LING 201: Introduction to Linguistics

EMU Fall 2011 D. Cavar

Agenda

- Assignments for today
- Exercises
- Verb valency and argument structure

Assignments

- Mary said that Peter works at EMU.
- John called Mary.
- Some car parked at the house.
- John saw the man with the binoculars.
- John often reads the newspaper in the train.

Syntax

• Insights:

- Sentences are structured
 - Words and lists of words
 - have some default and preferred order
 - there are restrictions on reordering them in the sentence

Syntax

- How do we describe the:
 - Default structure, and
 - Reordering restrictions?
- Answer:
 - I. Analysis of the structural properties.
 - 2. Analysis of dependencies in the sentence.

• Structure analysis:

- Discovery of syntactic constituents
- Basic description of phrases and constituent types
- Deep analysis: lexically driven (function words, substantives, feature structures)

- Basic constituents
 - Phrase structure tests, e.g.:
 - Pronominalisation
 - Replacement
 - Question
 - Dislocation/Movement, etc.

Example

Sample sentences:

- 1. The small mouse likes to eat the smelly cheese.
- 2. All man love one woman.
- 3. The complex houses married and single students and their families.
- What are the syntactic constituents in these sentences, and how do you motivate this?

- What type of constituents are those constituents you found?
 - Label them on the basis of some criteria that you have to define and justify!
 - Classify the criteria, i.e. group them on the basis of linguistic information they are based on.

- What are the differences between the sentences?
- How would you describe the difference?
 - informally
 - formally

- What is the core difference between the three previous sentences and the following examples:
 - 1. Call the police!
 - 2. Did you call the police?
 - 3. When did you call the police?

- What is the difference between all the previous sentences and the following examples:
 - 1. John was called in the late evening.
 - 2. The problem was identified immediately.

- What can we conclude from the observations?
 - Every difference is based on some property, those properties are classification criteria.
 - What properties did we observe?

 What can we conclude from the following contrast?

John said that Peter called him yesterday.

- * John said Peter.
- * John said if Peter called him yesterday.

 What can we conclude from the following contrast?

I wonder if poodles like noodles.

- * I wonder poodles.
- * I wonder that poodles like noodles.

 What can we conclude from the following contrast?

The customers like to buy the chair.

- * The customers like.
- * The customers like to buy the our chair.
- * The customers like to buy chair.

 What can we conclude from the following contrast?

John is calling his friend.

- * John has calling his friend.
- * John is bought a book.

John has bought a book.

- Describe the structural representations for:
 - 1. Fat people eat accumulates.
 - 2. The player kicked the ball kicked the ball.
 - 3. Put the box on the table in the kitchen.
 - 4. The cotton clothing is usually made of grows in Mississippi.
 - 5. Have the students who failed the exam take the supplementary.

Headlines

- . EYE DROPS OFF SHELF
- 2. PROSTITUTES APPEAL TO POPE
- 3. KIDS MAKE NUTRITIOUS SNACKS
- 4. STOLEN PAINTING FOUND BY TREE
- 5. MILK DRINKERS ARE TURNING TO POWDER
- 6. JUVENILE COURT TO TRY SHOOTING DEFENDANT
- 7. 2 SISTERS REUNITED AFTER 18 YEARS AT CHECKOUT COUNTER

Assignment

- Read Chapter 6: Up to section 6.4
 - What are the structures of:

on the huge tree

in the cold water

the small house

the house with the red roof

Assignment

• Generate at least 4 sentences and their structures using the grammar:

 $S \rightarrow NPVP$

NP → ART ADJ N

 $NP \rightarrow N$

 $VP \rightarrow V NP$

N → John, Mary, Peter, Susan, book, journal

V → called, saw, loves, read, writes, wrote, admires

 $ART \rightarrow the, a$

ADJ → red, big, nice, interesting, cool, thick