

PROBLEM SET 5

LING 201 Introduction to Linguistics

Your name/student #

TA's name

Group member's name/student #

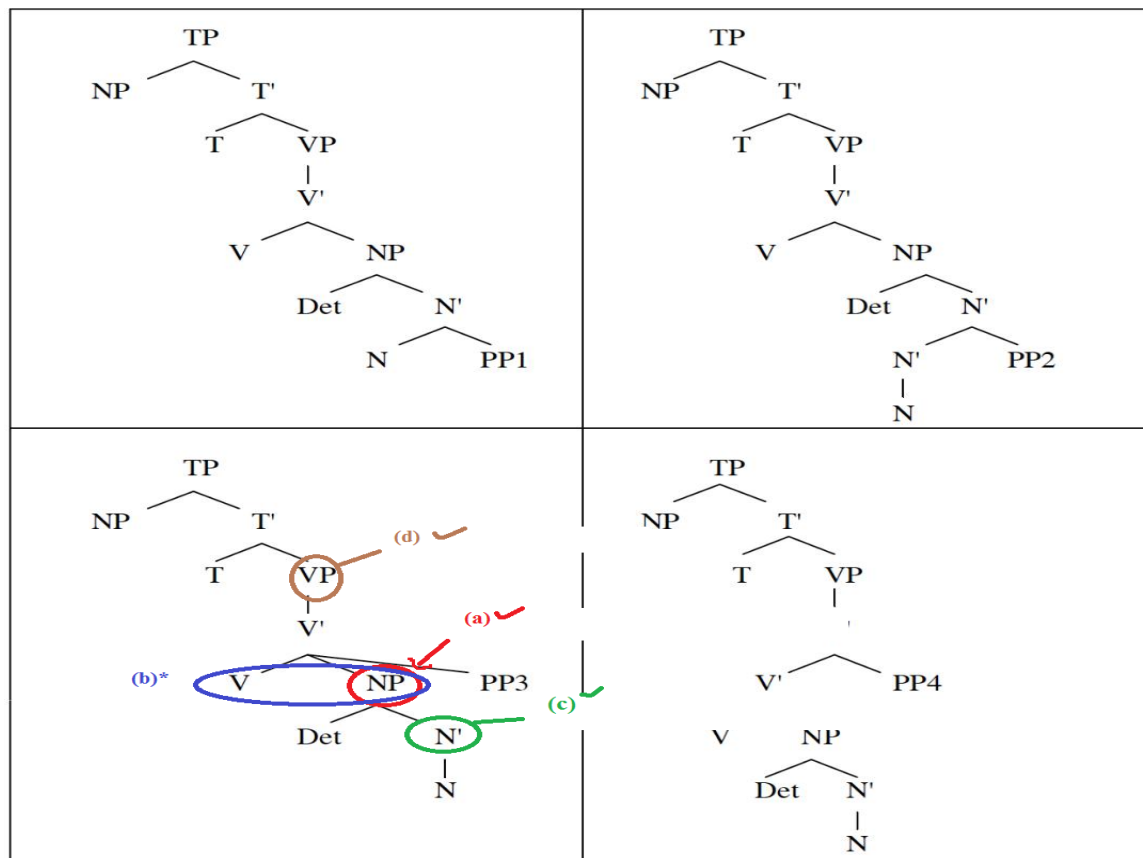
TA's name

Group member's name/student #

TA's name

X' Structure

- (4) Kim should slip those papers into the book on Sunday.
- (5) a. Kim should slip them into the book on Sunday.
 b. *Kim should do so into the book on Sunday.
 c. Kim should slip those ones into the book on Sunday.
 d. Kim should do so on Sunday.



Grammatical data

- Sentence 5- a shows that [those papers] is a NP. So the NP node in the tree is circled, with an arrow labelled (a) pointing to it.
- Sentence 5- c shows that [papers] is a N'. So the N' node in the tree is circled, with an arrow labelled (c) pointing to it.
- Sentence 5- d shows that [slip those papers] is a VP. So the VP node in the tree is circled, with an arrow labelled (d) pointing to it.

