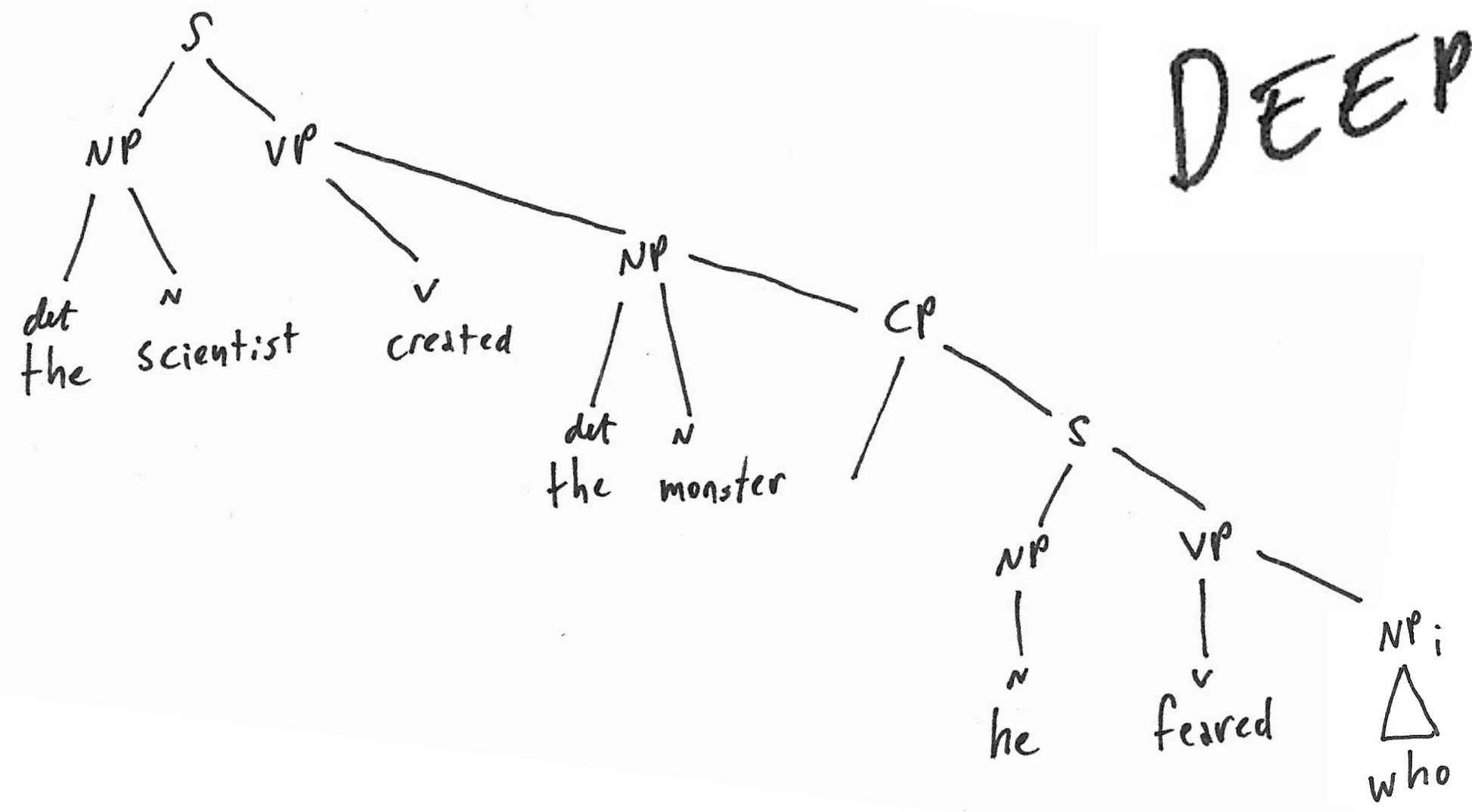


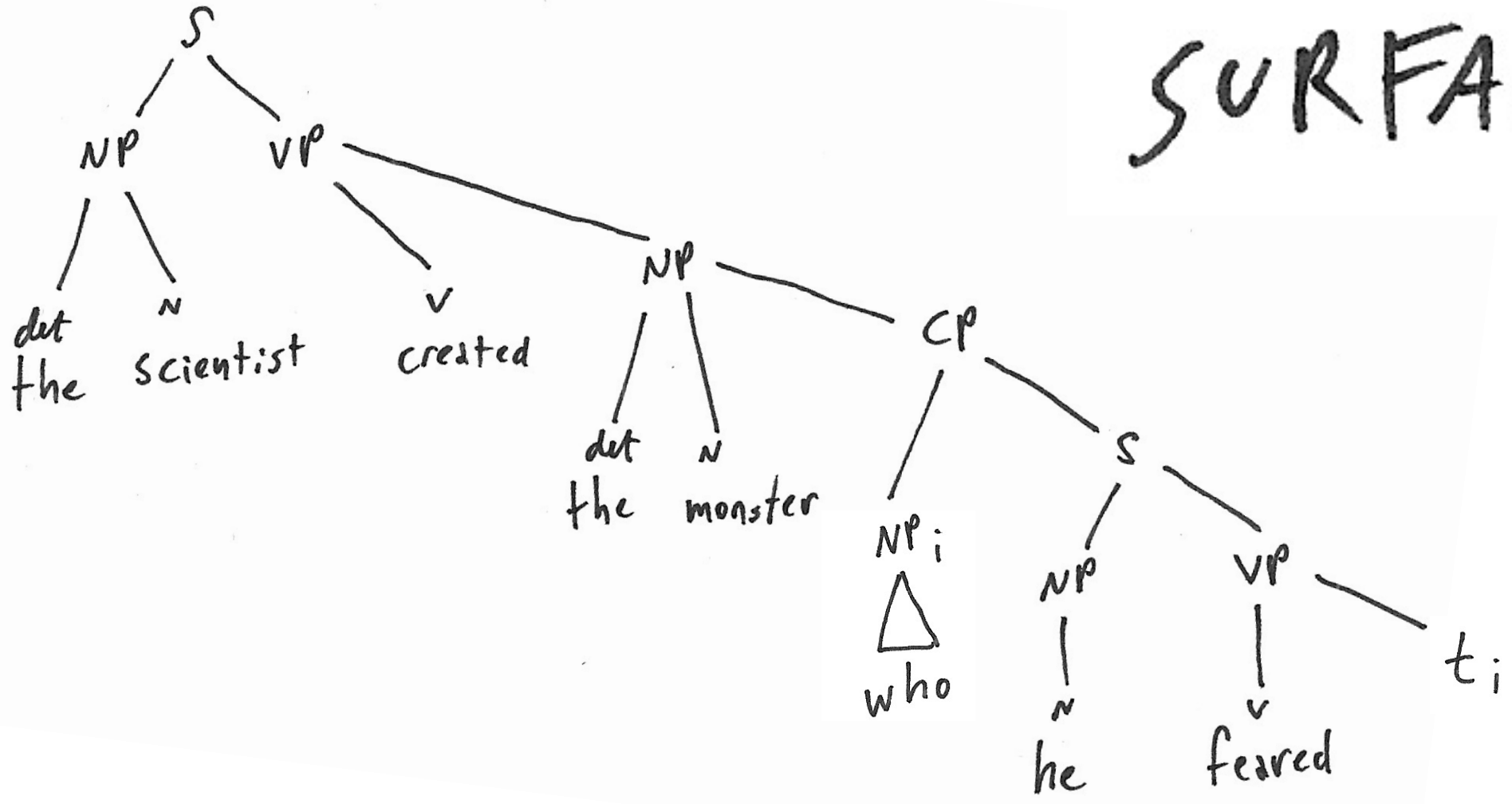
1. Quick review; taking stock before next week
2. Grades
3. Course evaluations
4. Chapter 8

