

## 1 More trees

Ok, more trees. Same rules as before. These are just more involved and also might contain more things. Embedded clauses, auxiliaries, adverbs/adjectives, possessors, PRO. Very exciting.

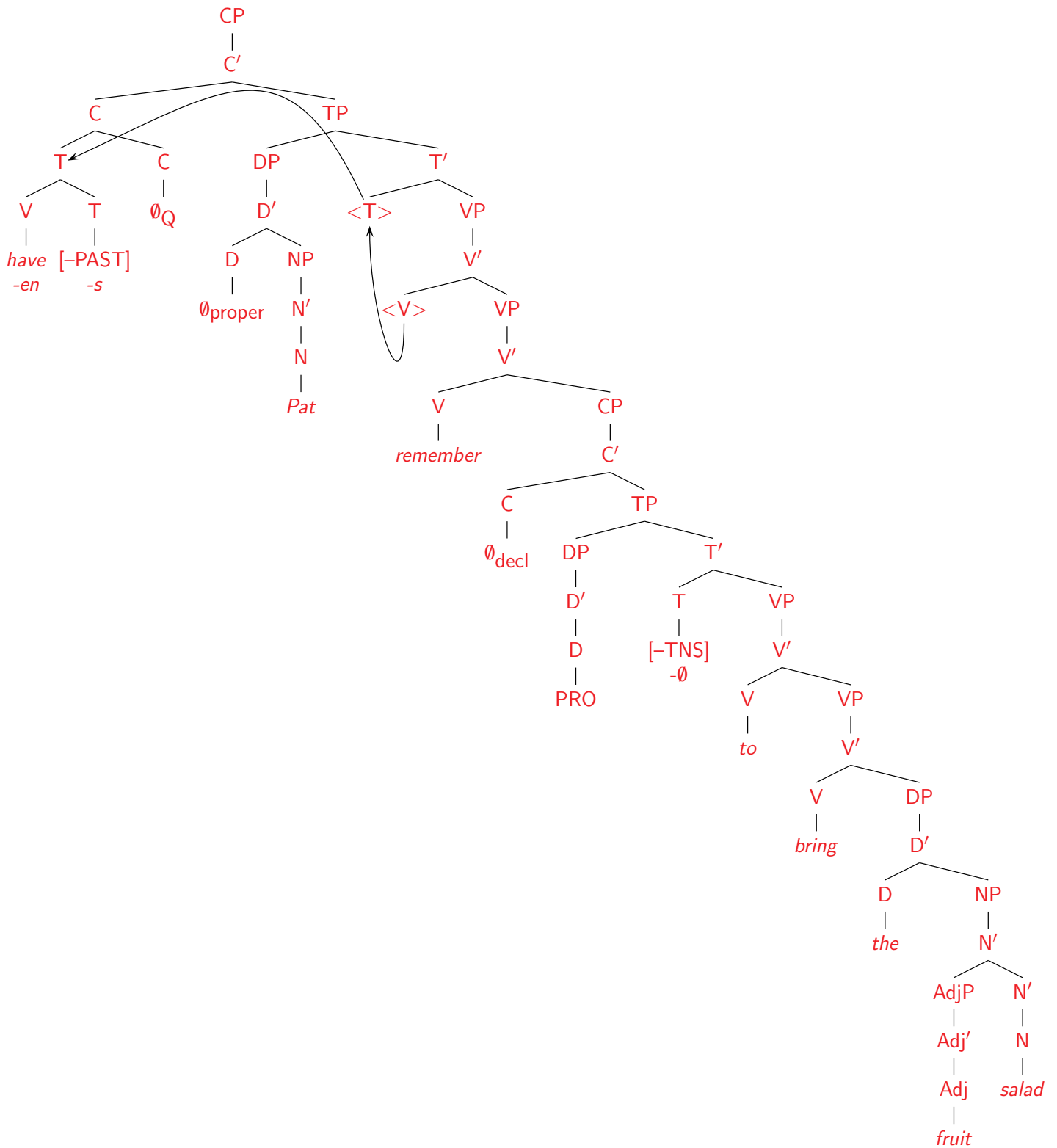
**Your task:** Draw trees for each of the following sentences:

- (1) Has Pat remembered to bring the fruit salad?
- (2) Has Pat remembered not to lock the door?
- (3) What has Pat remembered to bring?
- (4) Pat's roommate is asking who will be bringing the chips.
- (5) What did Chris promise to bring?
- (6) How will you pay for the envelopes and the stamps?
- (7) How will you word the invitations?
- (8) Who did Chris wish would come?
- (9) Who did Pat persuade to come?
- (10) Who did Pat want to come?

When a *wh*-word moves from inside a CP to a position outside that CP, it must stop in the specifier of the middle CP.

One note to your future self: These trees will differ somewhat from what we might end up with in later syntax courses. The most clear place to me where there are differences concern how infinitive clauses are embedded. The rules we are following here are the ones from this semester. I will not confuse you now by telling you how they will differ later. Another difference will concern the need for  $X'$  nodes. Follow the policies of whatever semester you are in. This semester, there are always  $X'$  nodes.

