

Please read all directions with care.

There are no trick questions, and the directions are meant to help.

- You have 70 minutes (2 pm – 3:10 pm).
- There are 6 questions. Budget extra time for question 5.
- You can leave as soon as you finish, but come back at 3 :20 for the second half of class.
- Please write all your answers on the exam itself.
- The rules you need are in an Appendix on the last pages. You can tear these off.
- For scratch paper, you can use the last few sheets of the exam. You can tear these off.

1. Word formation rules and inflection

These are Persian data. All of them have the present tense prefix *mi-* and the first person singular ending *-am*. Please note that ‘a’ and ‘ā’ are different sounds.

miresam	‘I arrive’
miresanāam	‘I deliver’
mixabam	‘I sleep’
mixabanāam	‘I put (someone) to sleep’
migardam	‘I turn around’
migardāam	‘I turn (something)’
mixoram	‘I eat’
mixoranāam	‘I feed’
mitarsam	‘I fear’
mitarsanāam	‘I make (someone) fear’

Assume that Persian has these rules, which we are giving you for free:

Present Tense Marking

Prefix *mi-* if [Tense:Present].

1st Singular Marking

Suffix *-am* if [Person:1, Number:Sing]

(1a) Write a rule of word formation for the derivational affix that is present. Be sure to include the affix itself, the change in meaning, and the parts of speech involved, as taught in the course.

$[x]_{\checkmark} \rightarrow [[x]_{\checkmark} -an]_{\checkmark}$ ✓

Meaning: to execute Xing to an object

(1b) Multiple choice. What ordering must be assigned to your rule given in (a), relative to 1st Singular Marking?

Rule in (a) comes first

1st Singular Marking comes first

$\frac{1}{2}$

✓

(1c) Why is this ordering expected in linguistic theory in general? Explain your answer based on a principle taught in the course.

This is the ordering because in linguistics, derivational morphology must come before all inflectional morphology. ✓

2. Word formation rules and derivations

The word *semi-guitarist* is ambiguous. Meaning (a): "a person who is sort of like a guitarist" (because, for example, plays very poorly). Meaning (b): "a person who plays an instrument that doesn't quite count as a guitar".

Before formulating your answer, first study these sample data:

<i>semi-circle</i>	'that which is only half of a circle'
<i>semi-conductor</i>	'that which is not quite a conductor'
<i>semi-pro</i>	'someone who works at something but not as a full-time job'
<i>semi-desert</i>	'a region that is dry but not as dry as a desert'
<i>oboeist</i>	'someone who plays the oboe'
<i>saxophonist</i>	'someone who plays the saxophone'
<i>violinist</i>	'someone who plays the violin'

(2a) Using the format taught in class, write the two word formation rules needed to derive the two meanings of *semi-guitarist*. Don't forget to name your rules.

semi- rule: $[X]_N \rightarrow [\text{semi-} [X]_N]_N$

Meaning: A part of X

-ist rule: $[X]_N \rightarrow [X]_N\text{-ist}$

Meaning: Someone who does something in regard to X.

✓

(2b) Using the format taught in class, give morphological derivations for each of the two meanings of *semi-guitarist*.

i. Meaning: "a person who is sort of like a guitarist"

input: stem: [guitar]_N

+st rule: ~~[guitar]_N~~ → [[guitar]_N-ist]_N

semi-rule: ~~[guitar]_N~~ → [semi-[guitarist]_N]_N

output: [semi-guitarist]_N

ii. Meaning: "a person who plays an instrument that doesn't quite count as a guitar".

input: stem: [guitar]_N

semi-rule: ~~[guitar]_N~~ → [semi-[guitar]_N]_N

+st rule: [semi-guitar]_N → [[semi-guitar]_N-ist]_N

output: [semi-guitarist]_N

3. Using subscript digits in morphological rules

Here are singulars and their corresponding plurals for an imaginary language.

Singular	Plural	Gloss
talo	talopɔ	'eagle'
miru	mirupu/	'magistrate'
liko	likopɔ/	'act of random kindness'
soremu	soremupu/	'freckle'
vaka	vakapa/	'grain of sand'
zube	zubepe/	'papyrus scroll'
torimapa	torimapapa/	'capybara'

Write a rule that can derive plurals in the following imaginary language, using the subscript notation taught in class. You may assume that the morphosyntactic representations of the language include the feature [Number: singular, plural]. Give your rule a name.

