

Lec 4

Examine rule 28:

- (28) (i) Verb \rightarrow Aux V
 (ii) V \rightarrow hit, take, walk, ...
 (iii) Aux \rightarrow C(M)(have+en)(be+ing)(be+en) \leftarrow Heterogeneous. Weird that it goes into all sorts of things.
 (iv) M \rightarrow may, could, can, ...

(29) Transformations

- (i) C \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \\ \emptyset \\ \text{past} \end{array} \right. \left[\dots \right]$

- (ii) Affix hopping
 (iii) Insert * rule

\leftarrow Strange that we have 2 sets of rules.

Problem

The inner core was not spinning. \leftarrow what to do with this?

\leftarrow Idea didn't survive but still important

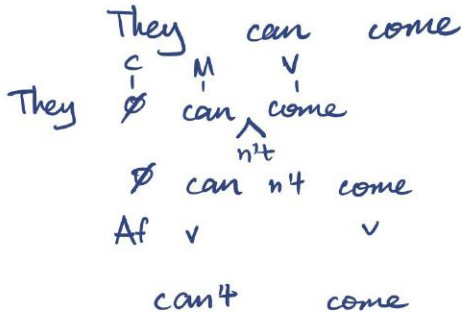
* Chomsky T_{not} rule for negation transformation \leftarrow But a bit strange consider semantics

Rule ordering — we do make rules with order, but does human brain think that way? What does it even mean to have order?

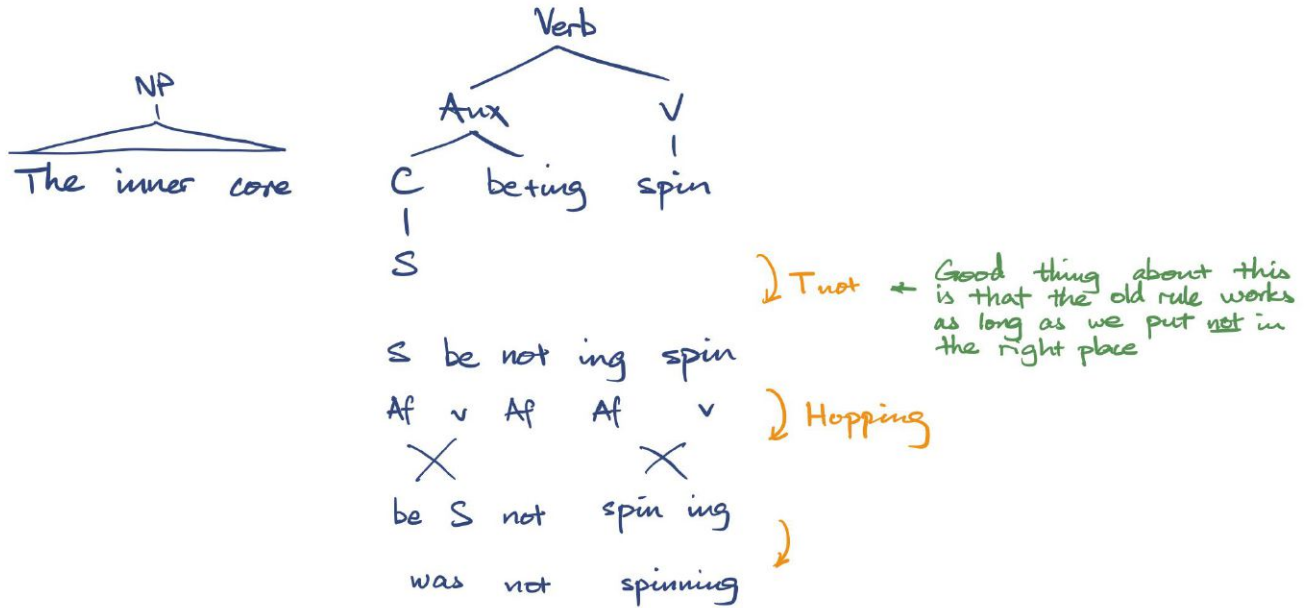
This happens in phonology, syntax morphology, ...

But ordering still gives high utility for syntax theories

Chomsky: T_{not} must happen before affix hopping



The inner core was not spinning.



But we can't do

- The ball had **not been** kicked onto the roof.
- The ball had **been not** kicked onto the roof.

Rule 40.

Billy comes

But we get Billy - S - n't - come
 Af v
 Now we can't hop

Solution: (40) #Af → #do + Af aka do-support

→ Billy - do - S - n't - come
 v Af Af v
 Billy doesn't come
 morphophonemic

Do support in questions

Do you know their name?

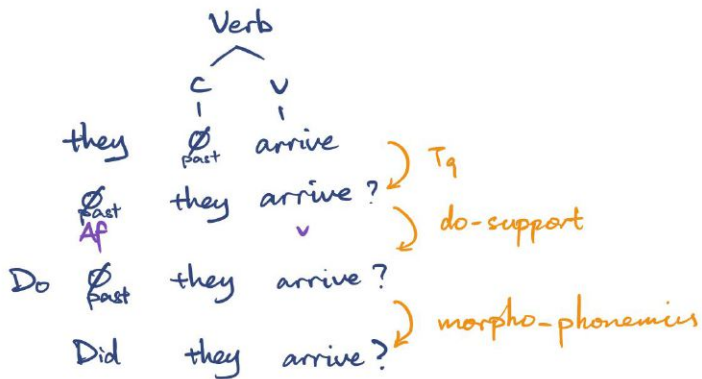
Don't you know their name?

Know you their name?

You do know their name.

You know their name.

New rule: T_q aka sub-Aux inversion



T_{not}
 ⇒

we ∅ not know their name

do support
 ⇒

we do ∅ not know their name

sub-aux
 ⇒ inverse

do ∅ not we know their name

morph-
 -pho
 ⇒

don't we know their name?

