0. Observations 1st Essay

- get Doulos SIL font (www.sil.org)
- avoid overlong quotes in short papers
- check bibliography for presence, APA, alphabetical ordering, completeness
- typeset blocksatz, 12pt script Times New Roman, 2,5cm margins, 1,5 spaced
- provide page numbers with all quotations
- try always a natural-language example, highlight in-text examples in italics
- use endnotes instead of footnotes
- use title page from Wegweiser only for “full” term papers
- put your name on 1st page, number pages
- try substructuring in paragraphs, lists etc.

1. Syntax: descriptive formalisms

1.1 Constituents

class membership defined by morphosyntactic properties

morphosyntactic properties:
a) inflection and derivation
   b) position/distribution

   Constituents
   - all operations in grammar are constituent-based
   - all constituents belong to a limited set of grammatical categories
   - categories store grammatical properties
   - properties: usually morphosyntactic (i.e. N take plural, the,…)

1.2 Inflectional properties

English: inflectional properties only distinctive for N and V
number for N: -s
problems: invariable plurals -sheep-, irreg., count/mass N, compounds coat hangers

V: 4 inflectional markings:
   (1) - to (perfective/ past participle)  (2) - s (3rd person)
   (3) -ing (imperfective / progressive participle)  (4) -d (past tense)
problems: irregular past or perfectives

Content words: have referential content, typically have antonyms
N, V, P, A, ADV

Function words: no referential content, no antonyms
infinitival to, auxiliary do, determiner the, pronoun they
complementizer, COMP, C (= complement-clause introducing particle)
determiner, DET, D
- determine referential + quantificational properties of noun expressions:
  a) referential: the, a, this, that, my, your,
  b) quantificational: all, some
D is pre-N but always precedes A (the new car vs. new the car)
  → D forms own category

1.3 Marking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>category</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>A/ADV</th>
<th>(PersPro)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>infl. marking in English</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>number, tense, aspect, modality, person</td>
<td>degree</td>
<td>case, gender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. 5: Inflectional marking in English per categories

problems: inflectional marking can be regular and irregular
morphological evidence can be misleading (A –comparison, un- / –ness etc.)

marking | number | case | tense | aspect | modality | person | degree | gender |
---------|--------|------|-------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| types | singular | NOM | GEN | OBJ | present | perf. | imperf. | deontic | epistemic | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | comparative | superlative | fem. | masc. | neut. |

Tab. 6: Inflectional marking in English per types

→ specific inflection attaches to specific categories

1.4 INFL & COMP

- 1 or INFL: finite auxiliaries and infinitival to
- Complementizer, COMP or C

(1) John wonders [whether it will rain tonight]  [] = complement clause

whether: subordinating conjunction, Complementizer
C can be finite or non-finite: whether, if, that… finite
for: infinite

(2) [For you to make the right decision] is unthinkable

2. Structural descriptions beyond the constituent level

- syntactic evidence: diff. categories have diff. distributions

(4) A: Where is the bookshop?
B: Down the street

properties of b: *down the street was built yesterday
*down the street meal for Mary tasted bad
From here, the only way goes down/down the street
→ has P-like properties, down determines the street  [PP [P down [D the [N street]]]]