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Linguistics 20
Fall 2018
Hayes/Booth/Glewwe/Loecloni/Motter

Yo

Midterm Exam

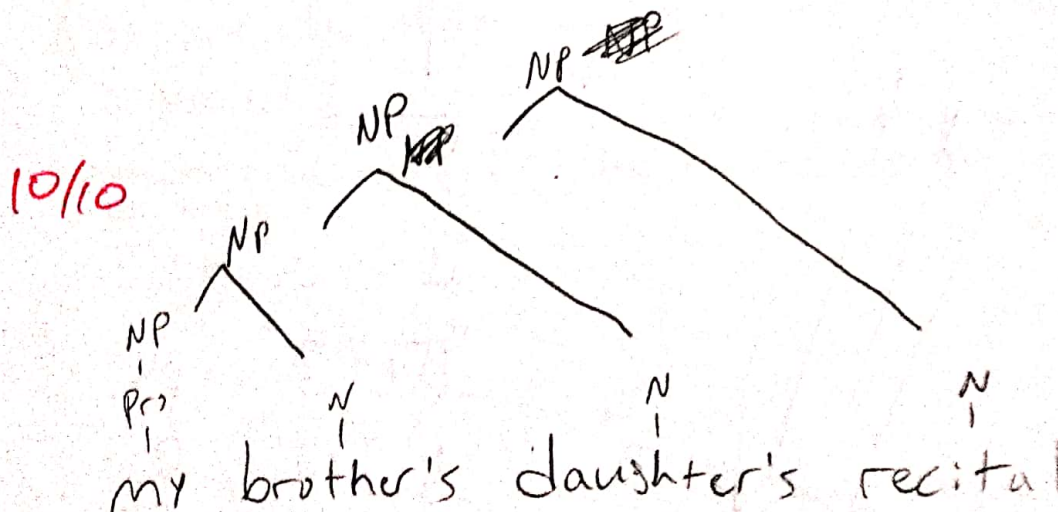
Please read all directions with care.

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

- You have one hour and fifty minutes.
- Please write all your answers on the exam itself.
- For scratch paper, you can use the back of the sheets.
- The rules you need are in an Appendix at the end of the exam, which you can tear off if you like.

1. Parsing

a. Parse this NP: *my brother's daughter's recital*



b. Parse this NP. There are three meanings; give three parses and an explanation of the meaning of each parse.

