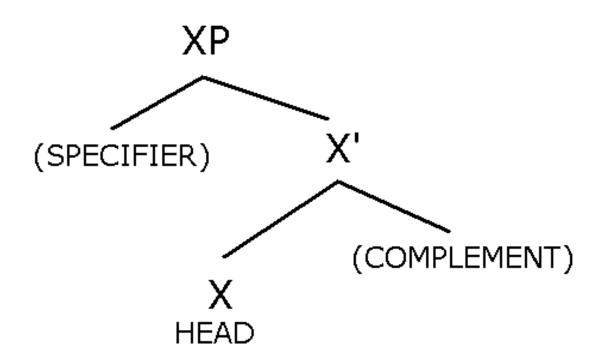
LING 101 • Lecture outline



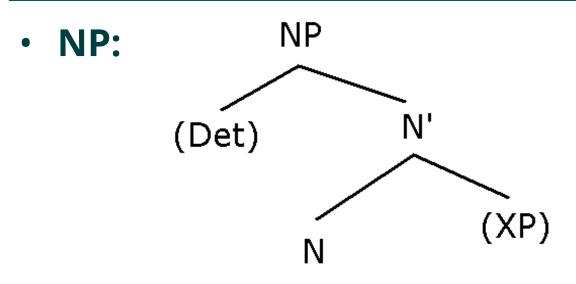
Answers to practice X' trees

Reminder: The X' (read "X-bar") schema

• The **X' schema** is a blueprint for sentence structure in our model of mental grammar



- An element in parentheses (...) is **optional**



 Some examples to try rabbits these rabbits the child's rabbits

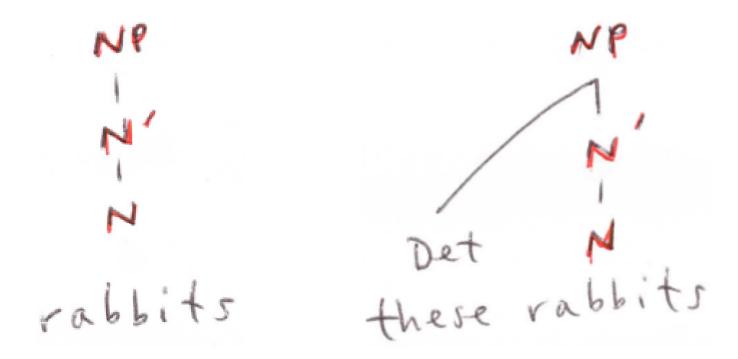
• Remember: Identify all word categories first