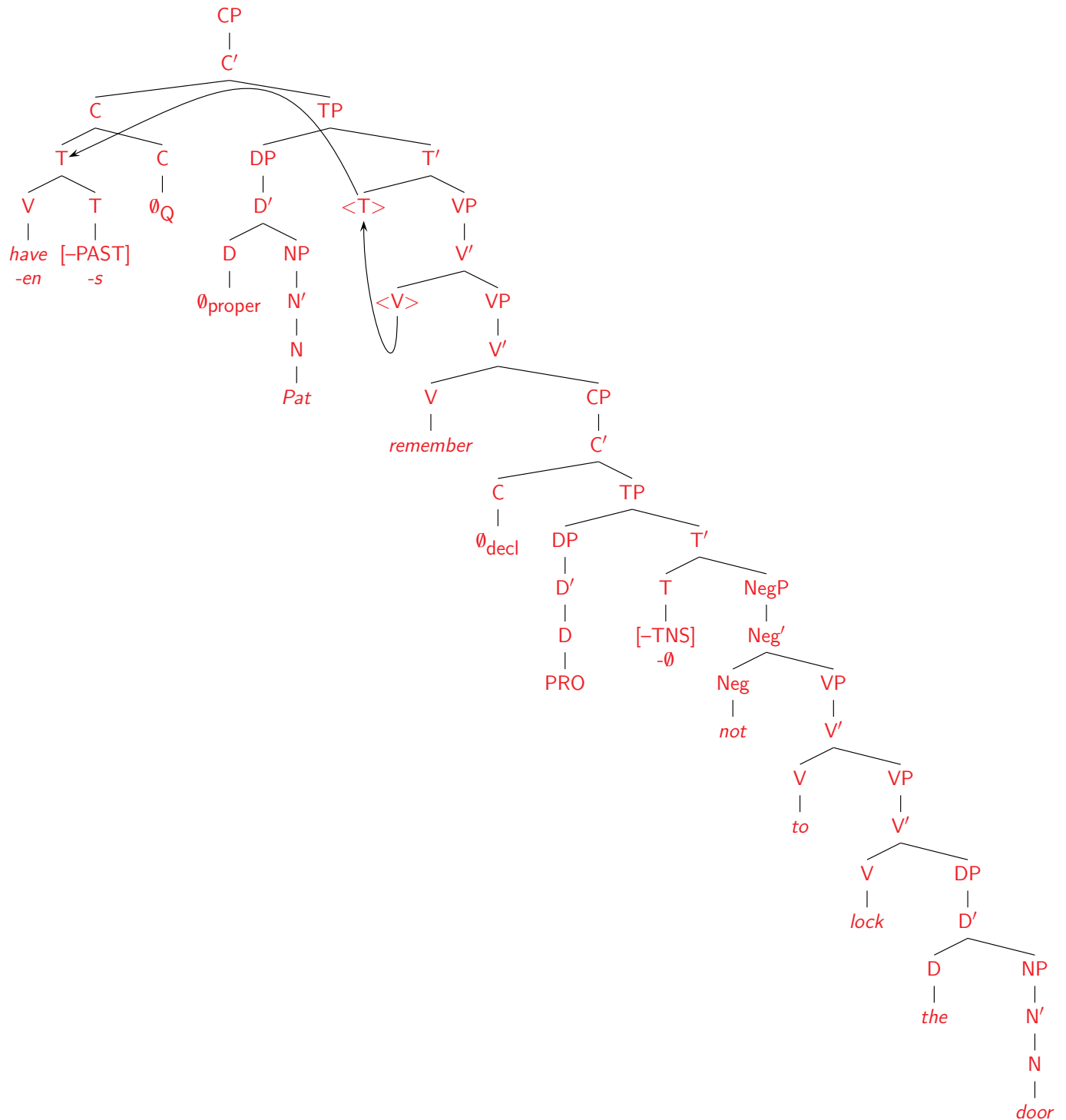
I hope that I have caught all of the typos, but if you see something here that seems wrong in the key, please let me know!



