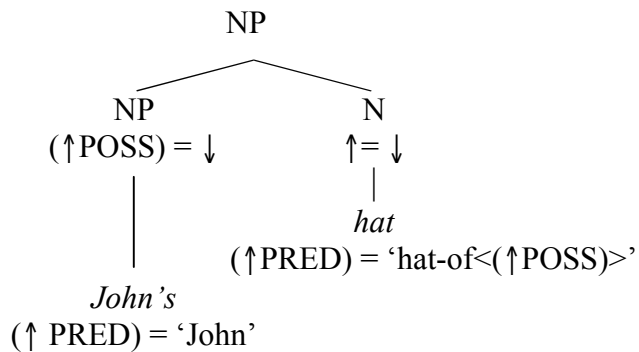


Part I. Finnish possessive suffixes

Do problem set P4.3.1 ‘Finnish possessive suffixes I’ and P4.3.2 ‘Finnish possessive suffixes II’ in the Bresnan textbook, p. 370ff. Note the following:

- The English translation under example (10), p. 371 is wrong. It should be ‘Their book is red.’
- The gloss for the suffix *-nsa* varies in some of the examples on p. 372. Some of these are slightly inaccurate: it should always be 3Px (= 3rd person possessive suffix).
- Assume a structure roughly like the following for English possessed NPs:



POSS (‘possessor’) is a governable grammatical function, hence it is subject to Completeness and Coherence. Since the noun *hat* does not always have a possessor (cp. *the hat*, *a hat*, etc.), assume that an optional lexical rule adds a POSS argument to (almost) any common noun (see Bresnan, p. 216, ex. (12), and p. 234, fn. 6):

Rule for adding POSS to PRED value: ‘noun’ ⇒ ‘noun-of<(↑POSS)>’

Rule applied to PRED value of *hat*: ‘hat’ ⇒ ‘hat-of<(↑POSS)>’

- POSS is said to be a ‘subjective function’, meaning that it appears at the top of the Relational Hierarchy along with SUBJ:

{SUBJ/POSS} > OBJ > OBJ_θ > OBL_θ > COMPL > ADJUNCTS

Part II. Japanese reflexives

Do problem set P4.3.3 ‘Japanese reflexives’ in the Bresnan textbook, p. 374ff.