

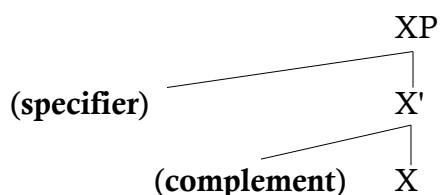
Applying the X-bar schema to Japanese

(1) Japanese phrases have the following word order:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) Direct object + verb | NP V | susi-o tabe-ta
<i>sushi-ACC eat-PAST</i> | ‘ate sushi’ |
| (b) Object + postposition | NP P | uti de
<i>home at</i> | ‘at home’ |
| (c) Postpositional phrase + verb | PP V | [PP uti de] tabe-ta
<i>home at eat-PAST</i> | ‘ate at home’ |
| (d) Embedded clause + verb | CP V | [CP Aya-ga susi-o tabe-ta to] omo-u
<i>sushi-ACC eat-PAST C think-NPST</i> | ‘thinks that Aya ate sushi’ |

- Conclusion: Japanese is a **head-final** language

(2) X-bar phrase structure for Japanese



- repeat X' level if **modifier** is needed

(3) Hints, tricks, and reminders — Points to keep in mind while drawing sentence trees

- (a) How do the **subject** and the **predicate** fit into a sentence?
- (b) What structure does a **direct object** take?
- (c) What structure does the **object of a postposition** take?
- (d) What is the structure of an **embedded sentence**?