

Ling 315 Lecture notes. 5 Feb 2007.

1. Current class grammar.

Lexicon

N → *kittens*-[N; Pl], *kitten*-[N; Sg], *destruction*-[N; Sg; (uP)], etc.

V → *disappear*-[V; uPl], *like*-[V; uPl; uN], etc.

A → *happy*-[A; (uP)]; *fond*-[A; uP], etc.

P → *out*-[P; (uN)]; *of*-[P; uN], etc.

D → *the*-[D]; *these*-[D; uPl], *this*-[D; uSg], etc.

C → *that*-[C; uS], *whether*-[C; uS], *if*-[C; uS]...

Deg → *very*-[Deg]; *so*-[Deg], *too*-[Deg], ...

Pron → *I*-[N; Sg, 1st, Nom], *me*-[N; 1st, Acc], ...

T → *might*-[T], *will*-[T], *have*-[T], ...

Phrase Structure Rules

S → NP T VP

NP → (D) (AP) N (PP) (CP)

NP → Pronoun

VP → V (NP) (PP) (PP) (AP) (CP)

AP → (Deg) A (PP) (CP)

PP → P (NP) (CP)

CP → C S

Other Principles

That-Deletion. The C *that* is optionally unpronounced when it heads a verb's CP complement.

Projection. The head of a phrase projects its features up to the phrasal level.

Full Interpretation. The structure to which the semantic interface rules apply contains no uninterpretable features.

Checking. Uninterpretable features must be checked; once checked, they delete.

Checking under Sisterhood. An uninterpretable **c-selectional** or **inflectional** feature on a syntactic object Y is checked when Y is sister to another syntactic object Z that bears a **matching** feature.

Reflexives Rule. A reflexive pronoun must be coreferential with a preceding expression in the same minimal sentence.

Pronouns Rule. A non-reflexive pronoun must not be coreferential with a preceding expression in the same minimal sentence.

Coreferentiality Hypothesis. For two expressions to be coreferential, they must bear the same ϕ -features.

2. **Features**. Propose an account of the following examples using features and feature checking:

- (1) a. Those/*that people care.
b. That/*those person cares.

3. **Reflexives**. Practice: Explain why the following sentences are grammatical or ungrammatical, according to our current grammar.

- (2) a. Diana told Paul that she could clone herself/*her.
b. Diana told Paul that he could clone *herself/her.
- (3) a. Diana told Paul about herself/*her.
b. Paul told Diana about herself/*her.
- (4) a. Diana explained herself/*her to Paul.
b. Diana explained Paul to herself/*her.
- (5) a. *The idea that Diana could clone her amazed herself.
b. The idea that Diana could clone herself amazed her.
- (6) a. Save yourself/*you! b. Remember that I care about you/*yourself!

Note that genitive pronouns do not show a morphological distinction between reflexive/non-reflexive:

- (7) a. Richard talked to himself/*him.
b. Richard talked to his mother.
c. Richard said that Beverley talked to him/*himself.
d. Richard said that Beverley talked to his mother.