QUICK REVIEW

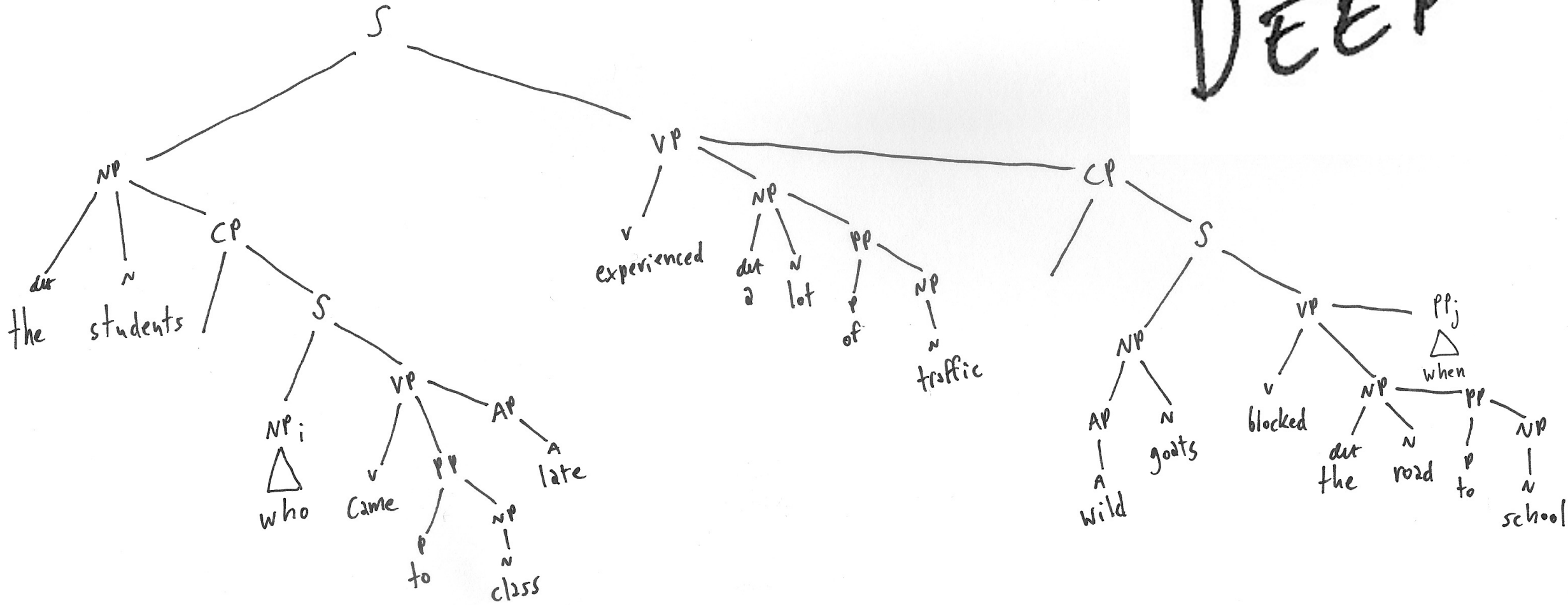
DEEP



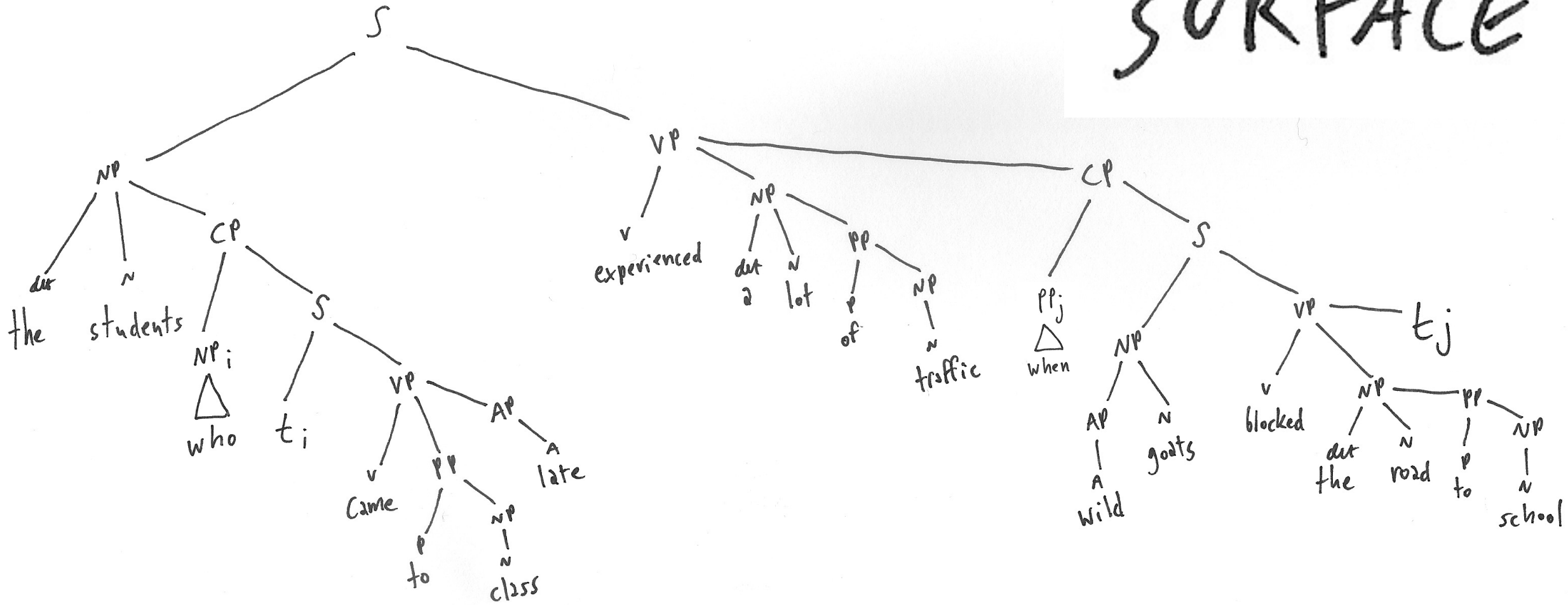
SURFACE



DEEP



SURFACE

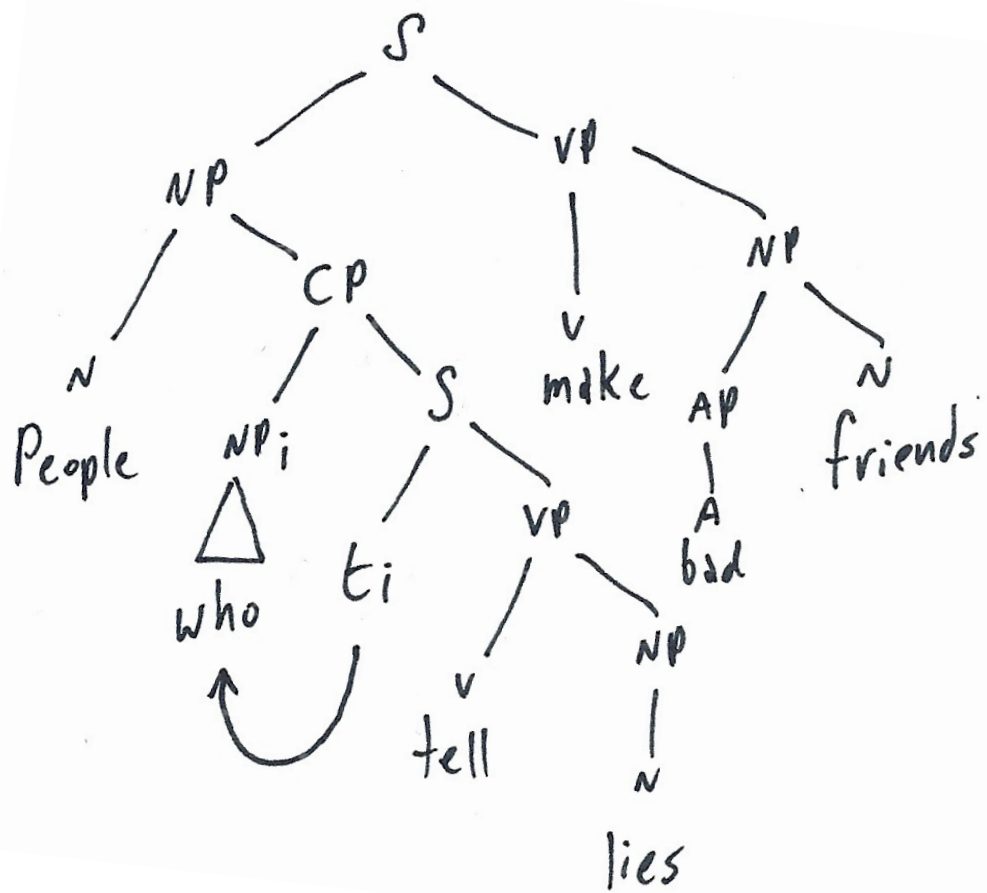


Topics on Exam III

- Chapter 6
 - wh- movement
 - deep and surface structure
 - trace
 - coindexation
- Chapter 7
 - pro_{you}
 - pro_{rel-wh}
 - infinitival 'to'
- Chapter 8
 - auxiliaries and main verbs

