- **Intro to syntax**
- **Constituents and trees**

Background preparation:

- *O'Grady et al. (2010)*

0. Checking in

- Move deadline for project proposal?

0. Today's plan

Topics for today's discussion:

- What is a constituent?

- Overview of X-bar model as applied to English

- Applying the X-bar model to Japanese
    - Similarities and differences vs. English?

1. Constituents: Evidence for structure

- Consider these two compound words

  - What explains the difference in rendaku?

    /nɯɾi/ + /hasi/ + /hako/
    'lacquer' 'chopstick' 'box'

    [nɯɾibaɕibako] 'box for lacquered chopsticks'

    [nɯɾihaɕibako] 'chopstick box which is lacquered'

1. Constituents: Evidence for structure

- Consider these two compound words
  - What explains the difference in rendaku?

  → **Structure matters**: Which morphemes are combined first?

  [nɯri**b**aɕi + **b**ako]   'box for lacquered chopsticks'

  [nɯri + **h**aɕi**b**ako]   'chopstick box which is lacquered'

- Structure matters in morphology and in **syntax**
  - Handout - Context: Morphology and syntax

2. The X-bar model of syntactic structure

- Handout - <u>Syntax: Basics of X-bar theory</u>

3. Applying the X-bar model to Japanese

Group discussion

- Data set - <u>Practice with tree structures</u>, exx (1)–(3)

  - Step 1: Label word class on all words
  - Step 2: Try to find the **subject** and **predicate**
  - Step 3: Try to combine the subject into an **NP** and the predicate into a **VP**
  - What differences do you find compared to English in how X-bar phrases are constructed?

  - Implications for the IP [or TP] phrase?

3. Applying the X-bar model to Japanese

Group discussion

- Data set - <u>Practice with tree structures</u>, exx (1)–(3)

Debriefing

- Handout - <u>Applying the X-bar schema to Japanese</u>