Ungrammatical data that show 'non-constituents'

- Sentence 5- b shows that [slip those papers] is not a V'. So a circle is drawn around the nodes that are above the material which has been shown not to be a V'- constituent, with an arrow labelled (b) pointing to it.

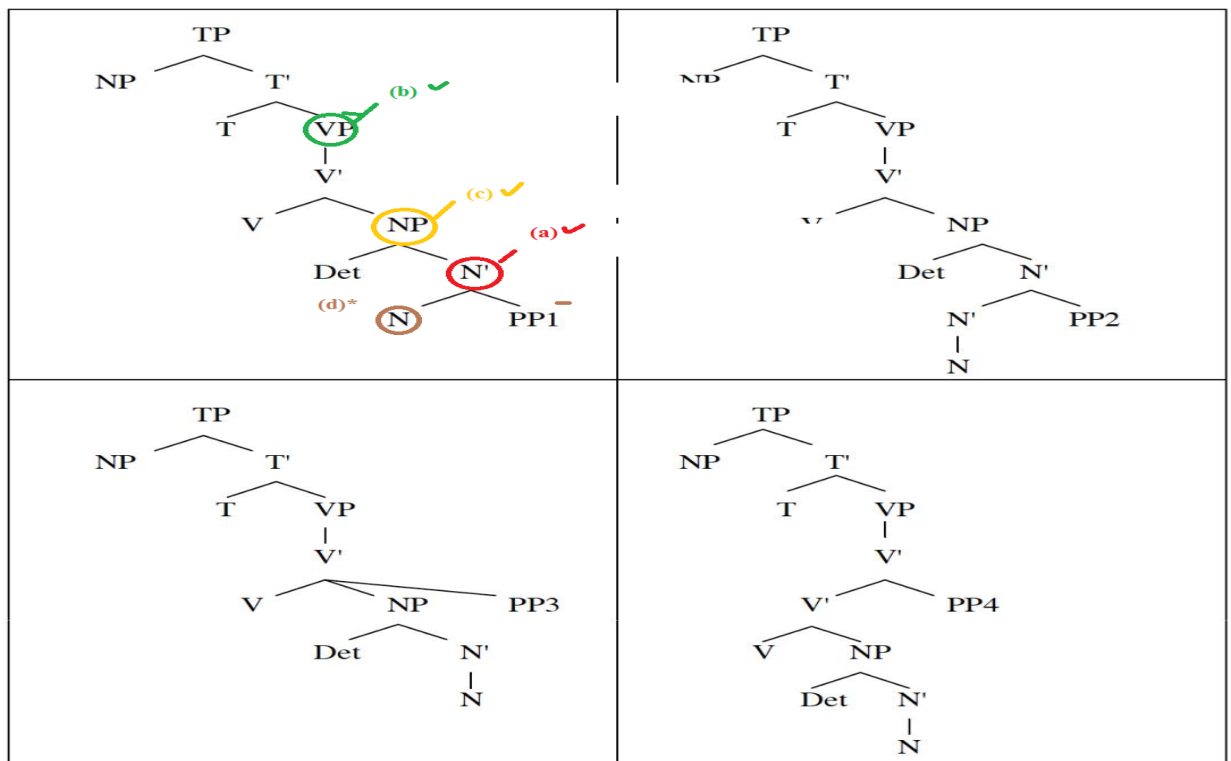
(6) Kim might meet that writer of sonnets on Sunday.

(7) a. Kim might meet that one on Sunday.

b. Kim might do so on Sunday.

c. Kim might meet her on Sunday.

d. *Kim might meet that one of sonnets on Sunday.



