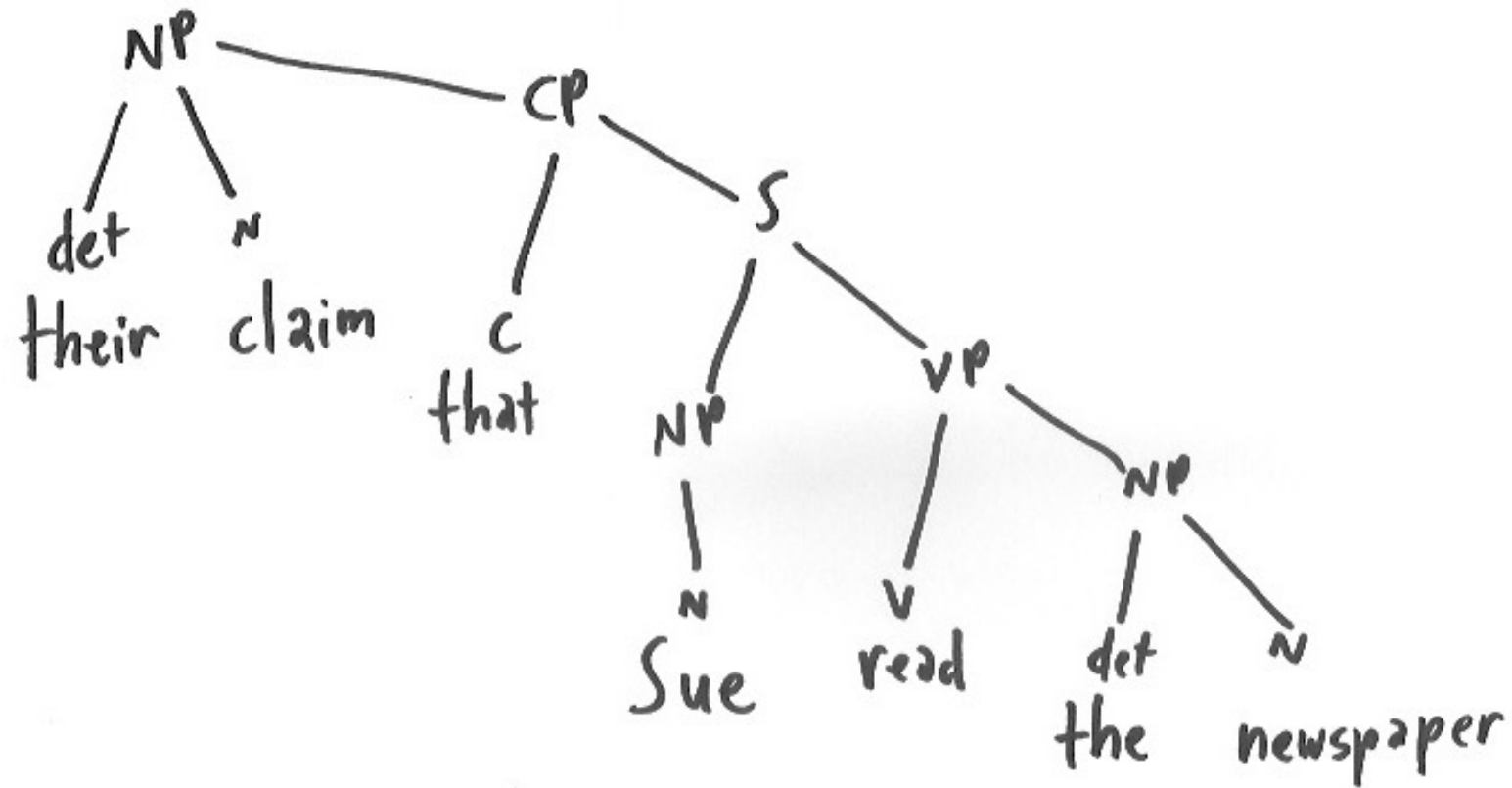


They claim that Sue read the newspaper.

They claim that Sue read the newspaper.

