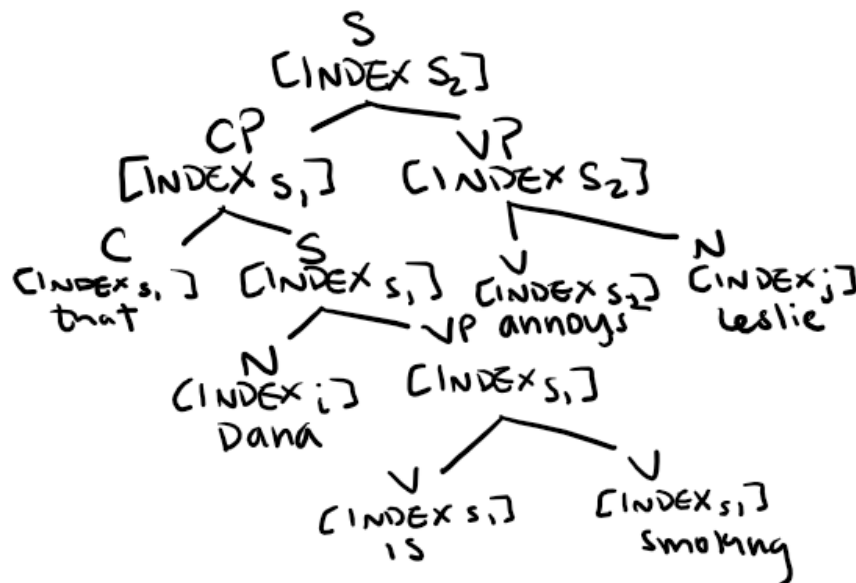
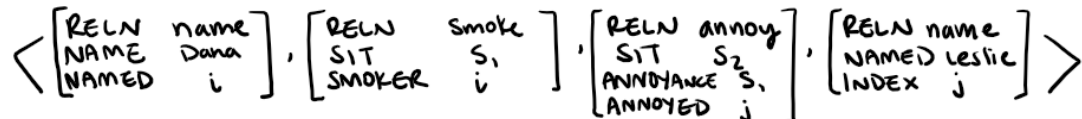


Chapter 11, Problem 3

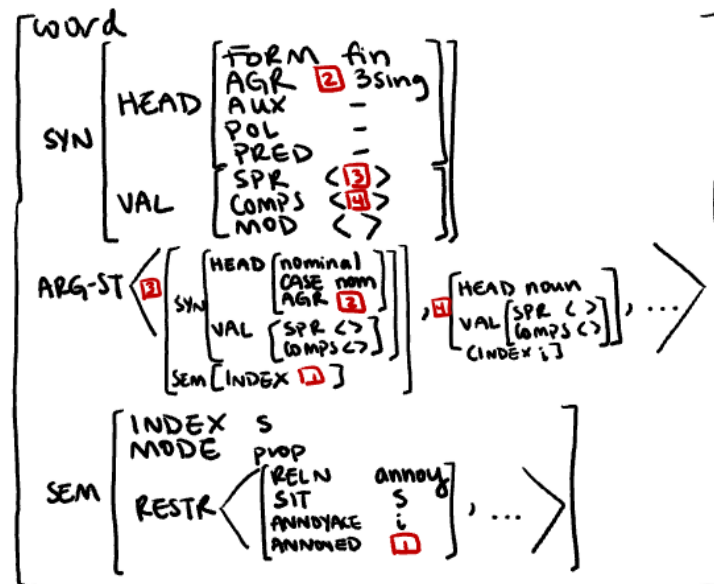
- a. (i) That Dana is smoking annoys Leslie.



