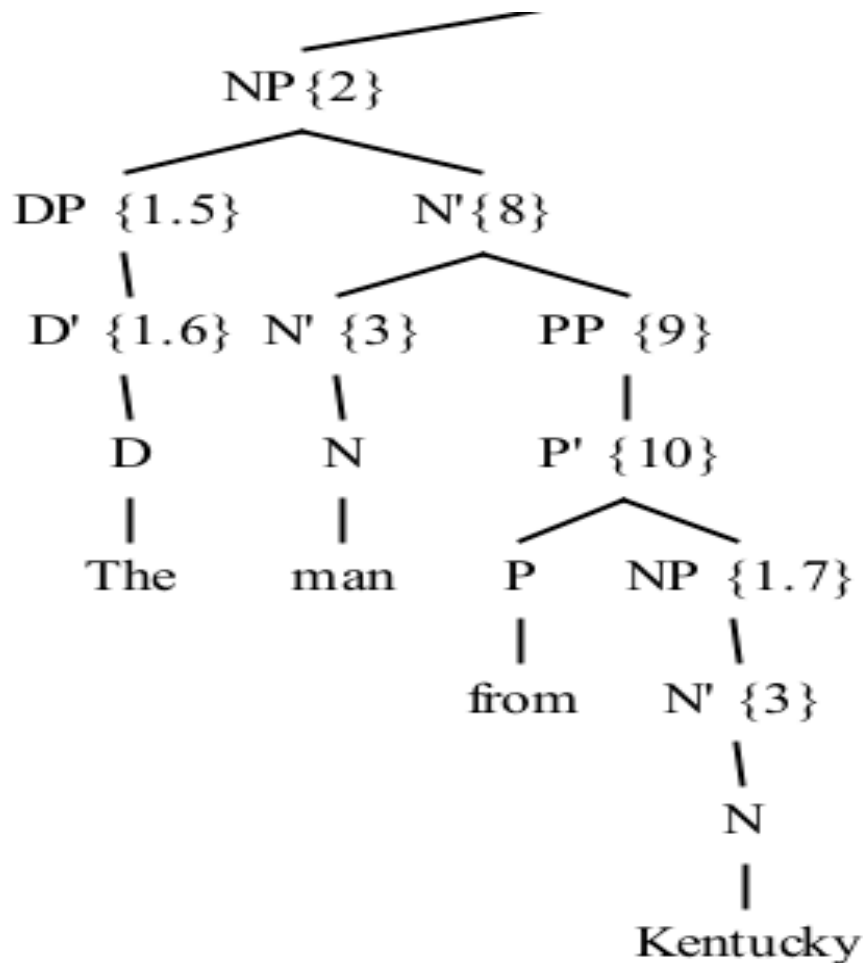
P21. $Int\bar{t} \rightarrow Int$

- X-bar is universal,
- PS rules encode language specific properties and word order,
 - but need to conform to X-bar
- C- selection and S-selection is Lexically determined,
 - although C-selection of C and T seems universal.

Practice trees NP

- Draw
 - The man from Kentucky
- It is an NP because:
 - It can be replaced by a pronoun: HE
 - *The man from Kentucky* danced, *he* was good
 - It can be clefted:
 - It was *the man from Kentucky* who danced in the bar
 - It can be coordinated with an NP
 - I saw *Roger* and *the man from Kentucky*
 - It can be modified by an AdjectiveP
 - *The very tall man from Kentucky* is here

The man from Kentucky



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9. $PP \rightarrow \bar{P}$

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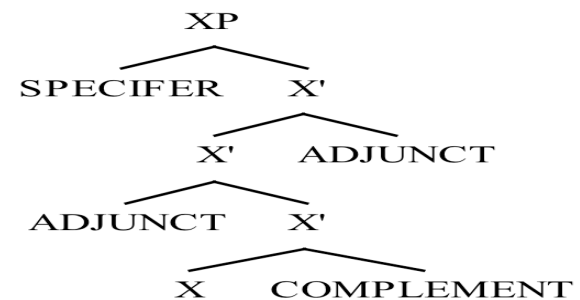
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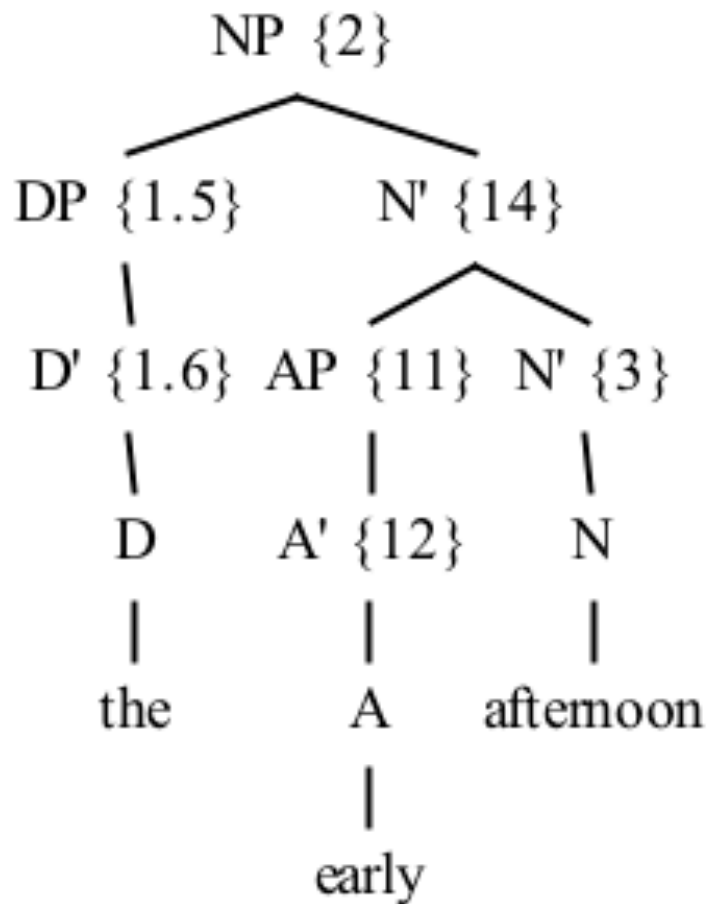
P21. $Int \bar{t} \rightarrow Int$



