

# Cronquistic Syntax - Supplementary Notes for Week 5 Section - April 28, 2016

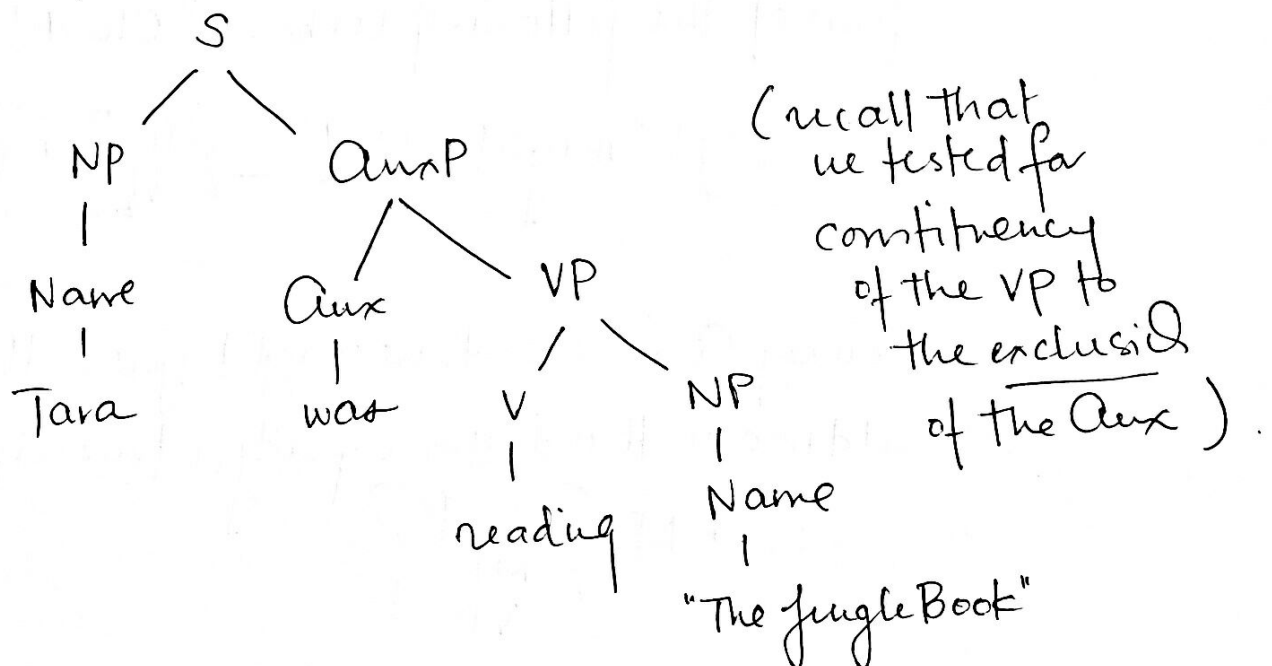
(1) Tara was reading "The jungle Book".

We determined that the best hypothesis for adding in Auxiliaries was to adjust the sentence rule and introduce an AuxP:

$$S \rightarrow NP \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AuxP} \\ \text{VP} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{AuxP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{AuxP} \\ \text{VP} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Using these and our other rules, this gives us the following structure for (1):



## Category M

We can go through the same process with modals.

### Generalizations

(i) Modals precede auxiliaries and main verbs.

(2) Tara could be reading "The Jungle Book."

What additional evidence do we need?

(Hint: is this a can or a must generalization?)

(ii) At most one modal can occur in any sentence.  
What's the evidence?

(iii) Modals and auxiliaries may occur together;  
the modal must precede the Aux.  
(see i)

(iv) Modals must be followed by the BARE  
form of the following verb. (Check!)