these rabbits rabbits

• Every N will project an N' and NP

Det M these rabbits rabbits

• Det is a possible specifier for NP



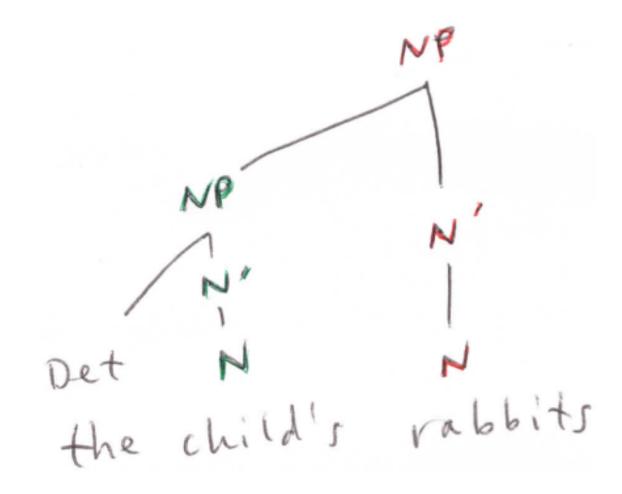
• Identify all word categories first

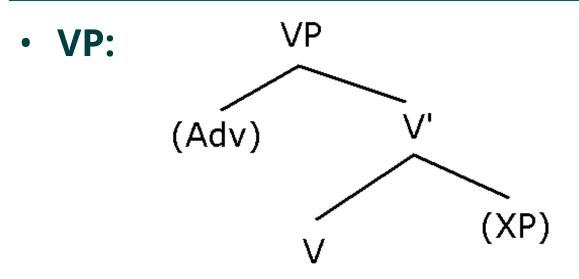
the child's rabbits

• There are two Ns here, so we must build two NPs

Det N N the child's rabbits

• Possessors are NPs that are specifiers of NPs





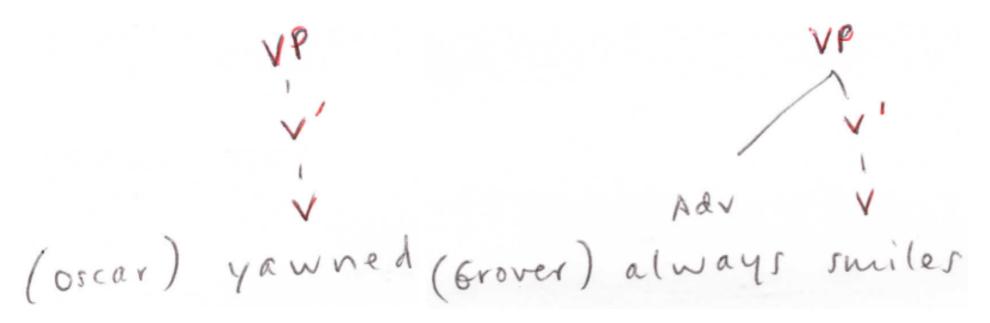
- Adv = adverb (*always, never, happily,* etc.)
- Some examples to try (Oscar) yawned (Grover) always smiles (Susan) read a book (Ernie) usually annoys Bert

Identify all word categories first

(oscar) yawned (Grover) always smiles

• Look for possible specifiers and complements

• Adv is a possible specifier for VP



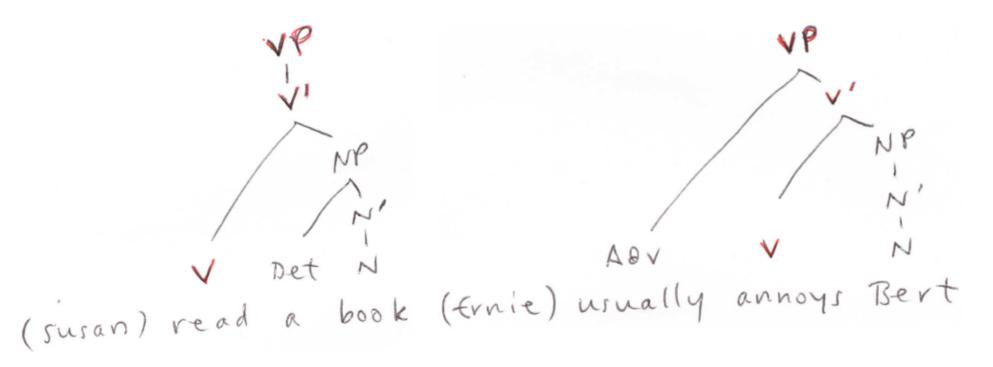
Identify all word categories first

(susan) read a book (Ernie) usually annoys Bert

• Look for possible specifiers and complements

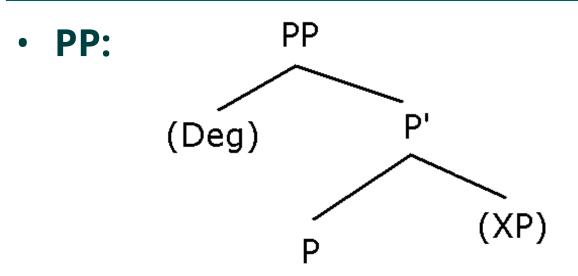
V Det N ADV V N (susan) read a book (Ernie) usually annoys Bert

