

Syntax 1: First week

CATEGORY features of nominals

Word class ('part of speech') indicators

(1) *English* nominalizers:

compete	competition
adjourn	adjournment

(2) *Turkish -me* ('result of action' nominals)

gel-	'to come'	gelme	'coming'
yaz-	'to write'	yazma	'manuscript'
dondur-	'to freeze'	dondurma	'ice-cream'
dol-	'to be filled'	dolma	'stuffed vine- or cabbage-leaf, embankment'

(3) *German* (count→mass) circumfix *Ge- -e (neut)*

red-	'to talk'	Gerede	'(useless, idle) talk'
sing-	'to sing'	Gesinge	'(bad, continuous) singing' (cf. <i>Gesang</i> 'singing')
Berg	'mountain' (masc)	Gebirge	'mountain-range'

φ-Features: PERSON, NUMBER, GENDER

(4) English

	sing	pl
1	I	we
2	you	you
3	masc he	they
	fem she	
	neut it	

(5) Turkish

1	ben	biz
2	sen	siz
3	o	olar

(6) French

	French		Albanian	Russian	Greek
1	je		unë	ja	eþo
2	inf tu		ti	ty	esi
	formal vous		ju	vy	esis
3	m il [i(l)]	nous	ai	on	aftos
	f elle [ɛl]	vous	ata	oni	afti
	n	ils [i(lz)]	ajo	ona	afti
		elles [ɛl(z)]		ono	afto

(7) German

	German		Dutch	
1	ich	wir	ik	wij
2	inf du	ihr	jij	jullie
	form Sie	Sie	u	u
3	m er	sie	hij	zij
	f sie			
	n es		het	

(8)	Spanish (Castilian)		(9)	Mandarin Chinese, Beijing variety
1	yo	m f	nosotros	1 wo³ incl. wo³men
2	inf tú	m f	vosotros	2 ni³ excl. za²men
	for usted		ustedes	
3	m él		ellos	3 ta¹ ta¹men
	f ella		ellas	

(10)	Finnish		(11)	Old English
1	minä	me		singular dual plural
2	sinä	te	1	ic wit we
3	anim hän	se	2	u git ge
	inan se	ne	3	m he f heo, hio n hit hie, hi

Feature structures (preliminary; this will be revised soon)

A lexical item *LI* has the following syntactic feature structure, given in three equivalent notations:

<i>LI</i>	<i>category features</i>	<i>inflectional features</i>
	[]	[]
<i>LI</i>	CAT [...]	<i>LI</i> [... ; ...]

Some examples:

<i>car</i>	CAT	N
		[-mass]
		person: 3
		number: sg
		gender: neut
INFL	[uCase: ____]	

<i>see</i>	CAT	V
		[-aux]
INFL	<i>uInfl:</i>	__
	<i>u :</i>	__
	<i>uCase:ACC</i>	