

1 DP

The first part is mostly just practice using DP. They aren't really much different. D (aka "Det") is still required, like it was, but now it (not N) is the head of the argument. Some Ds are silent. Mark the D when silent as \emptyset_{prop} (proper name), \emptyset_{pl} (plural indefinite), or \emptyset_{mass} (mass). Also, some Ts are "silent"—you can mark them (like on the handout) as "PAST" or "NONPAST" and they combine with the verb to determine the verb form (i.e. PAST+eat = ate).

Your task: Draw trees for each of the following sentences:

- (1) Chris should read Chomsky's early books.
- (2) Chris' untalented uncle put paint on the canvas.
- (3) The ending of the movie surprised the entire audience.
- (4) The coat's untimely disintegration saddens Pat.

2 Leading the French

[from Larson (2010)]

Observe the DP in (5) and its meaning. Thinking carefully, you will see that (5) is ambiguous, having two different meanings.

- (5) The French leader arrived today.
 - a. 'The leader who is French arrived today.'
 - b. 'The leader of the French arrived today.'

On reading (5a), the person must be French, but it is not necessary that he or she *lead* the French. On reading (5b), the person must lead the French, but it is not necessary that he or she *be* French.

Now compare example (6):

- (6) The English French leader arrived today.

Interestingly, this example can only refer to the leader of the French who is English; it cannot refer to the leader of the English who is French.

Using what you know about the syntax of complements and adjuncts, propose structures for (5) and (6) that explain the following things:

- Why (5) is ambiguous.
- Why (6) has exactly the reading that it has (namely, why it means ‘The leader of the French who is English’ and not ‘The leader of the English who is French’).

In working out your answer, you might want to consider the following additional data:

- (7)
- a. the leader who is French (unambiguous, reading (5a))
 - b. the leader of the French (unambiguous, reading (5b))
 - c. * the leader of the French of the English
 - d. the English leader of the French (unambiguous, equivalent to (6))
 - e. the leader of the French who is English (unambiguous, equivalent to (6))
 - f. * the leader who is English of the French (under normal intonation)