• Direct objects are NP complements of VP



Remember: *Bert* must be an NP, not just an N

- All Ns project NPs
- Complements are phrases, not words



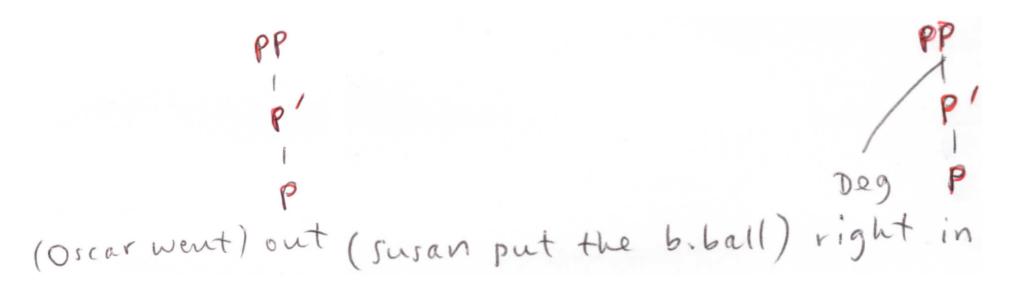
- Deg = degree word (*right*, certain adverbs)
- Some examples to try (Oscar went) out (Susan put the basketball) right in (a book) about rabbits (a liking) for truffles from France

Identify all word categories first

(Oscar went) out (susan put the b.ball) right in

• Look for possible specifiers and complements

• Remember: Complement is optional for PP!



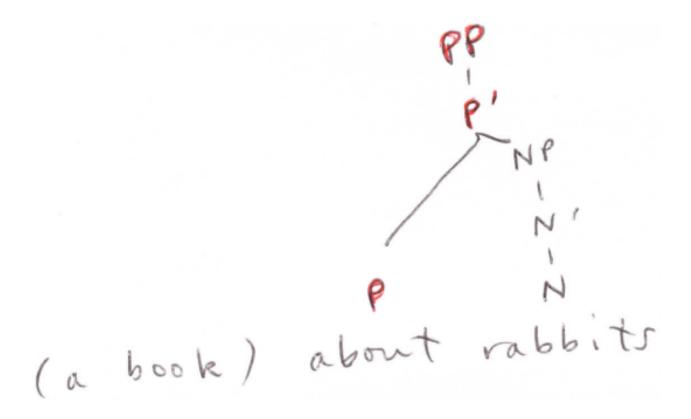
• Identify all word categories first

(a book) about rabbits

Look for possible specifiers and complements



• Prepositional objects are NP complements of PP

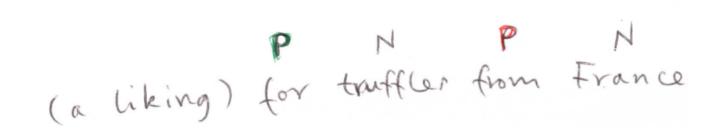


- Remember that *rabbits* has to be an NP!

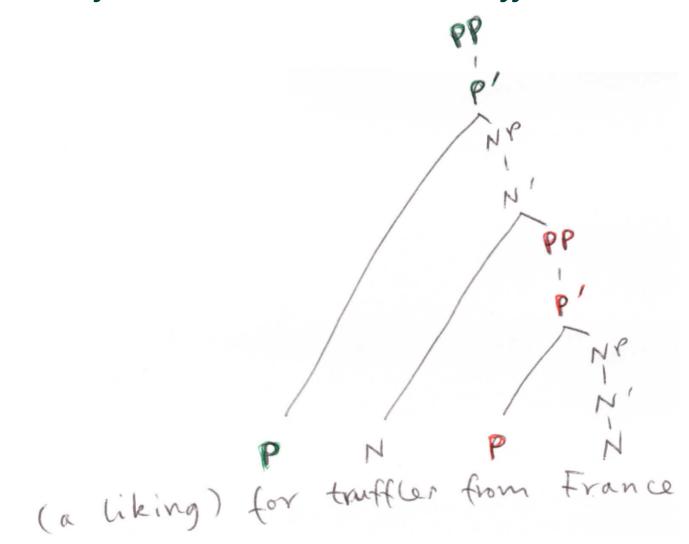
• What should we do first?

