

1. Lexicon

	Morpheme	Category	Type	Format	
(1)	and	2-place connective	$S \rightarrow (S \rightarrow S)$	pre-fix post-fix *	* in other words, the functor pre-fixes its argument, to produce a functor that post-fixes its argument.
(2)	every, some, no	quantifier	$C \rightarrow ((D \rightarrow S) \rightarrow S)$	pre-fix pre-fix	
(3)	the	definite-determiner	$C \rightarrow D$	pre-fix	
(4)	who	relative-clause functor	$(D \rightarrow S) \rightarrow (C \rightarrow C)$	pre-fix post-fix	
(5)	woman, man	common-noun	C	–	
(6)	virtuous	modifier-adjective	$C \rightarrow C$	pre-fix	
(7)	respects	transitive verb	$D \rightarrow (D \rightarrow S)$	pre-fix post-fix	
(8)	next-to	(phrasal) preposition	$D \rightarrow (C \rightarrow C)$	pre-fix post-fix	
(9)	Jay, Kay	definite-noun	D	–	

2. Rules of Composition

1. An item of type $A \rightarrow B$ combines with an item of type A to form an item of type B , in accordance with associated format restrictions.
2. No other combinations are allowed.

3. Exercises

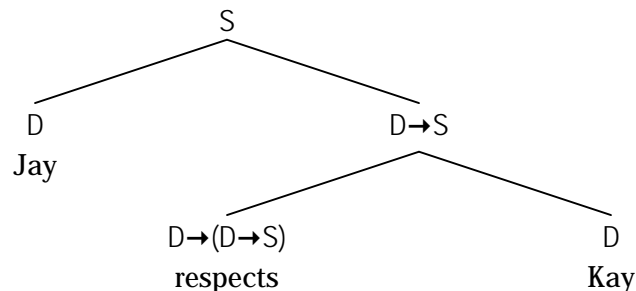
For each of the following, provide a syntactic-tree. Write down the most natural tree-structure, assigning to each node a **type** in accordance with the lexicon and rules above.

NOTE: if a node does not comply with the categorial rules as laid out above, indicate this.

1. The man next-to Jay respects Kay.
2. Every virtuous woman respects Kay.
3. Jay respects Kay, and Kay respects Jay.
4. No virtuous man respects the woman next-to Kay.
5. Every woman who respects Kay respects the woman next-to Kay.
6. Kay is virtuous.
7. Jay respects every woman.
8. Every man who(m) Kay respects respects Kay.

4. Example Analysis

Jay respects Kay



Note, in particular, that ‘respects’ precedes its argument, producing a functor ‘respects Kay’ that post-ceeds its argument.