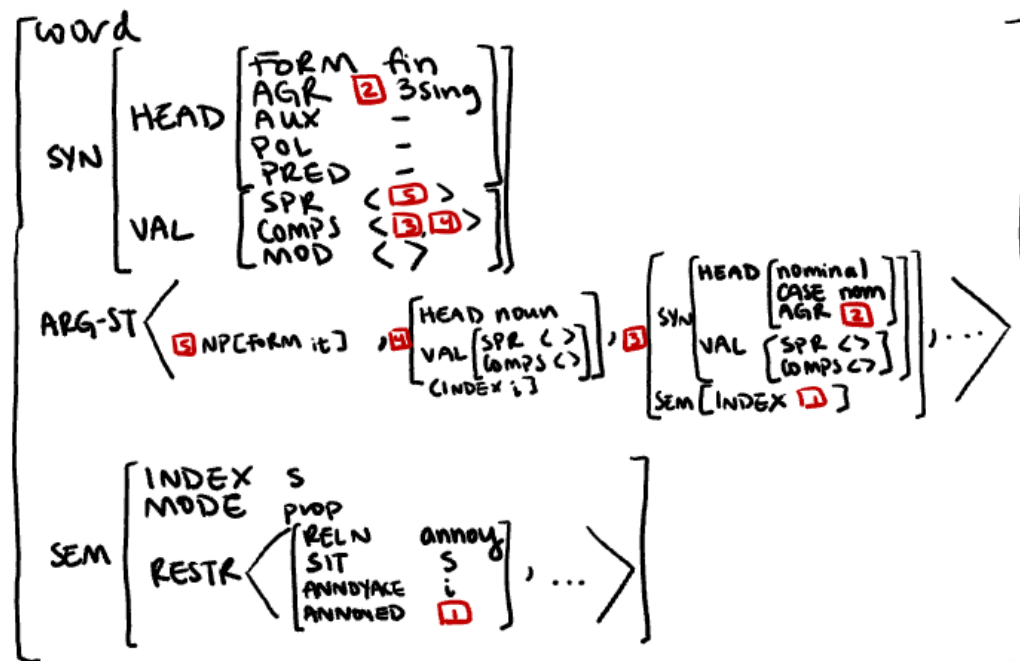
- b.
- c.
1. INDEX value 's1' identifies with the 'SIT' value of the 'smoke' predication in the RESTR list of "smokes"
 2. The lexical entry of "annoys" identifies the INDEX of "annoyance" value with the specifier of the head V
 3. The head complement rule warrants the structure where a phrase goes to the head node V [is] and the complement V [smoking]. Because of this, the V [smoking] is on the COMPS list of V[be]
 4. The lexical entry of 'be' associates the INDEX value of the second item on its ARG-ST list with its own INDEX value (INDEX of 'is' becomes s1)
 5. The semantic inheritance principle realizes the INDEX value of the VP node above "is smoking" with the INDEX value of its head daughter
 6. The semantic inheritance principle realizes the INDEX value of the S node above "Dana is smoking" as the INDEX of the head daughter

7. The head complement rule warrants the structure $CP \rightarrow H[C] [S]$. S appears on the COMPS list of C.
8. The lexical entry of “that” identifies the INDEX of its S complement with the INDEX value in its own RESTR list
9. The semantic inheritance principle realizes the INDEX value of CP with that of its head daughter, C
10. Head specifier rule states that a phrase can go to a specifier (in this case, CP) and a head daughter, which takes the other node as a specifier. This identifies the CP node with the SPR value of the VP.
11. Valance principle requires the VP’s VAL features to be the same as its daughter “annoys” – because CP is on the SPR list of V, and because the predication ‘annoy’ associates the ‘annoyance’ with the index of the specifier, the value of the ‘smoke’ relation is identifies with the ‘annoyance’ value.