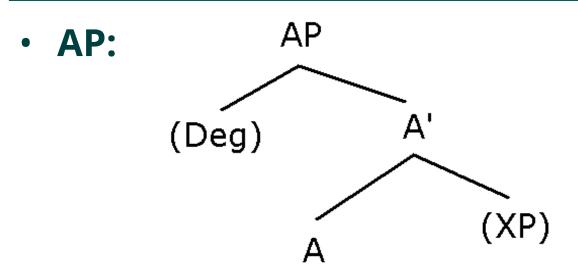


• It is often helpful to work from the right side



• Note how *from France* is about *truffles* here





 Some examples to try happy very angry pleased with the results fond of her dog

• What should we do first?

happy very angry

• What should we look for now?

very angry happy

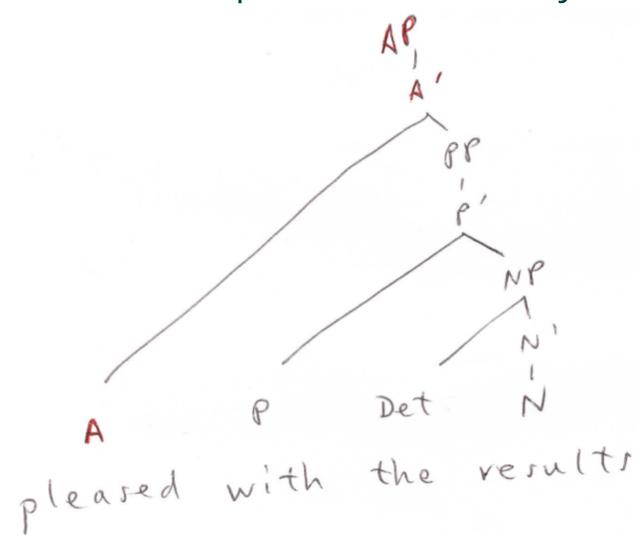
• Deg is a possible specifier for AP



• What should we do first?

• Working from the right side will help here

• When AP has a complement, it's usually a PP



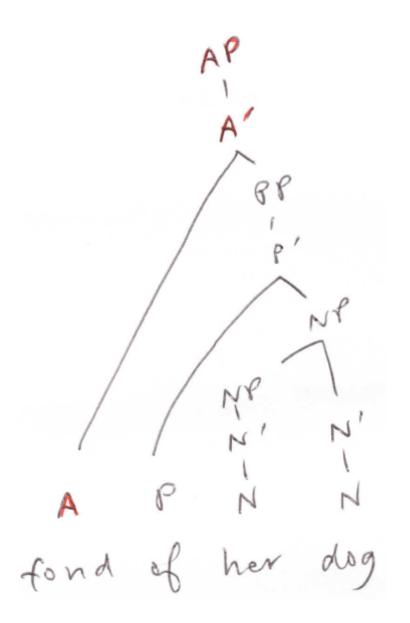
• What should we do first?

fond of her dog

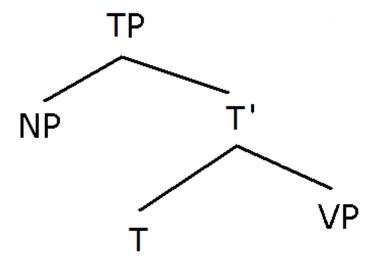
• What should we do next?

A P N N fond of her dog

• Watch out for the possessive!



