Section for: LIN120, Syntactic Theory – A formal approach
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Section for LIN120, 11/12/02

Next homework due 11/15/02: Chapter 10 – Problem 3
Chapter 11 – Problem 1,6

Summary of some important Concepts of last weeks lectures:

- Chapter 9 summarizes our complete grammar architecture.
  - The biggest deal of the work in our grammar is done within the lexicon which is organized by means of:
    - lexical types
    - constraints on lexical types
    - inheritance between types
      - default inheritance
      - (strict) inheritance
    - lexical rules
      - d-rule:
        - INPUT is a pair <phonological form, *lexeme*>
        - OUTPUT is a pair <phonological form, *lexeme*>
      - i-rule:
        - INPUT is a pair <phonological form, *lexeme*>
        - OUTPUT is a pair <phonological form, *word*>
      - pi-rule (later in chapter 11, p. 355):
        - INPUT is a pair <phonological form, *word*>
        - OUTPUT is a pair <phonological form, *word*>
    - lexical entries
      - Is a pair (a list with two members) of the phonological form of the entry and its content, i.e. a *lexeme*.
  - The inflectional rules (i-rules) brigde the gap between the lexicon and syntax, which is the domain of the phrase structure rules.
    - Once an i-rule applies to a lexeme, it becomes a word and all constraints on the type *word* (not a lexical type!) kick in, e.g. the ARP (Argument Realization Principle).
      - A word about ARG-ST: Two types require the feature ARG-ST:
        - *word*
        - *lexeme*
      - However, the ARP is a constraint which only applies to
        - *word* (p. 281)
    - Once a word "leaves" the lexicon, it can license a *word structure* if there is a lexical sequence that "leads: from a lexical entry to a *word*.
- Chapter 10 examplified the interaction of different lexical rules and phrase structure rules to derive the English passive.
- Chapter 11 continued to talk about
  - a different, existential lexical entries for *be*
  - two types of dummy-subjects:
    - *there*
    - *it*
  - Complementizers
    - *that*

- In order to deal with extrapostion, i.e. the introduction of a dummy subject combined with the postpositioning of a CP-complement, we
  - changed the type hierarchy by adding *comps* as a subtype of *nominal* (which was formerly know as *noun*)
  - changed the constraints on the lexical type *verb-lxm* by requiring it to take *nominal* ARG-ST elements instead of just *nouns.*
  - Change the Passive and the Present-Participle rules
  - introduced the pi-rule *Extrapositon*

Example exercises:

- Think about how to model the following alternation in English:

```
Kim baked a cake.
Kim baked Mary a cake.

Kim threw/kicked the ball.
Kim threw/kicked Mary the ball.
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