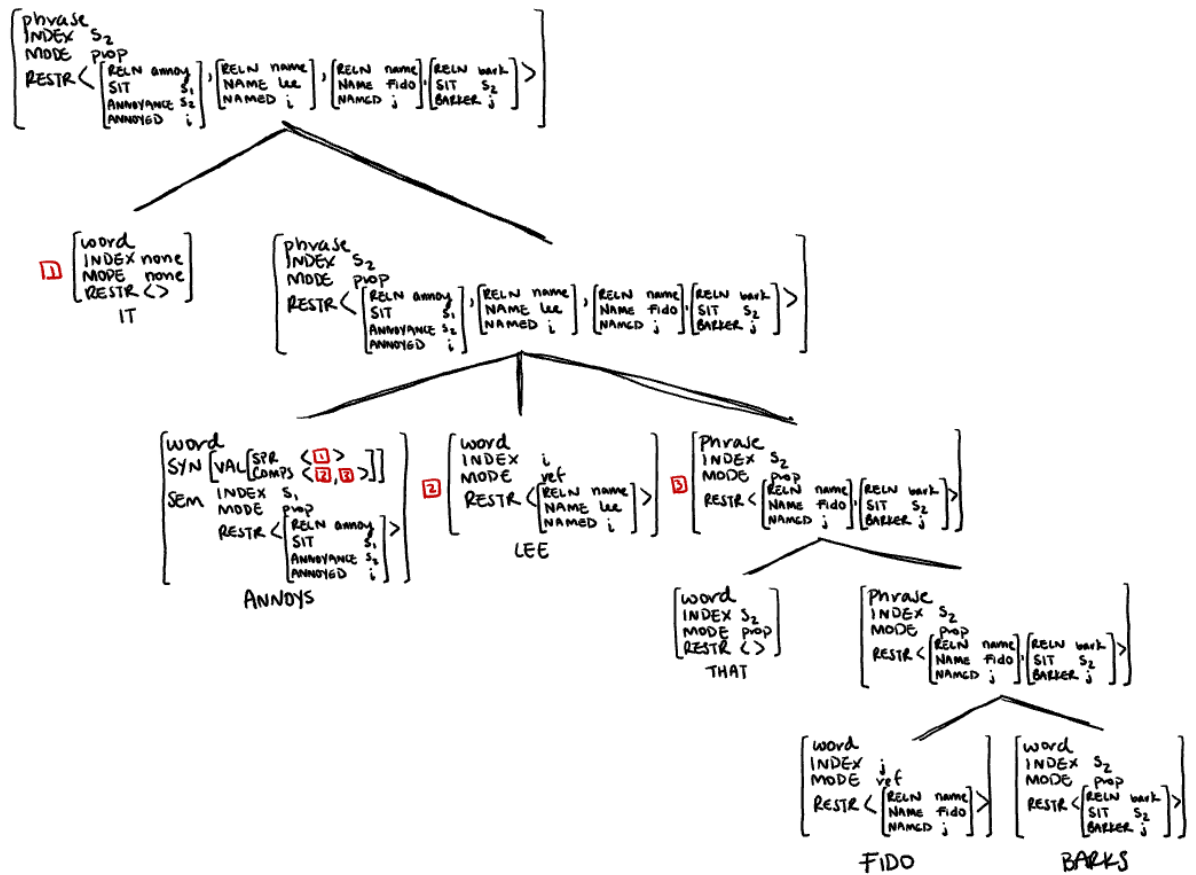
Chapter 11, Problem 4



a.

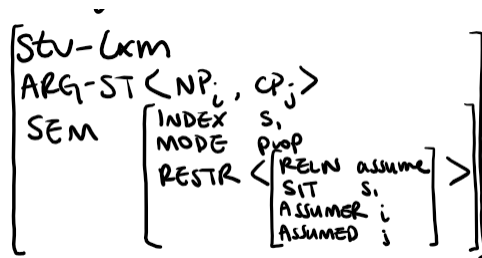


b.



- c.
- d. In order to get the form "it annoys me Sandy", the extraposition lexical rule would have to be applied. However, this rule states that the input must select a CP as a specifier. In this case, the 'original' sentence is "Sandy annoys me". The specifier in this case is an NP and therefore is not compatible with the rule. Only instances like "that Sandy smoke annoys me" with a CP specifier are acceptable.

Chapter 11, Problem 7

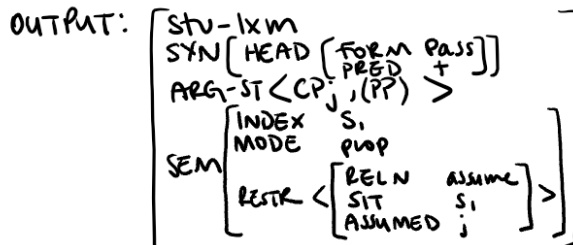


a.

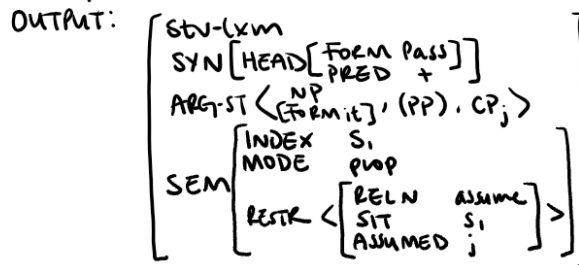
b. Passive lexical rule -> extraposition lexical rule -> past tense verb lexical rule

The base form sentence before any of these rules were applied should be something like "they assumed that the ad worked." The passive lexical rule must be applied first because it promotes the CP complement to subject position. This is important because the extraposition lexical rule requires a CP in the SPR. The passive form of the sentence would be "that the ad worked is assumed (by them)." Then the passive and extrapositioned form would be: "it is assumed that the ad worked (by them)." The past tense verb lexical rule is an i-rule and inputs lexemes and outputs words – because the other two rules input lexemes, the past tense verb lexical rule must come last. The past tense form is our initial sentence from the problem: "it was assumed that the ad worked".

