Lec 7 — Outlining Linguistic Argument

* Usually similar struct across multiple linguistics sub-fields.

Bloomfield 1926

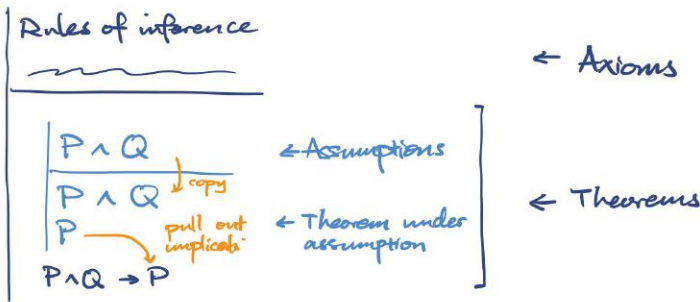↳ simple morpheme / morpheme without smaller morphemes in it

* minimum & maximum

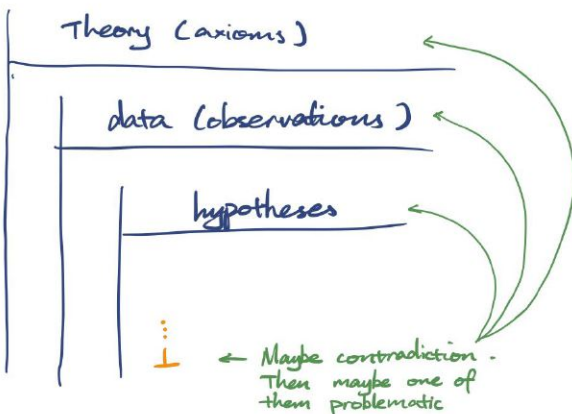↳ X that is not part of bigger X. ← but you can always nest sentence... uh oh

* axiomatic system, postulational method

Fitch diagrams

— helps keep track of axioms and theorems.

Rules of inference
————————— ← Axioms

$P \wedge Q$ ← Assumptions
$P \wedge Q$ ↓ copy
P — pull out implicati⁻ ← Theorem under assumption
$P \wedge Q \rightarrow P$

← Theorems

Going more linguistics

Theory (axioms)

data (observations)

hypotheses

⊥ ← Maybe contradiction. Then maybe one of them problematic

Axioms in Syntactic Structure

(13) S → NP VP
  :   VP → Verb (NP)
      Verb → Aux V
      V → walk, etc.

(19) walk → [wɔk]
  :   past → /d/

NP → Pronoun   Pronoun → they, it, ...

(28) ··· Aux → C(M)(have +en)···

(29) (ii) Affix hopping
  :   :

(35) PSR then Transformations then MP
      they → [ðeɪ]

← theory (axioms)

Data: utterance tokens →
  + sentence judgements
      ↳ "1 is sentence and 2 is sentence"

⌐ this represents token type

Hypothesis: a is a token of [ðeɪ], b is [goʊ],
            c [ɪt]   d [goʊz]

```
              S
           /     \
        NP        VP
       /\          |
     they        Verb
               /      \
             Aux       V
              |        |
              C        go
              :
              ∅

              go-∅
[ they   go ] ← agree
 S
Data: 1 is sentence
```
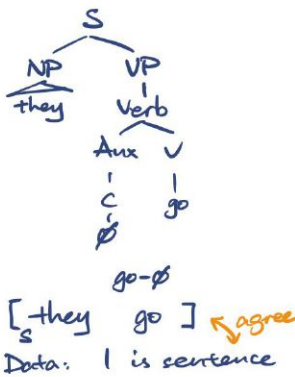
:
simili

Bloomfield example

Maximum X not part of bigger X
A maximum construction is a sentence

Data: 1 is sentence

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1 is maximum

  :   ← But we don't have much to do here ...
hmm 1 is maximum by def   Not robust testable theory?