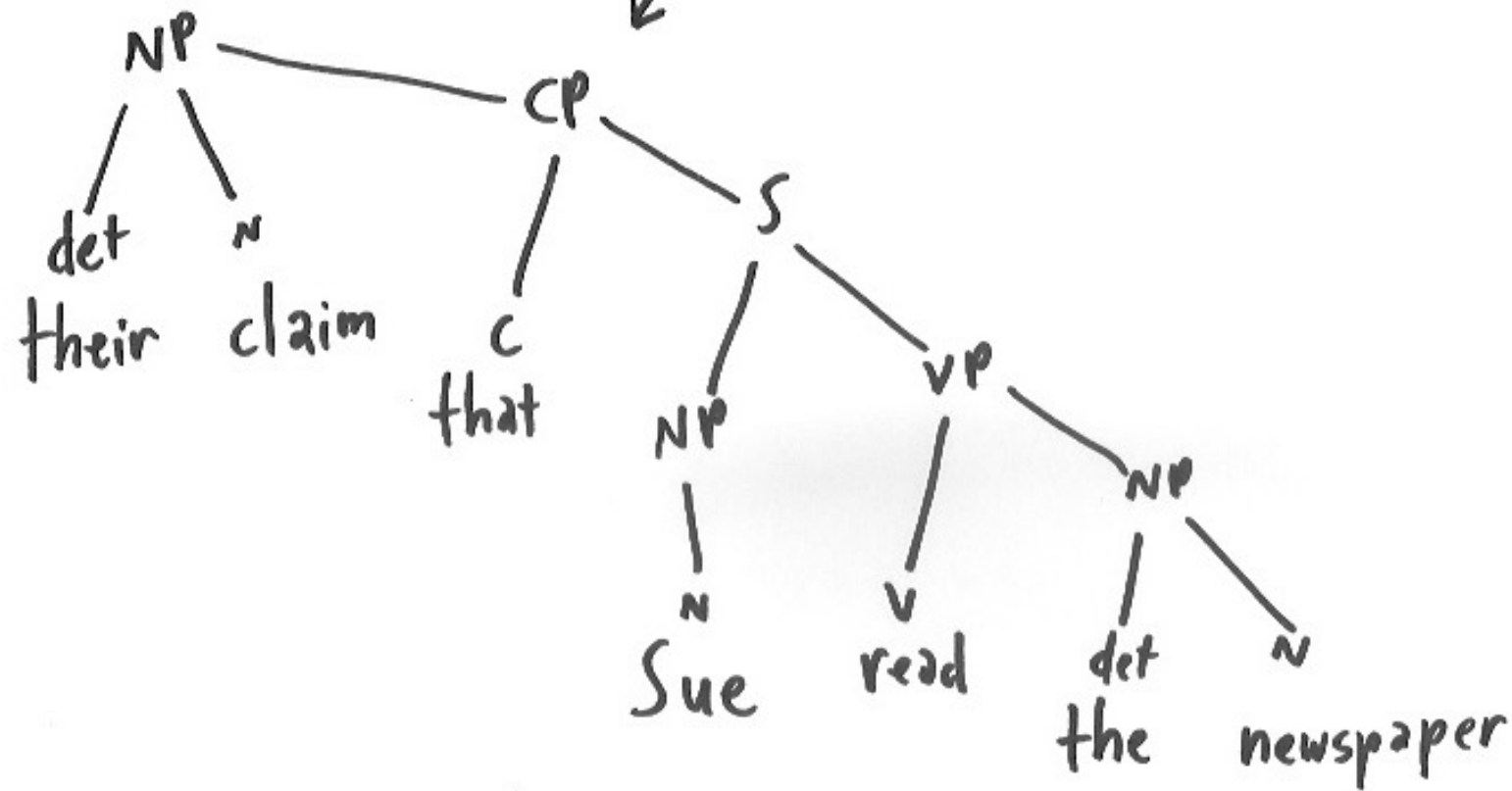
their claim that Sue read the newspaper

their claim that Sue read the newspaper



their claim that Sue read the newspaper

noun complement clause



$NP \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (det) \\ (PossNP) \end{array} \right\} (AP^*) N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (PP^*) \\ (CP) \end{array} \right\}$

Exercise 1:  
(p. 130)

a.) Their claim that Sue read the newspaper bothered Jill

b.) Jill refuted their claim that Sue read the newspaper

c.) Joe referred us to their claim that Sue read the newspaper

Many nouns alternate with verbs. They are

lexically ambiguous.

nap 'I will nap tomorrow'

'I had a nice nap'

drink 'He never drinks water'

'A drink would be nice'

Many nouns that select complement sentences alternate with verbs that also do.



Exercise 2: Draw trees for all of the sentences  
(12) to (16) on page 132.

Many other nouns are related to similar-sounding but not identical verbs. These nouns select the same complements as the corresponding verbs do.

believe → belief

Exercise 3: Draw trees for (17)–(20) from p. 134.

Those nouns — belief, proof, assumption — are derived from the corresponding verbs.

believe	→	belief
prove	→	proof
assume	→	assumption

Those nouns — belief, proof, assumption — are derived from the corresponding verbs.

believe → belief  
prove → proof  
assume → assumption

If you're into derivation and word formation, take a class on morphology.

Not all nouns that select sentence complements are derived. Some are just plain old nouns.

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Exercise 4: Draw trees for (22 a) – (22 c), p. 136

We're skipping exercise 5.