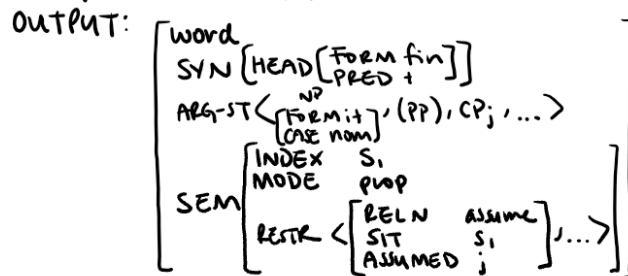
Passive Lexical rule



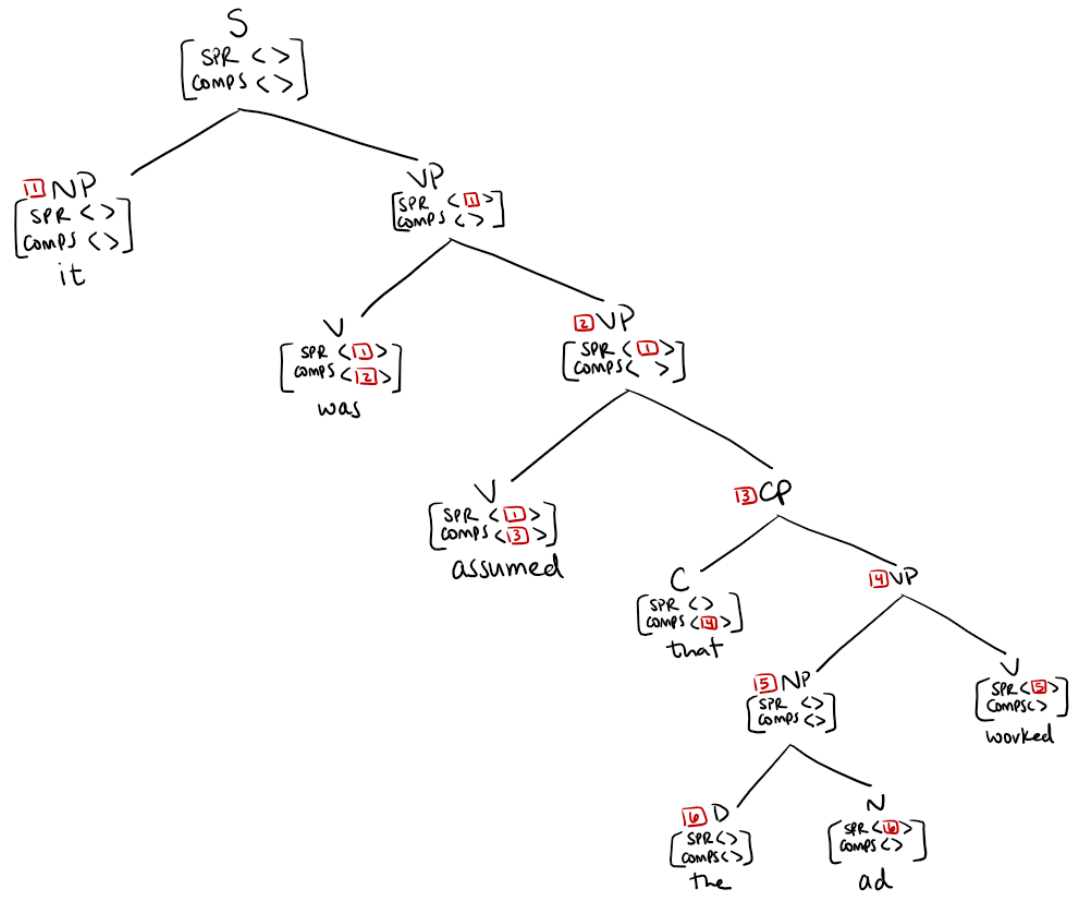
Extraposition Lexical Rule



Past tense Lexical rule



c.



d.

Chapter 12, Problem 1

1. Tend: raising verb

- (i) Yes: "there tends to be a deer in the garden in the morning" -> "there is a deer in the garden". Both of these sentences are grammatical; they select for a dummy 'there' subject. On the other hand, if we try to convert "sandy tends to eat an apple for breakfast" into this form, it doesn't work because the sentence does not select for "there": **"There tends Sandy to eat an apple for breakfast"*
- (ii) Yes: "it tends to happen that way" -> "it happens that way". Same situation for "it"; these sentences select for dummy "it" subject and therefore they are grammatical.
- (iii) Yes: "tabs tend to be kept on ex-cons", "birds of a feather tend to flock together"; both acceptable. But you can't make it work if the rest of the idiom isn't there: *"?tabs tend to started on immigrants"*.
- (iv) Paraphrases: "she tends to eat a bagel every morning" -> "A bagel tends to be eaten (by her) every morning"; these sentences are grammatical and are paraphrases of each other. The fact that all of these tests produce grammatical results in expectation with the patterns suggests that this is a raising verb.