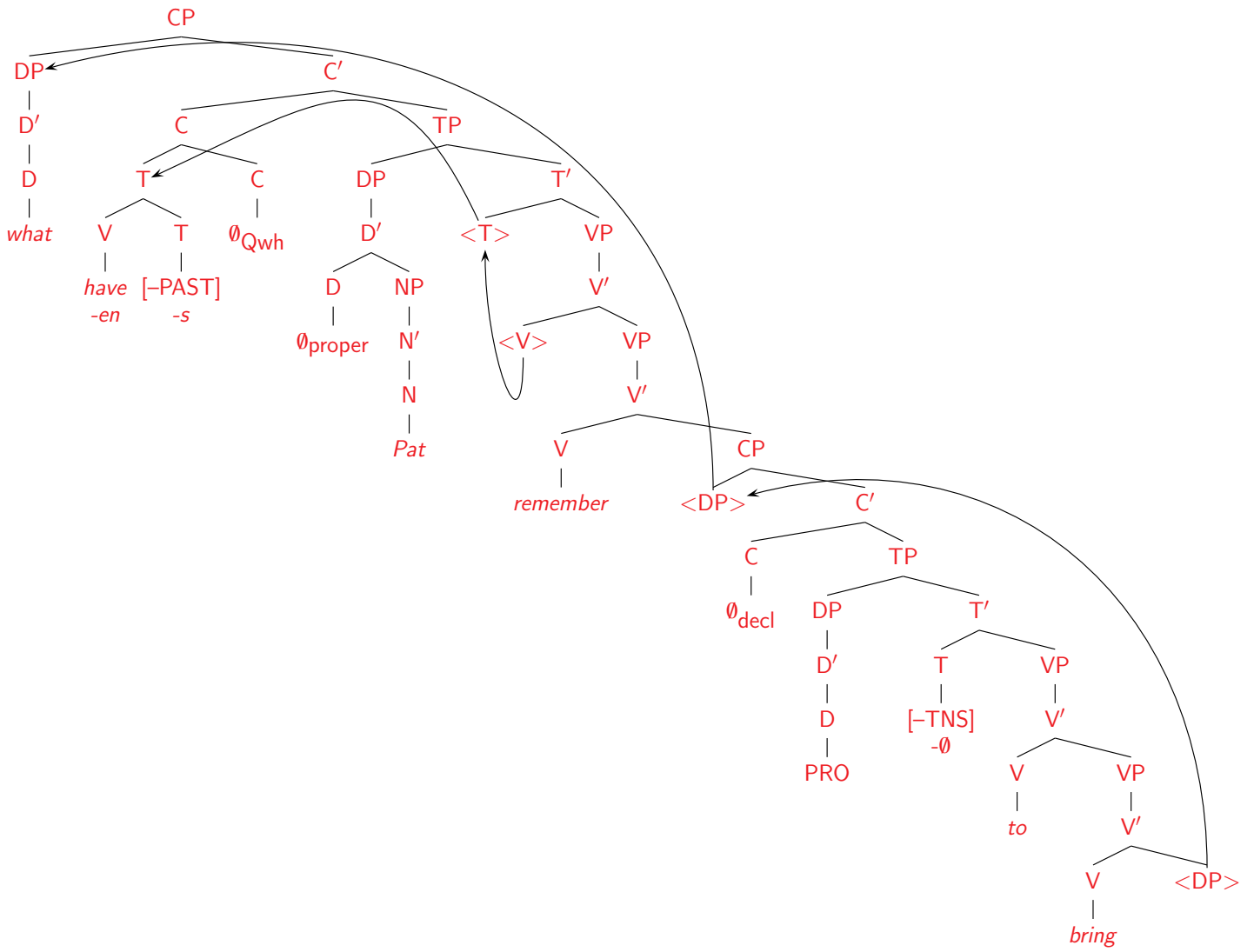
↑ Has Pat remembered to bring the fruit salad?

Notes: I have treated *fruit* above as an adjective. That's probably not entirely right. It would be right if it were a *fruity salad* I suppose. But *fruit* is in some manner a noun here. In effect, this runs into the same problem we had some time back when

