1. Syntax = how we combine words to form phrases and then phrases into syntax
2. Word order as a typological problem:
   - SVO (English, French, Indonesian, Chinese)
   - SOV (Turkish, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Latin)
     Most common among languages.
     German uses SVO in main clauses, but employs SOV in subordinate clauses.
   - VSO (Welsh, Tongan, Arabic; questions in Dutch & French)
     Polish notation
   - VOS (Malagasy, Fijian, mostly Austronesian languages)
   - OSV (Xavante and some Brazilian lgs such as Apurinã, Kayabi and Nadêb)
     very rare among human languages
     Speech of Yoda in Star Wars: The order of words sounds very peculiar
to English speakers, adding to the strangeness of the character: "A brave
man your father was", "My home this is", etc.
   - OVS (Guaríjio and Hixkaryana)
     the rarest among human languages
     Created languages of Klingon (Star Trek)

3. Syntactic Cases and Semantic Roles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntactic Functions</th>
<th>Semantic Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object (Oblique), accusative, dative</td>
<td>Agent, Patient, Theme, Instrument, Experiencer, Source, Goal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Why is structure important? Ambiguity in language--
   - lexical ambiguity: bank, table, right/write
   - syntactic ambiguity (structural ambiguity)
     He saw the girl with a telescope.
     John blew up the chimney.
     That's a small man's hat.
   - pragmatic ambiguity
     Can you tell me the time?
     It is pretty late.
I am a U of A student. (stated for discount)

5. **Lexical Categories** (Parts of Speech):
   - Noun (N)
   - Verb (V)
   - Adjective (A)
   - Adverb (Adv)
   - Preposition (P)
   - Determiner (Det)

6. **Phrase Structure Rules** (Summarized)
   1. VP → V (NP) (Adv) (PP) (Adv)
   2. NP → (Det) (A) N (PP)
   3. S → NP (Aux) VP
   4. NP → (Det) N (PP)
   5. PP → P NP

7. You should be able to extend these five rules into numerous individual rules.

8. These rules can also be represented visually by syntactic trees.

   Examples:
   
   A. The man walked slowly
   B. the girl with a telescope
   
   C. He wrote with a pencil.
   D. He saw the girl with a telescope.
9. Some tests for structure—What is a constituent? (File 6.5 in LF)
   - **Substitution**
     e.g. do so, pronouns, …
   - **Deletion**
   - **Movement**
   - **VP Topicalization**

10. Follow these steps to draw trees: (From the bottom up.)

    (1) Determine the part of speech of each word.
    (2) Determine what the Subject is so that you know what the NP and VP are under S.
    (3) Group words into phrases based on phrase-structure rules.
    (4) Remember to choose the right categories for the phrases. (the category of the **head**) 
    (5) If there is structural ambiguity, be sure to choose the right structure for your meaning!

11. What does **recursiveness** in language mean?

12. Tree-drawing exercises:
    C. Time flies like an arrow.    D. She hit the man with an umbrella.