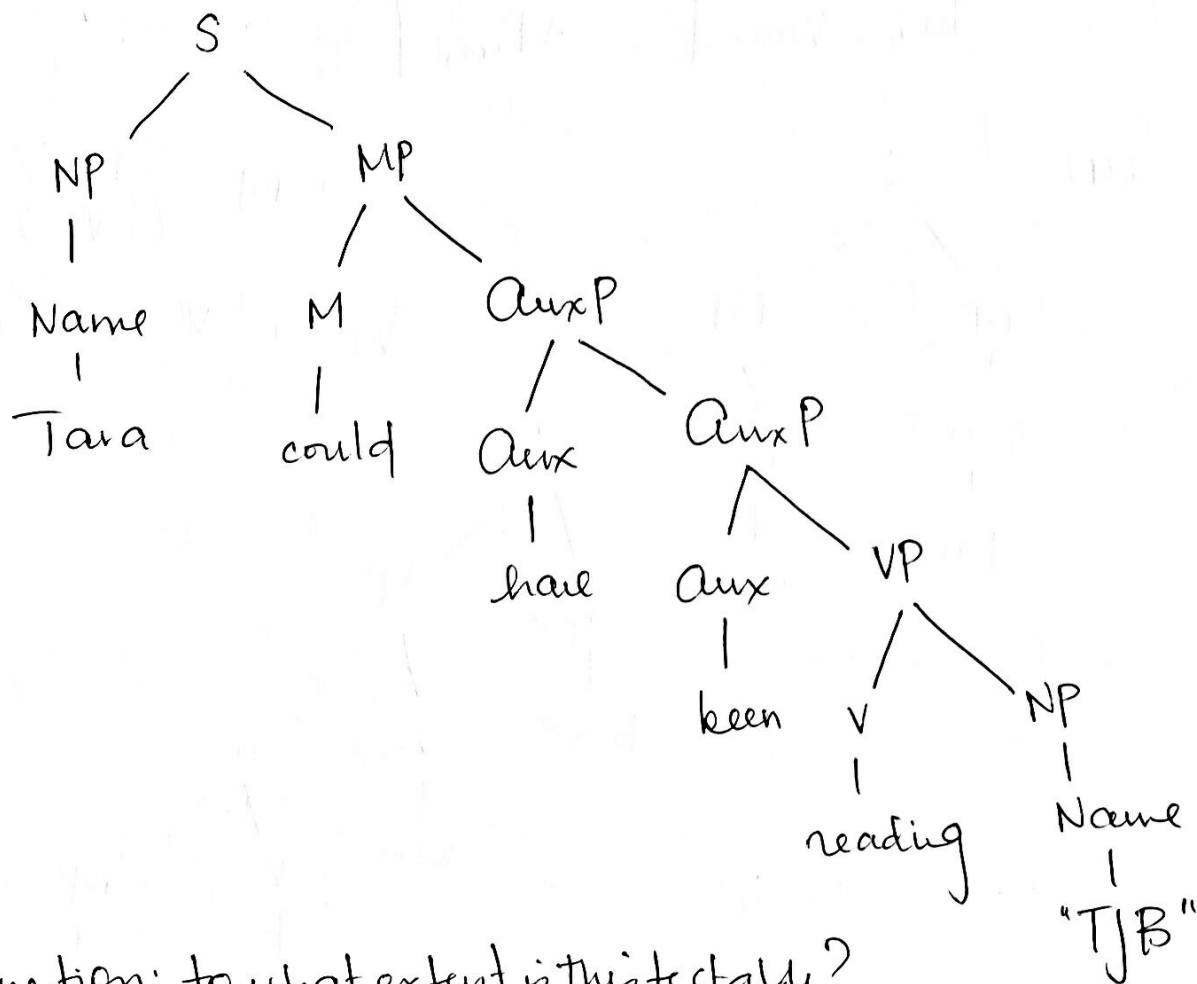
(3) (eg) "might", M, [ - {  $\begin{matrix} \text{Aux}^{\text{BARE}} \\ \text{VP}^{\text{BARE}} \end{matrix} \} ]$ .

Given the way Aux worked, we might guess that  
we should make the following adjustments:

$S \rightarrow NP \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{AuxP} \\ \text{MP} \\ \text{VP} \end{matrix} \right\}$

MP  $\rightarrow$  M  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{AuxP} \\ \text{VP} \end{array} \right\}$

(4) Tara could have been reading "TJB"



Question: to what extent is this testable?