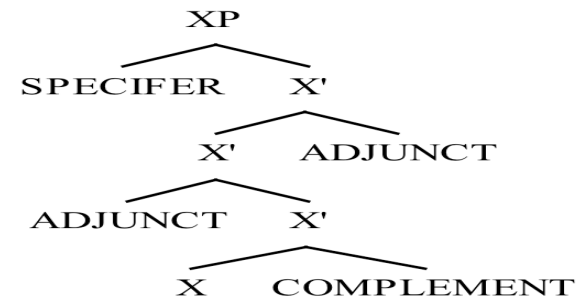
NP practice

- Draw: The man from Kentucky will like coffee in **the early afternoon**
- It is an NP because
 - Modified by an AP ‘early’
 - Coordinated with other NP’s
 - The man from Kentucky will like coffee in **the late evening** and the early afternoon

NP, AP Tree



- 1.1 $CP \rightarrow \bar{C}$
- 1.2 $\bar{C} \rightarrow C TP$
- 1.3 $TP \rightarrow NP \bar{T}$
- 1.4 $\bar{T} \rightarrow T VP$
- 1.5 $DetP \rightarrow \bar{D}$
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- 1.7 $NP \rightarrow \bar{N}$
- 2. $NP \rightarrow DetP \bar{N}$
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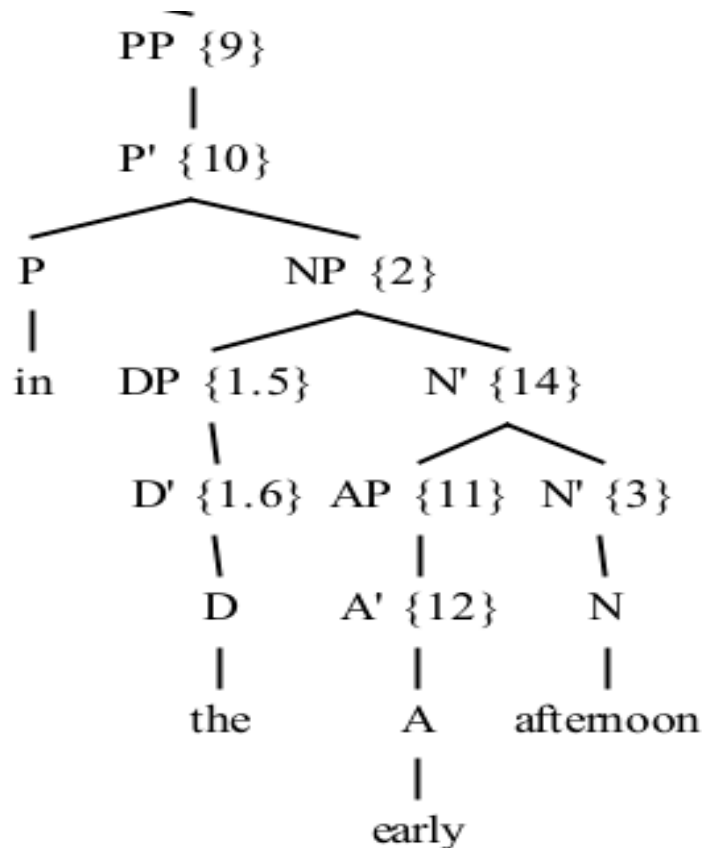


PP practice

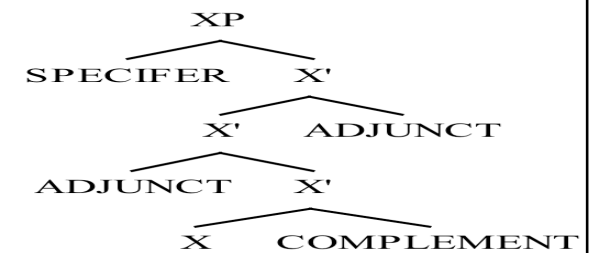
- Draw: The man from Kentucky will like coffee **in the early afternoon**
- It is a PP because it can be coordinated with other PP's
 - The man from Kentucky will like coffee **on the porch** and **in the early afternoon**
- **NOTE the PP contains an NP**
 - **The early afternoon**