Plural Rule: If [Number: plural], then change the word as such:



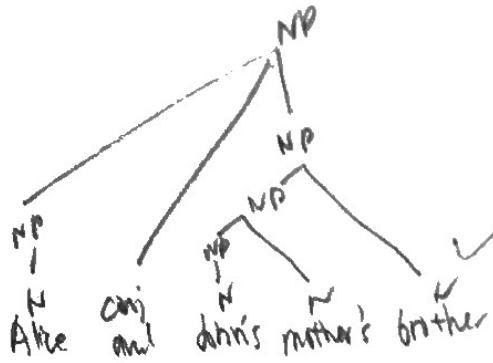
4. Parsing

(4a) Consider this NP:

Alice and John's mother's brother

Provide three different syntactic parses of this expression, and explain their meanings. There is a set of phrase structure rules at the end of this exam.

First tree (write below)

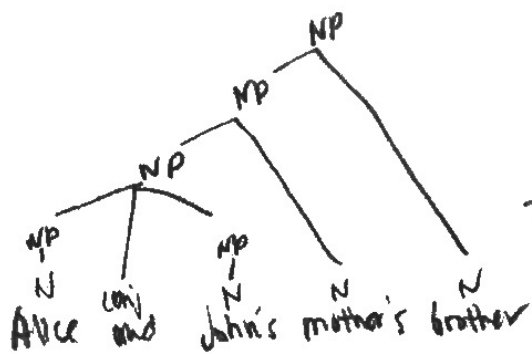


Meaning:

There exist two people in this NP: John's mother's brother is one, Alice is the other.

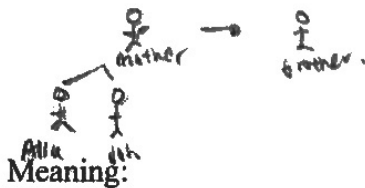


Second tree (write below)

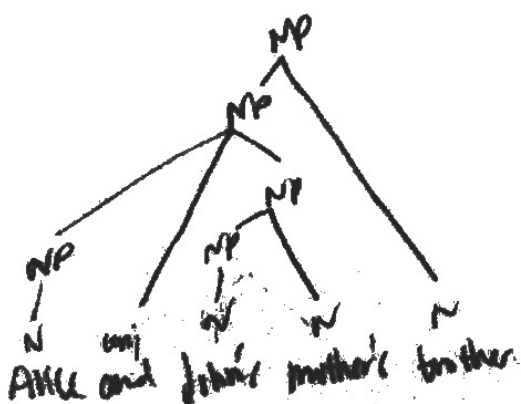


Meaning:

There exist only one person in this NP: the brother to the mother of both Alice and John.

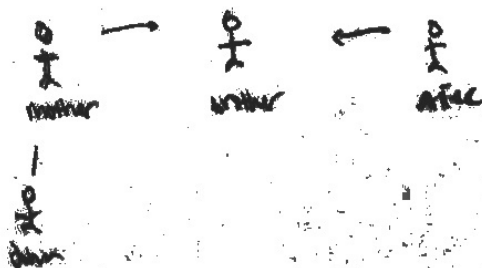


Third tree (below)



Meaning:

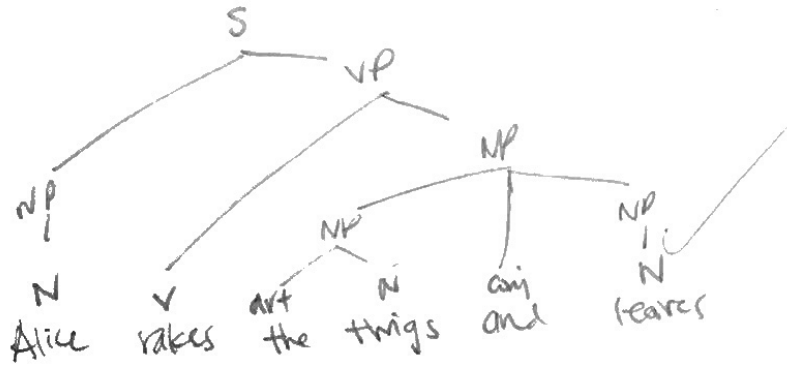
There exists only one person in this NP: the brother to John's mother, and who is also the brother of Alice.



