DPs, NPs, PPs, AdjPs and AdvPs
3 types of determiner phrases

- the man
- names
- pronouns

All of these have the same distribution:

The man is over there.
Wolverine is over there.
He is over there.
3 types of DPs

They can be coordinated:

[Wolverine] and [the man] are over there.
[He] and [the man] are over there.
[He] and [Wolverine] are over there.

So they are of the same phrase type.
Why DP and not NP?

1) Clauses have a functional projection over a lexical projection (T as the head over V). So it’s desirable to have the same architecture in other phrases, such as D as the head over N. It enables one to assume that the architecture of syntactic structure is principled; functional categories (function words) consistently appear above lexical categories (content words) in phrases and clauses.
Why DP and not NP?

2) The position of the determiner is fixed at the left edge of the phrase. Compare this to attributive adjectives, whose position is flexible.

An old, friendly dog
A friendly old dog
Why DP and not NP?

3) The determiner controls the syntactic distribution of the phrase.

What do you think of these sentences?
There's [a man] at the door.
There's [the man] at the door.
"There's a man"

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<tr>
<td>FREQ</td>
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<td>0.22</td>
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<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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"There's the man"

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<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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SEE ALL SUB-SECTIONS AT ONCE
"There's the man"

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mr. Wakefield, &quot; she called</th>
<th>There’s the man</th>
<th>come to take away the Reverend’s truck, but he</th>
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<tr>
<td>with me several times a week</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>I’ve been seeing for over a year, a poet with</td>
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<td>, there’s the custodian</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>inside the custodian; y’understand what I’m sayin’… Gudge</td>
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<td>spots Jerome. Coach Kessler:</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>of the hour. That was quite a game, Jerome!</td>
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<td>of circumstance. Now she thought</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>who</td>
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<td>, a silver pickup pulls up</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>who keeps us alive, ” says Henderson with a smile.</td>
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<td>, Molly, with comments such as</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>who murdered all of Daddy’s friends ” uttered loudly enough for</td>
</tr>
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<td>the young fella she should be marrying</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>who did make her laugh. I could see you laugh and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan shook his head,</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>with the magic, ” he offered, indicating Walker Boh.</td>
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<td>‘s that, you know. And then</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>&amp; wig &amp; and you know, the way they tailored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down and circles around the</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>he says. ’Ivan. ’ # ” You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you want to talk about an outlaw</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>He does n’t take what anybody says -- he goes and</td>
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<tr>
<td>the person right in front of you</td>
<td>there’s the man</td>
<td>if you put your hand on his head. Unidentified Man</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Why do we call these DPs?

DPs
Why do we call these DPs?

4) Adjectives & constituency

The beautiful girls are dancing.
The [beautiful girls] and [ugly men] are dancing.
Why do we call these DPs?

5) Possessive structure

• 's is not a suffix
the man’s hat
the man standing over there’s hat

[the man standing over there]'s hat
*the man’s standing over there hat

• It’s a clitic.
Why do we call these DPs?

- ‘s is in complementary distribution with determiners
  *the man’s the hat
  *the man standing over there’s the hat

How do we explain these facts with the old structure?
Possessive DP structure

```
DP
   /
  /  
DP  D'  
   /
possessor  
   /
D  
   /
's  possessed
```
Possessive DP structure

[the man standing over there]'s the hat
Possessive DP structure

Gambit’s hat

Diagram:

```
DP
  DP
  's
  hat
  D
  Gambit
  NP
  D'
```
Possessive DP structure

his hat
So NP vs. DP

So the NP and the DP advocates both have evidence for their point of view (although we only looked at the DP evidence). You are welcome to adopt whatever argument you find most compelling, but in this class we will adopt the DP analysis.
Basic DP structure

NP is the complement of DP.

*a furniture
*a money
*a traffic
Noun Phrases

NPs may contain an AdjP and/or a PP.

the \[NP\ book\]

the \[NP\ long\ book\]

the \[NP\ long\ book\ about\ Obama\]
Prepositional phrases

Take DPs as their complements.