**Question 1** (from H&P2005):

Divide the main clauses of the following examples into subject and predicate. Underline the subject and make bold the predicate. (For example: <u>This</u> **is the house that Jack built**.)

i   *I think it's a disgrace.*
   <u>I</u> **think it's a disgrace**.

ii   *The guy in that house over there works for the city.*
   <u>The guy in that house over there</u> **works for the city.**

iii   *Most of the mistakes he made were very minor.*
   <u>Most of the mistakes he made</u> **were very minor.**

iv   *The thing that puzzles me is why no one called the police.*
   <u>The thing that puzzles me</u> **is why no one called the police**.

v   *One of her daughters is training to be a pilot.*
   <u>One of her daughters</u> **is training to be a pilot**.


**Question 2** Have a look at the text excerpt below (from Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by J. K. Rowling). Can you assign each word to one of the following classes: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, determinatives, prepositions, coordinators, subordinators, interjections. Use the colours given to each class. Which words, if any, are tricky? Make a list and write down why you find certain words difficult to classify.

For nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions, use the definitions/discussion provided by Tallerman (2014) and discussed in class. Definitions of the others follow:
<u>pronouns</u>: in some accounts, pronouns are a subclass of nouns, often defined as those elements that substitute a noun. Pronouns are like nouns in their syntactic function: they occur as heads of NPs. Examples are *I, you, he, she, we, who*, etc.
<u>determinatives</u>: a word class of function words in English that function as determiner in NP structure and mark definiteness, quantity or number. Examples are *the, a, this, that, some, any, many, few, one, two, three,* etc.
<u>coordinators</u>: *and, or, but*, their function is to mark the coordination (relation between elements of equal syntactic status) of two or more expressions
<u>subordinators</u>: *that, whether, if*, etc., their function is to mark a clause as subordinate
<u>interjections</u>: " Interjections are relatively conventionalised vocal gestures (or more generally, linguistic gestures) which express a speaker's mental state, action or attitude or reaction to a situation" (Ameka 1992) *ouch, oh, look!, wow, sshht, hmm-hmm,* etc.

There was a horrible smell in the kitchen next morning when Harry went in for breakfast. It seemed to be coming from a large metal tub in the sink. He went to have a look. The tub was full of what looked like dirty rags swimming in grey water.
'What's this?' he asked Aunt Petunia. Her lips tightened as they always did if he dared to ask a question.
'Your new school uniform,' she said.
Harry looked in the bowl again.
'Oh,' he said. 'I didn't realise it had to be so wet.'

'Don't be stupid,' snapped Aunt Petunia. 'I'm dyeing some of Dudley's old things grey for you. It'll look just like everyone else's when I've finished.'
Harry seriously doubted this, but thought it best not to argue. He sat down at the table and tried not to think about how he was going to look on his first day at Stonewall High – like he was wearing bits of old elephant skin, probably.

**Question 3**. In the following phrases, identify the heads and dependents, and mark whether the dependents are complements and/or modifiers. Mark the head in bold, put the complements/modifiers between brackets [], and put 'modifier' and/or 'complement' behind each sentence. (this material is covered in Huddleston & Pullum 2005: Chapter 2, 4, 5, 7.)

> **Clause** (remember that modifiers on the clausal level are (traditionally) called adjuncts; and that the head of a simple clause is the verb phrase)
>> a. I worked last week.
>> b. She seemed very annoyed.
>> c. The longhorned beetle seemed to hug its rival.
>> d. The pirates laughed heartily.
> **Nominal phrase**
>> e. the furnace black with soot
>> f. an understanding of C++, Java, and other programming languages
>> g. the very young child
>> h. my German class
>> i. her criticism of my decision
>> j. the treasure chest in my room
>> k. the work I did yesterday
> **Prepositional phrase** (ignore the parts within brackets)
>> l. (That was) nearly two weeks ago.
>> m. (I stayed) until after dinner.
>> n. (The student body elected her) as student prefect.
>> o. (We went) directly to my room.

| | subject | heads | dependents | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | **complements** | **modifiers** |
| a | I | worked last week | | last week |
| b | She | seemed very annoyed | very annoyed | |
| c | The beetle | seemed to hug its rival | | longhorned |
| d | The pirates | laughed heartily | | heartily |
| e | | furnace | black with soot | the |
| f | | Understanding (gerund) | Of C++, Java, and other programming languages | |
| g | | child | the very young | |
| h | | German class | | my |
| i | | decision | her criticism of | my |
| j | | treasure chest | in my room | the |
| k | | work | I did yesterday | the |
| l | | ago | two weeks | nearly |
| m | | until | after dinner | |
| n | | as | student prefect | |
| o | | to | my room | directly |

**Note:** The head determines the category of the phrase, though not the function. The head of a clause is a verb phrase, and the head of a verb phrase is a verb.