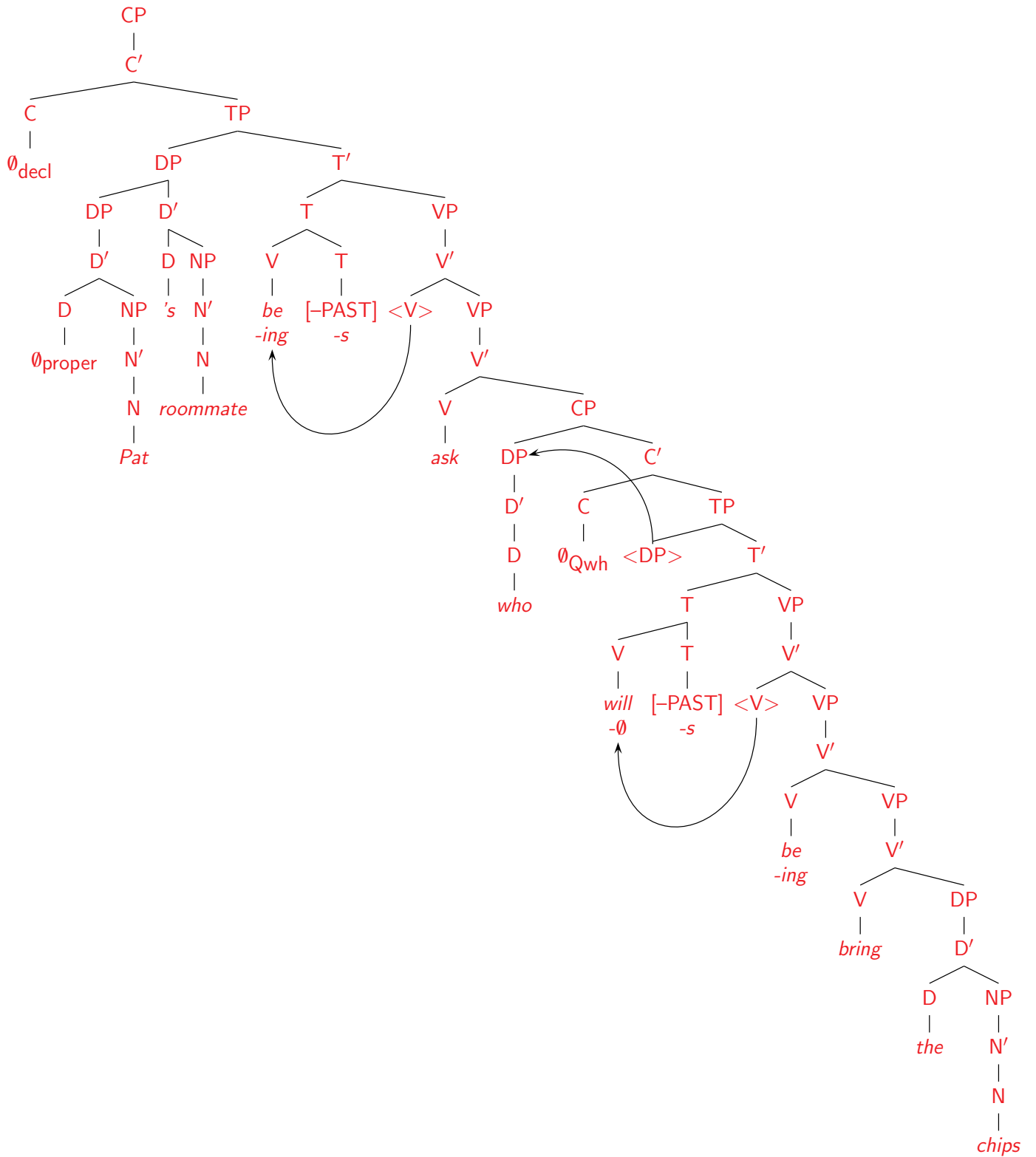
we were considering the structure of *French leader* under the interpretation “leader of the French.” If I had given this on the test, I would have allowed for either an adjective (as I have drawn it above) or a noun adjoined in like an adjective is. Or, really, if you just treat it as a single unanalyzed noun (*fruitsalad*), that would also be ok. A better sentence for the purpose of this exercise would have used *tasty salad* instead.



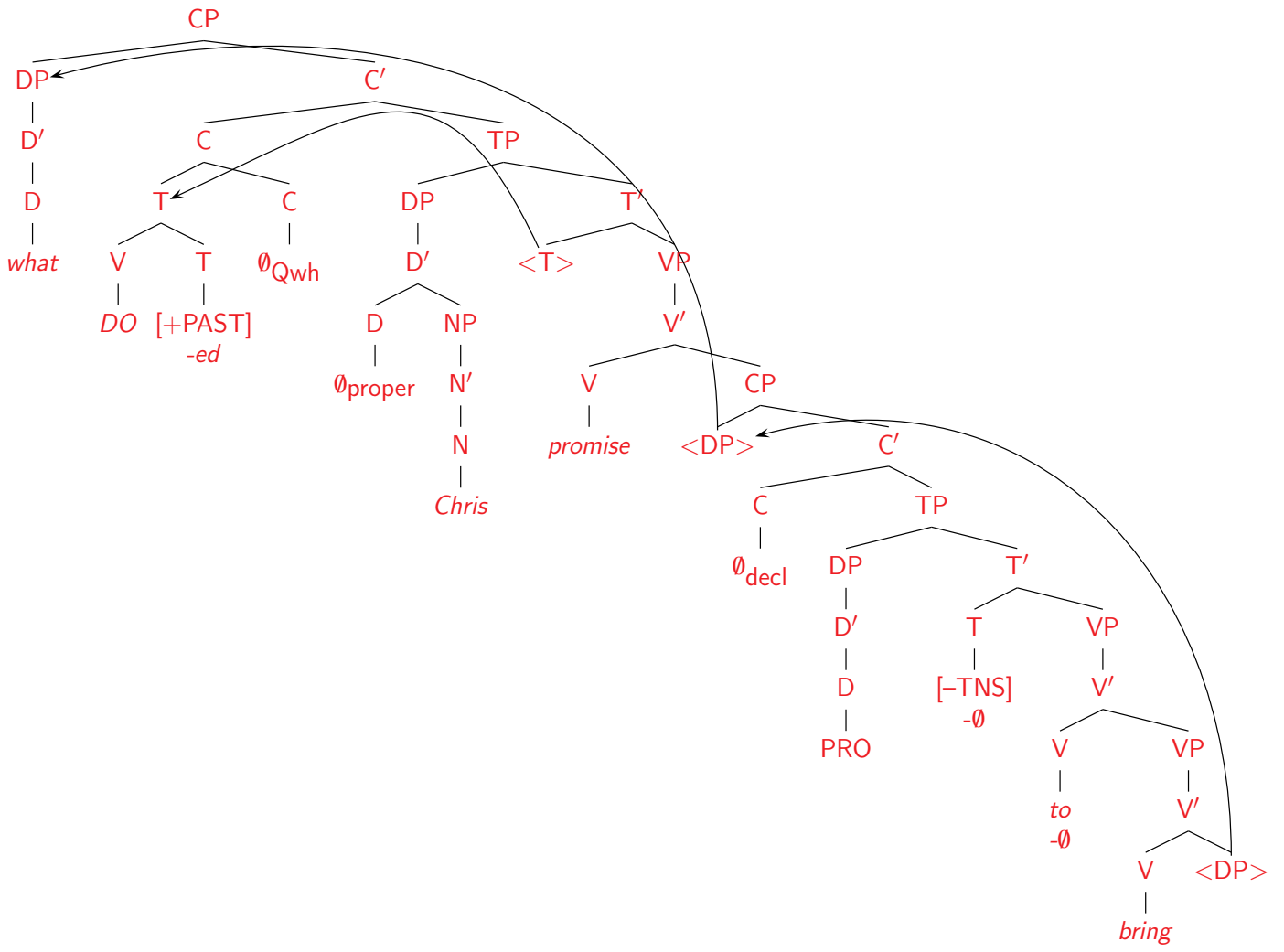
↑ Has Pat remembered not to lock the door?



