

# Grammar 12

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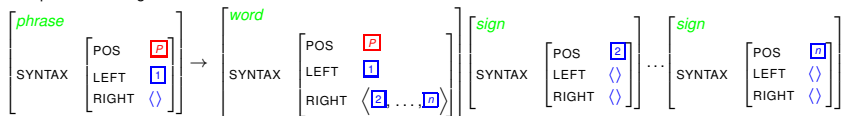
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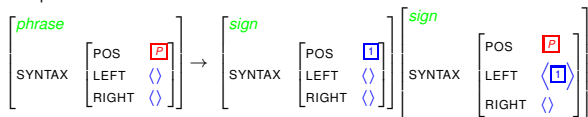
# The phrase structure rules of Grammar 11

The rules appear in the order in which they apply, from the bottom of the tree to the top.

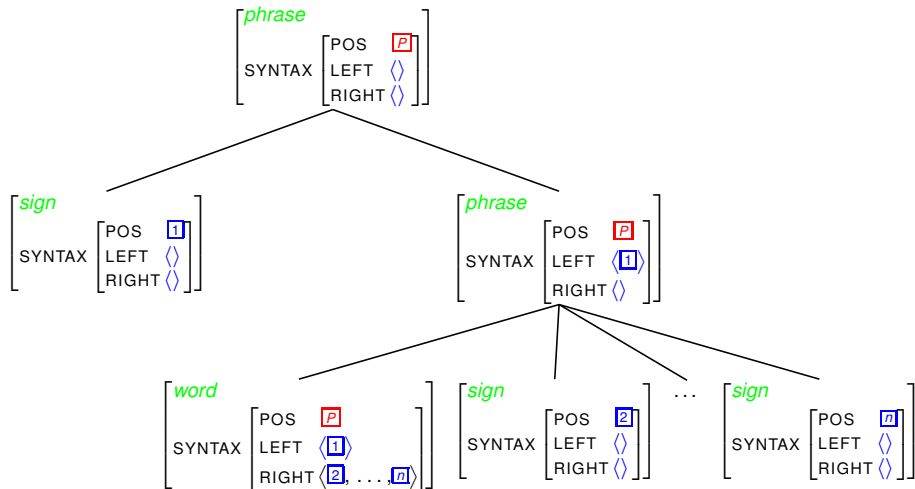
Complete-on-the-right-rule:



Complete-on-the-left-rule:



# The general structure of phrases



# Pronouns

Our grammar contains personal pronouns that can appear in sentences like the following:

- (1) a. She smokes
- b. She likes him

Grammar 11 accepts the sentences above, as it should. Unfortunately, however, it equally accepts all the following ungrammatical sentences:

- (2) a. \* Her smokes
- b. \* Her likes him
- c. \* She likes she

The reason for this problem is obvious: Grammar 11 does not “know” about case and thus allows all personal pronouns to appear in all noun phrase positions, even though some positions are reserved for elements with certain cases.

# The Case Constraint

This problem is easy to solve with the following **Case Constraint**:

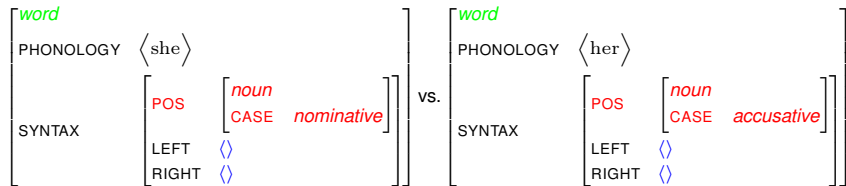
Subjects are nominative and objects are accusative.

## Implementing the Case Constraint can be done in two simple steps

### Step 1:

In the lexical entries of nouns, we add **case** information to the description of the **part of speech of nouns**, as follows:

Examples:

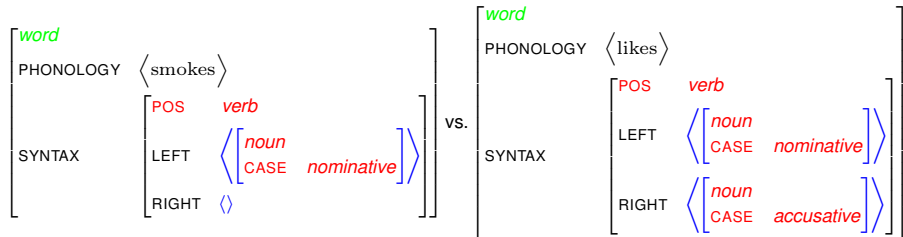


## Implementing the Case Principle can be done in two simple steps, 2

### Step 2:

In the lexical entries of words that select nouns, we specify what kinds of case they govern in the noun they select in subject or object position, in accordance with the Case Constraint:

Examples:



# Excercises

- 1 Parse the pronouns “I”, “me”, and “it” and inspect their case values! Why do you get only one solution for the first two words, but two solutions for “it”?
- 2 Parse the words “Kim” and “letter” and inspect their case values! How many solutions do you get in each case and why?
- 3 Parse “smokes” and check what case it requires its subject to have?
- 4 Parse “likes” and check what case it requires its subject and object to have?
- 5 Parse test items (47)-(51) and explain the results in each case! These examples all involve the subject position.
- 6 Test items (52)-(63) show the behavior of nouns with different cases in the first object position. Parse them and explain the result in each case!
- 7 Test items (64)-(69) show the behavior of nouns with different cases in the second object position. Parse them and explain the result in each case!
- 8 Test the remaining items. Explain why “Kim” can appear both in subject and object position. Before parsing test item (72), predict how many solutions you will get and explain why!