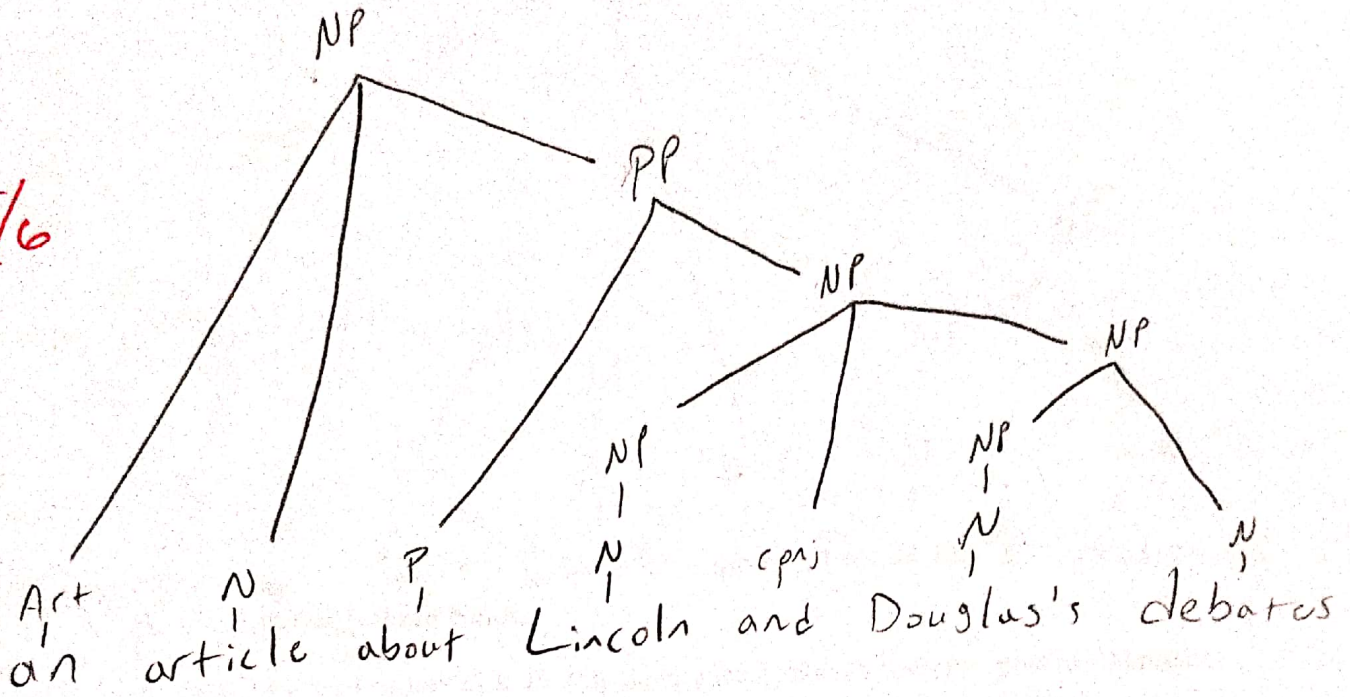
an article about Lincoln and Douglas's debates

[Please start your answer on the next page.]

(i) Meaning 1:

~~a newspaper~~ there is an article about ~~the~~ a person named Lincoln and debates about ~~a person~~ from a person named Douglas
 Give the tree: not unambiguous

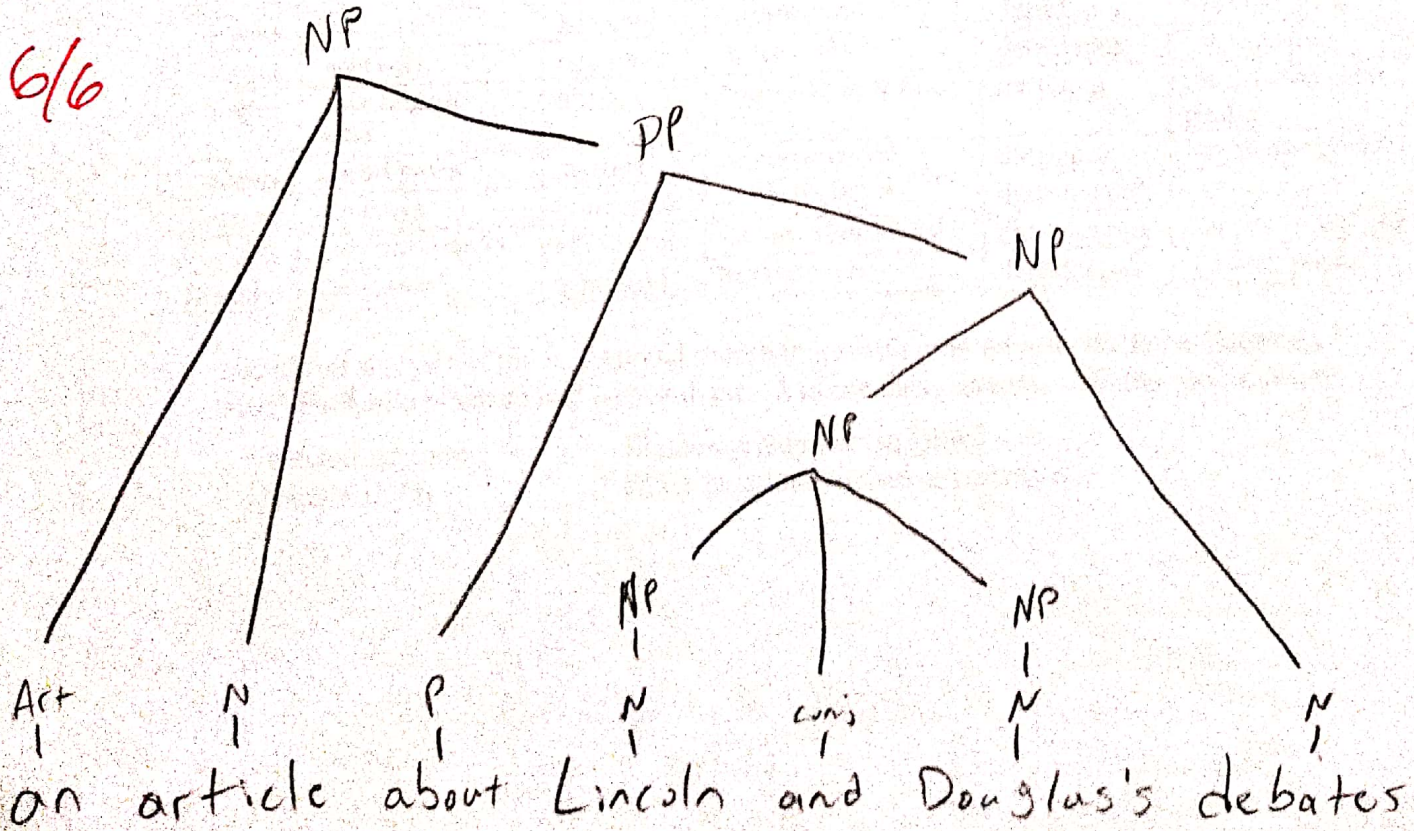
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(ii) Meaning 2:

