

Homework Assignment 4

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In this document, we will use \perp for false and \top for true to indicate the answer to true-false questions. I discussed this assignment with Perrine Dupont, which may have lead to similarities in our answers. (This was written in L^AT_EX)w

1 Exercise 1

1.1 Question 1

1.1.1 Question a.

\perp : The word *action* is not a verb in english since it never appears with the suffix *ing* or in the construction *to + verb*. It is a noun, as it can be preceeded by a determiner such as *the* or *a*, complemented by an adjective as in *the final action* or be the object of a verb group : *to realize an action*.

1.1.2 Question b.

\perp : The word *modifier* is not an adjective in english since it cannot be added to a noun group, e.g. *the modifier house* or *a modifier color*. This word is a noun : *I added a modifier to this colour*. There might be ambiguity in the sentence *I added a colour modifier*, but here *colour* acts as a complement to the noun *modifier*.

1.1.3 Question c.

\top : The word *couper* is a verb as it bears the suffix *er* and can be conjugated, such as in *Je coupe*, *Tu coupes*, *Il coupe*, *Nous coupons*, *Vous coupez*, *Ils coupent*, it can bear the mark of a tense : *couperai* or *coupâmes*.

1.1.4 Question d.

\top : The word *chaque* is a determiner since it can preceed any noun group, e.g. *chaque fille* or *chaque décomposition en facteurs premiers*, and as it cannot be

2 Exercise 2

2.1 Question 1

2.1.1 Question a.

\perp : No, the specified order in (α) is not observed, since B should come before C .

2.1.2 Question b.

\perp : No, the specified order in (δ) is not observed, since z should come before w .

2.1.3 Question c.

\perp : No, there is no rule of the form $A \rightarrow C$, and, even then, the specified order in (δ) is not observed, since z should come before w .

2.1.4 Question d.

\top : From (α) , the structure $A \rightarrow B$ exists, and from (β) , the structure $A \rightarrow x$ exists.

2.1.5 Question e.

\perp : There is no rule allowing B to have two « children » in the tree, i.e. no rule of the form $B \rightarrow \aleph \sqsupset$ or $B \rightarrow \aleph (\sqsupset)$. Both (β) and (γ) cannot apply here since they plan for B to have a unique child, either x or y .

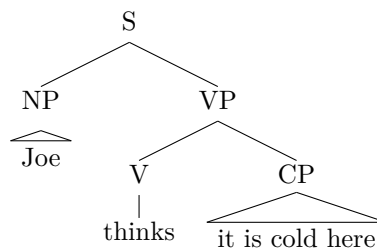
2.1.6 Question f.

\perp : There is no rule allowing for C to have a unique children w . The specified order in (δ) is not observed since there is no z to come before w .

2.2 Question 2

2.2.1 Question a.

\perp : The sentence here is *Joe thinks it is cold here*. It can be separated into two proposition : *Joe* and *thinks it is cold here*. The first one is a noun phrase while the second one is a verb phrase containing a verb *thinks* and a complement phrase.

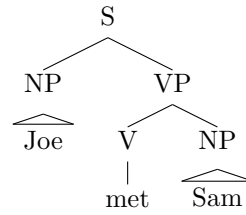


2.2.2 Question b.

\top : The sentence here is *The milk perished*. It is composed of a noun phrase *The milk* and a verb phrase *perished*. The first is composed of a determiner *the* and a noun *milk*.

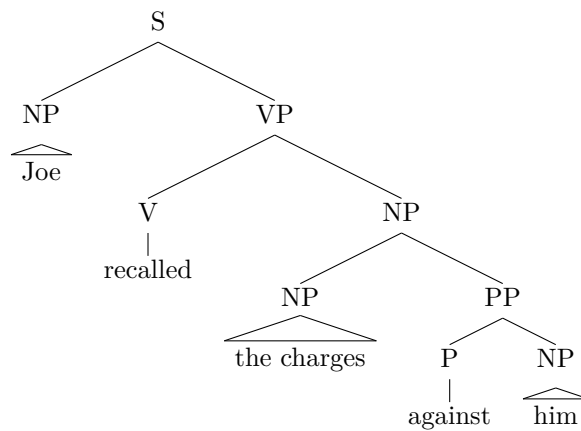
2.2.3 Question c.

\perp : The sentence is *Joe met Sam*. Here we have a noun phrase constituted of a noun *Joe*, and a verb phrase made of a verb *met* and a noun complement *Sam* :



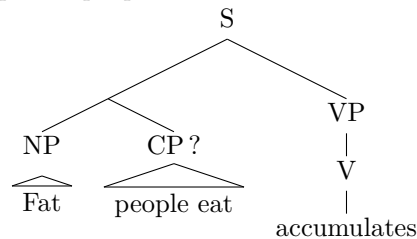
2.2.4 Question d.

\perp : The sentence here is *Joe recalled the charges against him*. It is composed of a noun phrase *Joe* and a verb phrase *recalled the charges against him*. The verb phrase is constituted of a verb *recalled* and a noun phrase *the charges against him*. The complement phrase is constituted of a noun phrase, *the charges* where the *the* is a determiner and *charges* is a noun, and a prepositional (?) phrase *against him* where *against* is a preposition and *him* is a noun phrase made of a single pronoun.



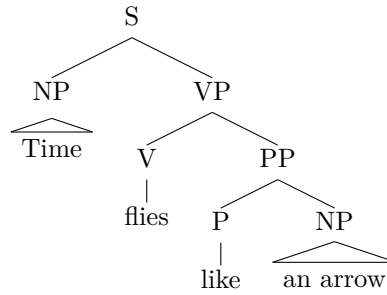
2.2.5 Question e.

\perp : The sentence here is *Fat people eat accumulates*, and it is composed of a noun phrase *Fat people eat* and a verb phrase *accumulates*. The noun phrase is made of a noun *fat*, and a verb phrase *people eat*, itself made of a noun phrase *people* and a verb *eat*.



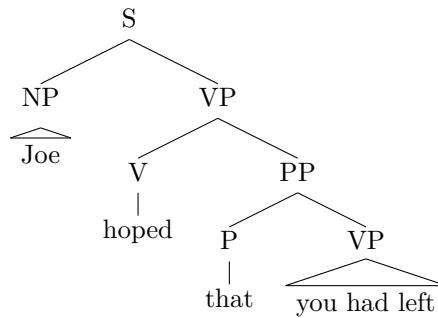
2.2.6 Question f.

\perp : The sentence here is *Time flies like an arrow*. It is composed of a noun phrase *Time* and a verb phrase *flies like an arrow*, made of a verb *flies* and a prepositional phrase *like an arrow* composed of a preposition *like* and a noun phrase *an arrow*.



2.2.7 Question g.

\perp : The sentence is *Joe hoped that you had left*. It is composed of a noun phrase *Joe* and a verb phrase *hoped that you had left* which is made of a verb *hoped* and a prepositional phrase *that you had left*. This phrase is built of a preposition *that* and a tense phrase *you had left*, in which *you* is a noun phrase, *had* is a tense marker, and *left* is a verb.



2.2.8 Question h.

\perp : The sentence is *The accident deprived him of his mobility*. *The accident* is a noun phrase, *deprived him of his mobility* is a verb phrase where *deprived* is a verb, *him* is a noun phrase and *of his mobility* is a prepositional phrase.