In the early afternoon

- The PP contains an NP that contains an AP and DP



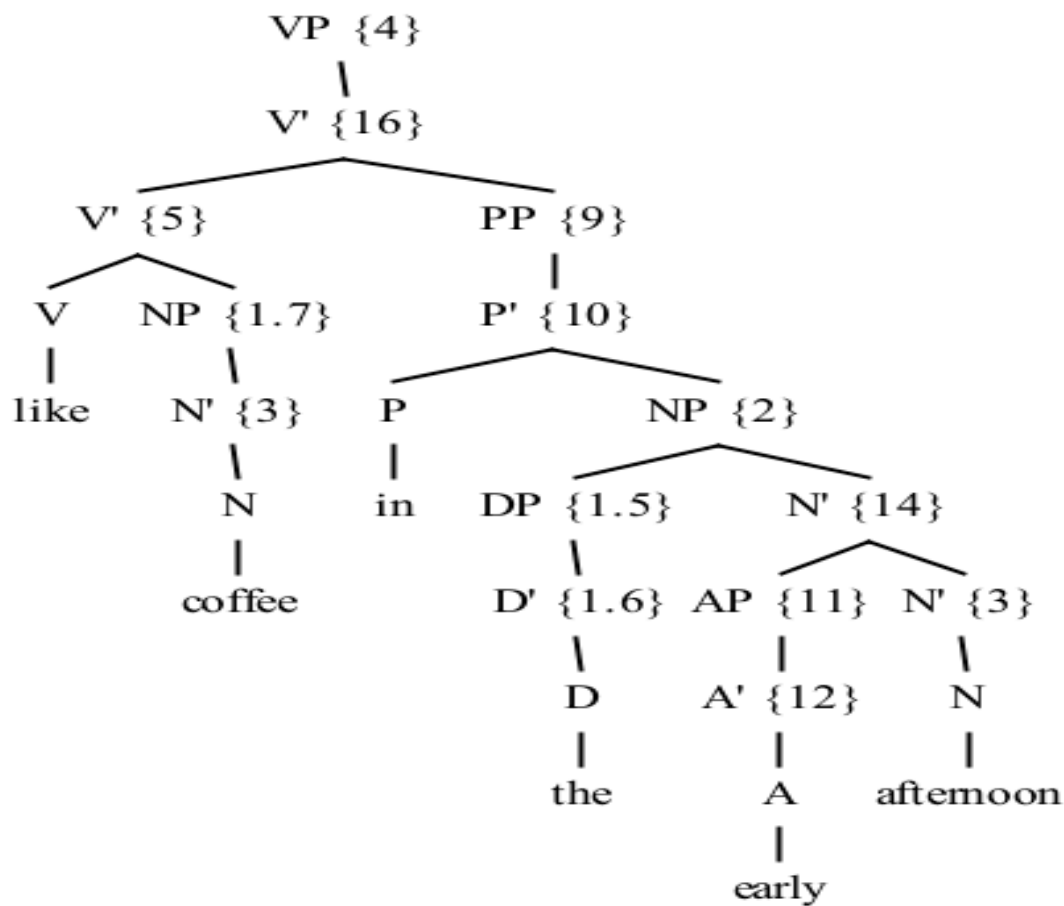
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1.1 CP → \bar{C} | 10. $\bar{P} \rightarrow P NP$ |
| 1.2 $\bar{C} \rightarrow C TP$ | 11. $AP \rightarrow \bar{A}$ |
| 1.3 TP → NP \bar{T} | 12. $\bar{A} \rightarrow A$ |
| 1.4 $\bar{T} \rightarrow T VP$ | 13. $\bar{A} \rightarrow A PP$ |
| 1.5 DetP → \bar{D} | 14. $\bar{N} \rightarrow AP \bar{N}$ |
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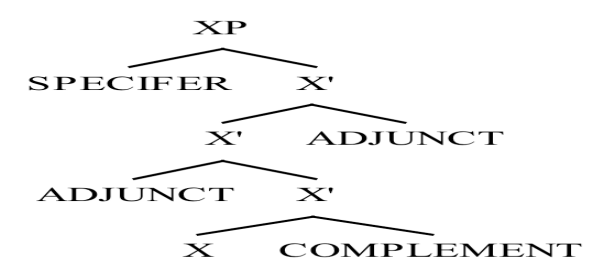
Practice VP

- Draw: The man from Kentucky will like coffee in the early afternoon
- It is a VP because
 - It can be elided
 - The man from Kentucky will like coffee in the early afternoon but Gladys won't ~~like coffee in the early afternoon~~
 - It can be modified by an Adverbial Phrase
 - The man from Kentucky will very often like coffee in the early afternoon
 - It can be coordinated with a VP
 - The man from Kentucky will like coffee in the early afternoon and dancing in the park

Verb phrase tree



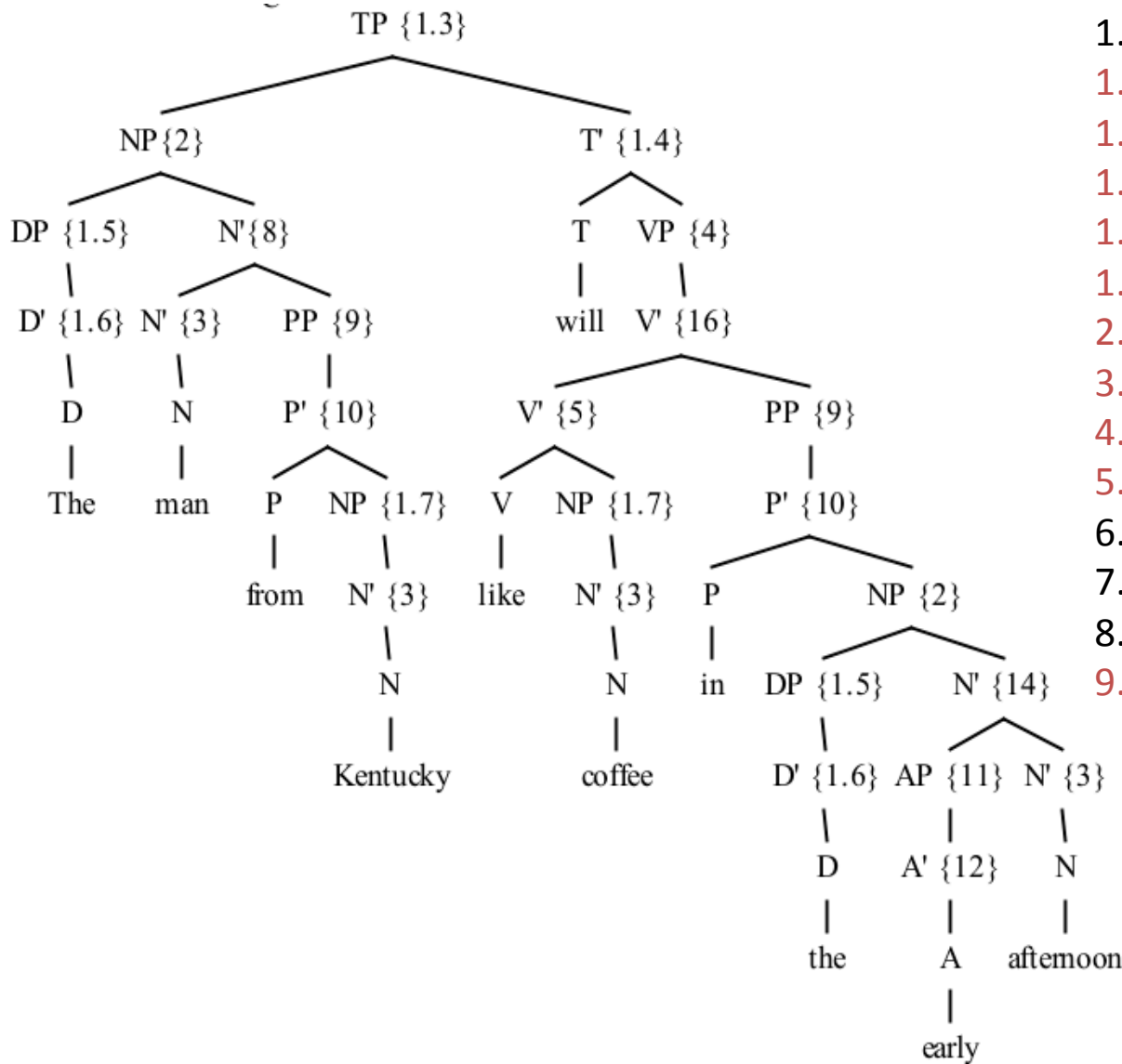
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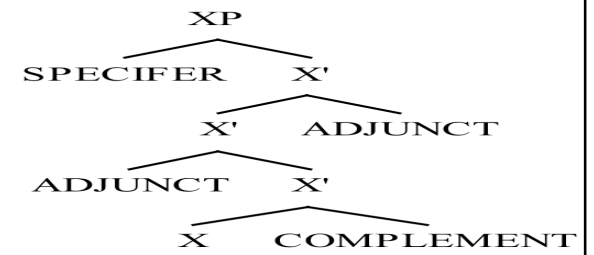
TP