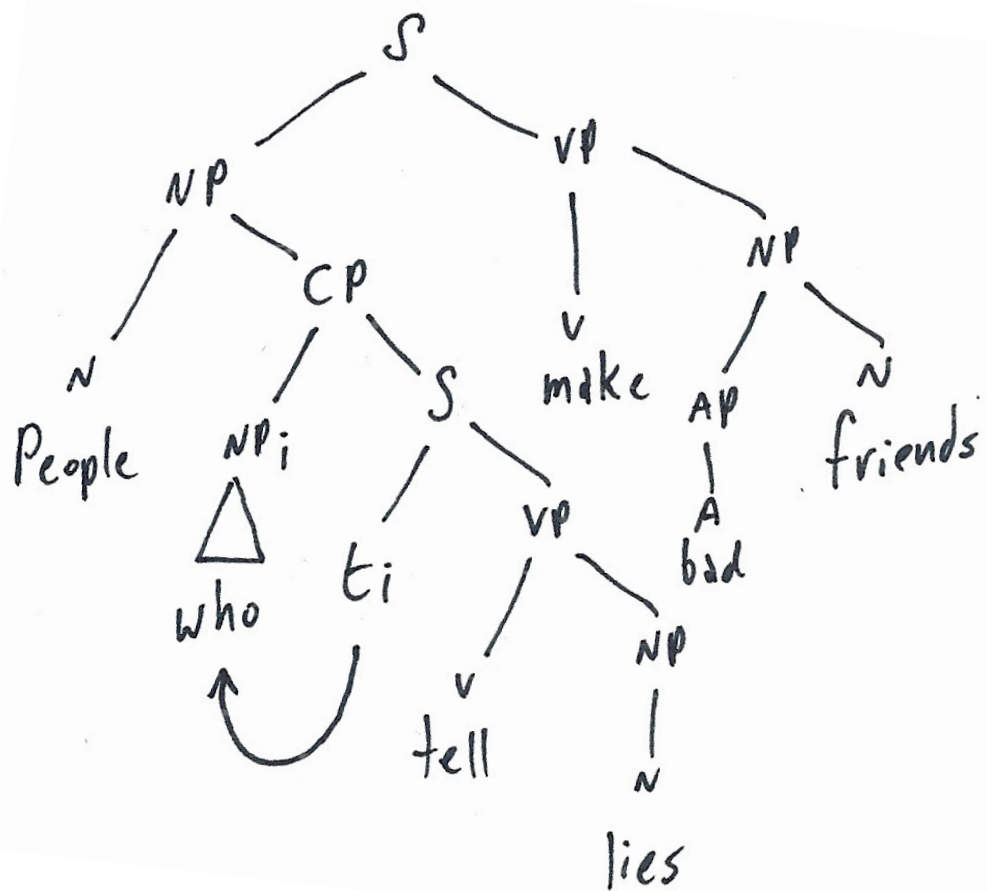
People who tell lies make bad friends.

People who tell lies make bad friends.



surface

People who tell lies make bad friends.

