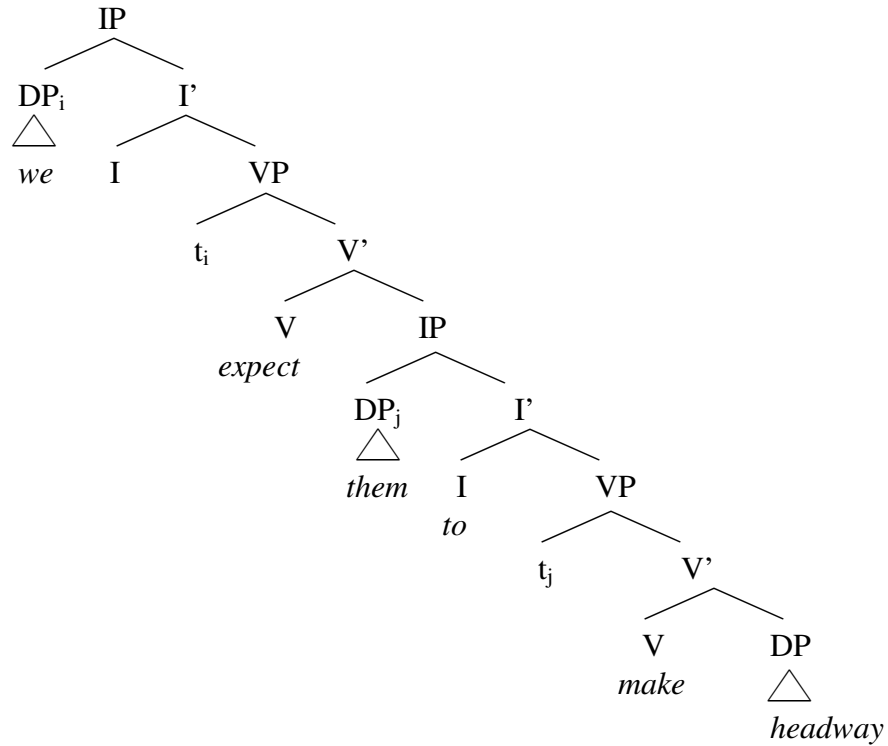


Answers to exercises SK chapter 10 (= lecture 7)

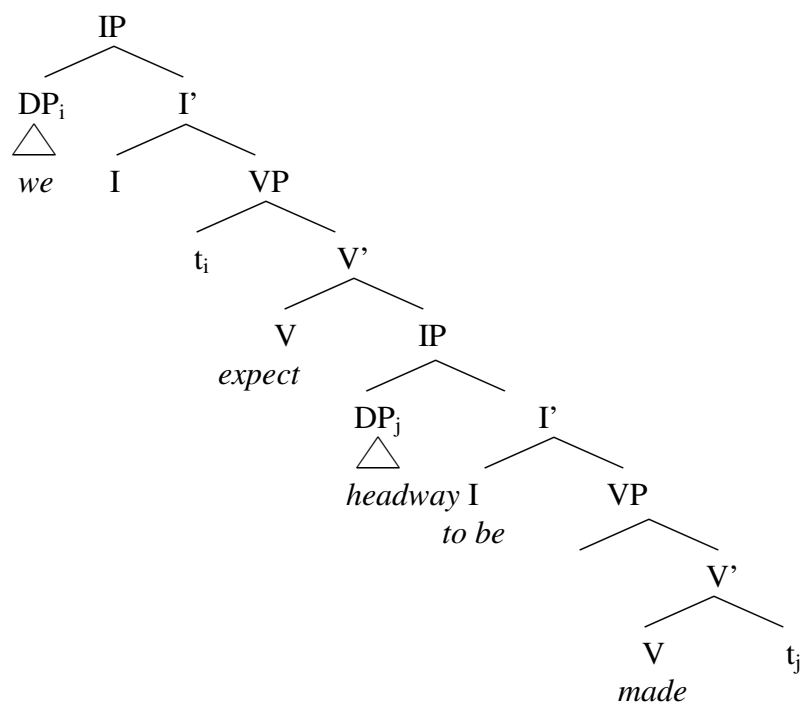
Exercise 10.3

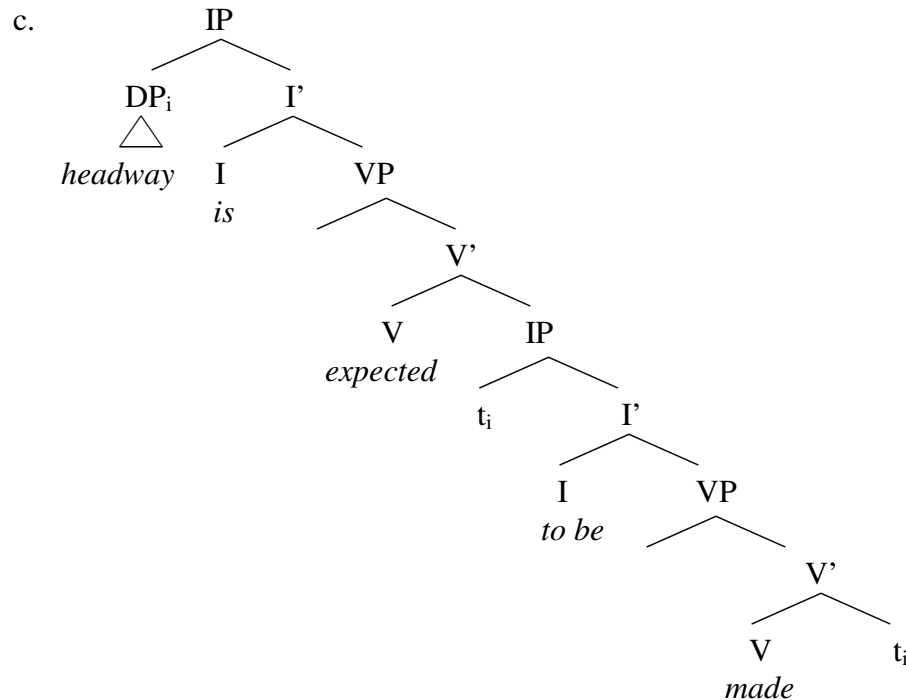
A. These are the structures for the sentences in (1) (the structures for (2) are parallel – on the position of the *by*-phrase in the example in (2c) see B).

a.



b.





B. Sentence (2c) is ambiguous: *by the guerrillas* can either be a *by*-phrase belonging to the passive clause headed by *expected* (i.e. it is adjoined to a V'-node in the main clause), resulting in the meaning 'the guerrillas expect that the journalist will be freed', or it can be a *by*-phrase belonging to the embedded passive clause, headed by *freed* (i.e. it is adjoined to a V'-node in the embedded clause), resulting in the meaning 'it is expected that the guerrillas will free the journalist'.

Problem 10.1

A. In the active counterpart to these sentences, the verb does not take an NP complement, but rather a PP complement. It is therefore impossible to apply object-to-subject movement (passive) to these sentences:

- (i) a. An illicit node intervenes *(in) the path from I to V.
- b. In the next sentence, a pronoun substitutes *(for) the original subject.

B. Because *substitute* does have a use in which it can take an NP complement, rather than a PP, namely in a reading in which someone actively replaces something, see (i). In this reading, then, *substitute* can be passivized. (Hence, the implicit Agent in (2b) is to be read as something like 'by someone', rather than as 'by something').

- (i) I have substituted the original subject in the next sentence.

The verb *intervene*, however, never allows an NP complement in any reading, so passivizing it is always impossible:

- (ii) *I intervened the path from I to V.