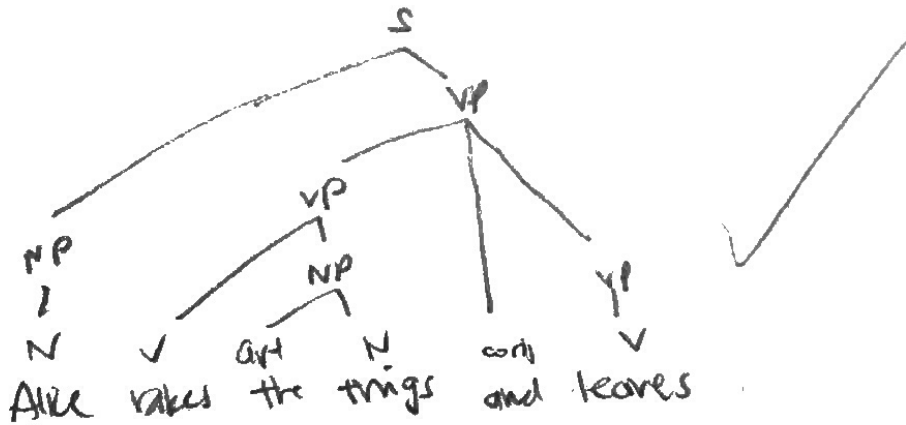
(4b) Alice rakes the twigs and leaves.

Provide a parse for each meaning of *Alice rakes the twigs and leaves*. You can find all the phrase structure rules in the Appendix at the end of the test.

i. Meaning: "... then she puts the twigs and leaves into big plastic bags"



ii. Meaning: "... I assume she'll be back some day, perhaps bringing the twigs with her."