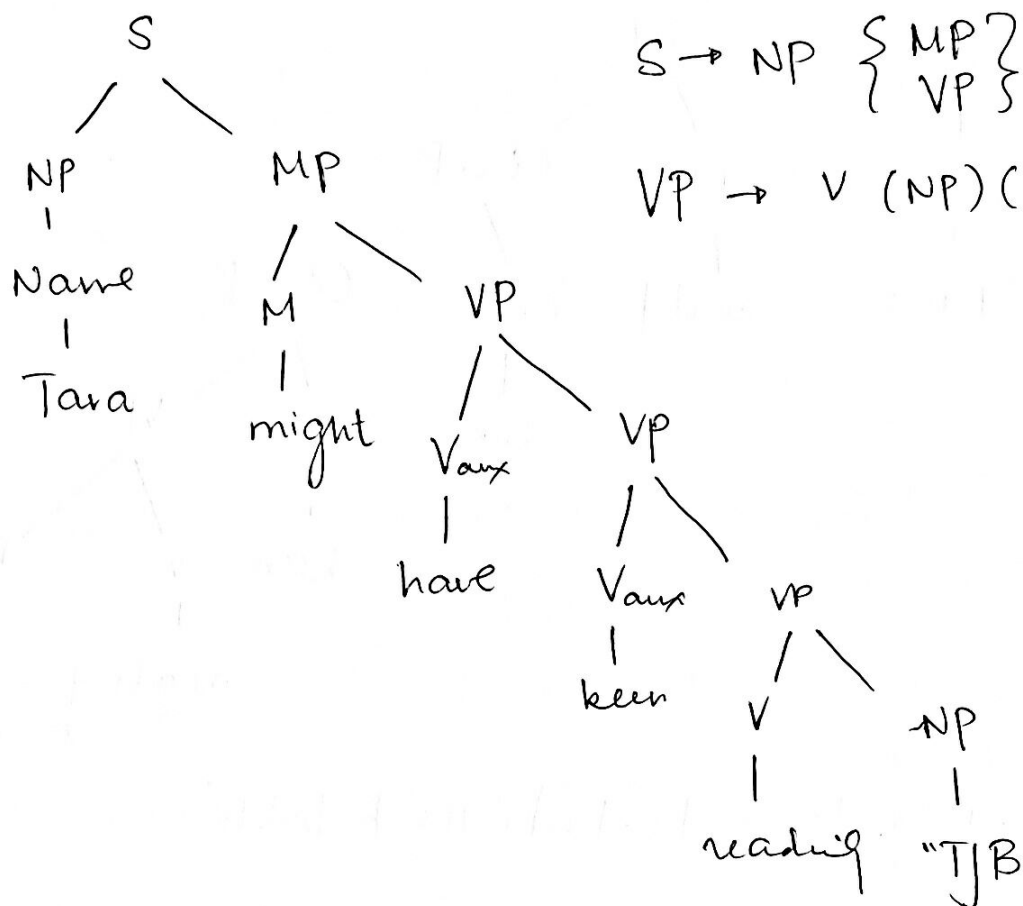
Notice that items in M have only one form. On the other hand, Aux and V are similar in that they can be affected by modals/auxes preceding them. Since we saw that we could encode a specific "have," or "be," Aux complement using subcat.

frames, let's "reassign" Aux to V, as a subclass:

"have", Vaux, [ - ~~3rd~~, VP<sup>EN</sup> ]

"be", Vaux, [ - VP<sub>ING</sub> ]

(4)



Next, we noticed that, in the same way that the Ms "might", "could", etc. select the form of their complement VPs, so do "tenses" ~~auxiliaries~~ (including "will/FUT", which we clarified as a M).

(4) a. Steve might move to Portland.  
M BARE.

b. Steve will move to Portland.  
M/  
tense  
(FUT) BARE

c. Steve — moved to Portland  
tense PAST/  
(PAST) -ED

d. Steve ~~is~~ — moves to Portland.  
tense PRES/  
(PRES) -ES

~~Thus~~ The thing we notice is that knowing the sentence has an MP with a M that is "might", "can", etc, tells us what form of subsequent verb to pick. Similarly, knowing the sentence is PAST or PRES tell us what form of verb to pick. Let's assume we get this information in the same way: from something in category M.

PRES, M, [ — VP<sub>PRES/-ES</sub> ]

PAST, M, [ — VP<sub>PAST/-ED</sub> ].

