

EGG Intro to Syntax PART 2
Handout 2: Head direction.
August 7, 2018

First, lets review subordinate clauses:

- 1) a. Putin knows Obama. b. Putin knows [_{CP} that Obama is a kickboxer].
 2) a. Putin heard Obama. b. Putin heard [_{CP} that Obama is a kickboxer].
 3) a. Putin believes Obama. b. Putin believes [_{CP} that Obama is a kickboxer].
 4) a. Putin tricked Obama. b. *Putin tricked [_{CP} that Obama is a kickboxer].

- [that Obama is a kickboxer] is a “subordinate” or “embedded” clause.
- Is [*that Obama is a kickboxer*] a constituent? _____ How can we tell?

- 5) a. [That Obama is a kickboxer] everybody knows
 b. John denies [that Obama is a kickboxer] but everyone knows **it** is true

- Internal structure of embedded clauses: (C⁰ = “complementizer”, CP = “complementizer phrase”)
- Where does CP get *introduced* into the structure? (What does it depend on?)

→ In the old days, we would need new PS rules to generate subordinate clauses:

6) a. VP --> V⁰ (NP)
 b. VP --> V⁰ CP

7) a. CP → C⁰ TP (TP = S)
 b. C⁰: *that, if, ...*

What do we need now? _____

- More about embedded clauses:
- 8) a. Anya knows [**that** Fred works for the CIA].
 b. Anya thinks [**that** Fred works for the CIA].
 c. Anya wondered [**if** Fred works for the CIA].
 d. Anya asked her friends [**if** Fred works for the CIA].
- 9) a. *Anya thinks [**if** Fred works for the CIA].
 b. * Anya wondered [**that** Fred works for the CIA].
- 10) a. *Anya eats [**that** Fred works for the CIA].
 b. *Anya chased Gorbachev [**that** Fred works for the CIA].
 c. *Anya gave Natasha the cat [**that** Fred works for the CIA].
 d. *Anya put the book on the table [**that** Fred works for the CIA].

PRACTICE! Draw trees of these sentences:

11) a. Mary doubts that syntax rules the world.
 b. The students understand that Mary doubts that syntax rules the world.
 c. I know that the students understand that Mary doubts that syntax rules the world.

- Can you think of evidence that CP is inside VP, as claimed in (6)b)? (Remember (4)!)
- Can you think of other places where CP occurs other than inside VP?

Adjuncts vs arguments

- 12) a. students [with long hair] [from St. Petersburg]
b. students [from St. Petersburg] [with long hair] (interchangeable!)
- 13) a. students [with long hair] [from St. Petersburg] [without moral value]
b. students [from St. Petersburg] [without moral values] [with long hair]
- 14) a. a students [of linguistics]_{PP} [with long hair]_{PP}
b. *a students [with long hair]_{PP} [of linguistics]_{PP} (not interchangeable!)
- 15) a. members [of parliament]_{PP} [with purple hair]_{PP}
b. *members [with purple hair]_{PP} [of parliament]_{PP} (not interchangeable!)
- 16) a. pieces [of cake] [on a plastic plate].
b. *pieces [on a plastic plate] [of cake]. (not interchangeable!)

• What's the generalization that covers (12)-(16)? _____

• Some PPs can only occur ONCE with each Noun – in English these are PPs headed by *of*
There can only be one of these:

- 17) a. *[a student of linguistics of chemistry]
b. *[a member of Parliament of the committee]

• These are **complements** (arguments) (like objects of verbs) **so we call them PP_{ARG}**

- 18) *a member [of Parliament]_{PP-ARG} [of the committee]_{PP-ARG}

• All others are PP_{MOD}

Practice: Now draw the following NPs

(assume that **PP_{ARG}** are complements and **PP_{MOD}** are complements)

- A. famous revolutionaries from aristocratic society
B. portraits of the rebel leader
C. members of the inner circle from Idaho
D. beautiful people from the countryside

“Head Direction”

- Consider word order in Korean phrases like NP and PP:

NP and PP

- 19) *kuuy emma-ka* (Korean)
his mother-NOM
- 20) *nay chinkwu-ka* (Korean)
my friend-NOM
- 21) *polasayk meli*
purple hair
- 22) *yengkwuk uy wang-i* (Korean)
England of king-NOM
“King of England”
- 23) *Enehakkwa uy haksayngtul-i* (Korean)
linguistics of students-NOM
“student of linguistics”
- 24) *ku mawul uy* (Korean)
that town from
“from that town”
- 25) *polasayk meli uy kwukhoy uy uywuen* (Korean)
purple hair with parliament of member
“member of parliament with purple hair”
- 26) *Se-ga cengwen-ey itta* (Korean)
bird-NOM garden-IN is.
“The bird is in the garden.”
- 27) *chayk-i thakca-wi-e itta* (Korean)
book-NOM table-TOP-ON is.
“The book is on the table”