- The man from Kentucky will like coffee in the early afternoon
 - It is a clause since it can be coordinated with other clauses
 - Susan will like to swim in the morning and The man from Kentucky will like coffee in the early afternoon

TP tree

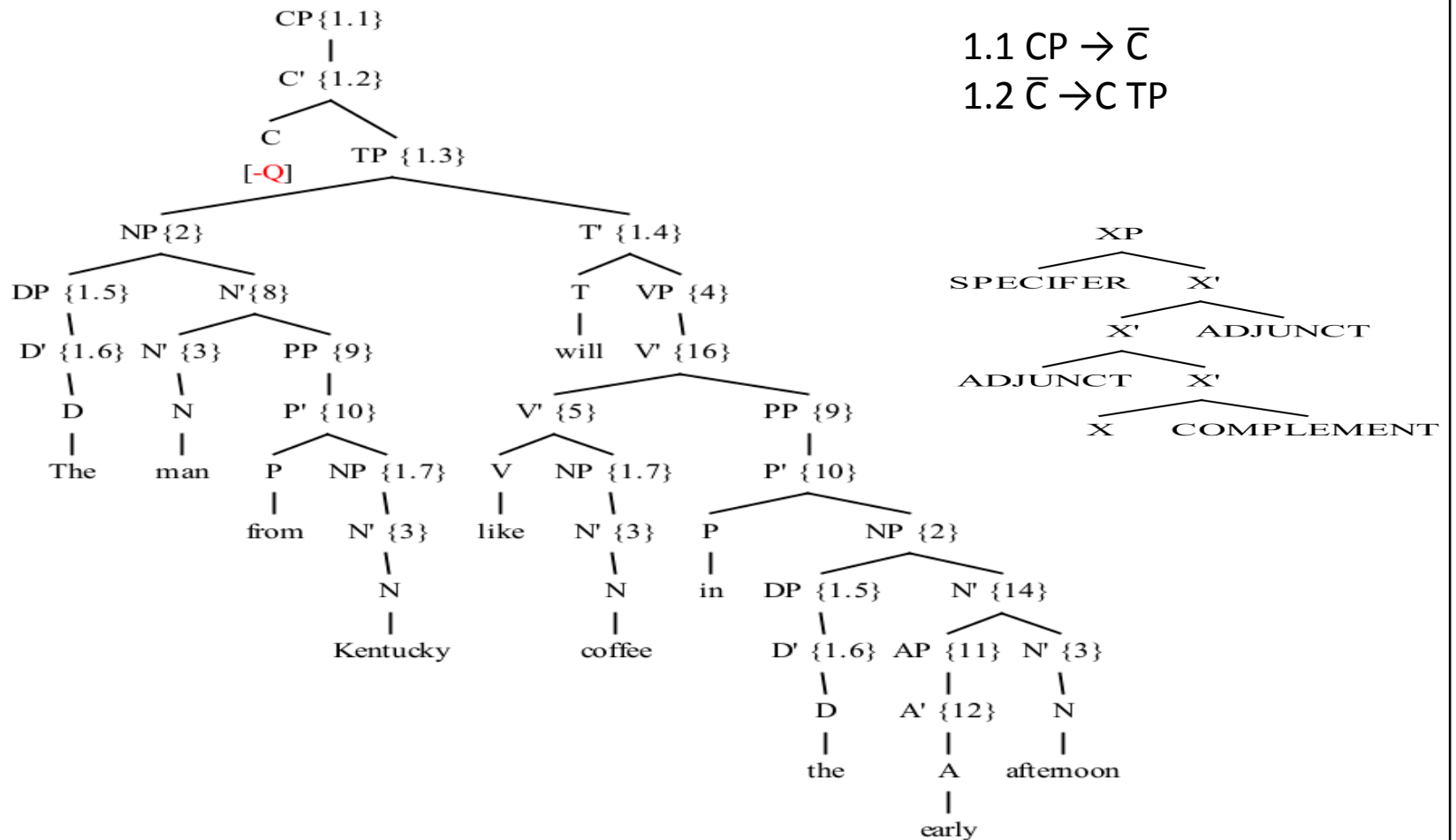


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IS there a CP?

