

Ling 315, Assignment 2. Due 24 January 2007.

For the purposes of this assignment, assume the following phrase structure rules:

$S \rightarrow NP VP$ $NP \rightarrow (D) (AP) N (PP)$ $NP \rightarrow \text{Pronoun}$
 $AP \rightarrow (\text{Deg}) A$ $PP \rightarrow P (NP)$ $CP \rightarrow (C) S$
 $VP \rightarrow V (NP) (PP) (AP) (CP)$

Part A. Provide a phrase structure tree for each of the following sentences:

- (1) We feel very sleepy. (2) They decided that they were ready.
(3) The very quiet man behind the extremely loud woman wondered whether Tim left.

Part B. The following two sentences look superficially similar:

- (4) Sara stood up her friend. (5) Sara stood on her friend.

However, they have different constituent structures: One of these sentences contains a particle verb, the other contains a verb followed by a prepositional phrase.

Answer the following, in clear, complete sentences.

Task 1: State which contains the particle verb, and provide phrase structure trees for each.

Task 2. Using the diagnostic tests for identifying a particle verb, support your answer to Task 1. In particular:

- Show that the preposition may move to the right of *her friend* only in the particle verb case (i.e., provide the relevant examples.)
- Show that *her friend* -- when preceded by the preposition -- cannot be replaced by a pronoun only in the particle verb case.
- Show, using the cleft test, that only the V PP case involves a PP (i.e., only one of the strings *up her friend* and *on her friend* behaves like a constituent.)
- Show, using the movement test, that only the V PP case involves a PP.
- Show, using the replacement test, that only the V PP case involves a PP.

Task 3: Think up another example of a particle verb, and another example of a verb that can be immediately followed by a PP.

Task 4. Support your answer to Task 3, again using the diagnostic tests for identifying a particle verb (just as in Task 2.)