5. Phrase structure rules in a new language

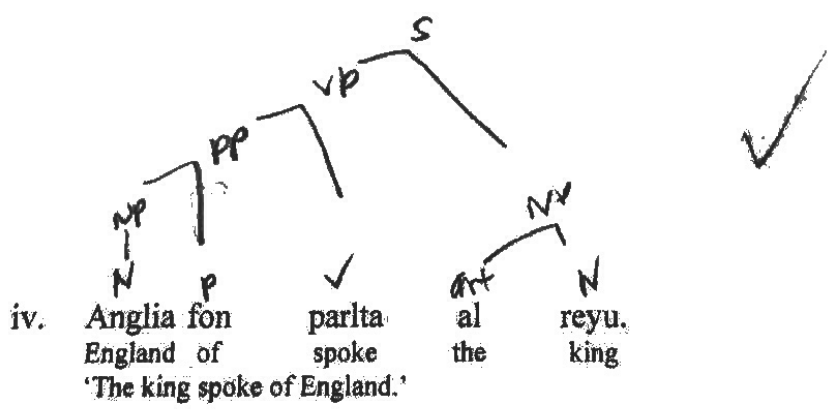
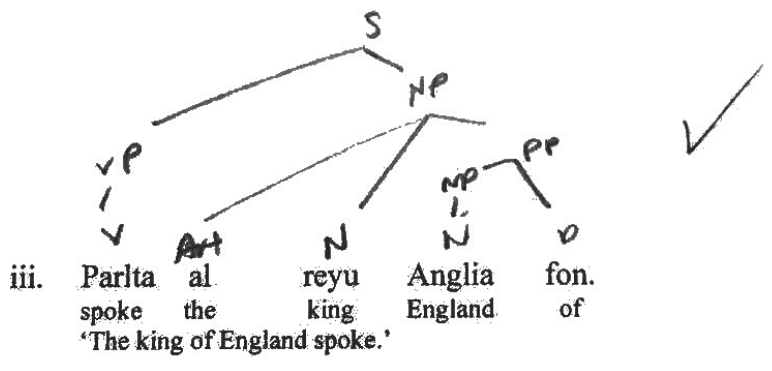
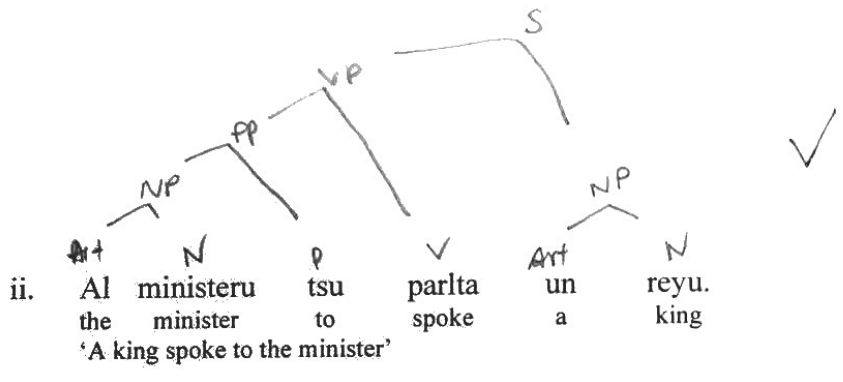
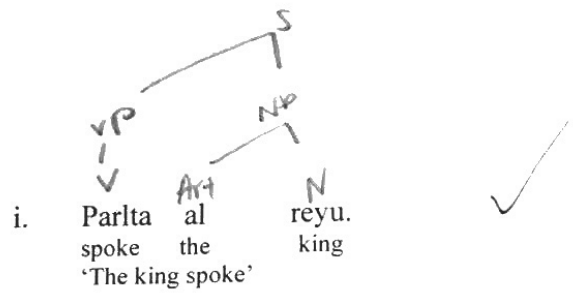
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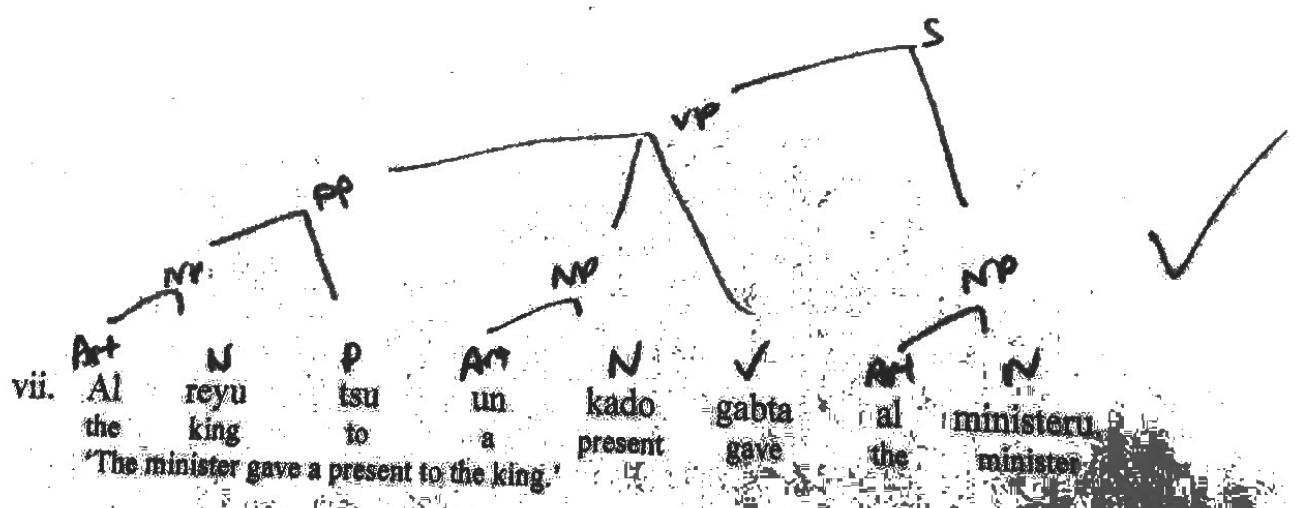
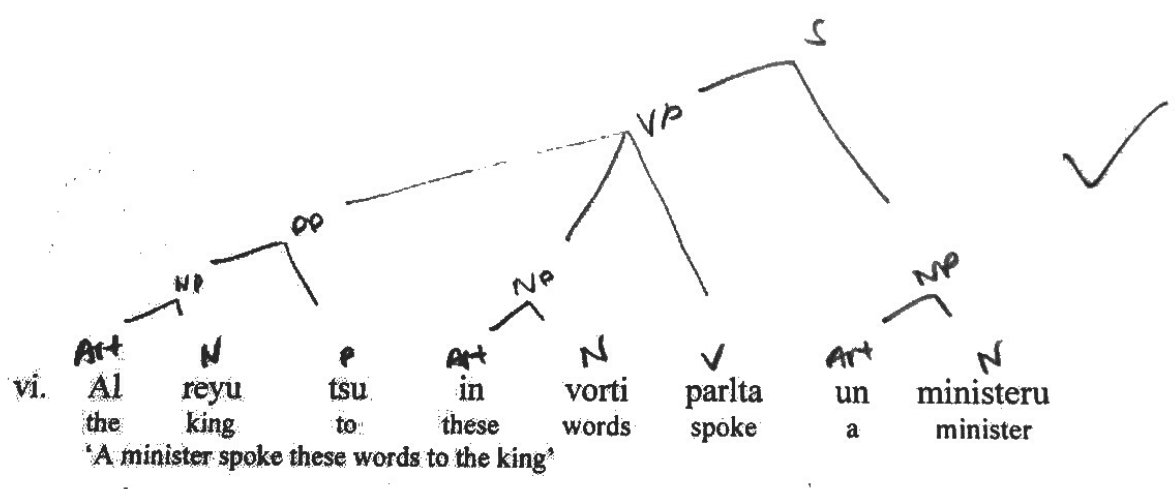
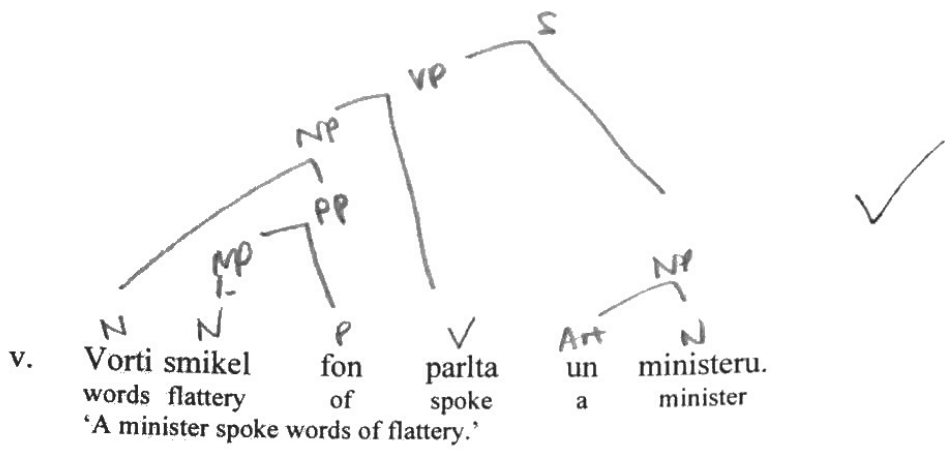
Here is a batch of sentences in a made up language.

