

There is a class of verbs in German which are made of two parts; examples include *auskommen* ('come out'), *ankommen* ('arrive'), *umstellen* ('shift'), *ausstellen* ('write out') and *einladen* ('invite'). These are often called "separable prefix verbs" because in certain contexts they may come apart, as in (1).

- (1) a. Sie kommt Heute an.
she arrives today part
'She arrives today.'
- b. Sie stellte den Brief aus.
she wrote the letter out
'She wrote out the letter.'

They are very similar to verbs in English like those in (2).

- (2) a. She wrote out the letter.
- b. She looked up the answer.

Semantically, *write out* and *look up* are single verbs. But they are composed of two words, something that looks like a verb and something that looks like a preposition, sometimes called a "particle." Part of the challenge for understanding these verbs is how they can be at once two words syntactically and one word semantically.

In German, the verb and particle remain together in embedded clauses, as in (3), and are typically written as a single word.

- (3) a. Wir glauben daß sie Heute ankommt.
we believe that she today arrives
'We believe that she arrives today.'
- b. Wir glaubten daß sie den Brief ausstellte.
we believed that she the letter out-wrote
'We believed that she wrote out the letter.'

But, as we can see from (1), the verb and particle part come apart in root clauses.

Using what you know about German syntax, give an account of this class of verbs that explains why they can be broken up in root clauses but not embedded clauses. Give illustrative phrase markers and derivations for (1b) and (3b). This will require, among other things, making up an hypothesis about what the underlying form of these "separable prefix verbs" is, and the mechanism that drives them apart.