Extra Syntax Exercises 4

Coordination. Head Movement: V°-to-I° and I°-to-C°.
XP-movement: Wh-movement.

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Exercise 1

Classify and give as much information as you can about each of the words in the following sentence:

Those very rusty and blunt instruments that I left in the garage should not be used for brain surgery.
Exercise 2

Draw the tree structure of the following sentences:

(1) Because this exercise might be tricky, you should concentrate.
(2) It is actually getting very late.
(3) Is it always cold and bitter?
(4) What is she doing?
(5) Why did the chicken cross the road?
(6) Where can I get a large beer and a big bowl of crisps?
(7) Does he really know what to do next?
(8) Who do her friends regret that they invited?
(9) Who will know which one to choose?
ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Those</strong></th>
<th><strong>Determiner</strong>, D°, demonstrative, plural, function word</th>
<th><strong>in</strong></th>
<th><strong>Preposition</strong>, P°, lexical content word (some treatments see prepositions as function words)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>very</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adverb</strong>, Adv°, lexical content word</td>
<td><strong>the</strong></td>
<td><strong>Determiner</strong>, D°, article, definite, function word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rusty</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adjective</strong>, Adj°, attributive, positive (plain), lexical content word</td>
<td><strong>garage</strong></td>
<td><strong>Noun</strong>, N°, common noun, count noun, singular, lexical content word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>and</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coordinating conjunction</strong>, function word</td>
<td><strong>should</strong></td>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verb</strong>, I°, modal, finite, simple past form, function word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blunt</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adjective</strong>, Adj°, attributive, positive (plain), lexical content word</td>
<td><strong>not</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adverb</strong>, Adv°, negation, function word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>instruments</strong></td>
<td><strong>Noun</strong>, N°, common noun, count noun, plural, lexical content word</td>
<td><strong>be</strong></td>
<td><strong>Auxiliary verb</strong> (passive), V°, non-finite, infinitive, function word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>that</strong></td>
<td><strong>Complementiser</strong>, C°, subordinating conjunction, function word</td>
<td><strong>used</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lexical/main verb</strong>, V°, non-finite, past participle (NOT simple past), lexical content word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pronoun</strong>, D°, first person, singular, nominative, function word</td>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td><strong>Preposition</strong>, P°, lexical content word (some treatments see prepositions as function words)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>left</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lexical/main verb</strong>, V°, finite, simple past form, (NOT past participle), lexical content word</td>
<td><strong>brain surgery</strong></td>
<td><strong>Noun</strong>, N°, compound, common noun, non-count noun, lexical content word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 2

Trees drawn using Miles Shang’s Syntax Tree Generator (http://mshang.ca/syntree/)
Additional text, figures, lines and arrows added in Microsoft PowerPoint
Adjunct: This embedded clause is a modifier adjoined to the matrix IP. It precedes the subject in the matrix IP-spec.

Subject in IP-spec of embedded clause

Because

this

exercise

Might is a modal verb. Modals are always FINITE and are born in I°.

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

The copula verb be ("main verb be") is base-generated in a V° (unlike the modals, it has a non-finite form). When it is FINITE, it moves to I°, where it precedes the adverbial left-adjoined to VP.

This embedded clause is adjoined to IP. Note that there is NO subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI) here, so there is no need to postulate a CP.

Should is a modal verb. Modals are always FINITE and are born in I°.

Subject in IP-spec of matrix clause

This embedded clause is adjoined to IP. It precedes the subject in the matrix IP-spec.
(2) V°-to-I° movement: Auxiliary *be* is born in V°, but it MOVES to I° when it is FINITE.

Main verbs never leave V° (except *be*).

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

Left-joined modifier of AdjP

**Subject in IP-spec**

**V°-to-I°**
V°-to-I° movement: The copula *be* is the only main verb that ever moves to I°, and it only does so when it is FINITE. (Auxiliary *have* and *be* are born in V° and move to I° when FINITE.)

I°-to-C° movement: Subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI)

COORDINATION: The only exception to the principle of Binary Branching. Like adjunction, coordination projects another instance of the phrase type of the two coordinated constituents (here: AdjP).
V°-to-I° movement: Be is born in V° and moves to I° when it is FINITE.

I°-to-C° movement: Subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI)

Wh-movement: Movement to CP-spec

Subject: Born as the sister of V°

V°-to-I° movement: Be is born in V° and moves to I° when it is FINITE.

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).
I°-to-C° movement: Subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI). Do-support takes place directly into I°: dummy do is always FINITE.

Subject in IP-spec

Adjunct: Originates as a modifier of VP

Wh-movement

Adjunction to an XP projects another instance of that XP.

Main verbs never leave V° (except be).

Object: the DP sister of V°
Wh-movement: Movement to spec-CP

I°-to-C° movement: Subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI). *Can* is a modal verb. Modals are **always** FINITE and are born in I°.

Main verbs never leave V° (except *be*).

Adjunct: Originates as a modifier of VP

Subject in IP-spec

COORDINATION: The only exception to the principle of Binary Branching. Like adjunction, coordination projects another instance of the phrase type of the two coordinated constituents (here: DP).

Left-adjointed modifier of NP

Left-adjointed modifier of NP

Complement of N°

PP

D°

NP

N°

N°

crisps

D°

NP

of

N°

beef
I°-to-C° movement: Subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI). Do-support takes place directly into I°: dummy do is always FINITE.

Subject in IP-spec

Adjunct: Left-adjoined modifier of VP

Object: Born as the sister of the verb do.

Non-overt subject in IP-spec

Clausal object: Sister of V°. Sister of the verb know. NON-FINITE embedded clause.

The INFINITIVE marker to is in I°.

A non-overt subject (ec) in IP-spec – an ‘understood’ subject – is possible only in some non-finite sentences. Main verbs never leave V° (except be).
Clausal object: Sister of the verb regret.

Object: Born as the sister of $V^o$

Main verbs never leave $V^o$ (except be).

$I^\circ$-to-$C^\circ$ movement:
Subject-auxiliary inversion (SAI). 
Do-support takes place directly into $I^\circ$: dummy do is always FINITE.

$Wh$-movement:
Movement to spec-CP
Main clause *wh*-question with a **local** *wh*-subject in IP-spec, NOT in CP-spec

Clausal object: Sister of the verb *know*. NON-FINITE embedded clause.

Subject in IP-spec

*Should* is a modal verb. Modals are **always** FINITE and are inserted in I°.

Main verbs never leave V° (except *be*).

Object: Born as the sister of V°

Main verbs never leave V° (except *be*).

*Wh*-movement: Movement to spec-CP

The **INFINITIVE** marker *to* is in I°.

Non-overt subject in IP-spec

The INFINITIVE marker *to* is in I°.