- You can have it even if no question, but crucial

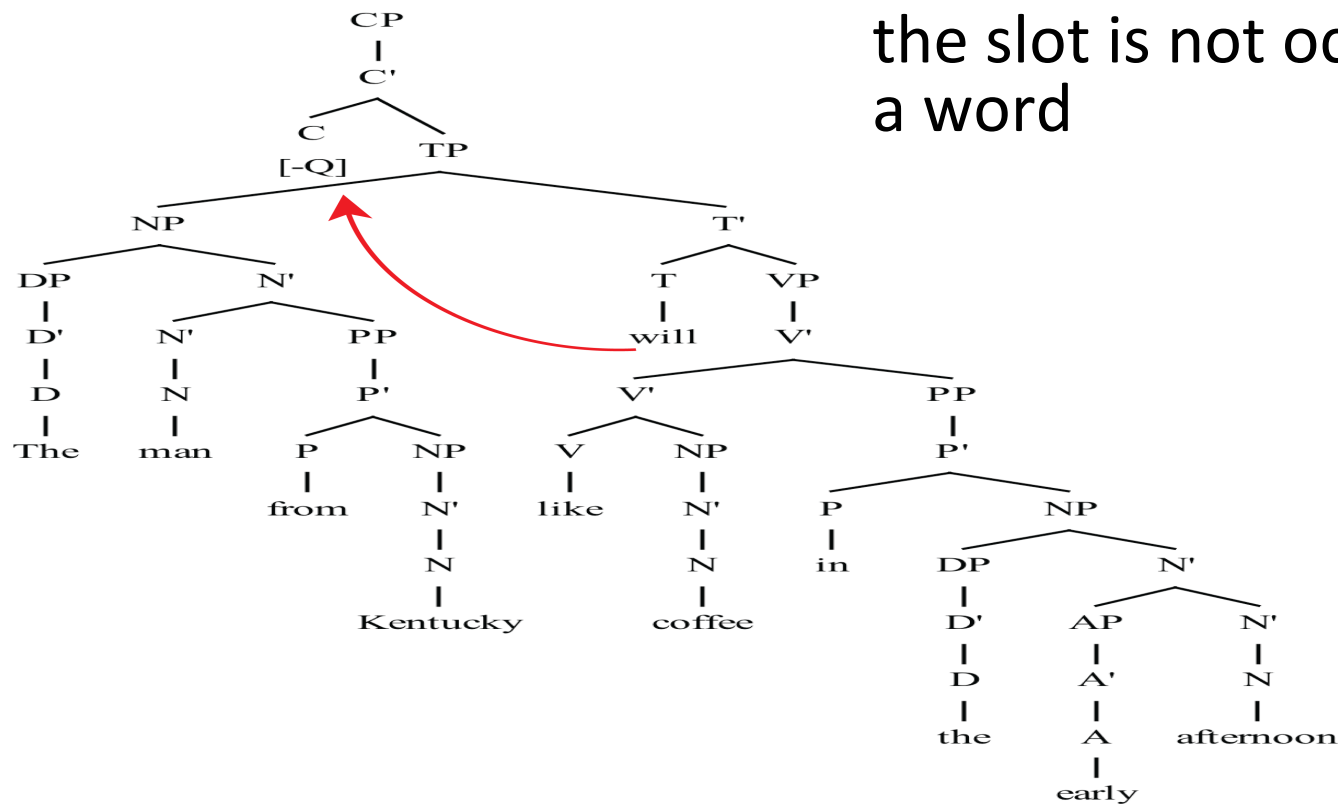


Questions

- Movement
 - The man from Kentucky will like coffee in the early afternoon
 - Will the man from Kentucky _ like coffee in the early afternoon
- There is relationship between the two.
 - One is the answer to the other
- Plus the gap cannot be filled
 - Will the man from Kentucky **can** like coffee in the early afternoon

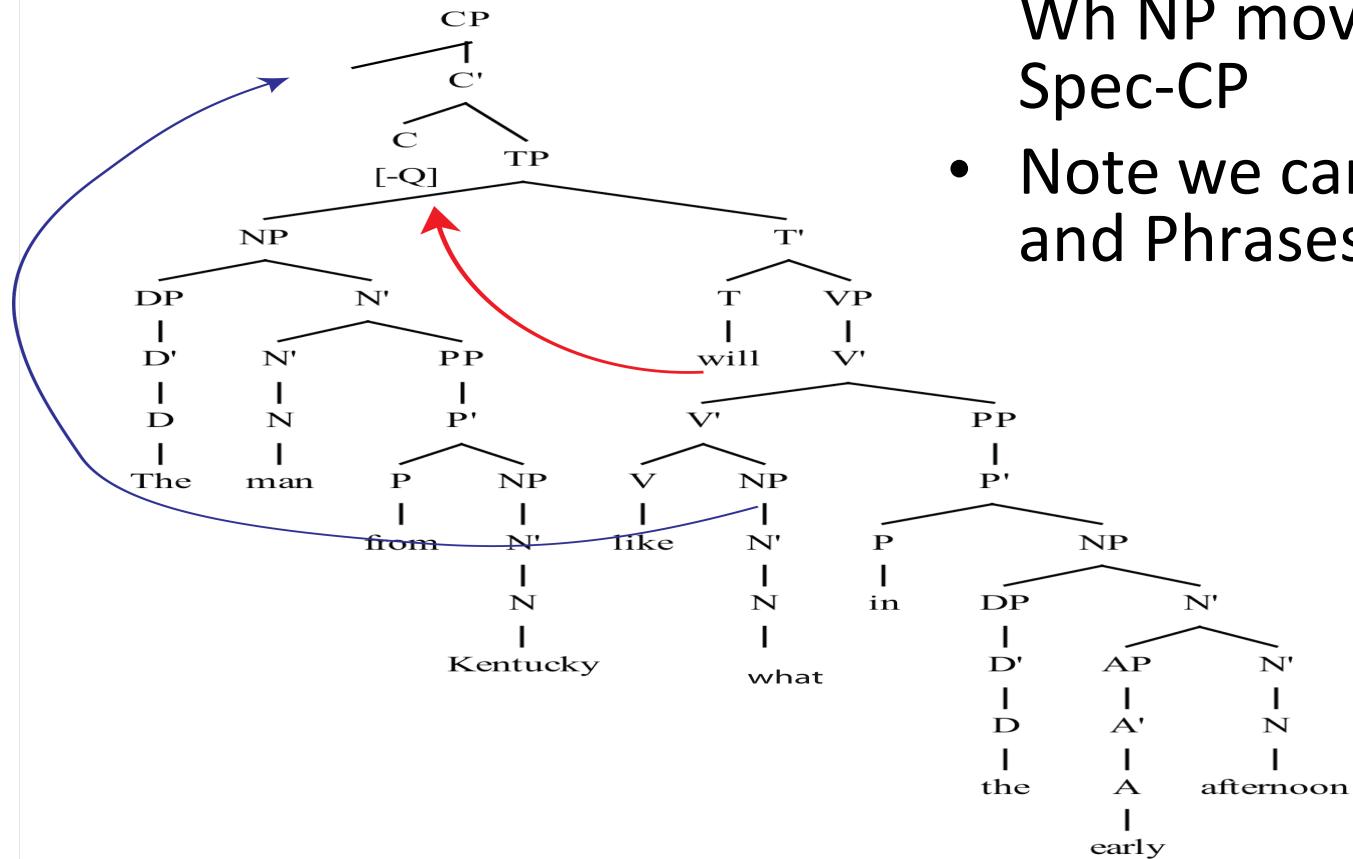
Drawing yes/no questions

- There are no PS rules
- But a head can only move if the slot is not occupied by a word



