

HW #02 : Sep. 26, 2007

Problem 1

Test sentences are made for each task according to the problem.

- [Task 1] *John proud of himself*, Mary made. [Movement]
 [Task 2] Mary made John proud of himself *and Jane ashamed of herself*. [Coord.]
 [Task 3] *John a picture of himself*, Mary made. [Movement]
 [Task 4] Mary made John a picture of himself *and Jane a caricature of herself*. [Coord.]

Task	1	2	3	4
Eric Davis	X	0	X	0
Ashlee	X	0	X	0

Task 5)

*Mary made John proud of herself. \Rightarrow *Tree II, reflexive test*

Mary(i) made John proud of her(i/j). \Rightarrow *Tree II, pronoun test*

Mary made John proud of himself. \Rightarrow *Tree I&II, reflexive test*

Mary made John(i) proud of him(j/*i). \Rightarrow *Tree I&II, pronoun test*

Mary made John a picture of herself. \Rightarrow *Tree I, reflexive test*

Mary(i) made John a picture of her(*i/j). \Rightarrow *Tree I, pronoun test*

Mary made John a picture of himself. \Rightarrow *Tree I&II, reflexive test*

Mary made John(i) a picture of him(j/*i). \Rightarrow *Tree I&II, pronoun test*

	Movement	Coordination	Reflexive	Pronoun
John proud of himself	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 2	Tree 2
John a picture of himself	Tree 1	Tree 2	Tree 1	Tree 1

Task 6)

I choose Tree 1.

Task 7) Yes, there was. It passed coordination test.

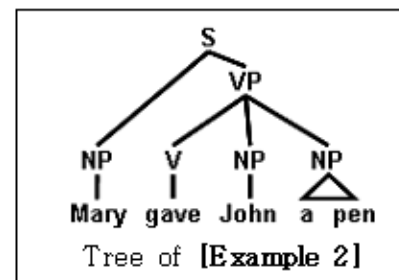
Task 7a) I ignored the result of Movement test and Coordination test. First, the Movement test. In English, many sentences sound strange even if a valid constituent is moved to the front of the sentence.

- [Example 1]** I hit a boy.
[Example 1a] ?A boy, I hit.
[Example 1b] *?Hit a boy, I.

In the [Example 1], 'a boy' is an NP constituent. However if you move 'a boy' to the front as in the [Example 1a], it looks strange. By moving the whole VP like in [Example 1b], you can make the sentence sound even worse. Therefore, I concluded that some constituents may pass the Movement test but that does not mean that all constituents can pass the test, which implies that Movement test can be a sufficient condition for the constituency test, not a necessary condition.

In case of Coordination test, I compared the testing sentence with a sentence having a dative and an accusative noun phrases.

- [Sentence 2]** Mary made John proud of himself.
[Example 2] Mary gave John a pen.



The [Example 2] has the structure of the tree on the right which is the same as the structure of 'Tree 1'. Now, we can apply the same conjunction test on Example 2.

- [Sentence 2-1]** Mary made John proud of himself **and** Jane ashamed of herself.
[Example 2-1] Mary gave John a pen **and** Jane a picture.

Even if 'John a pen' is not a constituent in [Example 2], it could be conjoined with 'Jane a picture'. I assumed that this sentence could become valid because there is a strong tendency to avoid reappearance of the same verb in English, which is called 'GAPPING'. So, we can assume that the verb 'gave' was omitted to avoid redundancy.

However, in the 'Radford' textbook on page 238, it says 'Gapping' can occur only when 'V may not leave more than one Complement'. This seems to contradict the fact of Example 2-1.

[Radford 1] *John put Fido in the doghouse, and Sam (put) Spot in the yard.

[Radford 1-1] John put Fido in the doghouse, and Spot in the yard.

However, the examples in the Radford book shows cases where subjects also remain after 'gapping' as in [Radford 1]. However, if the subjects of the second clause can be omitted, [Radford 1-1] produce a valid sentence. Therefore, I concluded 'V gapping' can happen with two Complements if the subjects of the main clause and the subordinate clause are same. This conclusion shows how 'Tree 1' passed the Coordination test.

Therefore, I ignored the 'Movement' and the 'Coordination' test and chose 'Tree 1' to be the structure of the sentence 'Mary made John proud of himself' following the results of 'Reflexive' and 'Pronoun' test.