Notice: we could leave "will" alone, or we could call it FuT:

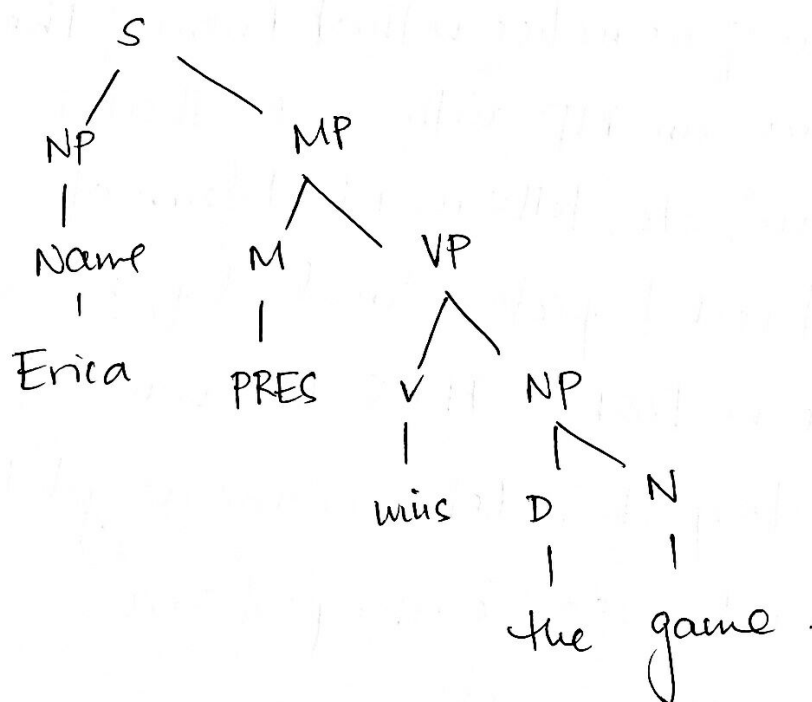
FuT, M, [ — VP<sub>BARE/FuT</sub> ]  
"will"

What constituency tests can we do here?

