

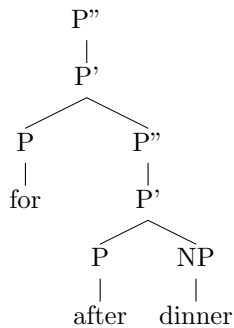
## Chapter 5, Exercise III

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Discuss the analysis of the bracketed phrases in the sentences below.

- (1) I'm saving the cognac [*for after dinner*].



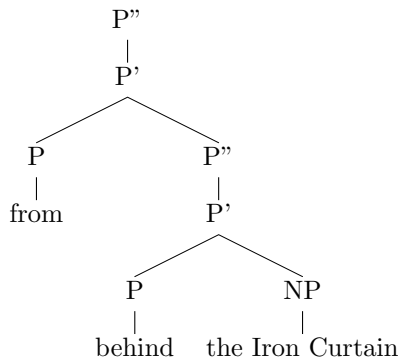
*for* is not optional; it comes with *saving*. This indicates that *for* is a head, not a specifier.

The *after*-phrase can have its own specifier:

- (1) *for* [*right after dinner*]

This confirms that *for* is not a specifier.

- (3) Few CIA agents escape [*from behind the Iron Curtain*].



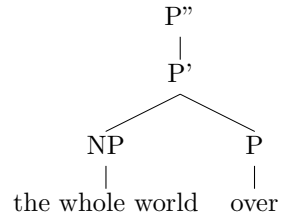
*from* is not optional; it comes with *escape*. This indicates that *from* is a head, and not a specifier.

The *behind*-phrase can have its own specifier:

- (2) *from* [*over behind the Iron Curtain*]

This confirms that *from* is not a specifier.

- (7) People are much the same [*the whole world over*].



*over* behaves like a postposition (such as *ago*). For example, it is not optional:

- (3) \*People are much the same [the whole world]

and another preposition can be used in its place (in a prepositional sense; moving the preposition to the other side of the NP doesn't cross any branches):

- (4) People are much the same [*across* the whole world]