Zac Monroe

LING-L 103

HW 5

Friday section: 2:30-3:20

1. “Jabberwocky”
   1. ’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves / Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
      1. Noun
      2. “wabe” is preceded by “in the,” which indicates that “wabe” is part of a prepositional phrase, which contains a preposition (“in”) and a noun phrase, which must be “the wabe.”
   2. He took his vorpal sword in hand; / Long time the manxome foe he sought—
      1. Determiner
      2. “took” is a verb, and “sword” is a noun”; it seems that there is a verb phrase “took his vorpal sword” that includes a verb and a noun phrase.
   3. So rested he by the Tumtum tree / And stood awhile in thought.
      1. Preposition
      2. It is the first word in the prepositional phrase “by the Tumtum tree.”
   4. The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame, / Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
      1. Verb
      2. -ing is a suffix morpheme that turns words into verbs.
   5. One, two! One, two! And through and through / The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
      1. Adjective
      2. The previous word is a determiner, and the proceeding word is a noun. These, with an adjective in-between, form a noun clause.
2. **Many young children with Muggle parents want to go to Hogwarts to study wizardry.**
   1. “to Hogwarts to study”
      1. Not a constituent
      2. To Hogwarts to study, many young children with Muggle parents want to go.
      3. This just doesn’t seem to be grammatical. I understand what it’s saying, but it doesn’t seem grammatically correct.
   2. “to study wizardry”
      1. Is a constituent
      2. Why do many young children with Muggle parents want to go to Hogwarts? To study wizardry.
      3. The answer seems to be grammatical, therefore it is a constituent.
   3. “go to Hogwarts to study wizardry”
      1. Is a constituent
      2. All three tests
         1. Many young children with Muggle parents want to do it.
         2. Movement tests don’t tend to work with verb phrases (such as this one), but I’ll do it anyway: Go to Hogwarts to study wizardry, many young children with Muggle parents want to.
         3. What do many young children with Muggle parents want to do? They want to go to Hogwarts to study wizardry.
      3. The tests that work well for verb phrase constituents worked extremely well by producing grammatical results.
   4. “with Muggle parents”
      1. Is a constituent
      2. All three tests
         1. Many young children in that situation want to go to Hogwarts to study wizardry.
         2. With Muggle parents, many young children want to go to Hogwarts to study wizardry.
         3. What is something that many young children who want to go to Hogwarts to study wizardry have? With Muggle parents.
      3. The replacement test seemed to be the only one to have worked and produced a logical result. The replacement by (another) prepositional phrase works logically.

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| NP  D A Nffff | VP  ffffNP  V A Nffff | PP  ffffffNP  P D N | S  NP VP  fffffffffffffffNP  N V D N |
| the thirsty students | got warm butterbeer | from the tavern | Ginny likes that owl. |

2. Sentences
   1. Petunia knows that her nephew is a wizard.
      1. This is a grammatical sentence in English.
      2. The phrase structures provided in [3] might not work for this sentence; there are two verb phrases at the end of the sentence. We would have to allow for more than one verb phrase in a single sentence.
   2. Molly took her children to the train.
      1. This is a grammatical sentence in English.
      2. The phrase structures previously provided would work fine for this sentence. There’s nothing to change.
   3. A students learn magic.
      1. This is not grammatical in English.
      2. The phrase structures would work for this sentence. We would have to make the determiners match their respective nouns that they are related to.