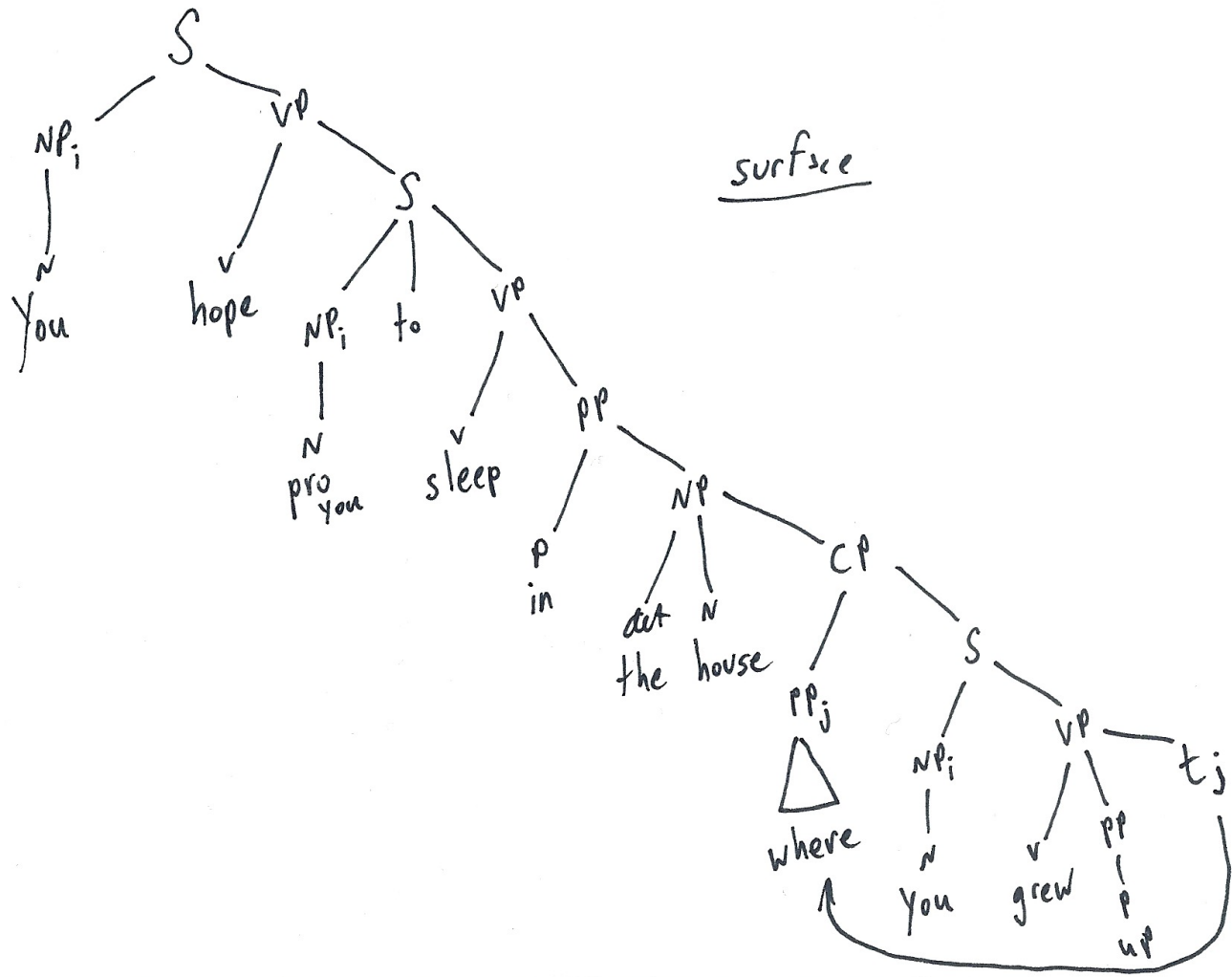


surface

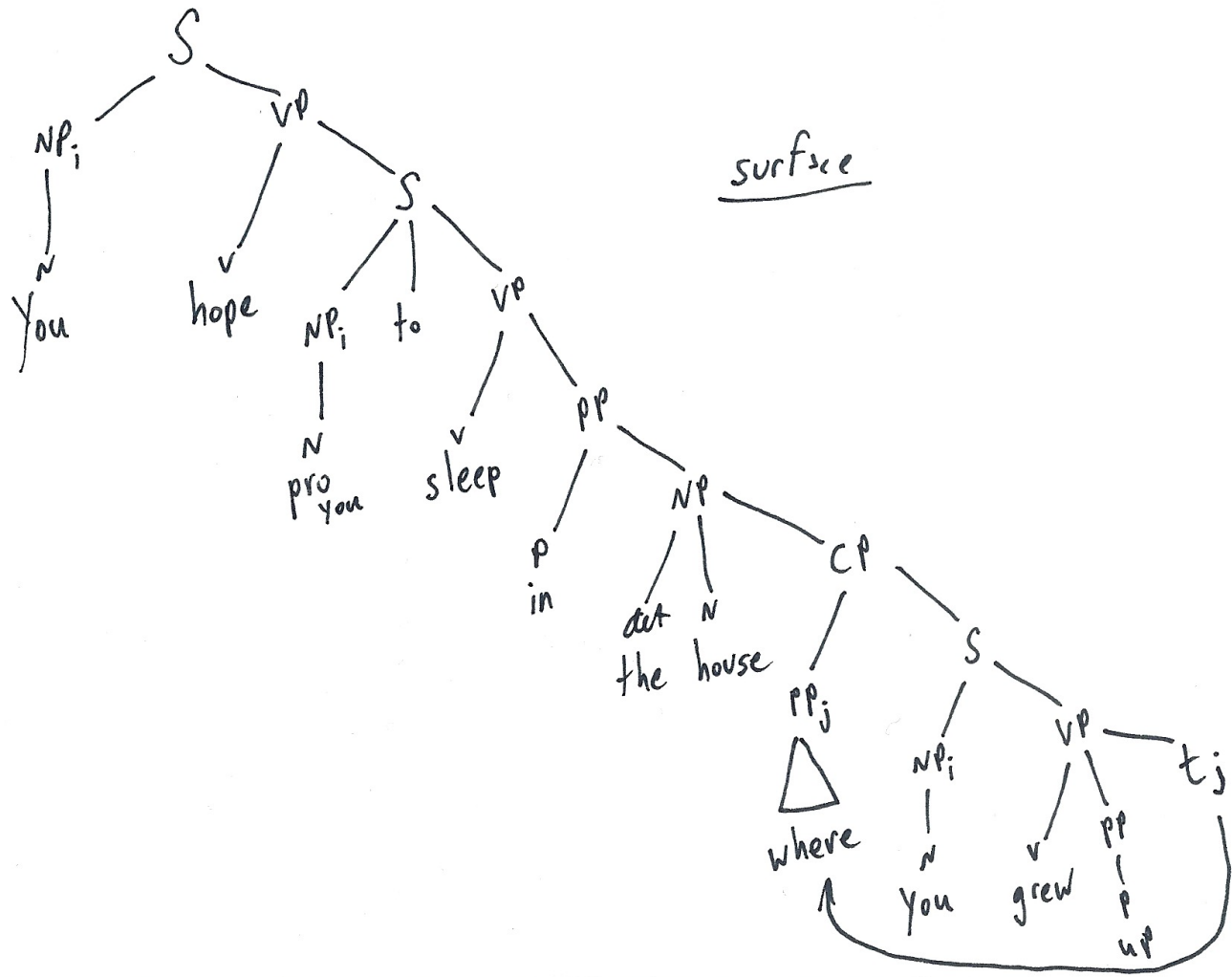
- 'who' moves from embedded subject NP to C.
- trace is left behind.
- trace and 'who' are coindexed.

You hope to sleep in the house where you grew up.

You hope to sleep in the house where you grew up.



