

566 HW4

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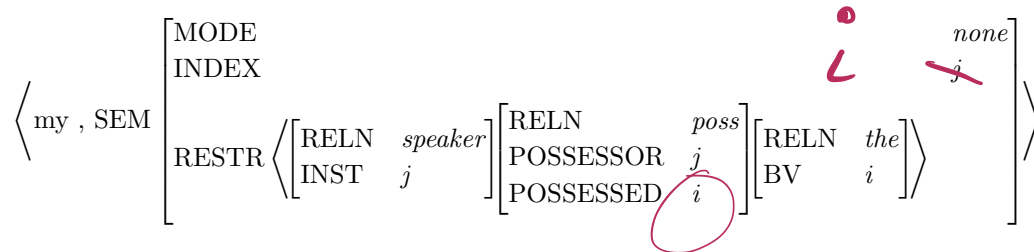
1 Chapter 6, Problem 6

1.1 A

If we believe this proposed analysis to be correct then these example will not be licensed by the grammar since they would fail to uphold the SHAC since the two nouns do not have agreement on either their person or plurality.

This means that this proposed analysis will fail because possessive pronouns do not have to have agreement with the noun they posses given the English grammar. In the first example phrase: my books, the my is singular but the books is plural. In the second example phrase: your cousin, the your is 2nd person while the cousin is not. In thinking about this more, it appears that possessive pronouns do not always have to agree with the NP.

1.2 B



2 Chapter 7, Problem 1

2.1 The dealer dealt an ace to Bo

Argument Making.

Acceptable: The dealer dealt an ace to himself.

Unacceptable (where him and the dealer refer to the same entity): The dealer dealt an ace to him.

2.2 The chemist held the sample away *from* the flame.

argument making.

Acceptable: The chemist held the sample away *from* themselves.

Unacceptable: The chemist held the sample away *from* him.

2.3 Alex kept a loaded gun *beside* the bed.

Ambiguous

Acceptable: Alex kept a loaded gun *beside* him.

Acceptable: Alex kept a loaded gun *beside* himself.

2.4 We bought flowers *for* you

Argument Making.

Acceptable: We bought flowers *for* ourselves.

Unacceptable: We bought flowers *for for* us.

2.5 The car has a scratch *on* the fender.

Predicative.

Acceptable: The car had a scratch *on* it.

Unacceptable: The car had a scratch *on* itself.

3 Chapter 8, Problem 1

These examples are not counter examples due to the 's being the head of the PP that propagates up to the DP. The 's AGR list is empty which makes the PP specifier list empty. Since the SHAC requires specified entities to have agreement, by having the DP have no specified values for the DP, it can agree with the NP it is possessing. In other words, since only the 's passes up its empty specifier up to the head of the PP, all possessive DPs can agree with any type of noun. This makes phrases like Pat's parents and the children's game licensed by the grammar.

why PP?

4 Chapter 8, Problem 2

4.1 A

Examples would be dogs(for plural) and wine(for mass).

For dogs grammar can license: dogs, fourteen dogs, the dogs. Example sentences can be: Dogs run fast. Fourteen dogs live in the woods. In that home the dogs are friendly.

For wine the grammar can license: wine, the wine. Example sentences can be:
 Lets drink some wine! Can you pass the wine?

missing an example with no det.

4.2 B

To achieve the licensing of the examples i-iii but not for iv I updated the Imperative Rule in p216. I have added that the SPR can have optional values of either a D that is plural or a D that is a mass noun. Keep note that I have a parenthesis around the two options for D s just my latex code makes them the same size as the $\langle \rangle$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \textit{phrase} & \\ \text{HEAD} & \textit{noun} \\ \text{VAL} & \left[\text{SPR} \langle \rangle \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \xrightarrow{H} \begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{HEAD} & \left[\begin{array}{cc} \textit{noun} & \\ \text{FORM} & \textit{base} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{VAL} & \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{SPR} \quad \left\langle \left(\left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{D} & \\ \text{NUM} & \textit{pl} \end{array} \right] \mid \left[\begin{array}{cc} \text{D} & \\ \text{COUNT} & \textit{-} \end{array} \right] \right) \right\rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$