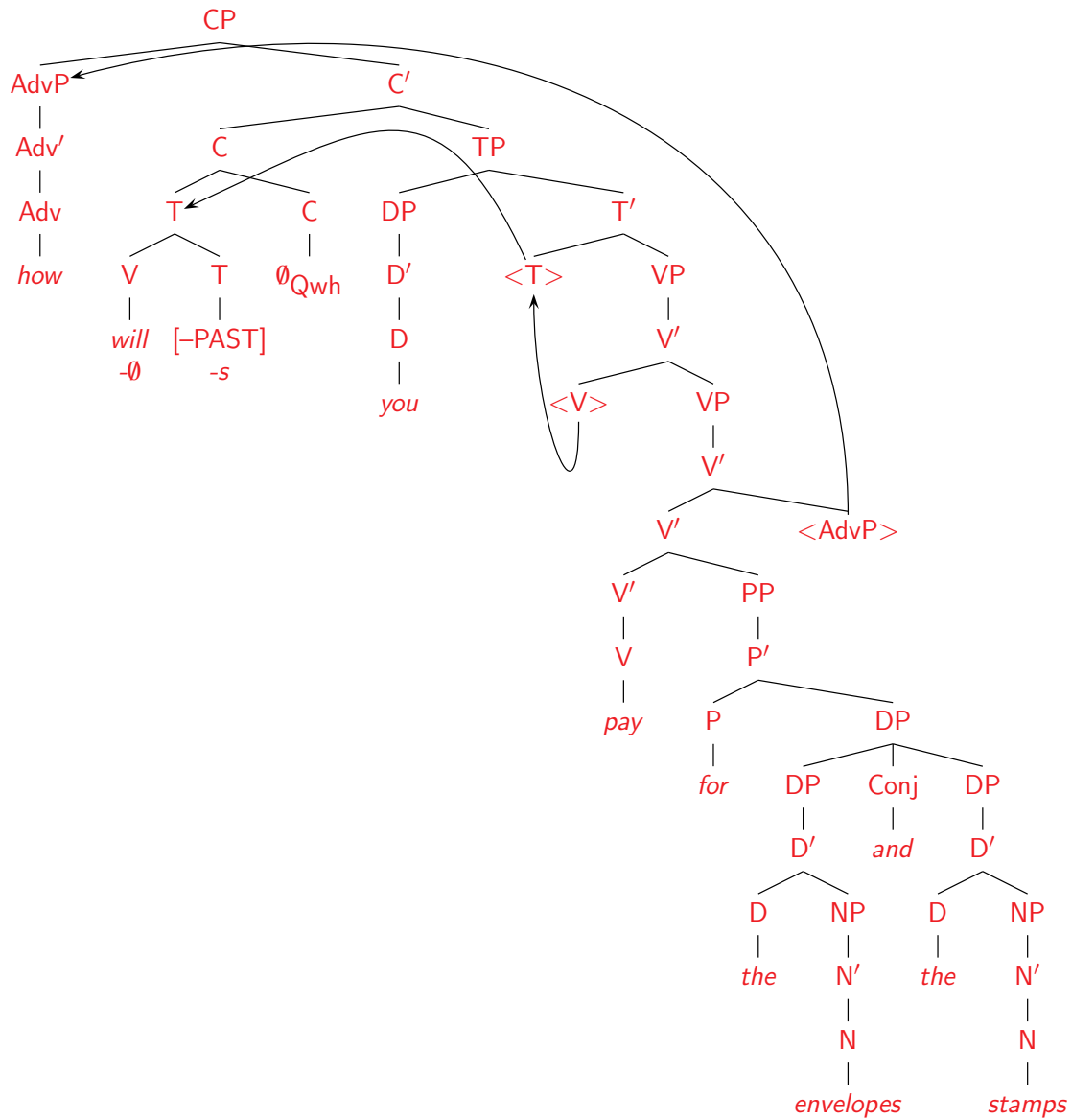
↑ What has Pat remembered to bring?



↑ Pat's roommate is asking who will be bringing the chips.