Every thing we've seen so far have been  
noun complement clauses.

There are also relative clauses. This is another  
kind of CP within the NP.

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noun complement clauses.

There are also relative clauses. This is another  
kind of CP within the NP.

Return of the gap.

The doctor that Mary picked.

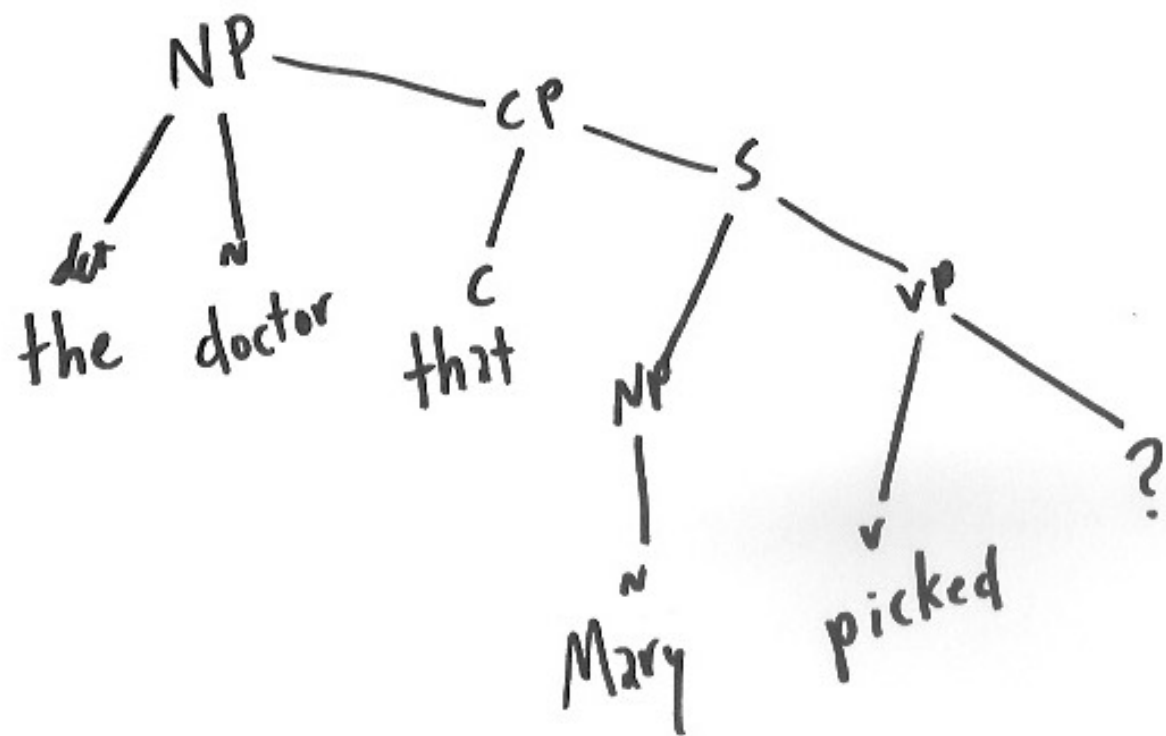
The doctor that Mary picked.

\* Mary picked

\* Mary picked

\* Mary picked —

\* Mary picked —



That surgeon wants the spot that the other doctor stole.