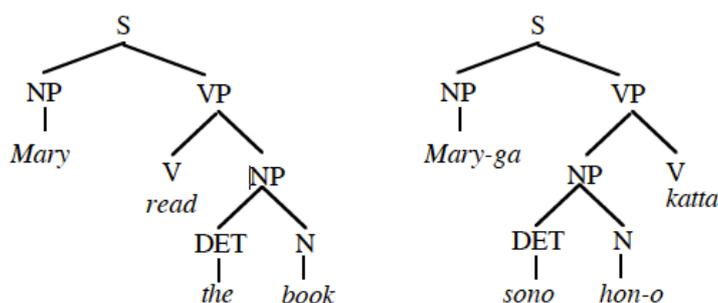
- What can we say about adjuncts? _____
- What can we say about determiners ? _____
- What can we say about PPs ? _____
- Draw a tree of “King of England” in English and of the Korean equivalent (22):

king of England *yengkwuk* *uy* *wang-i*
(England of king_{NOM})

• Now consider word order in Korean and Japanese sentences:

- 28) [kuuy emma]-ka [kuuy cinkwu]-lul silhehanta (Korean)
 [his mother]-NOM [his friend]-ACC hates (SOV)
 “His mother hates his friend.”
- 29) [nay chinkwu]-ka chayk-ul satta. (Korean)
 [My friend]-NOM book-ACC buy_{PAST} (SOV)
 “John bought the book.”
- 30) Russia sensayngnimitul-i congcong bulus-lul pwulunta (Korean)
 Russian teachers-NOM often blues-ACC sing (SadvOV)
 “Russian teachers often sing the blues.”
- 31) Mary-ga sono hon-o katta (Japanese)
 Mary-NOM that book-ACC buy_{PAST} (SOV)
 “Mary bought that book.”
- 32) i-keot-eun Mirani-uy chayk-ita. (Korean)
 This-thing Miran-GEN book-is. (SPredV)
 “This (thing) is Miran's book.”

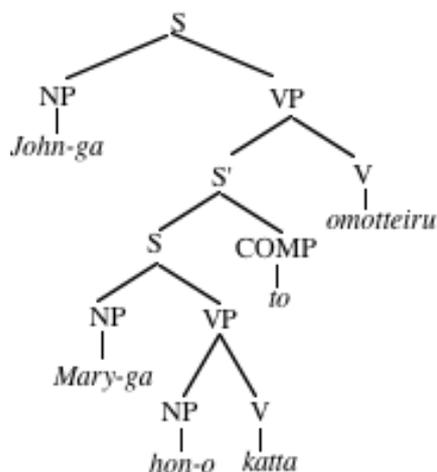
33) English and Japanese transitive clauses (1957 style)



• Consider the structure of Korean and Japanese *subordinate* clauses

- 34) John-ga [[Mary-ga sono hon-o katta] to] omotteiru (Japanese)
 John-NOM Mary-NOM that book-ACC buy_{PAST} that thinks
 “John thinks that Mary bought the book.” S₁ [S₂ OV₂] C V

35) Japanese subordinate clause: (1957 style) Can you draw it Adger-style?



- Now compare equivalent sentences in 2 made-up languages: Zerbo-Kroatian and Korean:

36) a. **Zerbo-Kroatian:**

moj prijatelj zna da je [kralj Engleske] otišao u Moskvu
my friend knows that aux king_{NOM} England_{GEN} went to Moscow

b. **Corean:**

nay chinkwuka yengkwuk uy wangi moskoba ey kassta ko anta
my friend-Nom England of king Moscow to went that know
“My friend knows that the king of England went to Moscow.”

37) a. *moj prijatelj iz tog grada preko reke pita* (cont'd) →
my friend_{NOM} from that city across river wonders

da li Jelcin pije votku (ZK)
C Yeltsin_{NOM} drinks vodka-Acc

b. *kang kalocile ku mawul uy nay chinkwuka* (cont'd) →
river across that town from [my friend]_{NOM}

Yeltsini vodkalul masinun ci kwungkunhayhanta (C)
Yeltsin_{NOM} vodka_{ACC} drinks if wonders

“My friend from that town across the river wonders if Yeltsin drinks vodka.”

38) a. [*član skupštine sa crvenom kosom*] *misli da* (cont'd) -->
[member_{NOM} parliament_{GEN} with purple hair] thinks that

[*njegova majka*] *mrzi [njegovog prijatelja]* (ZK)
[his mother]_{NOM} hates [his friend]_{ACC}

b. [*casayk meli uy kwukhoe uy uywueni*] [*kuuy emmaka*] (cont'd) -->
[purple hair with parliament of member]_{NOM} [his mother]_{NOM}

[*kuuy cinkwulul*] *hates ko sayngkakhanta* (C)
[his friend]_{ACC} silehanta that thinks

“The member of parliament with purple hair thinks that his mother hates his friend.”

PRACTICE: Draw trees of Corean sentence (36)b (and the others)