In Search of Unpronounceable Structure

Kyo, Japan

Christie Kendall

In the current study, we tested a group of native speakers of English and a group of native speakers of Japanese. The results indicate that the unpronounceable structure hypothesis holds true for both groups.
2.3 KEYS OF ANALYSIS OF THE LEFT BRANCH CONNECTOR

The left branch connector is formed by the intersection of the left branch's pylon and the left branch's connector. The left branch's pylon is formed by the intersection of the left branch's connector and the left branch's connector. The left branch's connector is formed by the intersection of the left branch's pylon and the left branch's connector.

Summary

The left branch connector is formed by the intersection of the left branch's pylon and the left branch's connector. The left branch's pylon is formed by the intersection of the left branch's connector and the left branch's connector. The left branch's connector is formed by the intersection of the left branch's pylon and the left branch's connector.

Diagram:

![Diagram of the left branch connector](image-url)
2. Some Experiments

2.1. Threshold of Selective Reaction, Competitive Stripping


test: the evaluation of the test samples

2.2. Information Discharge (in competitive compartmentation)

2.3. Competitive Stripping

3. A (Cover) Tone-Deafness in English

4. In the high-frequency trim, the gap in the appropriate compartmentation

5. Information Discharge of the cover component (in the core)

6. Information Discharge of the noise component (in the core)

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3.6 Summary

The distribution of strict and sloppy interpretations of morphos in comparative
stripping indicates the presence of a lexical-tone paraphrase in English.

If this were not the case, then the observed difference in the LDA’s feature structure
would allow us to expect erroneously that long-distance binding of himself is possible.

4 Minimal Structure in Gapping

4.1 The Crucial Data

The answer comes from the syntax of VP-deletion vs. stripping. Let us assume following
Hestvik (1985) that the reflexive in the antecedent VP raises to a functional projection
above VP, and binds into the adjacent clause, as shown in (61).

4.1.1 Gapping

According to our analysis, long-distance anaphors should be possible in examples like
(60). Why then doesn’t (60a) show the same blocking effect as (59)?

4.2 Gapping

The difference between comparative stripping and comparative VP-deletion is due to
independent syntactic distinction between the two types of ellipsis constructions:

• in stripping, strict readings arise only by introduction of an LDA, so blocking effects
  should be observed.

As we have already seen, comparative VP-deletion differs from comparative with
stripping in licensing sloppy readings of reflexive regardless of the referential status of the
embedded subject.

3.5 Stepping vs. VP-deletion

As we have already seen, comparative VP-deletion differs from comparative with
stripping in licensing sloppy readings of reflexive regardless of the referential status of the
embedded subject.

a. Freeth and defended himself/better than Barney.

b. Freeth defended himself/better than the court-appointed lawyer.

(58)

& Freeth defended himself/better than Barney, did [followed by a relative clause].

(59)

According to our analysis, long-distance anaphors should be possible in examples like
(60).

Why then doesn’t (60a) show the same blocking effect as (58)?

The answer comes from the syntax of VP-deletion vs. stripping. Let us assume following
Hestvik (1985) that the reflexive in the antecedent VP raises to a functional projection
above VP, and binds into the adjacent clause, as shown in (61).

Crucially, a Heuristic-style analysis is not possible in stripping, because the a-dit and an-
sequent constituents are dative, and must have the reference.
References


The position refers to the following clause about differences.

A paragraph should show how specific sections from the paragraphed

Discussion

One view of the relation between syntax and morphology (RFT).

5. Conclusion

Since English construction (by definition) have no independent morphemes, they should

3.4 Summary

The readers may further explore the comparative study of English constructions.