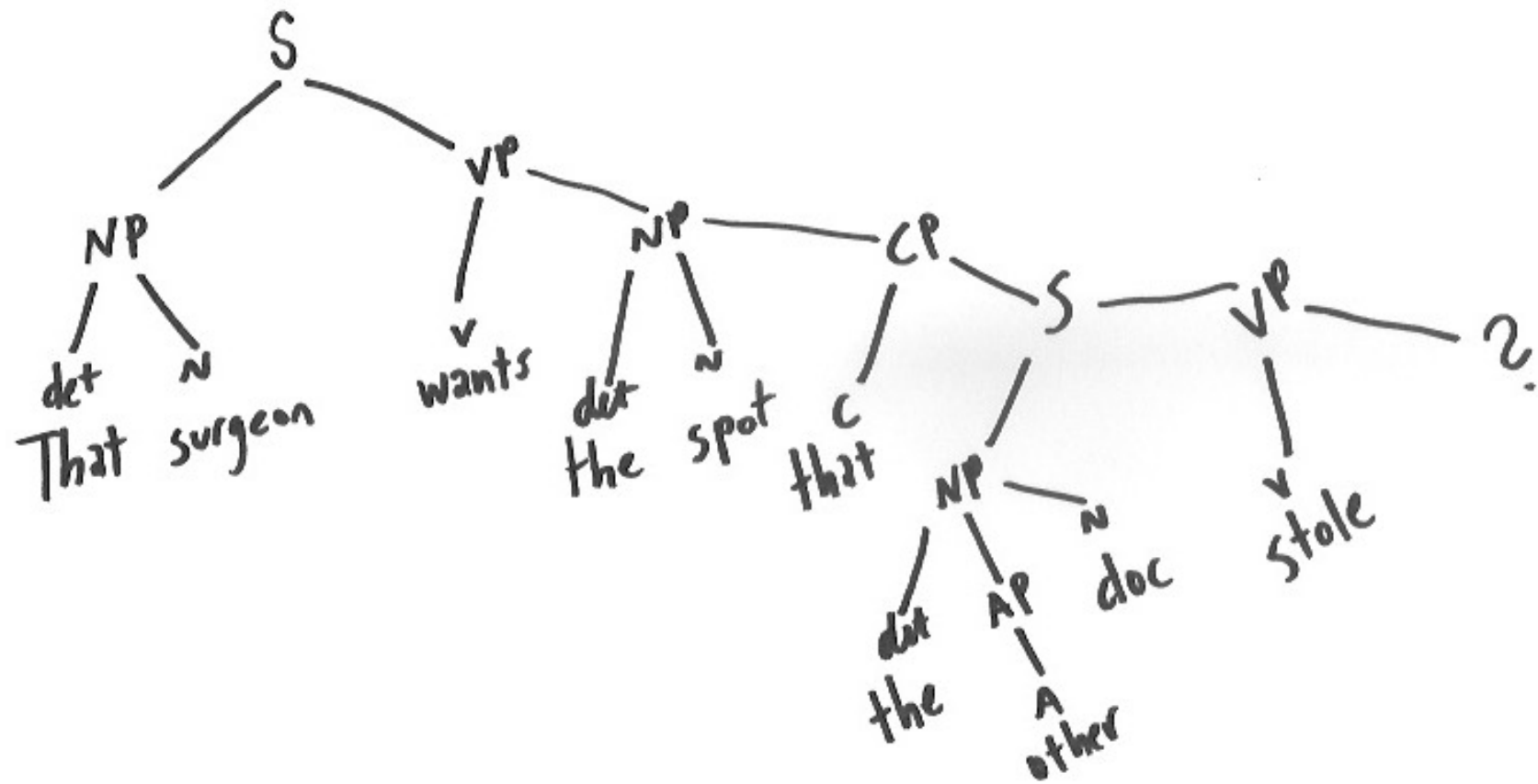


That surgeon wants the spot that the other doctor stole.

\*The other doc stole —

That surgeon wants the spot that the other doctor stole.

\*The other doc stole —



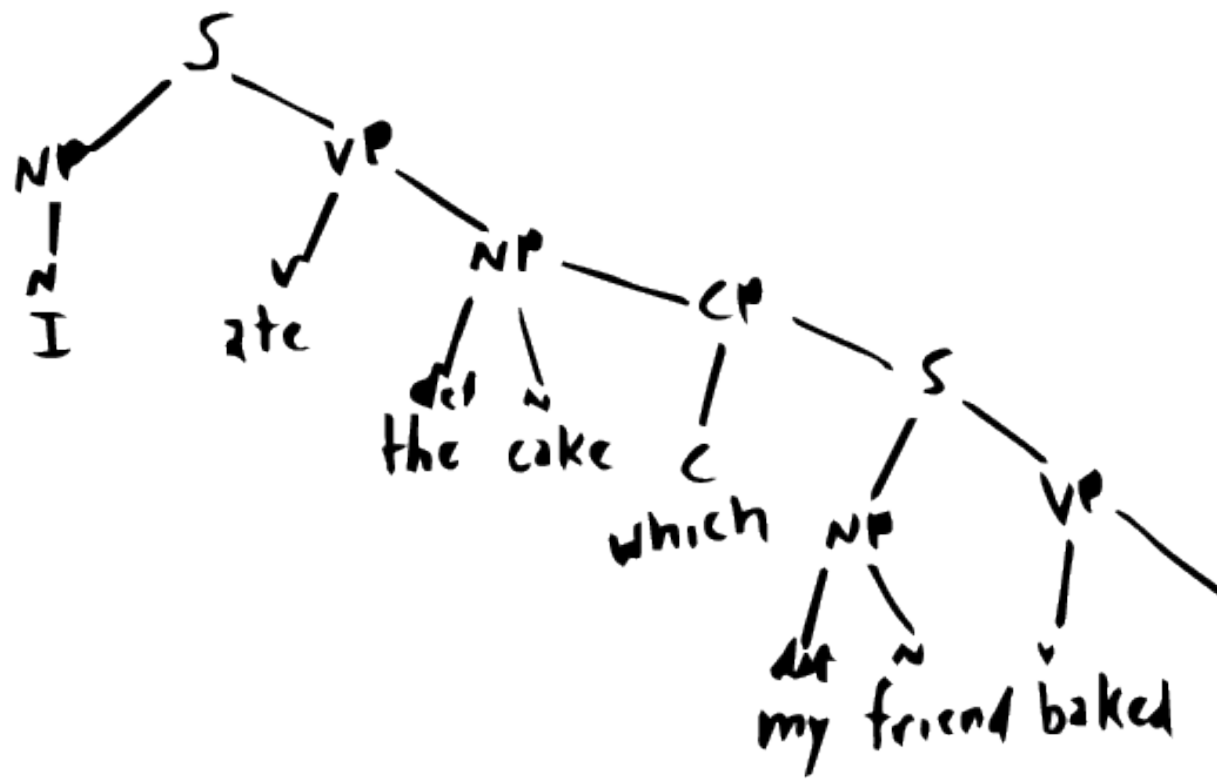
Do exercise 6 (p. 144). Identify the gap in each sentence and the noun that corresponds to each gap.