Drawing Wh-questions

- No PS rules
- But conforms to X-bar
Wh NP moves to empty
Spec-CP
- Note we can move heads
and Phrases



Exercises

- What is the category:
 - John likes often **to swim as fast as he can**
 - **Syntactic tree drawing** is fun
 - **The extremely tall girl who I like** is a linguist
 - Hans believed that soon **Gunter could dance the tango**
 - Marco photographed **a very heavy tree in the forest**
 - John slept **under a bridge**

TP

- John likes **to swim as fast as he can**
 - ‘To’ is in T
 - Underlined string is VP ellipsis
 - John likes **to swim as fast as he can**
 - but Susan likes **not to**

NP

- **Syntactic tree drawing** is fun
 - Can be replaced by a pronoun
 - It is fun
 - Can be modified by an Adjective
 - Extreme syntactic tree drawing is fun

NP

- The extremely tall girl who I like is a linguist
 - Can be replaced by pronoun:
 - She is a linguist
 - Can be coordinated
 - Mark and the extremely tall girl who I like are linguists

TP

- Hans believed that **Gunter could dance the tango**
 - Preceded by C 'that'
 - Can be coordinated with other TP's
 - Hans believed that **Gunter could dance the tango** and Mary could sing the opera

NP

- Marco photographed **a very heavy tree in the forest**
- Can be replaced by a pronoun
 - Marco photographed **it**
- Can be coordinated with NP
 - Marco photographed **a car** and a very heavy tree in the forest

PP

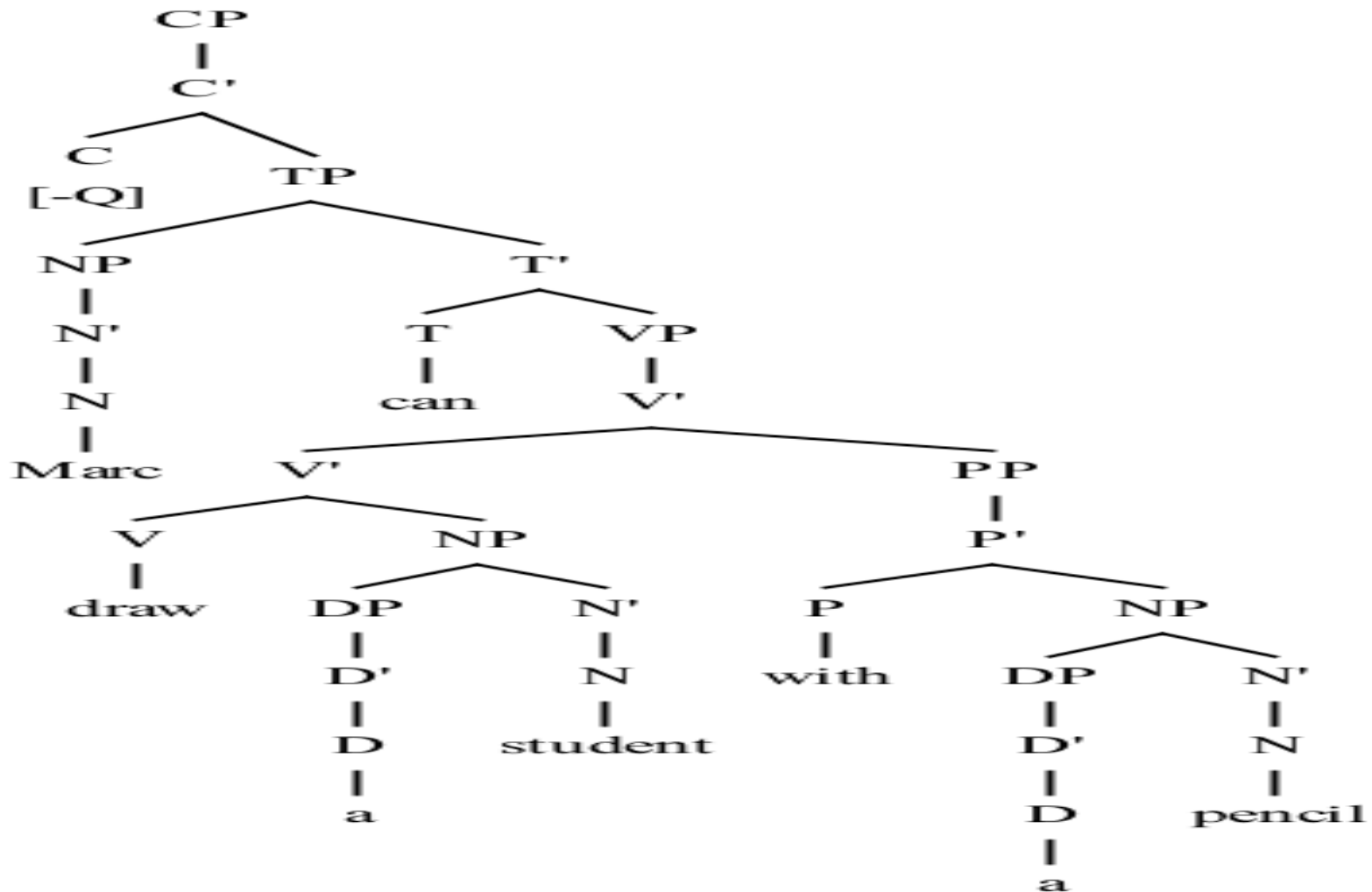
- John slept **under a bridge**
 - Can be coordinated with other PP's
 - John slept in a box and **under a bridge**

Drawing

- Mark can draw a student with a pencil
 - Student has pencil
 - Mark uses pencil

