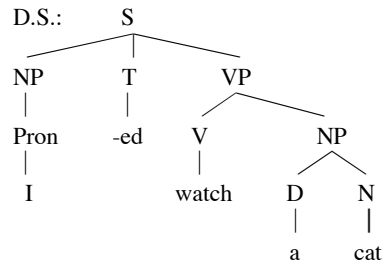


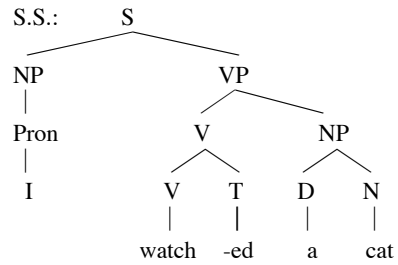
Ling 315, Assignment 5. Solution. 4 Mar 2007.

Part A. Provide derivations for the following sentences:

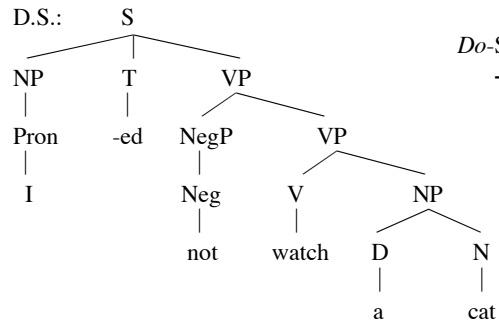
(1) I watched a cat.



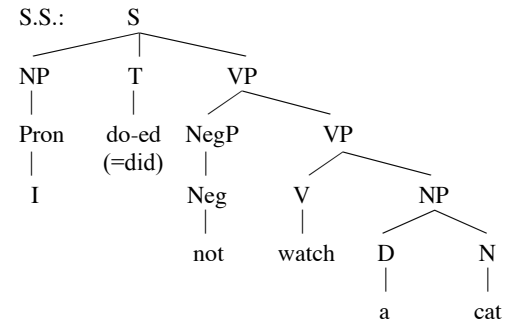
Tense Hopping
→



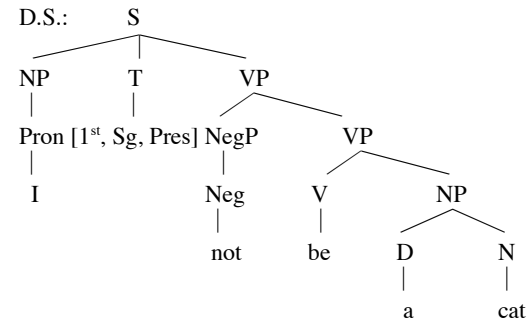
(2) I did not watch a cat.



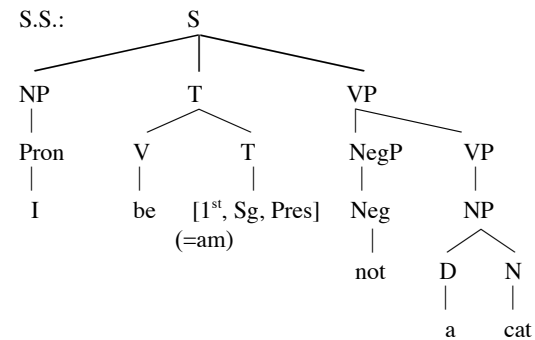
Do-Support
→



(3) I am not a cat.



V-to-T Movement
→



Part B. Dutch.

***Note that the solution for this problem set has since been revised in our class lectures; this was the solution you should have come to, based on the data given.

By our revised analysis, which takes into account additional data, there is obligatory T-to-C Movement in declarative clauses in Dutch, as well as a rule of Topicalization (A-bar Movement), which moves a phrase into the position preceding C. This differs from the solution here, where V moves only into T, and T is positioned preceding VP. In our revised analysis, T is positioned finally in S. See lecture notes for more details.***

(i) Propose rules for S and VP in Dutch, based on (4) and (5) alone. Assume that lexical categories are the same in Dutch and English, e.g., *kat* and *cat* are Ns.

(4) Ik heb een kat gezien.
I have a cat seen
"I have seen a cat."

