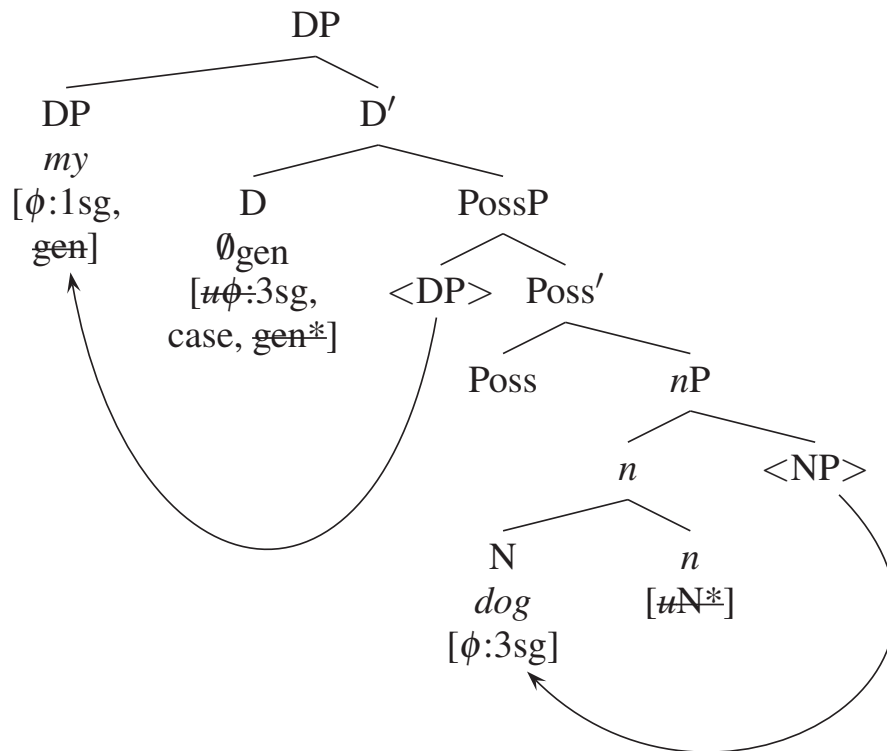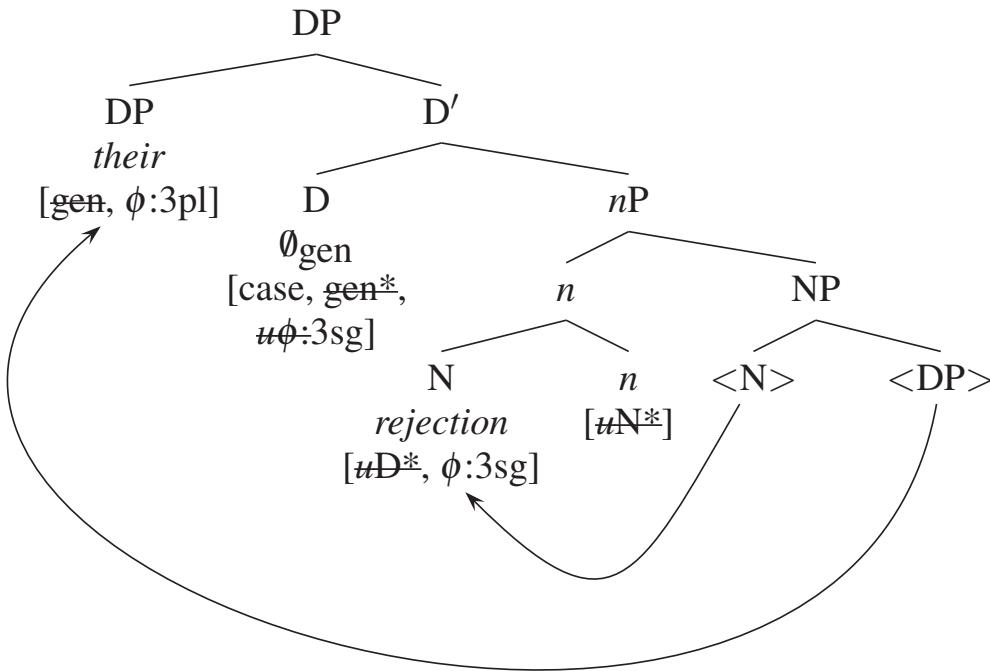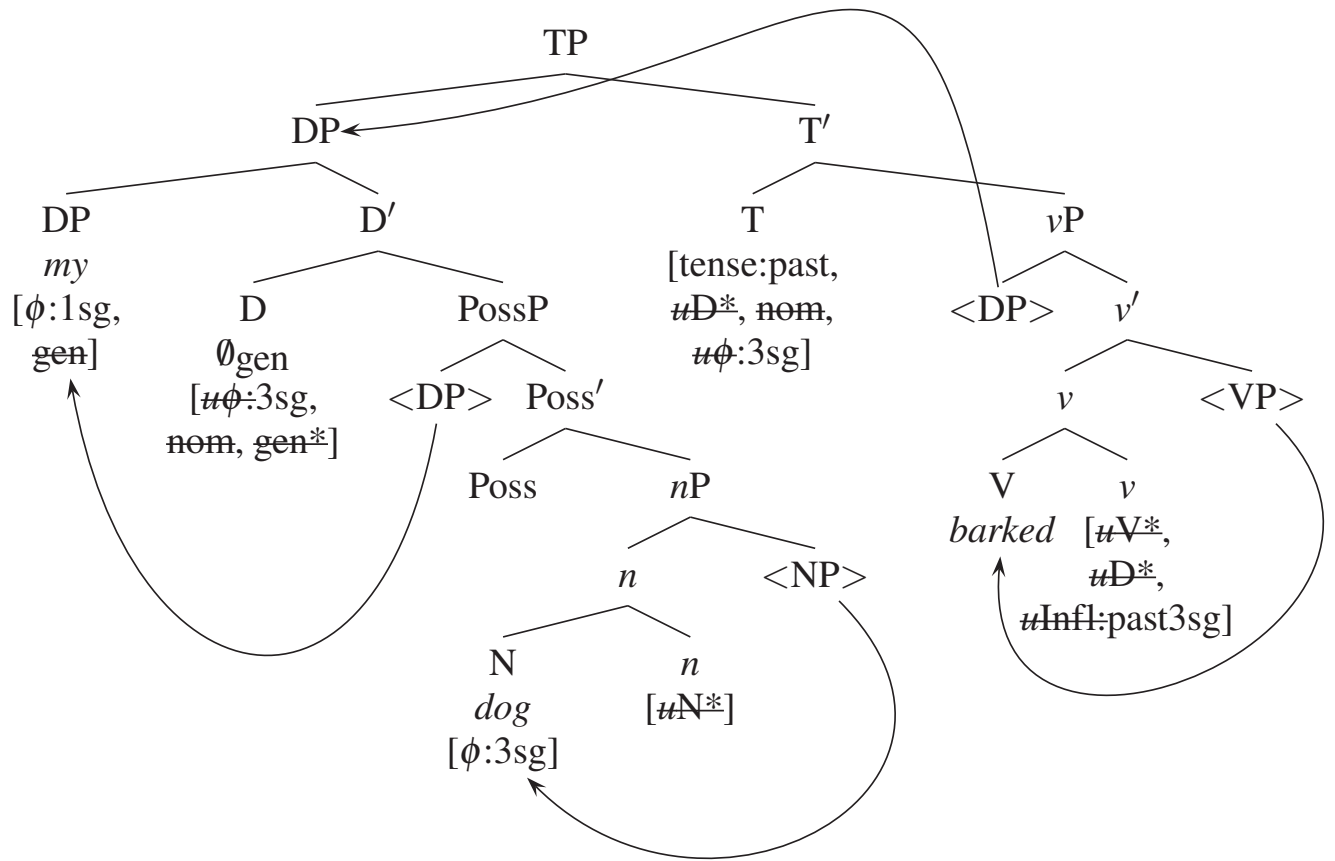**1. Some little *n*Ps in examples** For each of the DPs below, draw the full structure, including DP, *n*P, NP, and