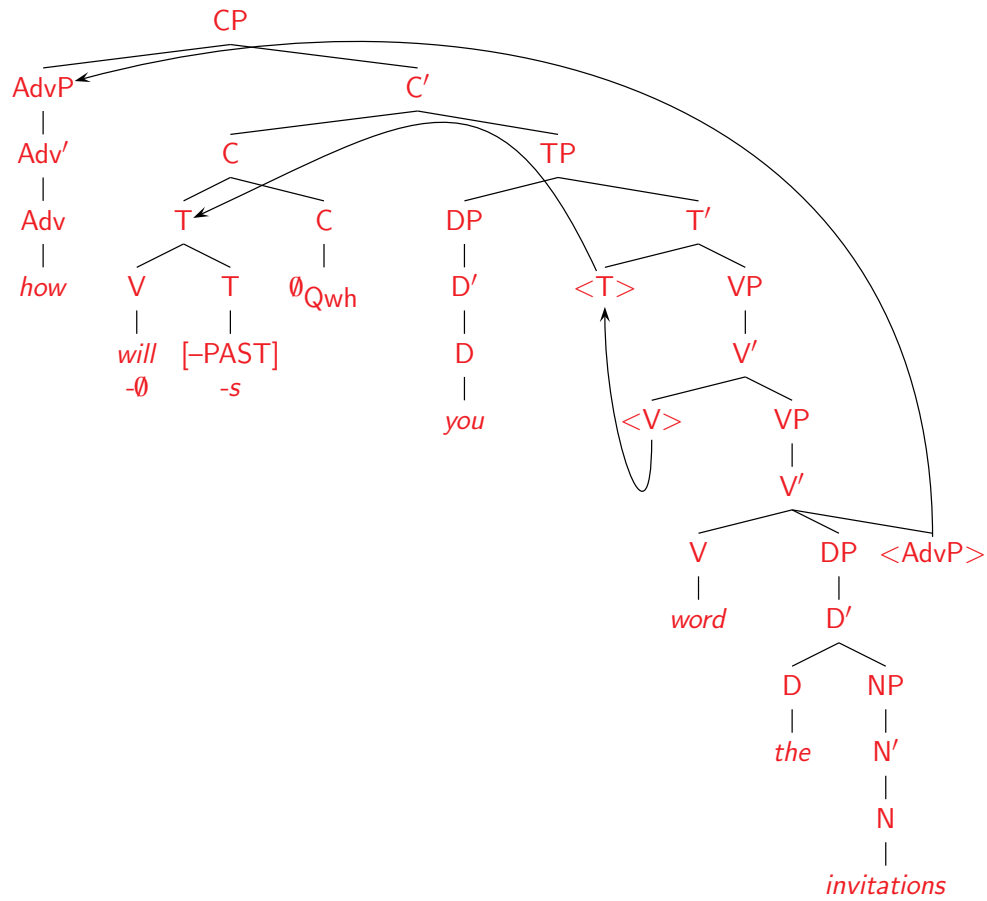


↑ What did Chris promise to bring?



↑ How will you pay for the envelopes and the stamps?

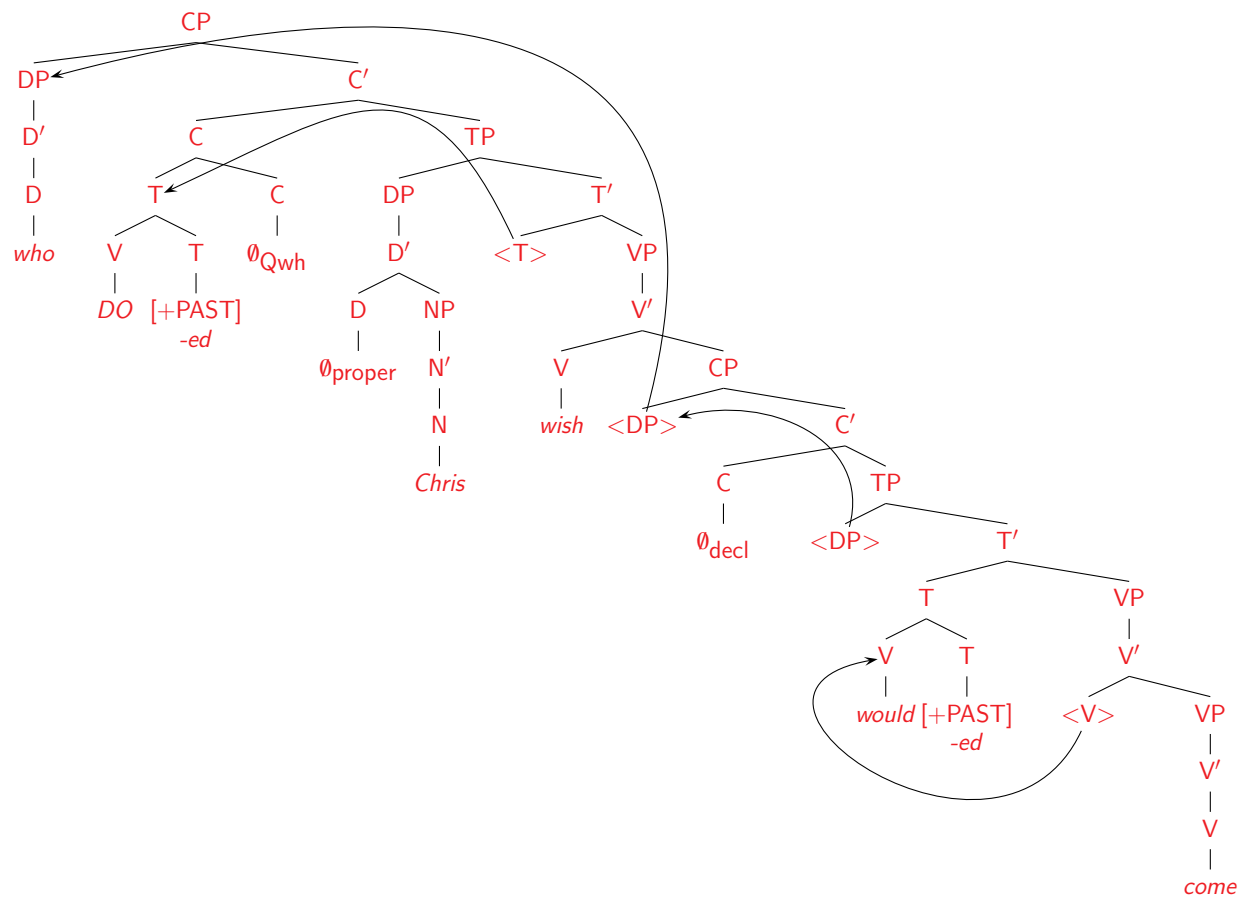
One could conceivably argue that *for the X* is an argument of *pay*, although I don't think it is either required or conceptually necessary, so I think it is better to consider it an adjunct as I did above.



