





## II. More important syntactic distinctions:

### The cat sniffed the tiny mouse in the kitchen

#### a. Intuitions about differences between Adjuncts and complements:

1. Complements are more tightly bound to the head.
2. Adjuncts have a looser association to the head.

b. In the sentence above, *the tiny mouse* and *in the kitchen* are a part of the VP; however, it is ambiguous.

If the mouse lived in the kitchen, then the prepositional phrase forms a part of the complement for *sniffed*.

If the sniffing took place in the kitchen, then the PP is an adjunct.

#### A book of poems

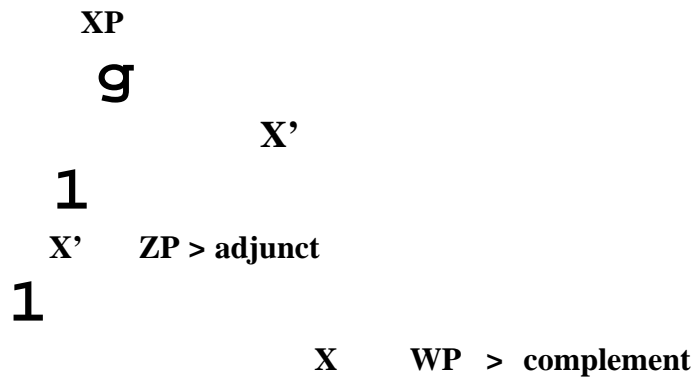
#### A book with a cover

**Adjunct:** An XP that is a sister to a single bar level ( $N'$ ,  $V'$ ,  $P'$ ,  $A'$ ) and a daughter of a single bar level ( $N'$ ,  $V'$ ,  $A'$  or  $P'$ ).

**Complement:** An XP that is a sister to a head ( $N$ ,  $V$ ,  $A$ ,  $P$ ) and a daughter of a single bar level ( $N'$ ,  $V'$ ,  $A'$ , or  $P'$ ).

Adjunct rule:  $X \rightarrow X' (ZP)$

Complement rule:  $X' \rightarrow X (WP)$



The book [of poems] [with a cover]

### III. Change in notation:

#### Sentences = IP (inflection phrase)

- Largest unit of syntactic analysis
  - Traditional accounts of the sentence posit at least an NP subject and a VP predicate.
  - This analysis assumes that S (sentence) is special in not having an internal structure like other phrases (with a head, complement, and a specifier).
  - More recent accounts argue that S does in fact have a phrasal structure.
- The key idea with S = IP is that sentences have as their head an abstract category dubbed IP which indicates the sentence's tense.
  - Because IP, like all heads, is obligatory this automatically accounts for the fact that all sentences of English have tense.
  - Other important aspects of sentence structure follow from the fact that the "I" category takes a VP as its complement and an NP (the subject) as its specifier.

### IV.

## MOVEMENT

#### a. Consider the following sentences:

1. The boy *will* leave.
- 1.' *Will* the boy leave?

Will the boy \_\_\_\_ leave?

2. The cat *can climb the tree*.
- 2.' *Can* the cat climb?

Can the cat \_\_\_\_ climb?

**ent for example of WH-words isn't without some limitations.**

- a. There is a constraint on what categories you can move *out* of (the categories that contain the wh-word).
- b. Compare the following two sentences:
  - i. What<sub>i</sub> does Hortense believe that Herb saw t<sub>i</sub>?
  - ii. What<sub>i</sub> does Hortense believe that who saw t<sub>i</sub>?

> While *what* can move out from the embedded clause [<sub>cp</sub> *that Herb saw what*], it is trapped inside [<sub>cp</sub> *that who saw what*]. Domains that trap an element are called ***islands***.