

Chapter 4, Problem 1: Valence Variations

- A. The well-formedness of these sentences suggest that *here* and *there* are in fact (pro-) PPs, since that is the category of the complements that would otherwise occur with *put*. So these guys should be specified as, e.g.:

$$\left\langle \text{here} , \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{prep} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

- B. *Fond* only occurs with a PP complement:

- (i) Alex is fond of pumpkins.
- (ii)*Alex is fond pumpkins.
- (iii)*Alex is fond.

so its lexical entry would look like this:

$$\left\langle \text{fond} , \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{adj} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \text{PP} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

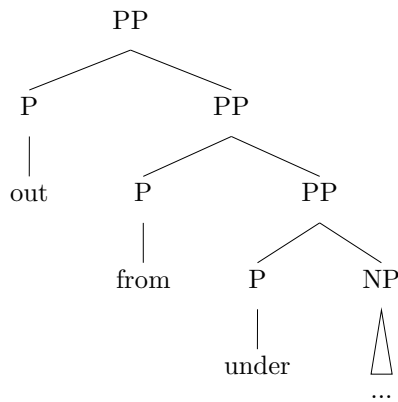
Actually, the only PPs that go with *fond* are those headed by the preposition *of*. But we don't know how to formulate such restrictions yet.

- C. The key here is the assumption that in all of the well-formed examples with *jump*, the string of words after *jump* form a PP constituent. All of these examples illustrate constraints on what kind of complements the various prepositions take.

- *Out* can appear without a complement (viii), with an NP complement (vi) or with a PP complement ((i), (ii), (iv)). So its lexical entry should be:

$$\left\langle \text{out} , \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{prep} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle (\text{NP} \mid \text{PP}) \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

This gives us nested structures like:



- *From* cannot appear without a complement (**(ix)*), but it allows an NP complement (*(ii),(v)*) or a PP complement (*(iii), (iv)*). So its lexical entry would look like this:

$$\left\langle \text{from}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{prep} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \text{NP} \mid \text{PP} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

- *Of* cannot appear without a complement (no illustration here) or with a PP complement (**(vii)*), but it allows an NP complement (*(i)*). Hence:

$$\left\langle \text{of}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{prep} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \text{NP} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

- D. • *Grew* must combine with an AP complement (*(iv), *(v), (vii)*). (**(vi)* is explained because *happy to me* is not a possible AP – see below.) So its lexical entry should be:

$$\left\langle \text{grew}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{verb} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \text{NP} \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \text{AP} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

- *Seemed* must combine with an NP or AP complement (*(i), (ii), *(iii)*) followed by an optional PP. The double PP in (*viii*) is good because the first one is in the AP *close to me* and the 2nd one is a complement of *seemed*. So the lexical entry for *seemed* should be:

$$\left\langle \text{seemed}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{verb} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \text{NP} \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \text{AP} \mid \text{NP} (, \text{PP}) \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

- *Happy* appears without a complement (*(iv)*), and cannot occur with a PP (at least not with one headed by *to*) (**(vi)*). Of course it is an adjective as well, and hence can be the head of a phrase that is the complement of *grow* or *seem*. So its entry looks like this:

$$\left\langle \text{happy}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{adj} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

- *Close* is an adjective that takes a PP in all the examples shown here. There are other examples (e.g. *They grew close*), which suggest that we should write its lexical entry as follows:

$$\left\langle \text{close}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \quad \text{adj} \\ \text{VAL} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle (\text{PP}) \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

E.

