

Week 6

- Two types of intransitive verbs: unaccusative and unergative

Next:

- Recess week!
- Test 1 — Friday, Sept 24?
- Case and agreement

More on the language report

Two methodologies are used in *elicitation*: *translation* and *judgment* tasks. An effective strategy is to go back and forth between them:

1. Translation → receive sentence that we know is acceptable
2. Change the sentence *minimally* → ask for judgment
3. Repeat 2 or go back to 1

(More details on the handout.)

Two resources for writing:

- **The best, clearest guide I know for how to write a paper in linguistics: Newmeyer 1998.**
I keep a (slightly annotated) copy here: <https://mitcho.com/teaching/newmeyer1988.pdf>.
- The ELL Writing Center: contact Aparna Shukla aparnashukla@u.nus.edu.

Key terms

Make sure you are familiar with these terms. You should be able to define or describe these concepts and (if appropriate) identify and give examples.

- competence vs performance
- I-language vs E-language
- phrase/constituent structure
 - constituent, phrase, projection
 - head, complement, specifier, adjunct
 - root, leaf, branching vs non-branching
 - mother, daughter, sister
 - endocentricity
 - c-command
 - label, project, Merge, Adjoin
- features
 - strength: strong vs weak features
 - ϕ -features
 - uninterpretable
 - selectional, inflectional
- thematic roles:
 - agent, theme, goal
 - UTAH (Uniformity of Theta Alignment Hypothesis)
- Hierarchy of Projections
- movement
 - head movement
 - phrasal movement
 - EPP (Extra Peripheral Position requirement)
 - trace
- VP-Internal Subject Hypothesis
- Unaccusative Hypothesis
 - unaccusative, unergative
- noun phrases
 - R-expression
 - reflexive pronoun
 - Binding Conditions A, B, C
 - bound pronoun
 - antecedent
 - *wh*-word
 - expletive

Questions!