2. Decide: control verb

- (i) *"?there decided to be a deer in the garden this morning", *?"there decided the teacher to give a pop quiz"*, I cannot think of any example where dummy "there" can be the specifier of "decide".
- (ii) *"?it decided to rain this morning"* this one only works in specific situations. It feels weird to say on its own but I think I could say "it decided to rain every time I tried to go outside". However I think maybe in this case there is a feeling personifying the weather? And maybe this has something to do with the acceptability. Other examples like **?"it decided the teacher to give a pop quiz" or "it decided to bother me that the customer was rude"* absolutely do not work.
- (iii) *"?birds of a feather decided to flock together", "?great minds decide to think alike", "?tabs were decided to be kept on ex-cons"*. None of these examples sound awful to me and I think I can understand the meaning, but I would never, ever say these in natural conversation; I think that is enough to rule this as a failed test.
- (iv) *"?sandy decided to eat the piece of cake" -> "the piece of cake was decided to be eaten by Sandy"*
"?politicians decided to repeal the bill" -> "the bill was decided to be repealed by politicians"
I honestly can't really tell if these are paraphrases or not because they're so difficult to understand. This is another example where even it was barely acceptable, no English speaker would choose this sentence over a more clear alternative. For this reason paired with the results of the other tests, I say this a control verb.

3. Manage: raising verb

- (i) "There manages to be some hope for future generations", this is a grammatical example where the complement selects for a nonreferential NP. The following is an

ungrammatical example where the complement does not select for a nonreferential NP:

*"there manages Sandy to eat a bagel every morning for breakfast"

- (ii) "It manages to rain every time I want to go outside"

"it still manages to bother me that the customer was rude": two examples of grammatical sentences where the complement selects for a nonreferential NP.

- (iii) "birds of a feather manage to flock together"

"great minds manage to think alike"

"tabs were managed to be kept on all refugees by the FBI"

all of the preceding sentences work when idiom chunk is split, but the second half is present in the complement.

- (iv) "sandy managed to open the jar" -> "the jar managed to be opened by sandy"

"Sandy managed to pass the test" -> "the test managed to be passed by sandy"

The previous two examples are in fact paraphrases and they mean essentially the same thing (have the same truth conditions). This verb passes all the tests for raising verb.

4. Fail: raising verb

- (i) "There failed to be any support for his claim"

"there failed to be a deer in the garden when I tried to show my friend"

"There fails to be hope for future generations": three examples of working sentences where the complement selects for a nonreferential NP.

*"there failed Sandy to cook a pizza": one example of an ungrammatical sentence where the complement does not select for a nonreferential NP.

- (ii) "it failed to be the amazing weekend we all hoped for"

"it failed to rain for the fourth week straight": this verb also passes the test for having a nonreferential "it" subject.

- (iii) "birds of a feather failed to flock together"

"great minds failed to think alike"

"tabs were failed to be kept on the ex-con"

all of these examples work when the second half of the idiom is inside the complement; providing further support for the claim that this verb is a raising verb.

- (iv) "sandy failed to see the problem" -> "the problem was failed to be seen by sandy"

"sandy failed to complete the task" -> "the task was failed to be completed by Sandy"

The previous two examples are in fact paraphrases and they mean essentially the same thing (have the same truth conditions). This verb passes all the tests for raising verb.

5. Happen: raising verb

- (i) "there happens to be a job opening"

"there happens to be a deer in the yard"

"Sarah happens to make a bagel for breakfast" -> *"there happens Sarah to make a bagel for breakfast". This verb passes the test for taking "there" subject – it can form grammatical sentences only when the complement selects for a nonreferential NP.

- (ii) "it happens to be a nice day"

"it happens that Sarah got a job"

This verb can create grammatical sentences with "it" when the complement selects for a nonreferential NP, like in: "It happens that Sarah ate a bagel for breakfast" and "it

happens Sarah ate a bagel for breakfast" But not in *"it happens Sarah to ate a bagel for breakfast".

(iii) "birds of a feather happen to flock together"

"great minds happen to think alike"

"tabs happen to be kept on many ex-cons"

all of these examples work when the second half of the idiom is inside the complement; providing further support for the claim that this verb is a raising verb.

(iv) "I happened to meet Emily outside of class" -> "Emily happened to be met by me"

"Sarah happened to eat a bagel for breakfast" -> "A bagel happened to be eaten by Sarah for breakfast"

These two sentences both display the quality of being paraphrases of each other and of being true under the same truth conditions. This verb shows the pattern of being a raising verb.