including any movement. Indicate what happens with at least the features [*u*ϕ:], [*u*N*], [case], [nom], [acc], [gen], as appropriate.
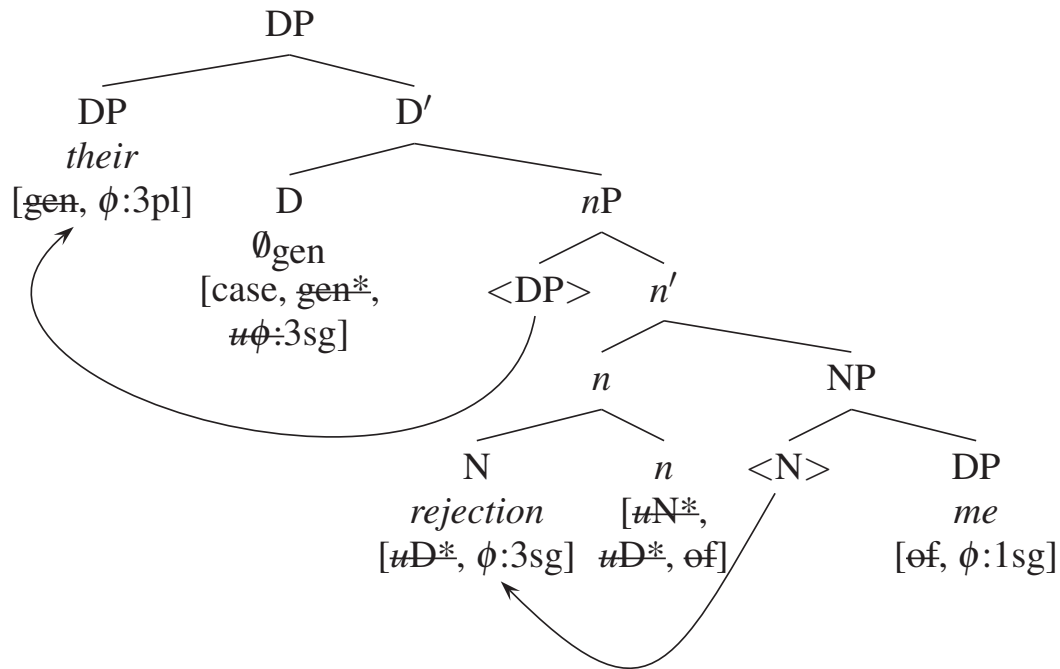
Here are a couple of trees kind of like the homework 6 trees.

