

C-Structure Categories

Unlike theoretical approaches in the Principles and Parameters tradition, in LFG c-structure categories are based on the words of the language, and cannot represent disembodied features. These are the c-structure categories we will be assuming for English and Hebrew.

N (noun)

V (verb): In Hebrew, only nonfinite verb forms belong to this category

A (adjective)

ADV (adverb)

P (preposition)

D (determiner): In English, this includes articles and demonstratives. In Hebrew, the definite article is a prefix, not an independent word, so it does not belong to this category. Demonstratives in Hebrew are adjectives, so they also do not belong to this category. There are a handful of determiners in Hebrew (אותו, איזשהו, איזה). In both languages, pronouns are probably determiners.

I (infl): In English the modal auxiliaries (*will, shall, would, can, could, should, ought, may, might, must*), “supportive” *do* and *did*, tensed forms of the auxiliary *have* and tensed forms of all uses of *be*. Infs in English inflect for polarity: the negative suffix is *n't*. In Hebrew, finite verb forms.

C (complementizer): English *that, if, to, as*, etc. and their Hebrew equivalents. In English, infs are also categorized as C, accounting for subject-auxiliary inversion.

CONJ (conjunction)