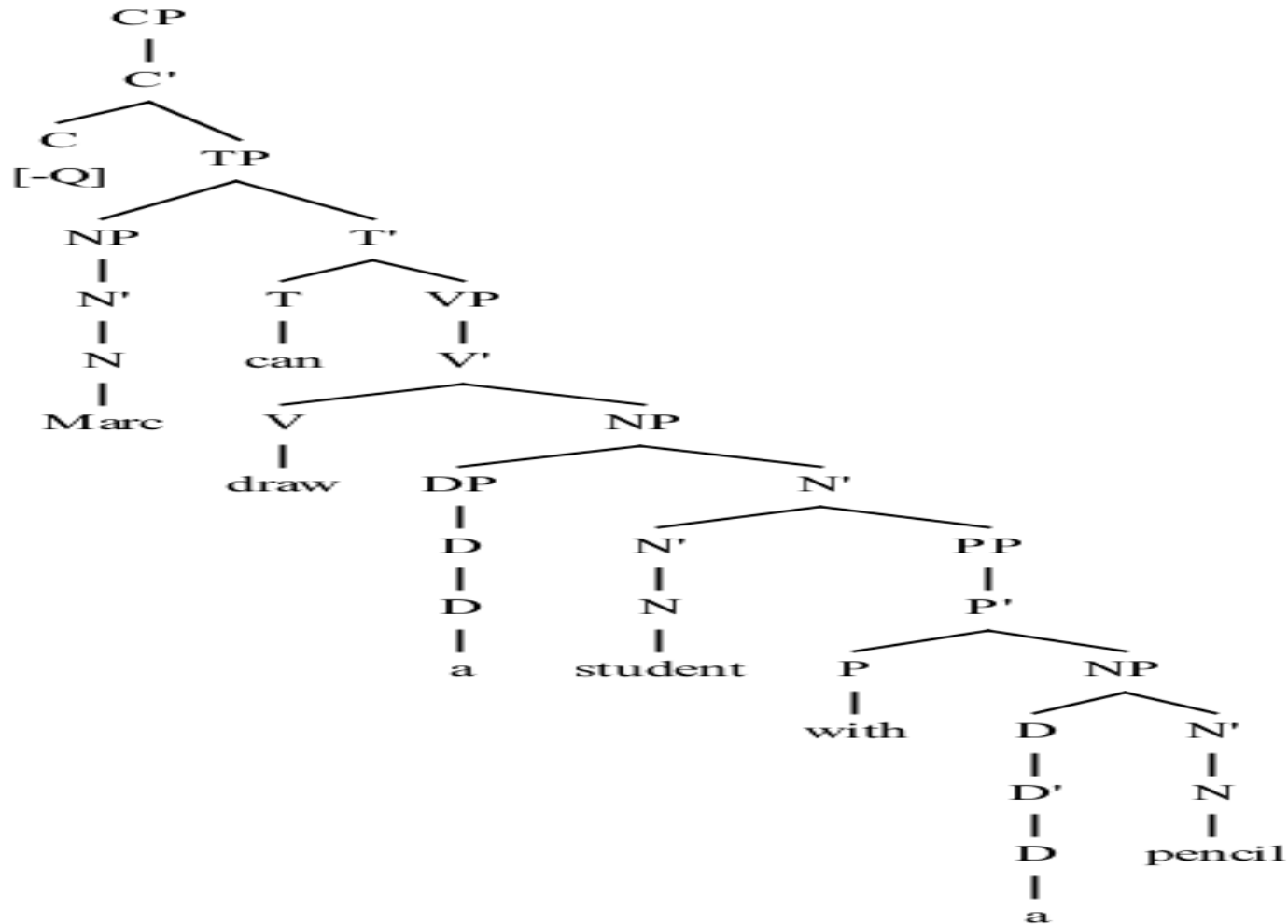
Using a pencil

- Mark can draw a student with a pencil



Student with a pencil

- Mark can draw a student with a pencil

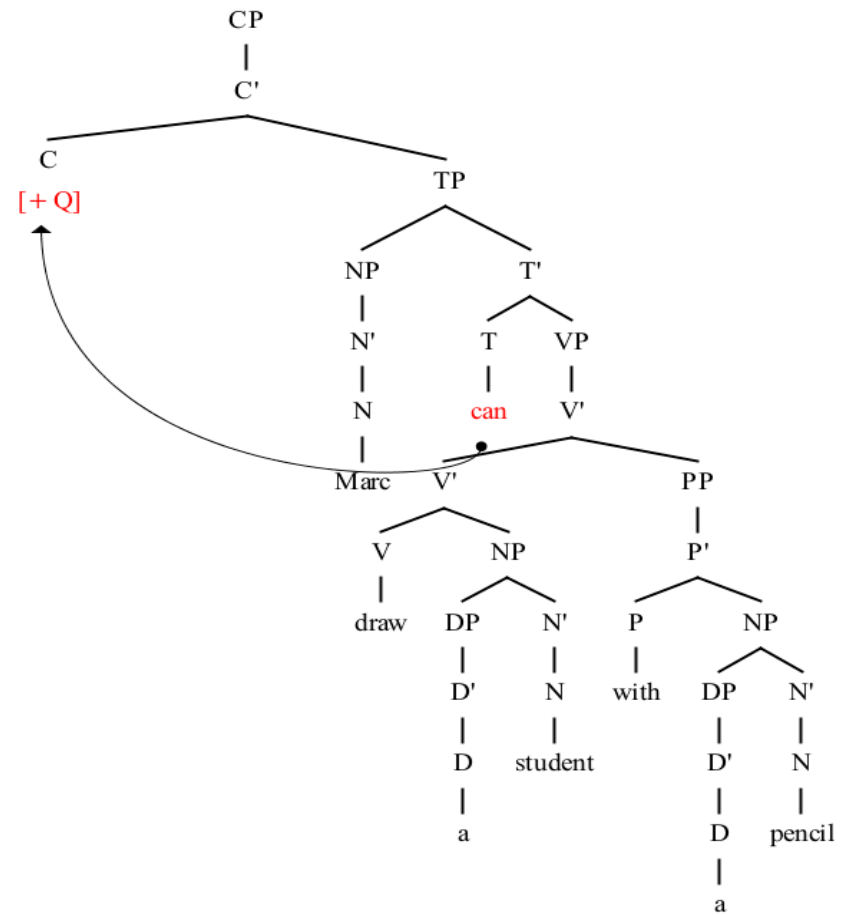
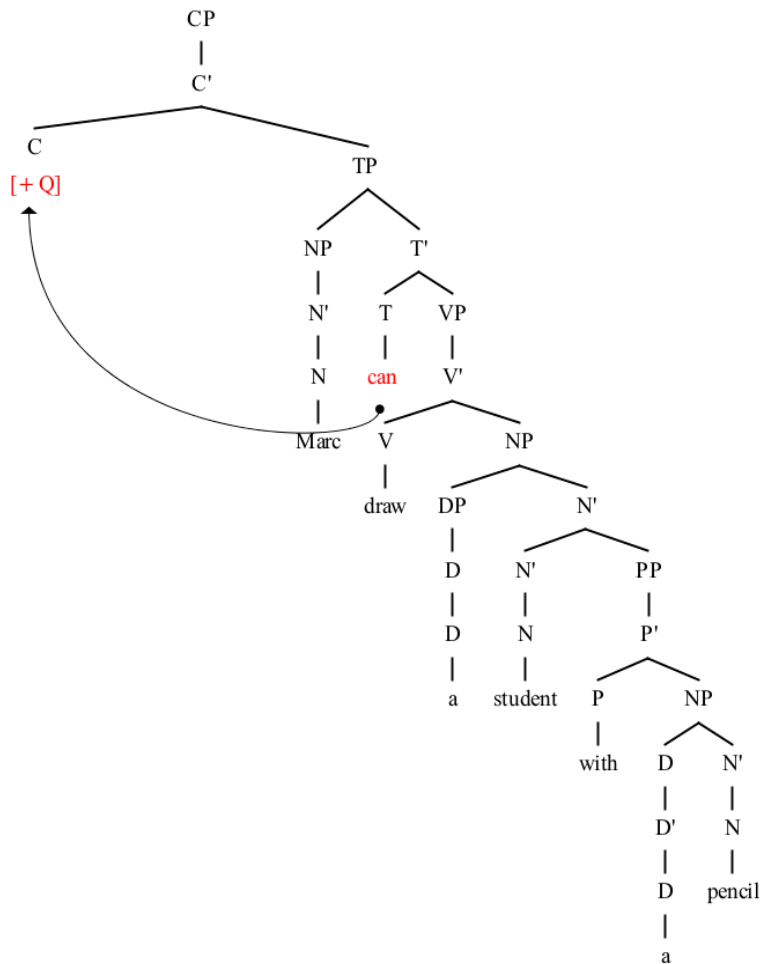