**Question 4.** Provide a tree structure of the sentence "*The father happily fed the baby mashed carrots for lunch*" in the way we have done in class, so marking nodes in the tree both with labels for function and category. Give short definitions of the following terms, using the tree structure you made:

a. Clause- this is the entire sentence that contains a verb. Typically, it consists of a subject- "*The father*" and a predicate. The predicate can a phrase too like in the sentence above- "*happily fed the baby mashed carrots for lunch*"

b. Subject- Subject is a part of the sentence that is responsible of performing the action in a sentence. In the example- subject "*The father*" hold the responsibility of performing the action i.e. feeding mashed potato.

c. Predicate- It's a part of the sentence that provides information about the subject "*The father*"- what is it doing, what the subject is or what is the subject like. Here we come to know that subject is involved in some feeding activities. Hence, the entire part of the segment that contains the information on how is the father feeding becomes the predicate- "*happily fed the baby mashed carrots for lunch*"

d. Predicator- Predicator is nothing but the main verb of the predicate. It shows the main activity done by the subject- "*feed*"

e. Object- The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. Here we see the when the feeding action by father is being received by the baby. Hence the object is "*the baby*"

f. Complement- A complement (here object complement) is a word or phrase that is needed to complete the meaning the of the sentence. Here we see that -The father happily fed the baby. Now we ask the question- what did he fed the baby? So, looking at the sentence we understand that, hmm, he fed the fed some carrots. So the entire phrase containing this information becomes a complement- "*mashed carrots for lunch*"

g. Adjunct- An adjunct is a word or a part of a sentence that is needed to describe the subject or object (here- just subject). If these are removed, the primary message delivered by the sentence remains unchanged. Here we ask the question- how did the father fed the baby? We get the answer- he fed happily. So- "*happily*" becomes the adjunct here.

h. NP- A noun phrase is a part of the sentence that the noun as its head and performs same function as noun. NP as optionally consists of some determiners, adjectives and prepositions (or a prepositional phrase). Here- "*The father*" is the NP.

i. VP- Part of a sentence that has verb as its head. Here "*happily fed the baby mashed carrots for lunch*"

j. PP- Part of a sentence containing preposition as its head. Here- "*for lunch*"

k. Adverb- A word or a part of a sentence that determines the nature of action of the verb or modifies the nature of the verb. Here- "*happily*"is the adverb

[clause [Subject(NP) [Det The][N father]] [Predicate(VP) [Adjunct(Adv) happily] [Predicator(V) fed] [Object(NP) [det the] [N baby]] [Complement [VP [Modifier(V) mashed] [N carrots]] [PP [P for] [N lunch]]] ]]

```
                              clause
                    _____/        _____
              Subject(NP)                    Predicate(VP)
               /      \          _____/    |    |    _____
            Det        N    Adjunct(Adv) Predicator(V) Object(NP)      Complement
             |         |         |            |         /    \          /        \
            The     father    happily        fed      det    N        VP          PP
                                                       |      |       /  \        /  \
                                                      the   baby  Modifier(V) N   P    N
                                                                     |        |   |    |
                                                                   mashed  carrots for lunch
```
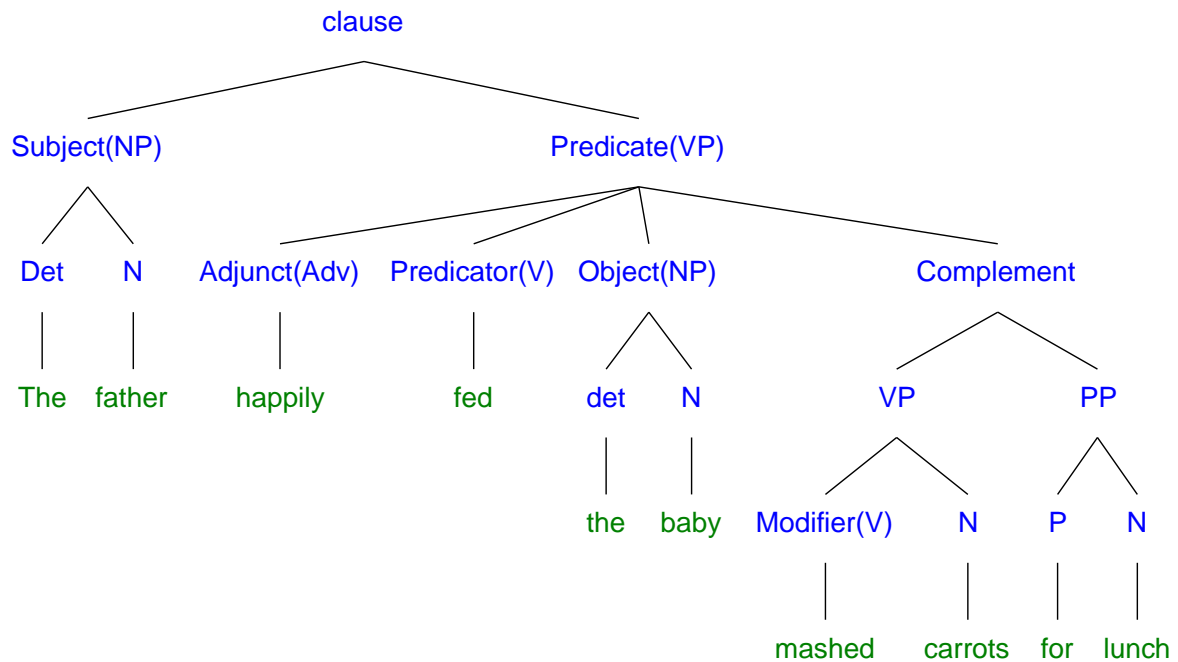
**Question 5**. Word order in Juǀ'hoan (Kx'a, Namibia & Botswana). Examine the Juǀ'hoan sentences in (1) and their English glosses (from Snyman 1970) and then answer these questions: (question taken from Lyovin et al. 2017)

