

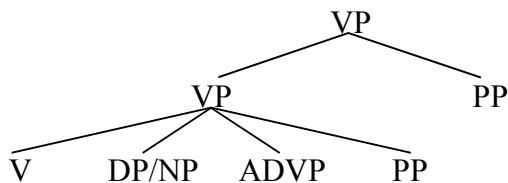
Hebrew Structures

Constituency tests provide different structures for Hebrew than for English.

Within the VP, adverbs can be freely interspersed among the arguments, so they must be a sister to the arguments instead of being adjoined to VP. On the other hand, the following shows that PPs can be adjoined, even argument PPs:

- (1) Hayiti [[[kone sfarim] ve [mekabel xavilot]] me- amazon].
 AUX.1SG.PST buy books and receive packages from Amazon
 ‘I used to buy books from Amazon and receive packages from them.’

So the structure of the VP is (ignoring order):



Within the NP, the noun can be immediately followed by a NP in the *smixut* construction. Adjective phrases are also sisters to the head rather than being adjoined, as shown by the inability to coordinate a syntactic *smixut* construction. (Lexical *smixut* constructions, i.e. compounds, behave differently.)

- (2) *[[[ginat ha- more] ve [dirat ha- talmid]] ha- xadašot]
 garden DEF- teacher and apartment DEF- student DEF- new.FPL
 ‘the new garden of the teacher and apartment of the student’

As in the VP, PPs are adjoined.

- (3) [[[ha- sefer ha- muclax] ve [ha- seret ha- zoher]] al šibut dinozaurim]
 DEF- book DEF- successful and DEF- film DEF- glowing on cloning dinosaurs
 ‘the successful book and the glowing movie, both about cloning dinosaurs’

The internal structure of NP is:

