1. Syntactic structure

1.1. Syntactic constituency

NOTE: (1)
Lexical ambiguity: e.g. a. He kicked the bucket. b. *We are going to Hawaii!
Structural ambiguity: e.g. c. The chicken is ready to eat. d. Visiting relatives can be annoying.
  e. He is eating cookies in the box.
   (1) *time: noun (subject); (2) *time: verb
g. Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.

1.2. Phrasal structures

NOTE: (2) It’s possible to analyze a sentence like (9), p. 210 as follows.

1.3. Phrase structure rules

NOTE: (3) Typo?: ‘The portions surrounded by the square brackets form independent clauses. These independent clauses are…’ (p. 214; underline added) cf. also line 1, p. 219

NOTE: (4) In a S with an indirect quotation, the quoted S is regarded as a ‘direct object of the verb’ (p. 217). Does this make sense? In (a), (b), for example, the quoted S is marked by the postposition to ‘that,’ which is categorized as COMP. Consider (c) and (d) also. \( \Rightarrow \) adjunct!

a. \( [S_1 \text{T-ga} \ [VP \ [S' \ [S_2 \text{H-ga} \ oishii sushi-o tsukutta] \ [\text{COMP} -\text{to}]] \ itta]] \)
   ‘[S_1 \text{T} \ [\text{VP} \ [\text{said} \ [S' \ [\text{COMP} \ \text{that} \ [S_2 \text{H made good sushi}]]]]]’
b. \( [S_1 \text{T-ga} \ \text{H-ni} \ [S' \ [S_2 \text{sensei-ga} \ \text{Tookyoo-e itta}]] \ [\text{COMP} -\text{to}]] \ itta)\)
   ‘[S_1 \text{T} \ [\text{said to H} \ [S' \ [\text{COMP} \ \text{that} \ [S_2 \text{his teacher went to Tokyo}]]]]’
c. Ken-ga \ [\text{soo}] \ [\text{ADV} \ itta].
   ‘Ken said so.’
d. Ken-ga \ [\text{shinjitsu}] \ [\text{NP-o} \ itta].
   ‘Ken said the truth.’

1.4. The notion of head; 1.5. Subcategorization; 1.6. Structural relations

2. Transformational rules; 2.1. Yes-no question; 2.2. Wh-movement

3. Word order and scrambling

3.1. Scrambling phenomenon

NOTE: (5) In Japanese, the word order is ‘relatively free.’ This is ostensibly possible because the Case particles (\( ga, o, ni, no, wa \)) express the function of the accompanying NP, wherever they may be (p. 230). \( \Leftarrow \) BUT consider the following.

e.g. Aitsu-\( \emptyset \) Mari-chan-\( \emptyset \) yonda-no?
   (1) ‘Did he invite Mari?’ (2) ‘Did Mari invite him?’ (i.e., scrambled S)

3.2. Configurationality

NOTE: (6) Scrambling

DS: \( [S \text{T-ga} \ [\text{VP} \ \text{sushi-o tabeta}]] \). ‘T ate sushi.’
SS: \( [S \text{sushi-o} \ [S \text{T-ga} \ [\text{VP} \ \text{t, tabeta}]]] \).