   a. What signals grammatical relations in this language? In your answer be sure to indicate how you reached your conclusions.
   - **Constituent order-** [S [ NP !ʰwã] [VP [V ho] [NP !ę̃ŋ]]
   - **Case marking-** mi (I/me) no case marking
   b. What is the basic word order? Again, state how you come to your conclusions.
   SVO
   From a and b, as can been subject at first followed by verb followed by object

   a. [mi meni iǃa] 'I answer you.'- SVO
   b. [iǃa ǃa̰ro mi] 'You teach me.'- SVO
   c. [ǃę̃ŋ ho mi] 'The eland sees me.'
   d. [!ʰwã ho !ę̃ŋ] 'The man sees the eland.'
   e. [daʔama ho !ę̃ŋ] 'The child sees the eland.'
   f. [ǃɓei ho !ę̃ŋ] 'The lion/lions see(s) the eland.'
   g. [deʔebi ho !ę̃ŋ] 'The children see the eland.'
   h. [ǁa̰e ho !ę̃ŋ] 'The men see the eland.'
   i. [ǃę̰u ho mi] 'The elder sees me.'
   j. [ǃę̰usi ho mi] 'The elders see me.'

**Question 6**. The two sentences in (1) and (2) below contain words from the same word classes, and in the same order, but they each have different syntactic structures.

   1. Kim glanced at the actor with a wig.

      Kim glanced at the actor through her binoculars.

Using standard tests for constituency, work out what the constituents of each sentence must be. You should use at least two tests for each putative constituent. Your answers should include contrasting grammatical and ungrammatical examples which reveal the syntactic differences between (1) and (2). Use square brackets to indicate the constituents you find in each example, and remember to bracket constituents only, and not random strings of words. (ii) Next, draw labelled tree diagrams for (1) and (2), taking care that the trees correctly represent the constituent structures you discovered above. (taken from Tallerman 2014: 182)

| Constituency tests | **Kim glanced at the actor with a wig.** | **Kim glanced at the actor through her binoculars.** |
|---|---|---|
| **sentence fragment test** | Who glanced at the actor with a wig?<br><br>*Kim* | Who glanced at the actor through her binoculars?<br><br>*Kim* |
| **echo question test** | Whom did Kim glance?<br><br>at the actor with a wig | Whom did Kim glance through her binoculars?<br><br>at the actor |
| **cleft test** | Kim glanced at the actor <u>with a wig</u>.<br><br><u>with a wig</u> is how Kim glanced at the actor | Kim glanced at the actor <u>through her binoculars.</u><br><br><u>through her binoculars</u> is how Kim glanced at the actor |
| **Pro-form substitution** | Kim glanced at <u>the actor</u> with a wig.<br>Kim glanced at him<br>*Kim glanced at him with a wig* | Kim glanced at the actor through her binoculars.<br>Kim glanced at him through her binoculars<br>*Kim glanced at him* |

[Clause [Subject(NP) Kim] [Predicate(VP) [Predicator(V) glanced] [PP [P at] [NP [D the] [NP [N actor] [PP [P with] [PP [Det a] [N wig]] ]]]] ] ]
[Clause [Subject(NP) Kim] [Predicate(VP) [Predicator(V) glanced] [Object [P at] [NP [Det the] [NP actor]]] [Adjunct(PP) [P through] [NP her binoculars]]] ]

```
                          Clause
                   /                    \
            Subject(NP)              Predicate(VP)
                 |                  /            \
                Kim          Predicator(V)        PP
                                  |             /    \
                               glanced         P      NP
                                               |     /   \
                                              at    D     NP
                                                    |    /   \
                                                   the  N     PP
                                                        |    /   \
                                                      actor  P     PP
                                                             |    /   \
                                                           with  Det   N
                                                                  |    |
                                                                  a   wig
```

```
                                Clause
                    _____|_____
                   |                                 |
            Subject(NP)                        Predicate(VP)
                   |                _____|_____
                  Kim             |              |                  |
                          Predicator(V)       Object           Adjunct(PP)
                                |           ____|____          ____|____
                             glanced       |         |        |         |
                                           P         NP       P         NP
                                           |        _|_        |        /\
                                           at     Det  NP   through  her binoculars
                                                   |    |
                                                  the  actor
```