(5) Jan zal Marie kussen.
Jan will Mary kiss
"Jan will kiss Mary."

Based on these examples, the rules for S and VP in Dutch are:

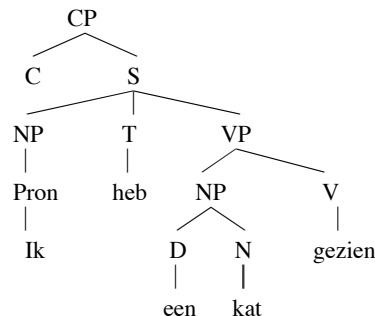
S → NP T VP VP → NP V

(ii) Are Dutch VPs head-initial or head-final?

Dutch VPs are head-final, as V follows its complement.

(iii) Draw a phrase structure tree for (4).

D.S., S.S.:



(iv) The following sentences illustrate *Yes/No* Questions in Dutch. Based on these examples, does Dutch use V-to-T Movement, or Tense Hopping? How can you tell?

(6) Hebt u een kat gezien?
Have you a cat seen
"Have you seen a cat?"

(7) Zal Jan Marie kussen?
Will Jan Mary kiss
"Will Jan kiss Mary?"

(8) Ziet u een kat?
see you a cat
"Do you see a cat?"

(9) Kust Jan Marie?
Kisses Jan Mary
"Is Jan kissing Mary?"

These examples indicate that Dutch has V-to-T Movement, and not Tense Hopping, since in (8) and (9), main verbs invert with the subject to form *Yes/No-Questions*. This shows that main verbs have moved into T, which then moves to C to form interrogatives.

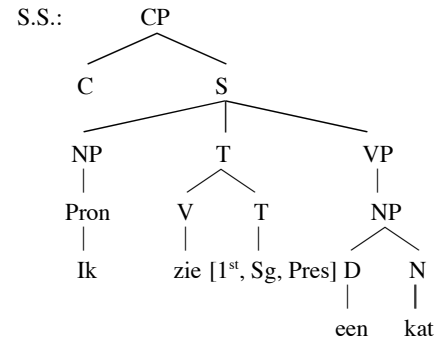
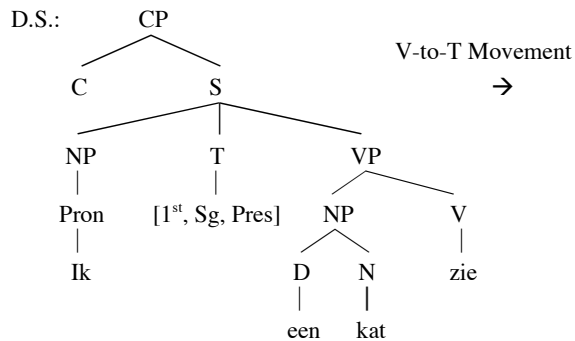
(v) Consider now the following examples, in which no auxiliary occurs:

(10) Ik zie een kat.
I see a cat
"I see a cat."

(11) Jan kust Marie.
Jan kiss Mary
"Jan is kissing Mary."

How does the position of the main verb differ in these examples from that in (4) and (5)? Do these examples require you to revise your rule for VP, or are they already accounted for by your answer to question (iv)? Explain your answers to these two questions as clearly and succinctly as you can, and provide a derivation for (10).

The main verb in these examples now precedes its complement, unlike in (4) and (5), where it follows its complement. These examples require no revision to the VP rule, given that Dutch has a rule of V-to-T Movement. When there is no auxiliary in T, the main verb raises to T, yielding a word order in which a verb precedes its complement.



(vi) The following examples illustrate the placement of main verbs with respect to adverbs like *always* in Dutch.

(12) Jan kust altijd Marie?
Jan kisses always Marie
"Jan always kisses Marie."

(13) *Jan altijd kust Marie.
Jan always kisses Marie

Assume that the rule for adverbs is the same in Dutch as it is in English:

VP → Adv VP

Is the placement of the verb with respect to the adverbial what you would expect, given your answers to (i)-(v)? Explain in one sentence, and provide a derivation for (12).

Yes, the placement of the verb expectedly precedes the adverbial, since Dutch has a rule of V-to-T Raising, as illustrated in the following derivation.