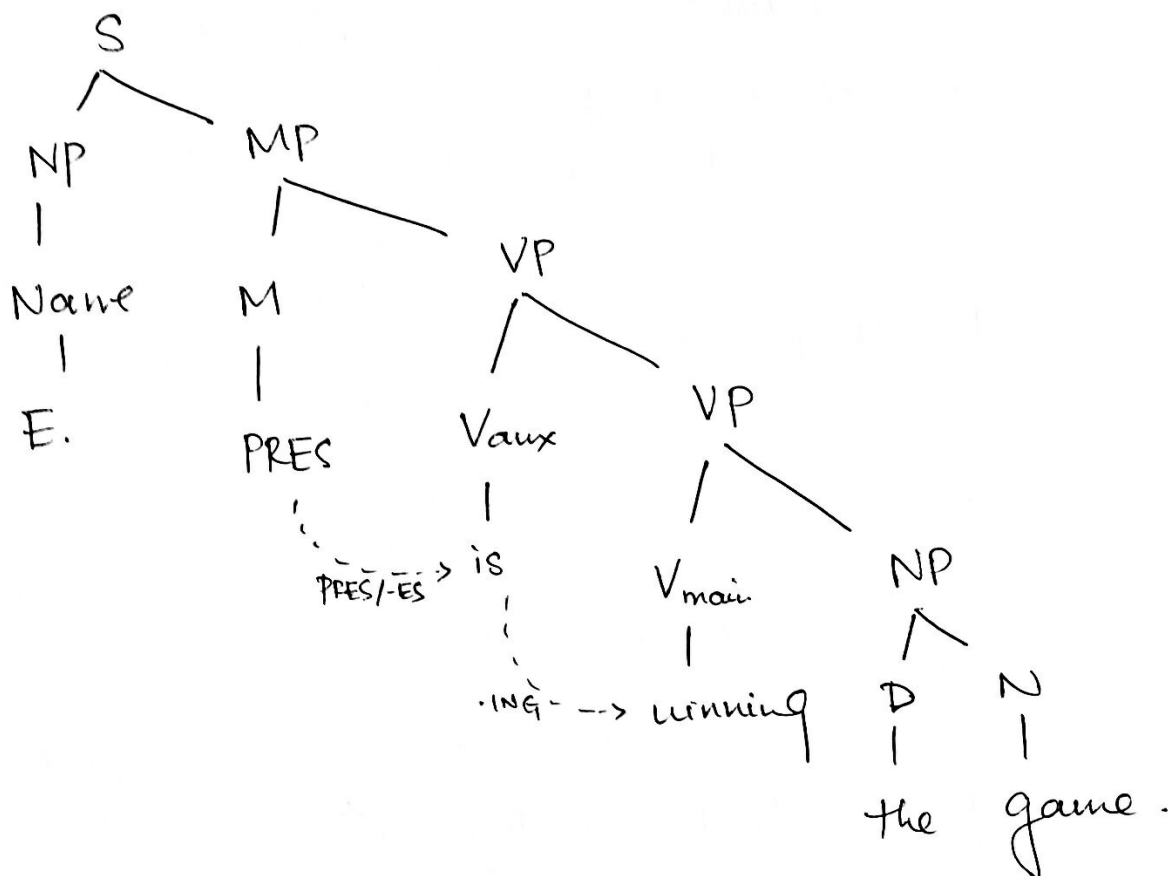
S → NP MP

MP → M VP

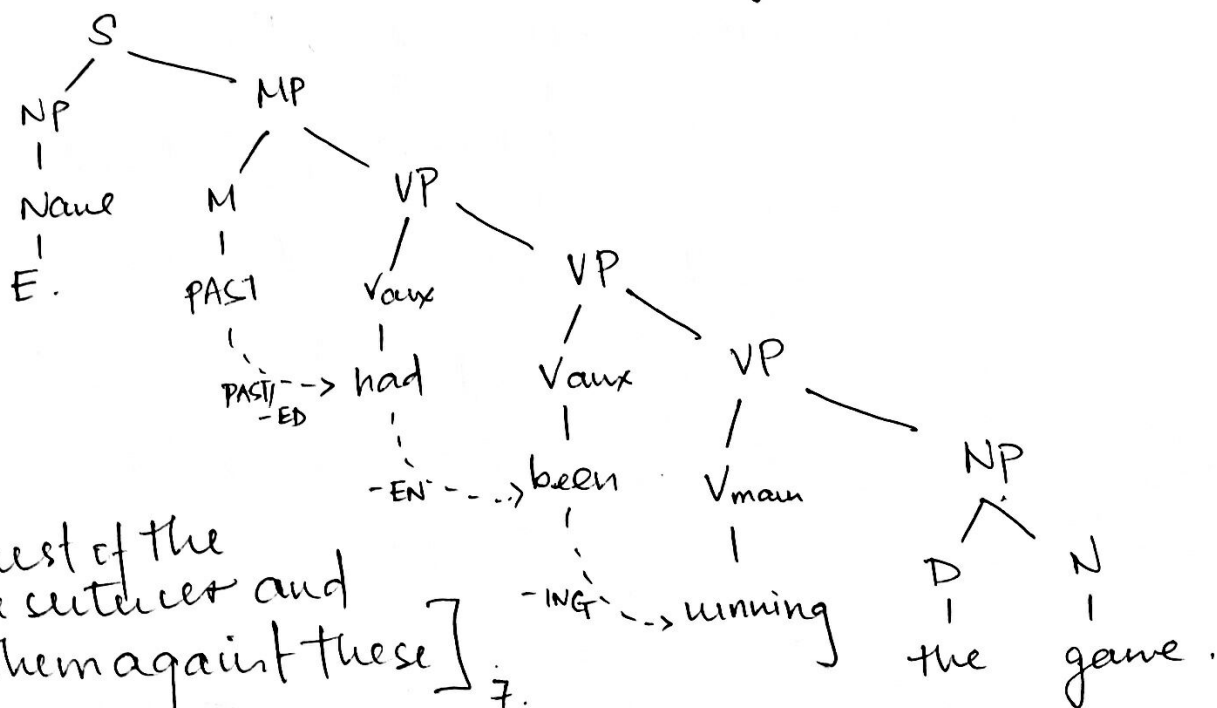
(5) a. Erica wins the game.



(5) b. Erica is winning the game.  
 (remember: "be," is a Vaux! we still need an M).



(5) c. Erica had been winning the game.



[Do the rest of the sample sentences and check them against these] 7.