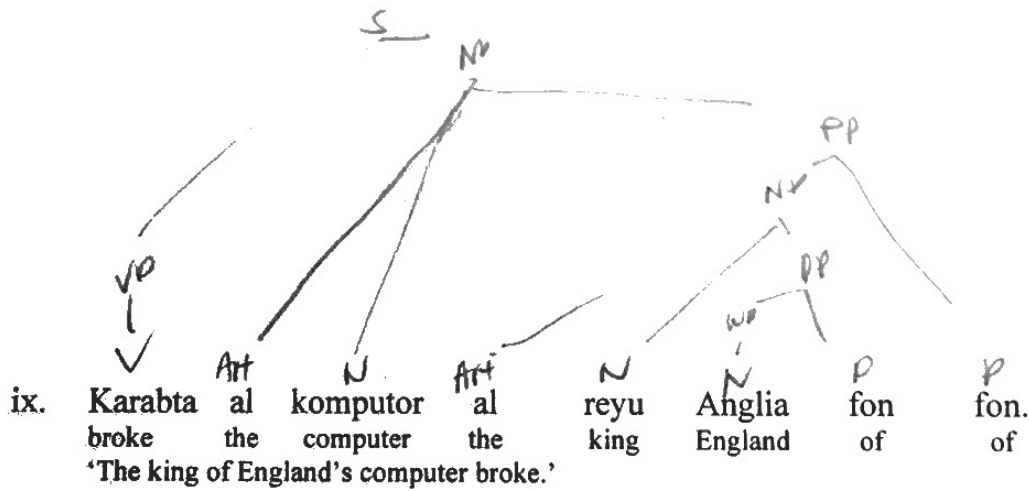
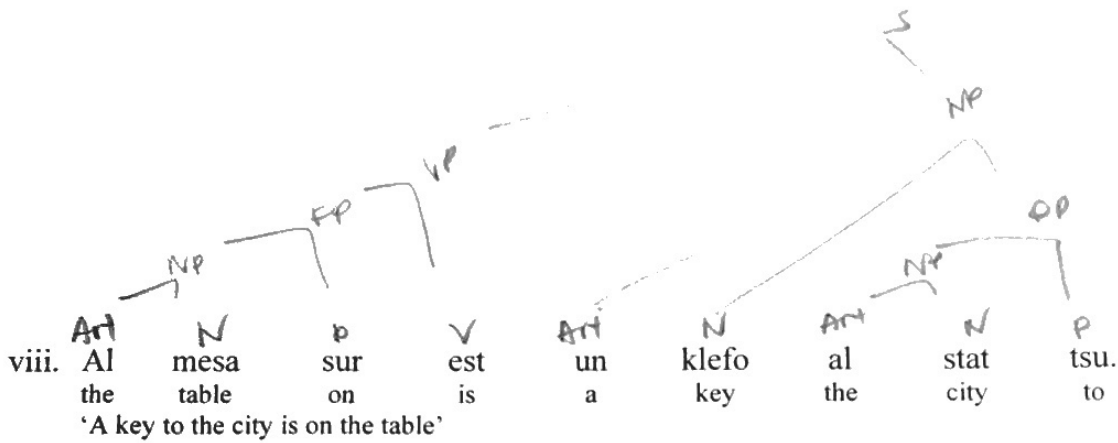
Please note:

- i. There is no case in this language.
- ii. "fon fon" in sentence (i) is not a typo.

(5a) Parse each sentence (you can put the parse on top of the printed version, rather than copying the sentence over.)







(5b) Write a simple set of phrase structure rules that can derive all of the sentences above. Your answer should contain at least rules for S, NP, VP, and PP.

- S → VP NP
- NP → (Art) N (PP) ✓
- VP → (PP) (NP) V
- PP → NP P

6. Case

Pseudo-English is like English but has a richer case system. This includes a Nominative *-us*, an Accusative *-um*, a Dative *-i*, and a Genitive *-is*. There is no *'s* morpheme in Pseudo-English as in real English.

The problem is based on the following sentences of Pseudo-English. For simplicity, all the noun phrases are singular. You may assume that the names are ordinary names of English, like "Bill" and "Alice."

- Bill_{us} gave Sharoni a bookum.
- Jack_{us} told Bessi the truthum.
- Susan_{is} catus_{us} ate the mousum.
- A book_{us} of versei_{is} soothes the mindum.
- The king_{us} of Englandi_i rules the landum.
- The committee_{us} awarded the king_{is} assistenti_i a medalum.
- John_{us} awarded a medalum to the king_{is} dogi.
- A guid_{us} to UCLA_i was sold to the studenti.
- Fred_{us} went to the big museumi.
- Arthur_{us} believes that Alexander_{us} partook of the soupi.
- The size_{us} of the building_{is} stairway_i impressed Fredum.
- Fred_{us} read a guidum to the field_i of linguistics_{is}.
- Sara_{us} paid attentionum to the size_i of the building_i.
- The king_{is} of Englandi_i hat_{us} is made of felti.

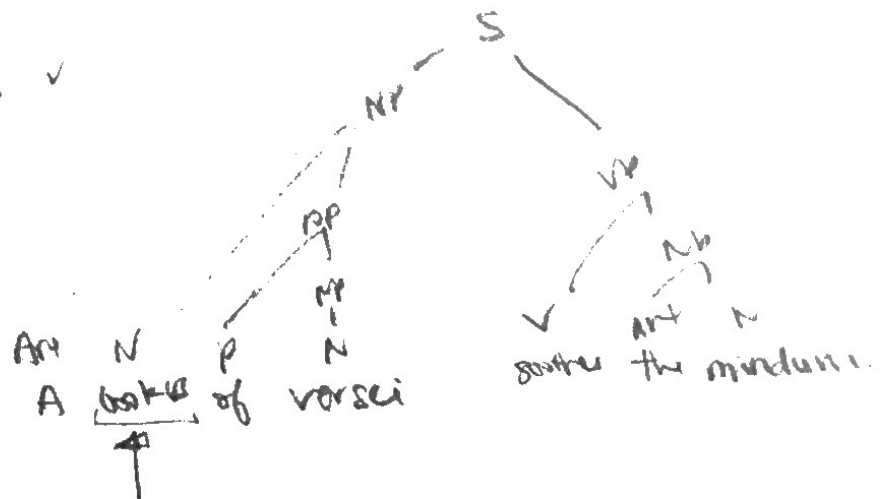
(6a) This question is partly multiple choice and partly fill-in-the-blanks.

Nominative case is attached to (circle one: **the rightmost word** or **the head**)
of (fill in the blank) NP in NP^S.

(6b) What sentence or sentences tell you the correct answer to "(the rightmost word or the head)" in the previous question?

Sentence D, E, H, K ✓

Example: Sentence D -



===END OF EXAM===