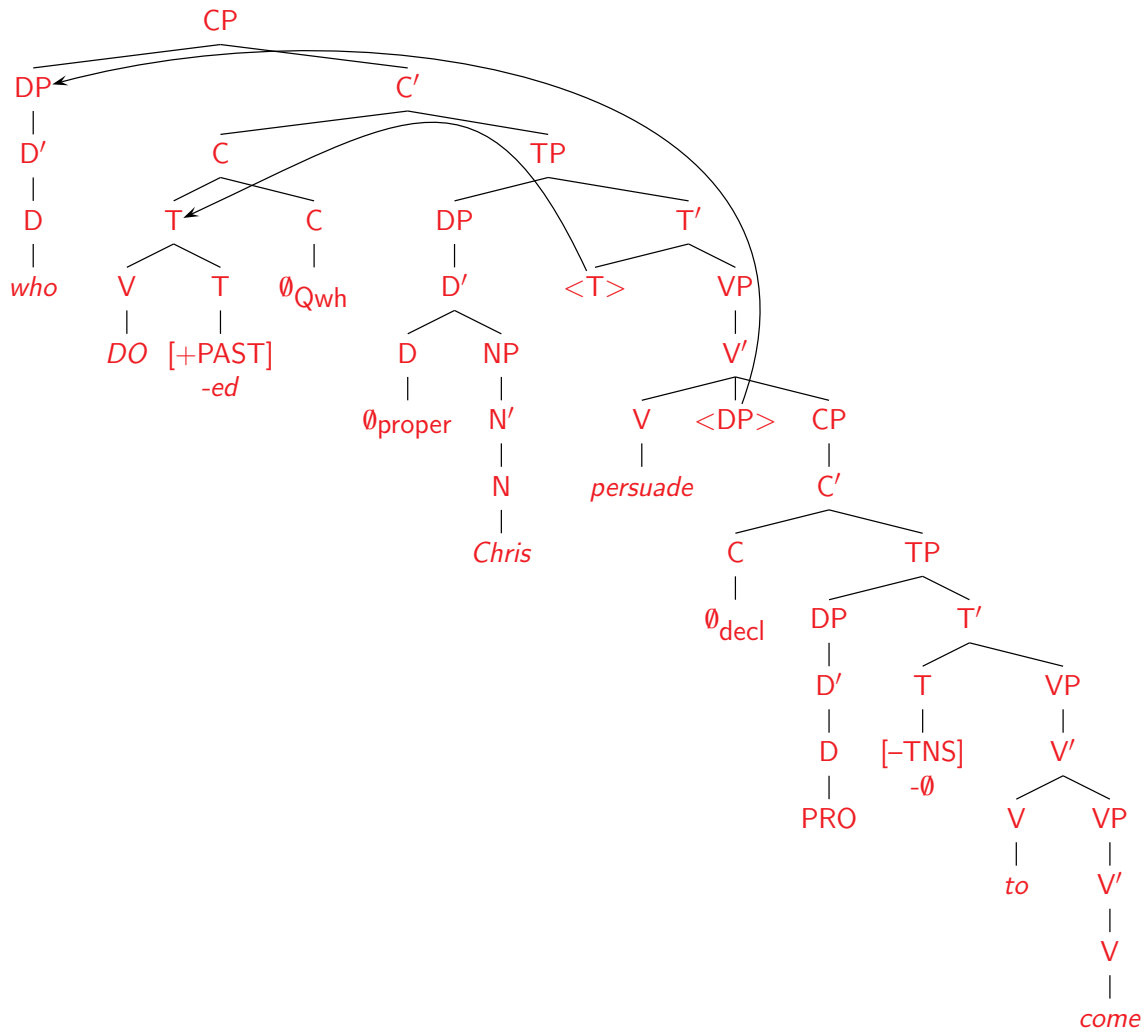
↑ How will you word the invitations?