In relative clauses, that can be replaced by which. 'I read the book which Mary wrote,'  
'The papers which we graded got high scores,' etc.

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'The papers which we graded got high scores,' etc.

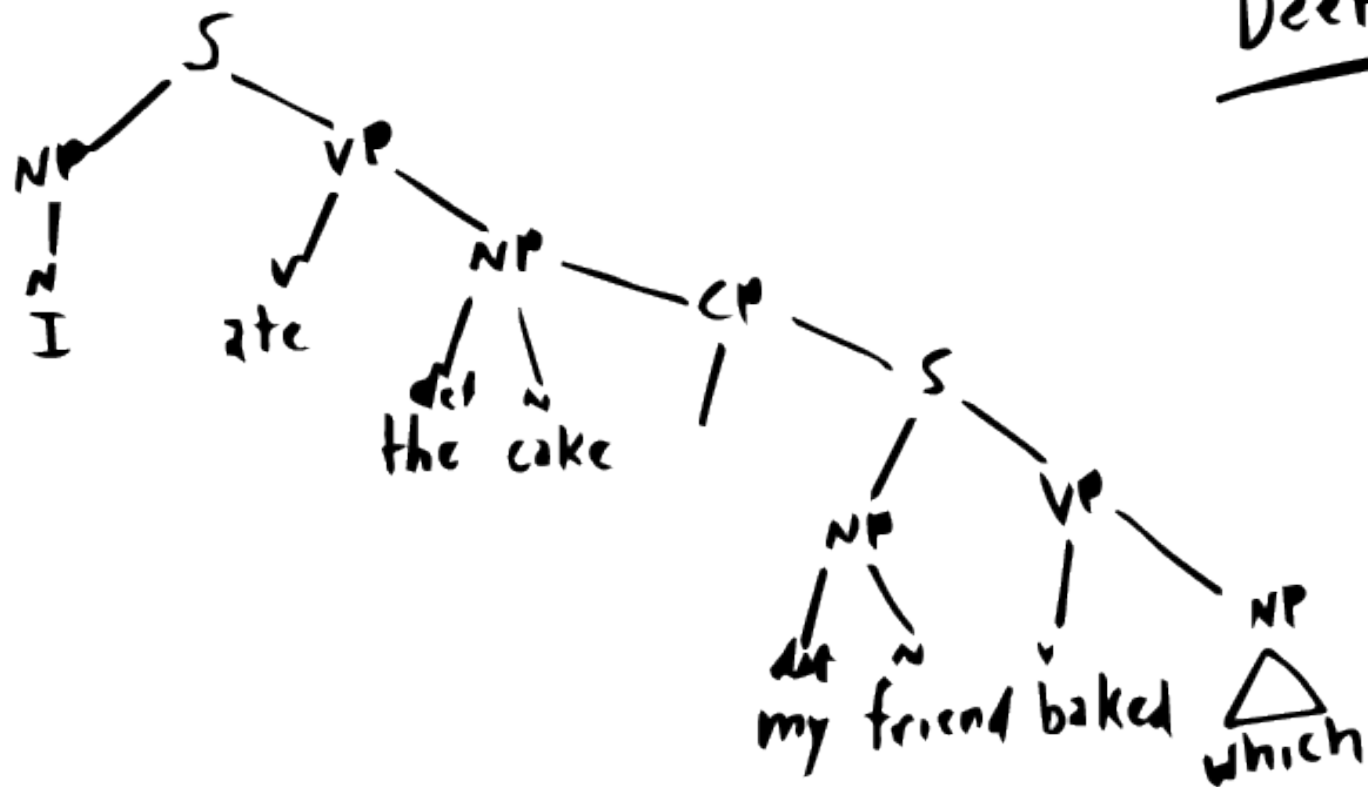
'Which' moves out of the gap where it began. (This is another example of wh-movement.)

