

[mostly adapted from Larson (2010)]

1 Generating examples

Give an English sentence illustrating each of the following. It is not necessary that we have figured out a way to draw the structures exactly, this is about coming up with examples that show certain configurations.

1. An embedded finite declarative.
2. An embedded infinitival wh-interrogative.
3. A finite yes-no question containing an embedded infinitival wh-interrogative.
4. A finite declarative containing an embedded finite yes-no question.
5. A finite declarative containing an embedded finite wh-interrogative.

2 C, T

Here are some rules and some sentences.

CP \rightarrow C TP
TP \rightarrow NP T VP
VP \rightarrow VP Adv
VP \rightarrow V
VP \rightarrow V CP
VP \rightarrow V NP CP

- (1) Chris will yodel tomorrow.
- (2) Pat must think Chris can yodel.
- (3) Pat must think that Chris can yodel.
- (4) Pat might ask if Chris can yodel.
- (5) Pat must guess whether Chris will yodel.
- (6) Pat will guess Chris can yodel.
- (7) Pat will ask Kim whether Chris can yodel.
- (8) Kim will tell Pat that Chris can yodel.

And here are some non-sentences.

- (9) * Pat will ask Chris can yodel.
- (10) * Pat will ask that Chris can yodel.
- (11) * Pat thinks if Chris yodels.
- (12) * Pat thinks whether Chris yodels.

2.1 Lexicon

Now: Provide a lexicon that works with the rules above to predict the good sentences above are good and that the bad sentences above are bad. For this purpose, assume names like *Pat* are just NPs. There are no common nouns in this tree, so let's not complicate everything by having silent determiners everywhere. That is, you can start with the following:

Pat, NP
Chris, NP
Kim, NP

2.2 Trees

Draw trees for (3) and (7), following the grammar above.

3 Ambiguity

Sentence (13) is semantically ambiguous, having two distinct readings. It is also structurally ambiguous under the rules we've assumed above, and has two distinct trees.

- (13) Pat will tell us that Kim must yodel tomorrow.

3.1 Readings

Give paraphrases for each of the two readings, *making sure that your paraphrases are themselves unambiguous*.

3.2 Trees

Give the two trees, one for each of the readings in the previous part.