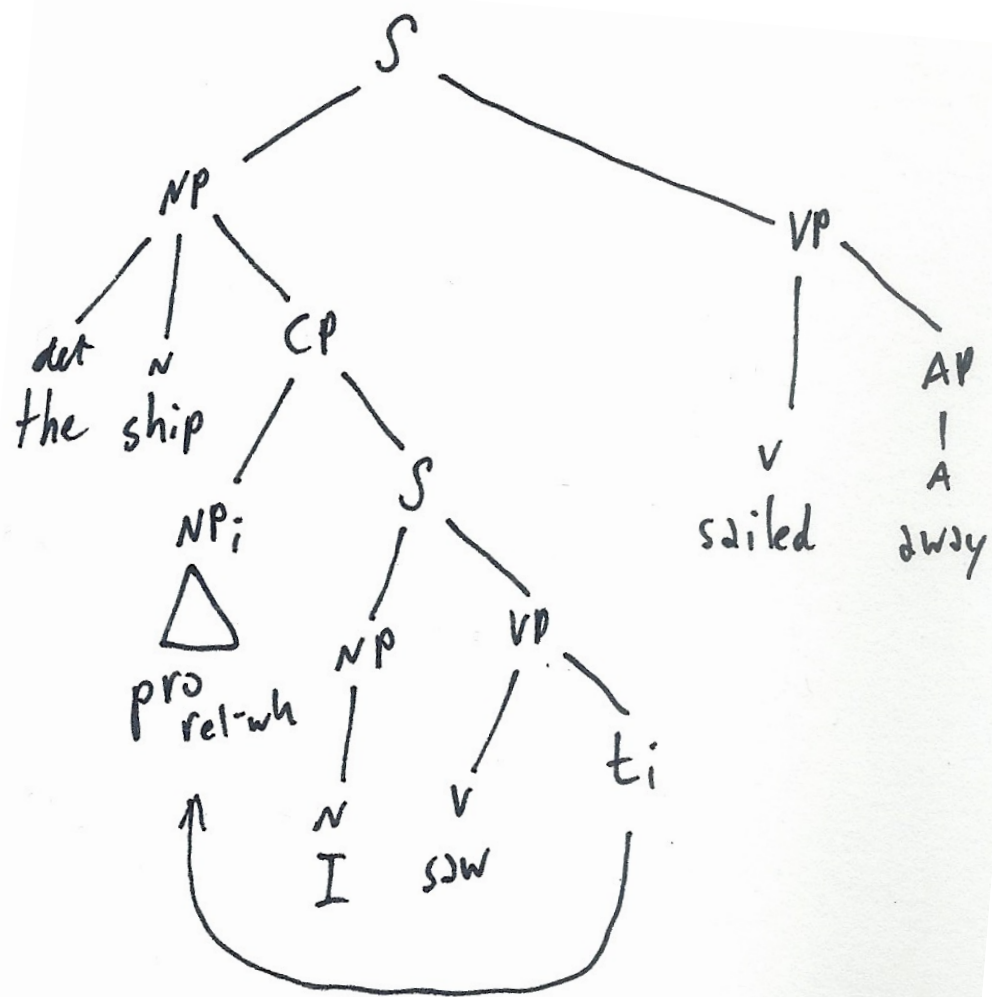
You hope to sleep in the house where you grew up.



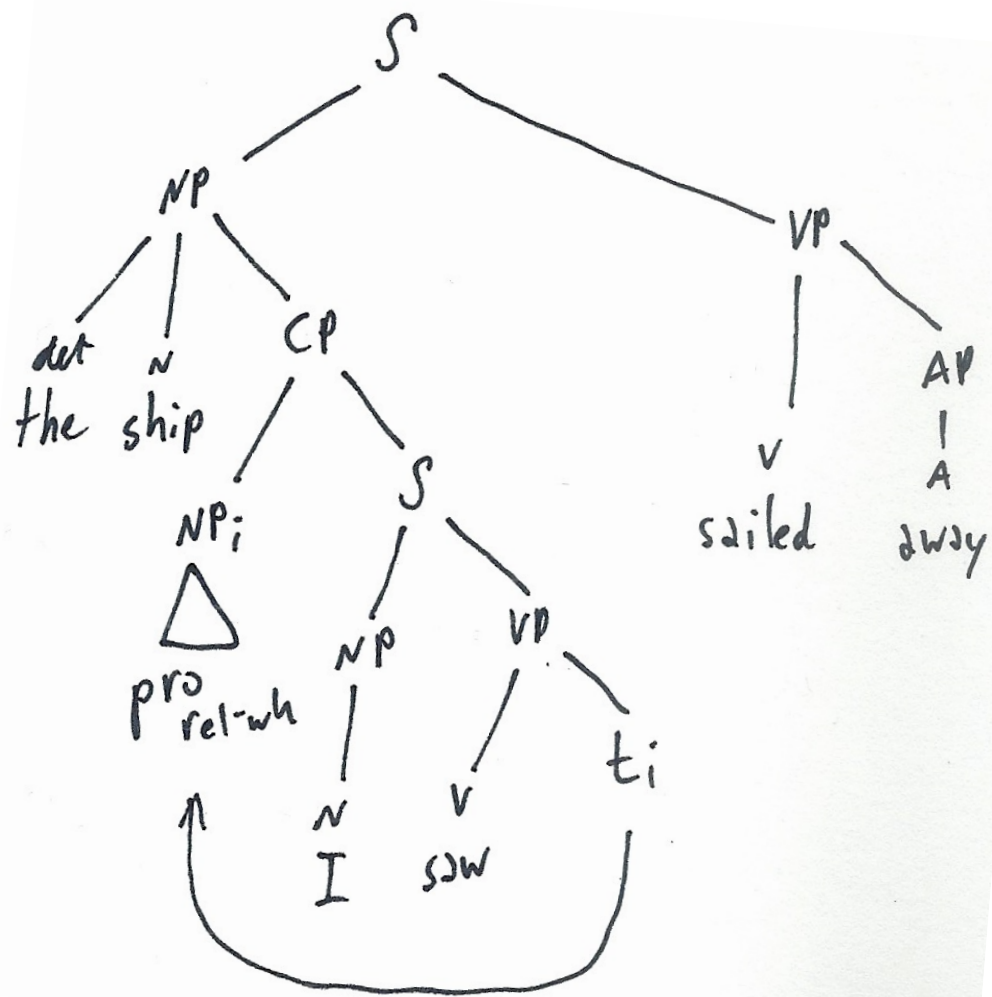
- pro in subject NP position of embedded infinitival sentence.
- infinitival 'to' comes out of the S of embedded infinitival sentence.
- 'where' moves from embedded sentence 2 up to C position.
- trace is left behind
- trace and 'where' are coindexed.

The ship I saw sailed away.

The ship I saw sailed away.