• Sentence = **TP**:



Some examples to try

 Oscar snores
 This book is expensive [see slides, M Sept 21]
 Ernie usually annoys Bert
 Susan likes truffles from France
 My friend might sometimes play the oboe

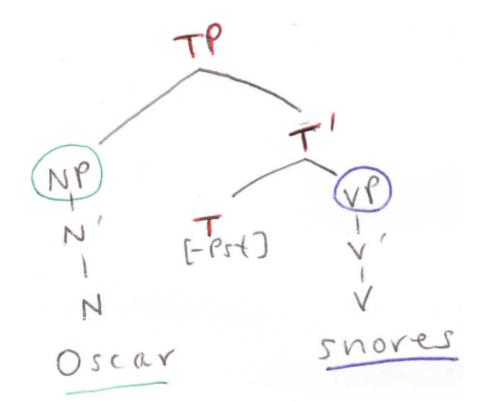
• Can we identify the **subject** and **predicate**?

Oscar snores

• **Subject** will be **NP**, **predicate** will be **VP**

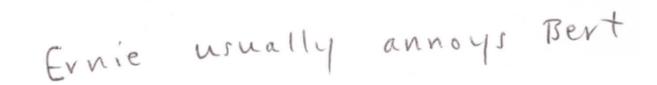


• **Subject** will be **NP**, **predicate** will be **VP**



 Head of TP is T — if there is no modal auxiliary (as here), T contains a tense feature

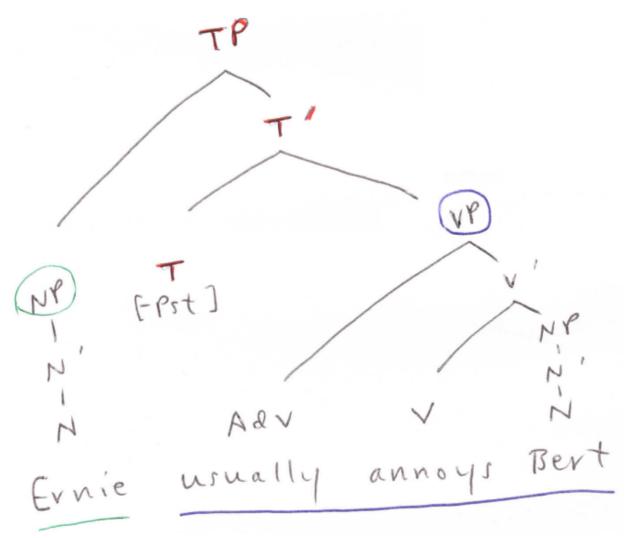
• Can we identify the **subject** and **predicate**?



• Subject will be NP, predicate will be VP

N Adv V N Ernie usually annoys Bert

• Remember to check that *all* words are in the TP!



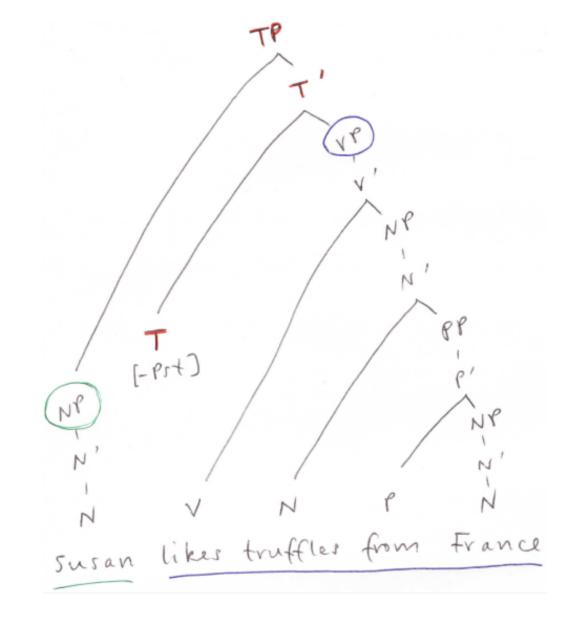
• Try it!

susan likes truffles from France

• Try it!

N V N P N Susan likes truffles from France

• Try it!



• What is the word category of *might*?

My friend might sometimes play the oboe

• Now find subject and predicate, and build the TP

N N T Adv V Det N My friend might sometimes play the oboe

• This time we have a word in the T position