(1) a. my dog

  b. my dog barked

  c. their rejection

  d. their rejection of me

See the note at the end about the inconsistency with respect to ϕ-feature transmission.

Tree 1:

TP
- DP
  - DP: *my* [ϕ:1sg, ~~gen~~]
  - D′
    - D: ∅gen [~~uϕ:3sg~~, ~~nom~~, gen*]
    - PossP
      - <DP>
      - Poss′
        - Poss
        - nP
          - n
            - N: *dog* [ϕ:3sg]
            - n: [~~uN*~~]
          - <NP>
- T′
  - T: [tense:past, ~~uD*~~, ~~nom~~, ~~uϕ:3sg~~]
  - vP
    - <DP>
    - v′
      - v
        - V: *barked*
        - v: [~~uV*~~, ~~uD*~~, ~~uInfl:past3sg~~]
      - <VP>

Tree 2:

DP
- DP: *their* [~~gen~~, ϕ:3pl]
- D′
  - D: ∅gen [case, ~~gen*~~, ~~uϕ:3sg~~]
  - nP
    - n
      - N: *rejection* [~~uD*~~, ϕ:3sg]
      - n: [~~uN*~~]
    - NP
      - <N>
      - <DP>

2

DP
├── DP
│   *their*
│   [~~gen~~, ϕ:3pl]
└── D′
     ├── D
     │   Ø$_{gen}$
     │   [case, ~~gen*~~,
     │   ~~$u\phi$:3sg~~]
     └── *n*P
          ├── <DP>
          └── *n*′
               ├── *n*
               │   ├── N
               │   │   *rejection*
               │   │   [~~uD*~~, ϕ:3sg]
               │   └── *n*
               │   [~~uN*~~,
               │   ~~uD*~~, ~~of~~]
               └── NP
                    ├── <N>
                    └── DP
                         me
                         [~~of~~, ϕ:1sg]

Note: There is a problem with the ϕ-feature transmission in these. I'm not sure what the best solution to this will be, but let me at least say what the problem is.

The D Ø$_{gen}$ has a [$u\phi$:] feature. The value for this feature is supposed to come from the N, and represents the ϕ-features of the whole DP. So, for *the chairs*, it would be 3pl (because the N *chairs* has [ϕ:3pl]), and for *the chair* it would be 3sg (because the N *chair* has [ϕ:3sg]). So, Agree will pair up the [$u\phi$:] feature on D Ø$_{gen}$ and the [ϕ:3pl] feature the N *chairs* has, and value the one on D.

The issue arises because in a possessive or deverbal construction, the possessor or Agent DP is actually closer to D Ø$_{gen}$ than the N is. So, it *should* take the ϕ-features from that closer DP (because Agree is defined to only work between two nodes if there is no closer option). By pretty much any definition, the possessor DP is closer than the N.

I leave this as an unsolved problem. For now, I'm drawing these as if the possessor/Agent DP is just invisible when D Ø$_{gen}$ is Agreeing for ϕ-features.

Actually, there is one other question lurking here: why is a deverbal noun 3sg? That's presumably some kind of default. That is, maybe "3sg" is in fact what you have if you (as an N) lack an "addressee", "speaker", and "plural" (and gender perhaps) feature?