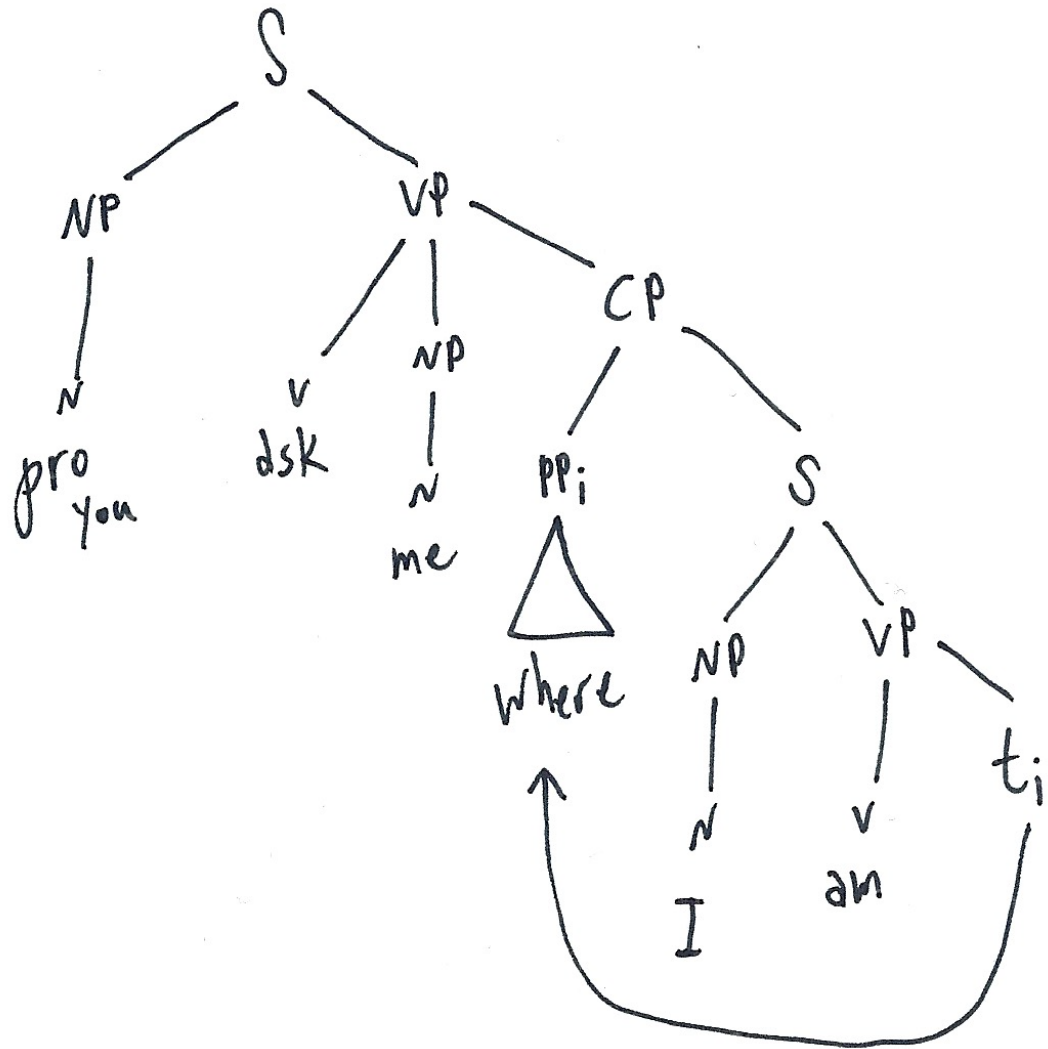
The ship I saw sailed away.



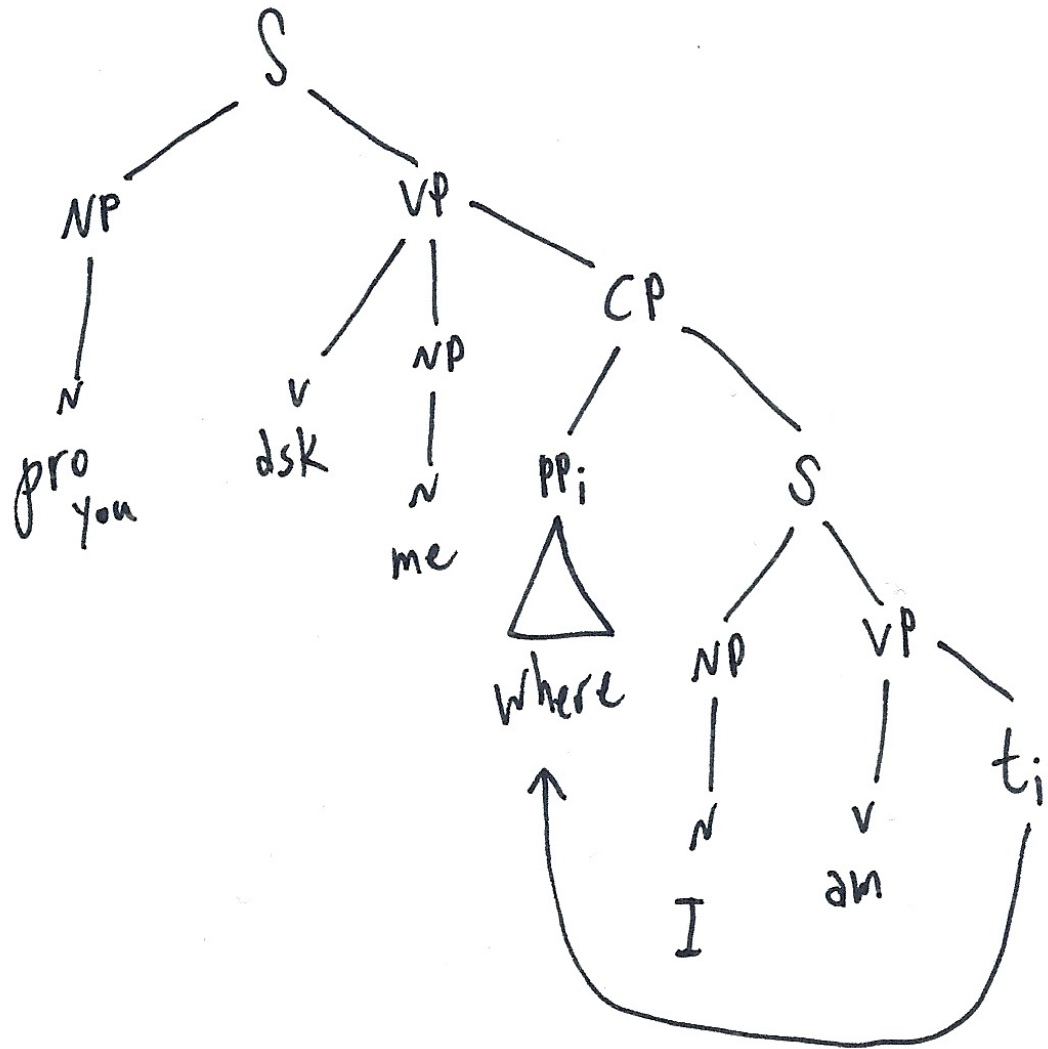
- pro_{rel-wh} moves from object NP position of embedded sentence up to C position.
- pro_{rel-wh} is a sort of silent 'which', & the two are interchangeable.
- This movement leaves a trace behind, which is coindexed with the NP pro_{rel-wh}