I ate the cake which my friend baked

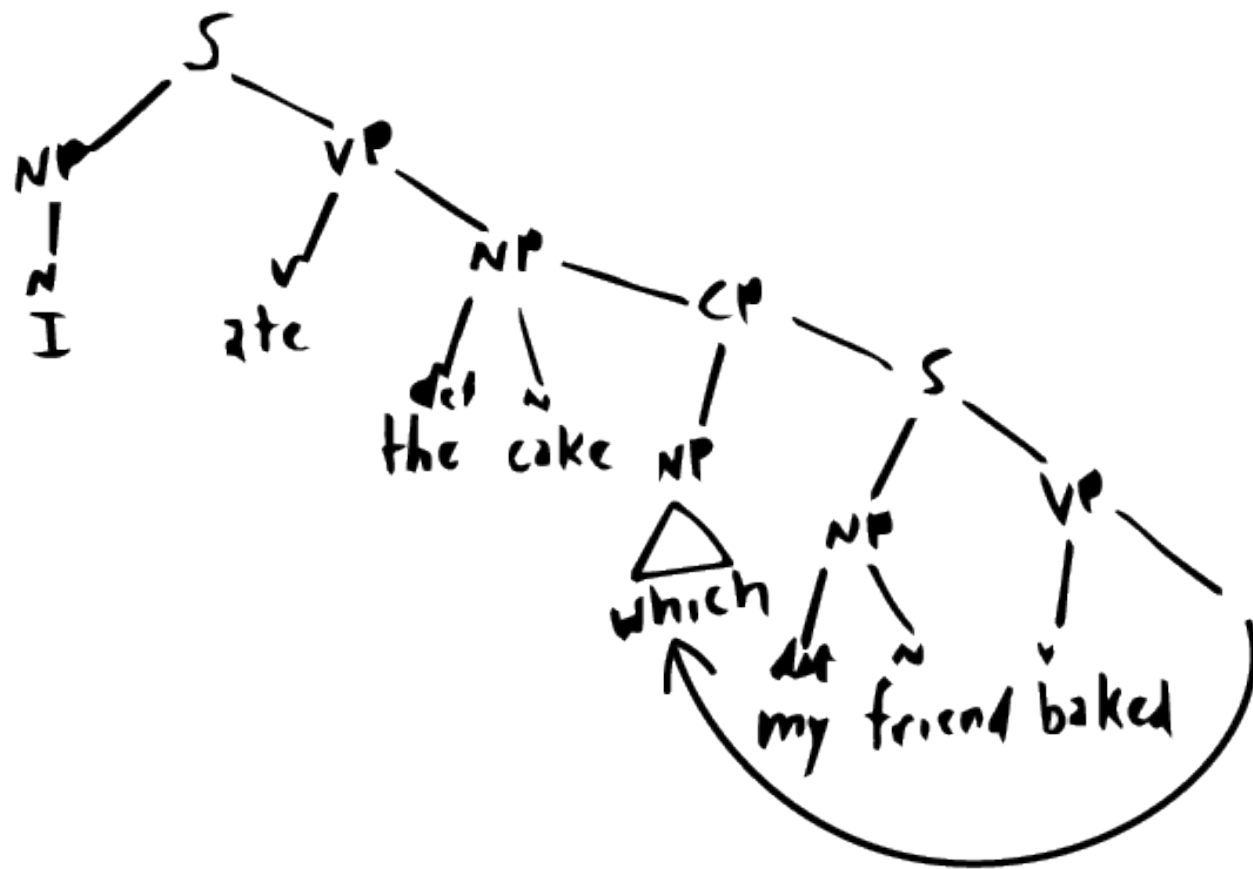


I ate the cake which my friend baked

Deep



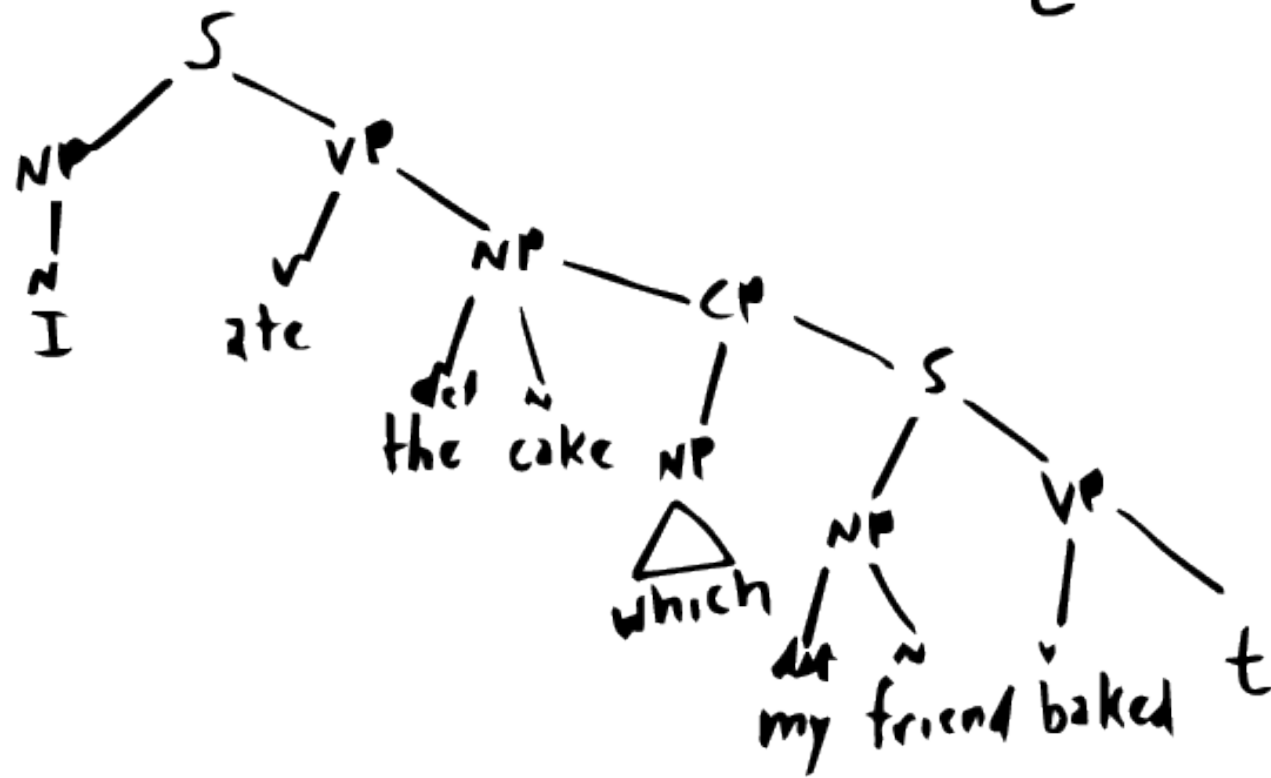
I ate the cake which my friend baked