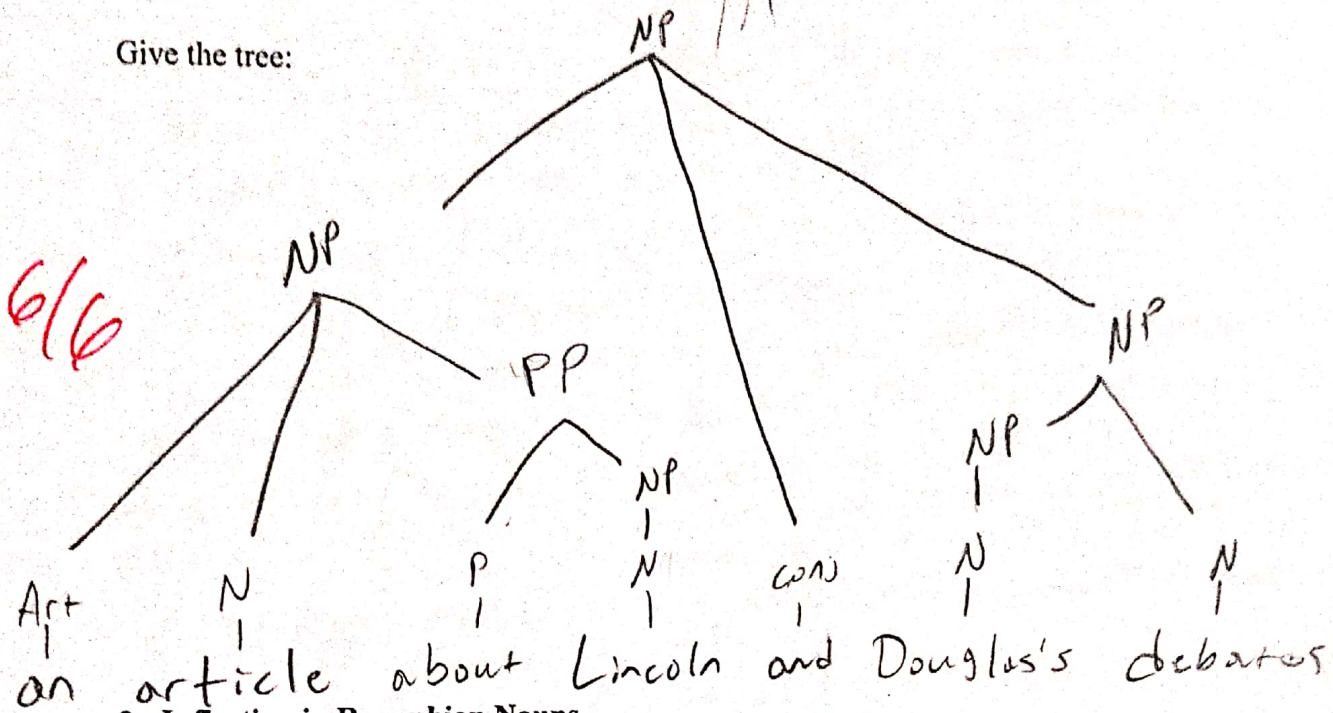
there is an article about debates ~~conducted~~ conducted by Lincoln and debates by a person named Douglas
 Give the tree:

6/6



(iii) Meaning 3: there is an article about Lincoln and there is debates by a person named Douglas

Give the tree:



2. Inflection in Ragnuhian Nouns

A 'puck' is a hard-rubber disk used in playing ice hockey, a favorite sport in Ragnuhia.

mipuk	'my puck'	amipuk	'to my puck'	darmipuk	'on my puck'
tipuk	'your-singular puck'	atipuk	'to your-singular puck'	dartipuk	'on your-singular puck'
sepuk	'his/her puck'	asepuk	'to his/her puck'	darsepuk	'on his/her puck'
dinupuk	'our puck'	adinupuk	'to our puck'	dardinupuk	'on our puck'
divopuk	'your-plural puck'	adivopuk	'to your-plural puck'	dardivopuk	'on your-plural puck'
dilapuk	'their puck'	adilapuk	'to their puck'	dardilapuk	'on their puck'
mispuk	'my pucks'	amispuk	'to my pucks'	darmispuk	'on my pucks'
tispuk	'your-singular pucks'	atispuk	'to your-singular pucks'	dartispuk	'on your-singular pucks'
rispuk	'his/her pucks'	arispuk	'to his/her pucks'	darrispuk	'on his/her pucks'
dinuspuk	'our pucks'	adinuspuk	'to our pucks'	dardinuspuk	'on our pucks'
divospuk	'your-plural pucks'	adivospuk	'to your-plural pucks'	dardivospuk	'on your-plural pucks'
dilaspuk	'their pucks'	adilaspuk	'to their pucks'	dardilaspuk	'on their pucks'

a. Provide an analysis of the inflectional morphology with ordered rule blocks, as taught in class. Each rule block should have a name. Assume these features with the values given:

[Number: sg./plur.]
[Person: 1/2/3]

[PossessorNumber: sg./plur.]
[Case: Nominative/Dative/Locative]

Number Rule:

Attach prefix s - if [Number: Plural]

Possessor Rule:

Attach the following prefixes if the morphosyntactic representation is as follows:

Mi - if [Person: 1, Possessor Num: Sing]

ti - if [Person: 2, Possessor Num: Sing]

se - if [Person: 3, Number: Singular, Possessor Num: Sing]

ti - if [Person: 3, Number: Plural, Possessor Num: Sing]

dina - if [Person: 1, Possessor Num: Plural]

dina - if [Person: 2, Possessor Num: Plural]

dila - if [Person: 3, Possessor Num: Plural]

ti - as separate rule - 2

Case Rule: Applies as follows if morphosyntactic representation:

a - if [Case: Dative]

dar - if [Case: Locative]

b. Show how your rules apply by deriving the last form, *dardilaspuk*. Use standard format for derivations, starting with the stem and morphosyntactic representation, and showing the change made and the name of the rule applied at each step. You do not have to repeat the morphosyntactic representation at each step.