Ask me where I am

Ask me where I am



Ask me where I am



- pro_{you} is in subject NP position, because this is an imperative sentence.
- 'where' moves from the embedded sentence to C position.
- This movement leaves a trace behind, which is coindexed with the PP 'where'.

Exam III Review

5 May 2020

Try doing the following as practice for exam iii. Don't email your answers to me; self-assess, see how you do. Bring up any questions or difficulties next week during our exam iii review (i.e. our last class).

Draw trees for the following sentences:

1. The Vikings can visit Greenland.
2. Tell me a story that I will love.
3. Ask your mailman if the mail came.

Draw deep and surface trees for the following sentences:

4. The man who ate the sandwich is in the kitchen.
5. I want to visit the country which my parents came from.
6. The milk I drank disagrees with me.
7. Tell me when you get hungry.

2. Grades

If you:

- Pass Quiz 11 and 12 with a 2.5+
- Pass Exam III with a 65+

Then you will pass

Pass with a bad grade? Go for the Credit/No Credit option.

3. Course Evaluations

- You should have been emailed about them.
- Can also go to:
<https://csi.mce.cc>
- Must be in by 11:59pm on May 15th

CHAPTER EIGHT

- Morphology of verbs.
- Main verbs and auxiliaries.

★ Every sentence has 2 verb.

So far, each sentence we've dealt with has also had one verb, so that every verb has had 2 sentence.

Exercise 1: Draw trees for the sentences
p. 188 in (3) on page 187. (Only
surface structure is necessary.)

slept	claim	is	wondered	fixed
gave	assumes	believes	claimed	said
thinks	is	expects	fix	

slept claim is wondered fixed
gave assumes believes claimed said
thinks is expects fix

All of those verbs are main verbs. Some are matrix main verbs, and others are embedded main verbs.

What other kind of verb is there?

Auxiliary verbs — or auxiliaries, aux.

What other kind of verb is there?

Auxiliary verbs — or auxiliaries, aux.

I eat chips.

I will eat chips.

I am eating chips.

I have eaten chips.

I do eat chips.

Sentences can have multiple auxiliaries.

Sentences can have multiple auxiliaries.

2. I will have eaten chips by this time tomorrow.

3. I should have been eating something else.

4. The chips could have been being eaten by someone else.

Some auxiliaries are modal auxiliaries:

can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must

Others are nonmodal:

be, have, do

Exercise 2: Make up eight sentences using
p.190 2 verbs: one main, one modal.

Main verbs take tense.

Sue enjoys her Ford Mustang.

Sue enjoyed her Ford Mustang.

Main verbs take tense.

Sue enjoys her Ford Mustang.

Sue enjoyed her Ford Mustang.

-s

vs.

-ed

Time of utterance: The time at which we make a given utterance, i.e. speak.

Time of utterance: The time at which we make a given utterance, i.e. speak.

enjoys = at the time of utterance
present tense

Time of utterance: The time at which we make a given utterance, i.e. speak.

enjoys = at the time of utterance
present tense

enjoyed = before the time of utterance
past tense

Present and past tenses are simple - expressed on the main verb itself.

What happens if we use a present-tense -s verb along with an auxiliary?

Sue enjoys her Ford Mustang.

- * Sue would enjoys her Ford Mustang
- * Sue might enjoys her Ford Mustang
- * Sue will enjoys her Ford Mustang

Present-tense -s final verbs cannot follow auxiliaries. If it's not the present tense verb that follows the aux, what is it?

Present-tense
auxiliaries. If it's not the present tense
verb that follows the aux, what is it?
-s final verbs cannot follow

Bare form

Bare form verbs follow auxiliaries.

enjoy

Sue would enjoy her Ford Mustang.

Sue might enjoy her Ford Mustang.

Sue will enjoy her Ford Mustang.

Present tense verbs don't always end in -s!

Present tense verbs don't always end in -s!

I eat.

You eat.

He/she/it eats.

We eat.

Y'all eat.

They eat.

Present tense verbs don't always end in -s!

I eat.

We eat.

You eat.

Y'all eat.

He/she/it eats.

They eat.

Tensed verbs are identical in form with bare verbs in all cases except third person singular (he/she/it —).

Exercise 3: p. 197