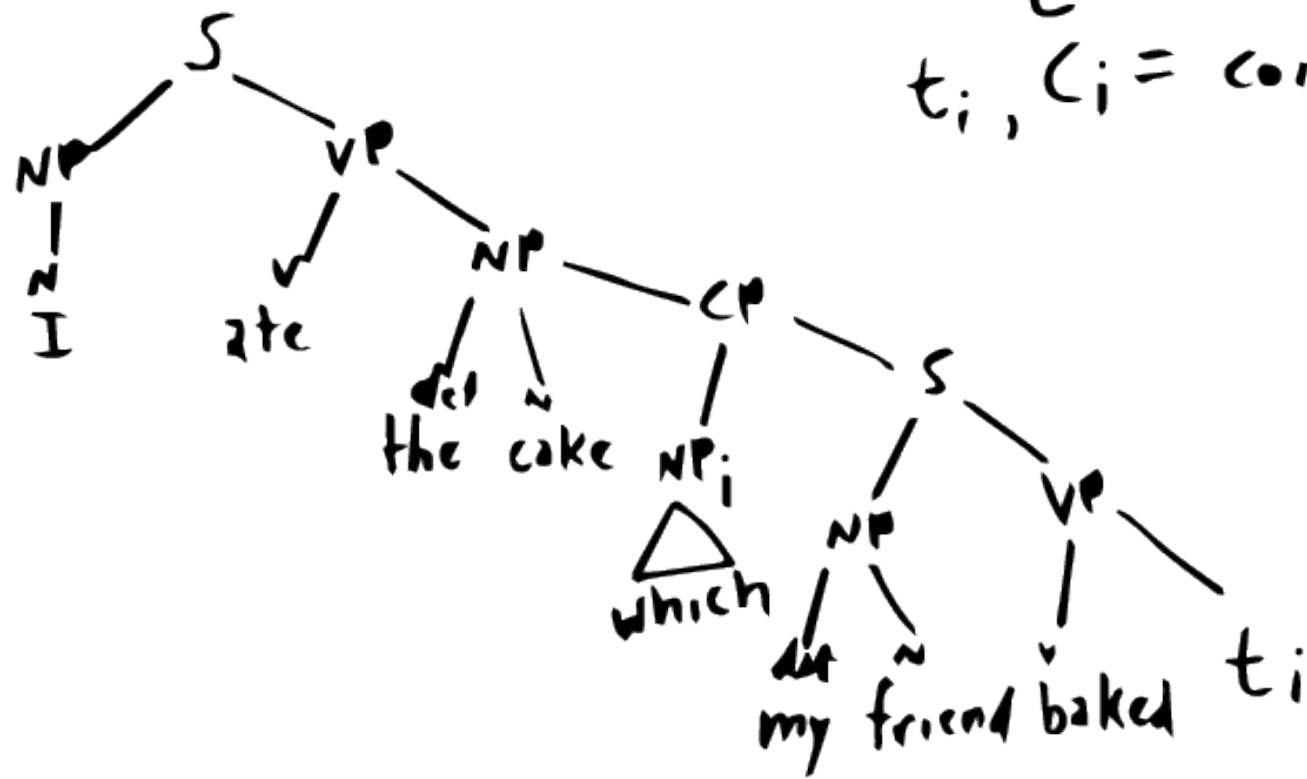
I ate the cake which my friend baked

t = trace



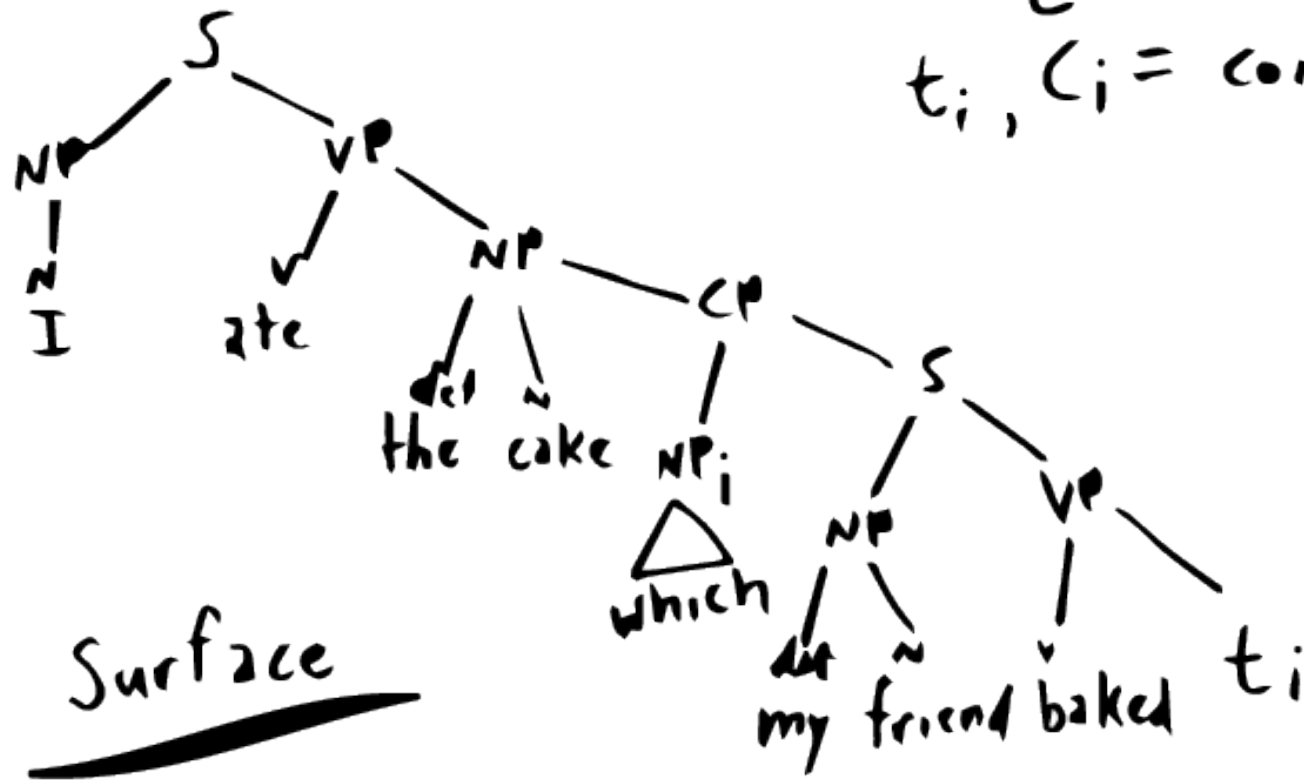
I ate the cake which my friend baked

$t$  = trace  
 $t_i, C_i$  = coindexation



I ate the cake which my friend baked

$t$  = trace  
 $t_i, C_i$  = coindexation



Exercise 7: Deep & surface trees for (b) sentences  
(41) - (46). Include trace & coindexation.