Note here that *the invitations* is a complement not an adjunct. That's of course tricky. That makes this is kind of ditransitive, which requires a ternary branch the way we've been doing it, since what it means to be a complement of the verb is that it is in a subcategorization frame like [+ \_ DP AdvP] which forces a constituent that has all three things in it.



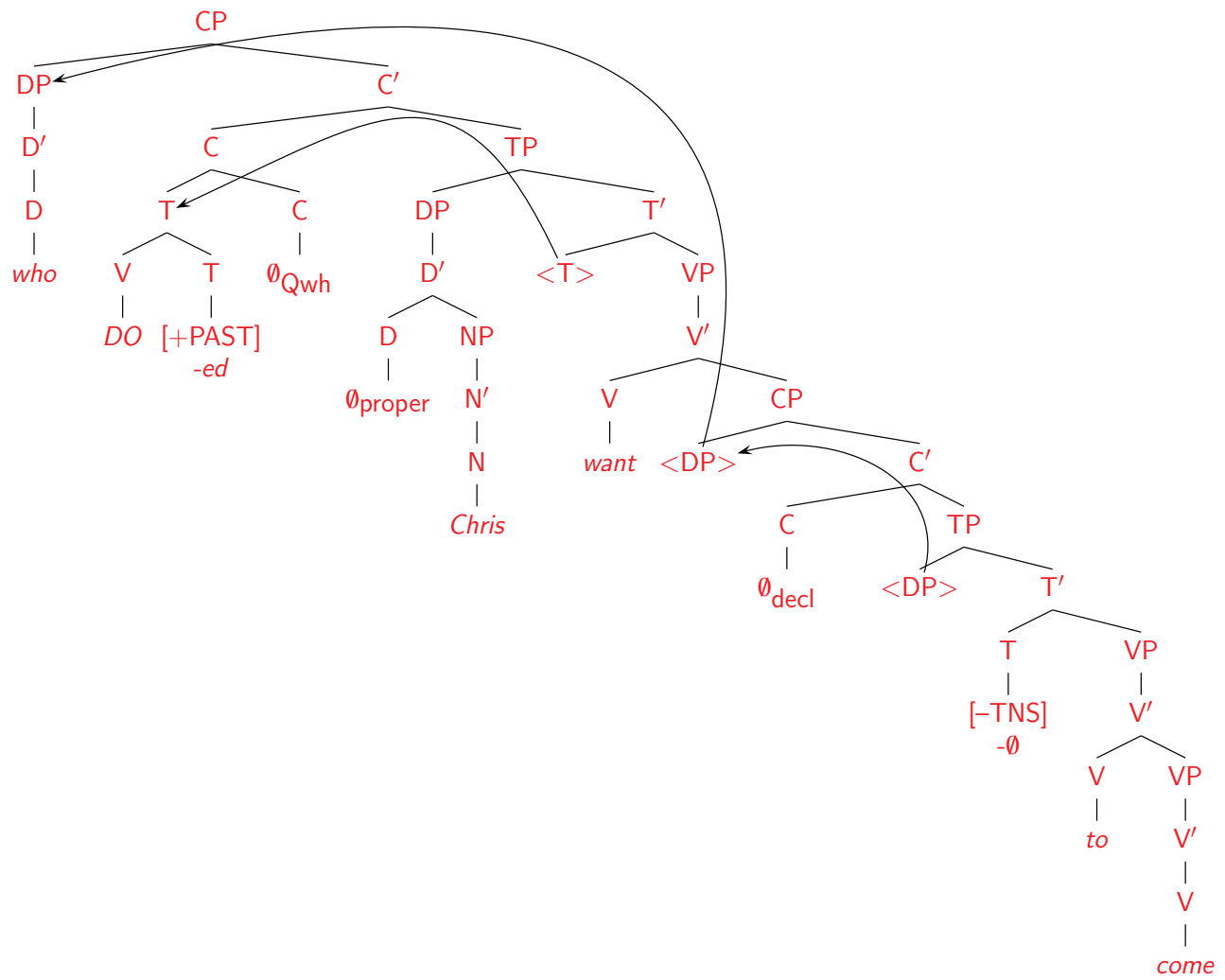


↑ Who did Chris wish would come?



↑ Who did Chris persuade to come?

This was intended to be a little bit tricky, but *persuade* is a ditransitive, and the question is about who is being persuaded. Since we have more semantic arguments than overt arguments (*who* is the persuadee, so cannot also be the comer), we need a hidden one, the PRO in the lower clause. And, again, ditransitives (and coordination) are the two places where we still have ternary structures.



↑ Who did Chris want to come?