Question

- Can Mark draw a student with a pencil?

Yes no Trees

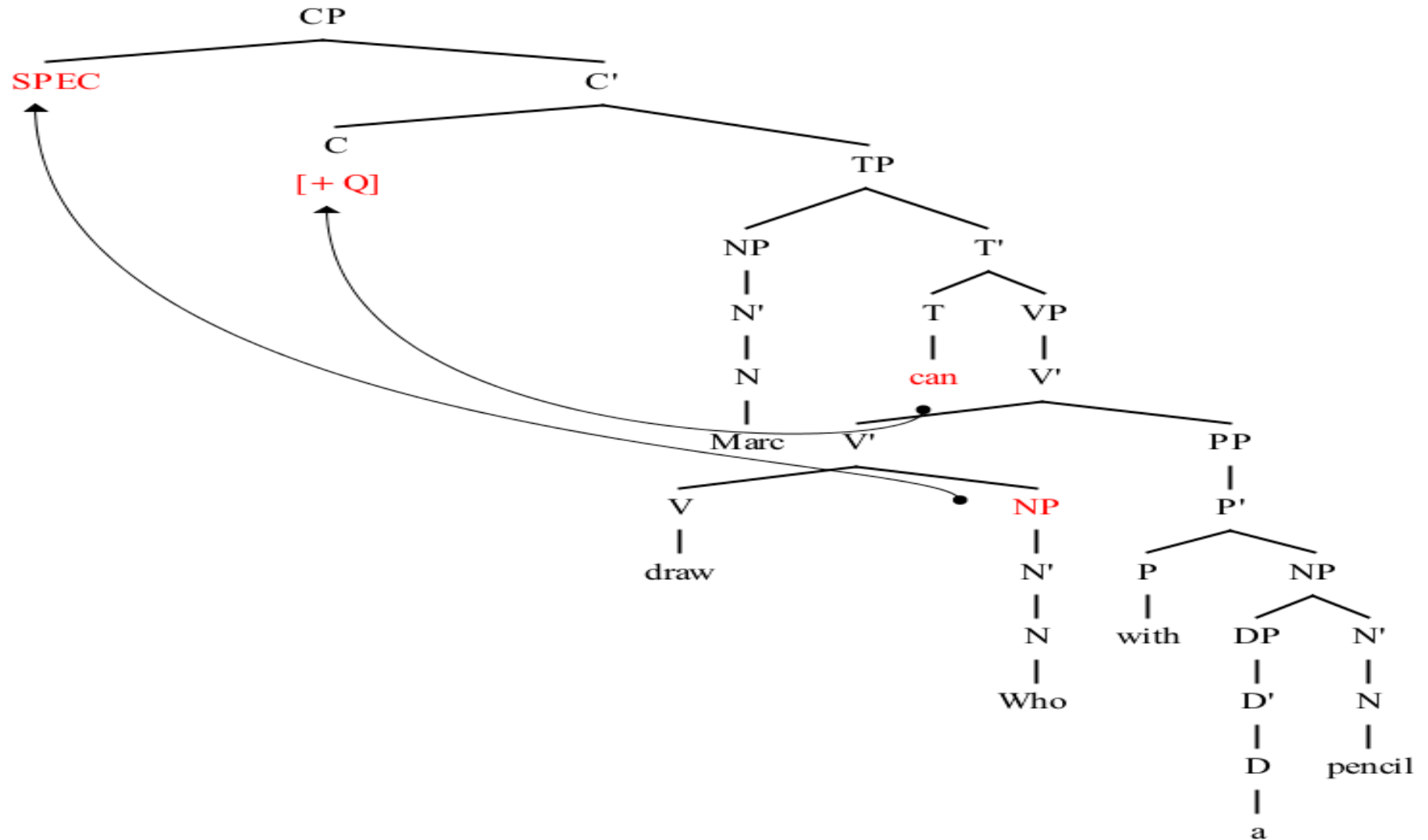
- Both structures can be yes/no questions



Draw

- Who Can Mark draw with a pencil?

Only one structure – drawing with a pencil



Student with a pencil can only be asked