Grammatical data

- Sentence 7- a shows that [writer of sonnets] is a N'. So the N' node in the tree is circled, with an arrow labelled (a) pointing to it.
- Sentence 7-b shows that [meet that writer of sonnets] is a VP. So the VP node in the tree is circled, with an arrow labelled (b) pointing to it.
- Sentence 7- c shows that [that writer of sonnets] is a NP. So the NP node in the tree is circled, with an arrow labelled (c) pointing on it.

Ungrammatical data

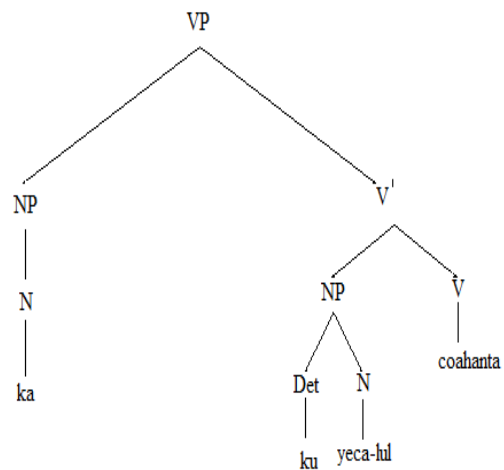
- Sentence 7-d shows that [writer] is not a syntactic unit hence cannot be replaced by an element such as [one].

2 Language Variation

2.1

Draw tree structures for the Korean sentences in (8), (9) and (10). For the purposes of this exercise, ignore the Nominative (nom) and Accusative (acc) markers, which mark subjects and direct objects respectively. Assume that the same X^0 schema is used for functional and lexical categories in Korean.

- (8) Terry-ka ku yeca-lul coahanta. Terry-nom that girl-acc likes ‘Terry likes that girl.’

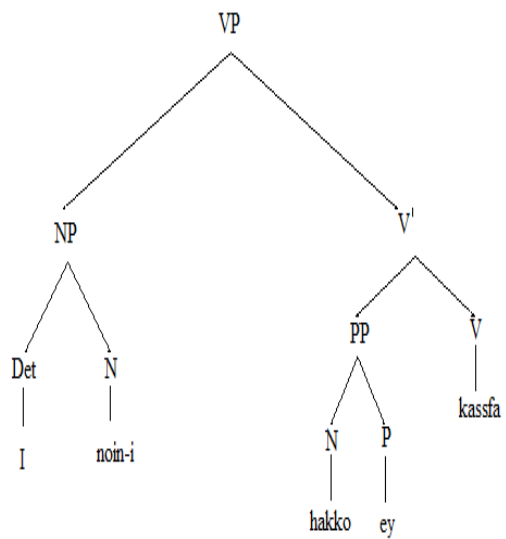


(9) I noin-i hakkyo ey kassta.

this man-nom school to went

‘This man went to school.’

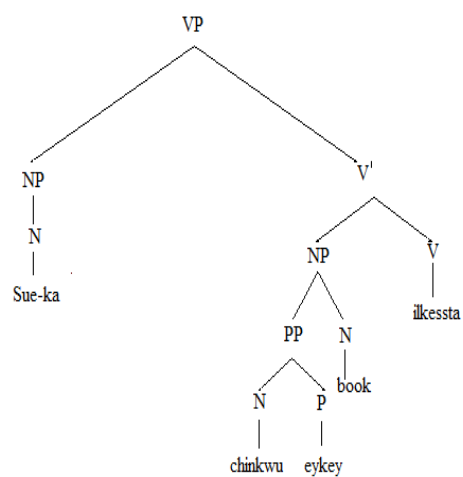
[Treat hakkyo ey ‘school to’ as a complement.]



(10) Sue-ka chinkwu eykey chayk-ul ilkessta.

Sue-nom friend to book-acc read

‘Sue read the book to a friend.’ [Treat chinkwu eykey ‘friend to’ as a complement.]



2.2

What is the X' schema that Korean uses? Show only the specifier and complement positions, but not the modifier positions.

