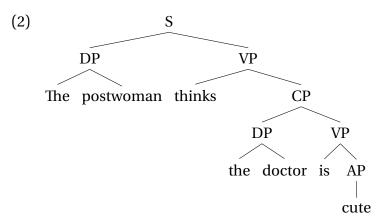
## Syntax Seminar (BBN-ANG-252): Key to HO2

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## 1 In-class exercises

- Draw a tree for (1).
  - (1)  $[_{S} [_{DP} \text{ The postwoman}] [_{VP} \text{ thinks} [_{CP} [_{DP} \text{ the doctor}] [_{VP} \text{ is} [_{AP} \text{ cute}]]]]]$



- Apply the constituency tests to the italicized elements in (3) and (4):
  - (3) I messaged the professor of linguistics.
    - a. Movement/displacement: The professor of linguistics, I messaged.
    - b. Substitution/replacement with a personal pronoun: I messaged her.
    - c. Cleft: It is the professor of linguistics who I messaged.
  - (4) I bought *the book* of poems.
    - a. Movement/displacement: \*The book, I bought of poems.
    - b. Substitution/replacement with a personal pronoun: \*I bought it of poems.
    - c. Cleft: \*It is the book that I bought of poems.

Q: Based on the tests, what can we conclude about the italicized elements in (3) and (4)?

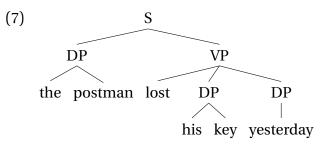
Since the tests give grammatical results when applied to (3), we can conclude that *the pro-fessor of linguistics* forms a constituent. For (4), we can conclude that *the book* is not a complete constituent (the complete DP includes *of poems* as well), this is why the tests fail.

- Which constituent test has been applied in (5)? And what does the result tell us about the italicized element?
  - (5) Karen wanted to stay home today and *stay home* she did.

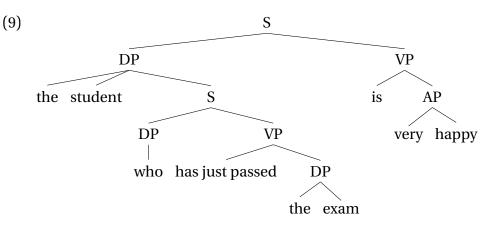
Movement/displacement (specifically, topicalization). Since moving *stay* and *home* together gives a grammatical sentence, we can conclude that they form a constituent (a VP).

## 2 Homework

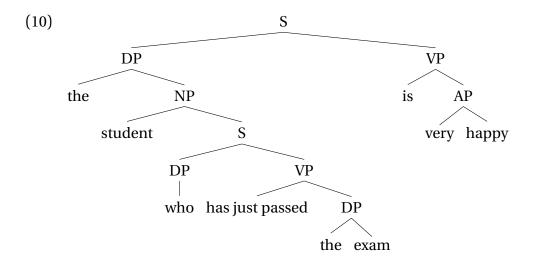
- Draw the trees for the bracketed structures.
  - (6)  $[_{S} [_{DP} \text{ The postman}] [_{VP} \text{ lost} [_{DP} \text{ his key}] [_{DP} \text{ yesterday}] ]]$



(8)  $[_{S} [_{DP} \text{ The student} [_{S} [_{DP} \text{ who}] [_{VP} \text{ has just passed} [_{DP} \text{ the exam} ] ] ] ] [_{VP} \text{ is } [_{AP} \text{ very happy} ] ] ]$ 



Note: on p. 78 of the textbook we find a more elaborate representation of DPs containing a relative clause. Based on this, the structure of (8) is better represented as (10):



- What pro-forms can replace the DPs and PPs in (11)?
  - (11) The bishop that just left was hiding a gun under his mitre.

The subject DP can be replaced by the personal pronoun *he* (12a). Importantly, the complete DP also contains the relative clause, as shown by the ungrammaticality of (12b). The other DPs, *a gun* and *his mitre*, can be substituted by *it*. The locative PP can be replaced by *there* (13).

- (12) a. *He* was hiding a gun under his mitre.b. \**He* that just left was hiding a gun under his mitre.
- (13) The bishop that just left was hiding a gun under his mitre. → The bishop that just left was hiding a gun *there*.
- Explain why the sentences in (14) are ungrammatical:
  - (14) a. \*The student, I haven't seen of physics lately.We're trying to topicalize (topic-front) a part of a DP, but we can only topicalize the whole DP, i.e., *the student of physics*.
    - b. \*Mike invited the woman with long hair, Jamie invited the her with short hair. We're trying to substitute *woman* with a personal pronoun *her*, but pronouns can only substitute complete DPs. A complete DP here is *the woman with short hair*.
    - c. \*Yesterday I met Paul and with Peter.We're trying to coordinate a DP with a PP, however coordination is possible only between constituents of the same type.
    - d. \*Whose did you see favourite film?We're trying to move only a part of the constituent, i.e., *whose*, but since it forms a constituent with *film*, they should move together.
    - e. \*She can paint with her mouth and with pleasure. We're trying to coordinate two PPs, but importantly these two PPs have different functions: the first PP is an instrument, the second expresses manner. Constituents of the same types can be coordinated, but only if they have the same function.
    - f. A: Where have you been? B: \*The park.We're trying to use a part of a PP as a short answer (fragment answer) but we can only use a complete PP, i.e., *in the park*.
    - g. \*It is park that I saw Mary in the.We're trying to focus a part of the PP in an *it*-cleft, but we can only focus the complete PP: *It is in the park that I saw Mary*.