8/8 puk [Case: Locative, Person: 3, Possessor Num: Plural, Number: Plural]
Stem 'puck' ~~stem + puk~~

Spuk Number Rule

dilaspuk Possessor Rule

dardilaspuk Case Rule

'pucks'
'their pucks'
'on their pucks'

3. Subcategorization

Assume that the data below are correct and complete.

- She deflected the puck $_ NP$
- She deflected the puck into the net $NP PP$
- She deflected the puck to Alice $NP PP$
- *She deflected $_ NP$
- *She deflected Alice the puck $[_ NP NP]$
- *She deflected the puck to Alice into the net $_ NP PP PP$
- *She deflected the puck that we would win the game $_ NP CP$

Write the subcategorization frame of *deflect* using the notation taught in class (very short answer).

3/5 $[_ NP (PP)^*]$ and $[_ NP (CP)]$

4. Word formation

You are a linguist doing fieldwork on the following imaginary language. Here are some data you have already collected.

kata 'bite'
 tumak 'foot'
 katalitumak 'kind of snake'

-li-
 Kind of action some x that y can or have done to
 x grate 'scrape'
 y sielon 'sky'
 gratelisielon 'very tall building'

kanto 'sing'
 wipel 'sorrows'¹
 kantoliwipel 'turtledove (bird with sorrowful call)'

suilu 'swill' (drink in a vulgar way)
 zakanam 'rum'
 suilulizakanam 'alcoholic'

tumarak 'a great number of feet'
 wiparel 'many sorrows'
 zakanaram 'a large amount of rum'

-or- , large amount

combine

You ask your consultant Sal, "Is it possible to say *kantoliwiparel* in your language?" She replies, "Yes — I've never heard it before, but it sounds just fine when I say it to myself. Come to think of it, it can actually mean two different things!" At this moment, Sal is called away on an urgent task, leaving you alone to figure out what she meant.

(a) Write all of the rules of word formation needed to analyze *kantoliwiparel*. Be sure to name your rules.

¹ A sorrow is a reason to be sad.

~~Apply~~ Large Amount (-ar-) Rule!

Apply the infixation as follows to show there is a large amount of ~~it~~ a thing:

Apply at last syllable assuming all words end with consonant
 $[XCVC]_N \rightarrow [XC \text{ ar } VC]_N$ 'a large amount of a thing'
 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

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Describing Rule:

Apply the infixation as follows to describe something with a noun that can have something done to it by a verb
'Verber of Nouns'

$[X]_V + [Y]_N \rightarrow [X]_V | i [Y]_N]_N$

(b) Write down each possible meaning for *kantoliwiparel*. Then give a morphological derivation in standard format. You may include brackets in your derivations if you like, but they will not be graded.

(i) Meaning 1:

A large amount of turtle doves

Derivation for meaning 1:

6/6 $[kanto]_V, [wipel]_N$
 $[[kanto]_V | i [wipel]_N]_N$
 $[[[kanto]_V | i [wiparel]_N]_N]_N$

'sing', 'sorrow' stem
'turtle dove' Describing Rule
'a large amount of turtle doves' ~~Large Amount Rule~~
Large Amount Rule

(ii) Meaning 2:

6/6 Kind of thing that sings many sorrows
(maybe a widow?)

Derivation for meaning 2:

$[wipel]_N$
 $[wipwel]_V]_N$

'sorrow' stem
'many sorrows' ~~Large Amount Rule~~
Large Amount

$[[kanto]_V | i [[wipwel]_V]_N]_N$

'kind of thing that sings many sorrows' Describing Rule

5. Wh-Movement

a. Using the rules taught in class, derive this sentence. There are two meanings; explain the meaning and derivation (deep structure, boxes and arrows depicting movement, and surface structure.)

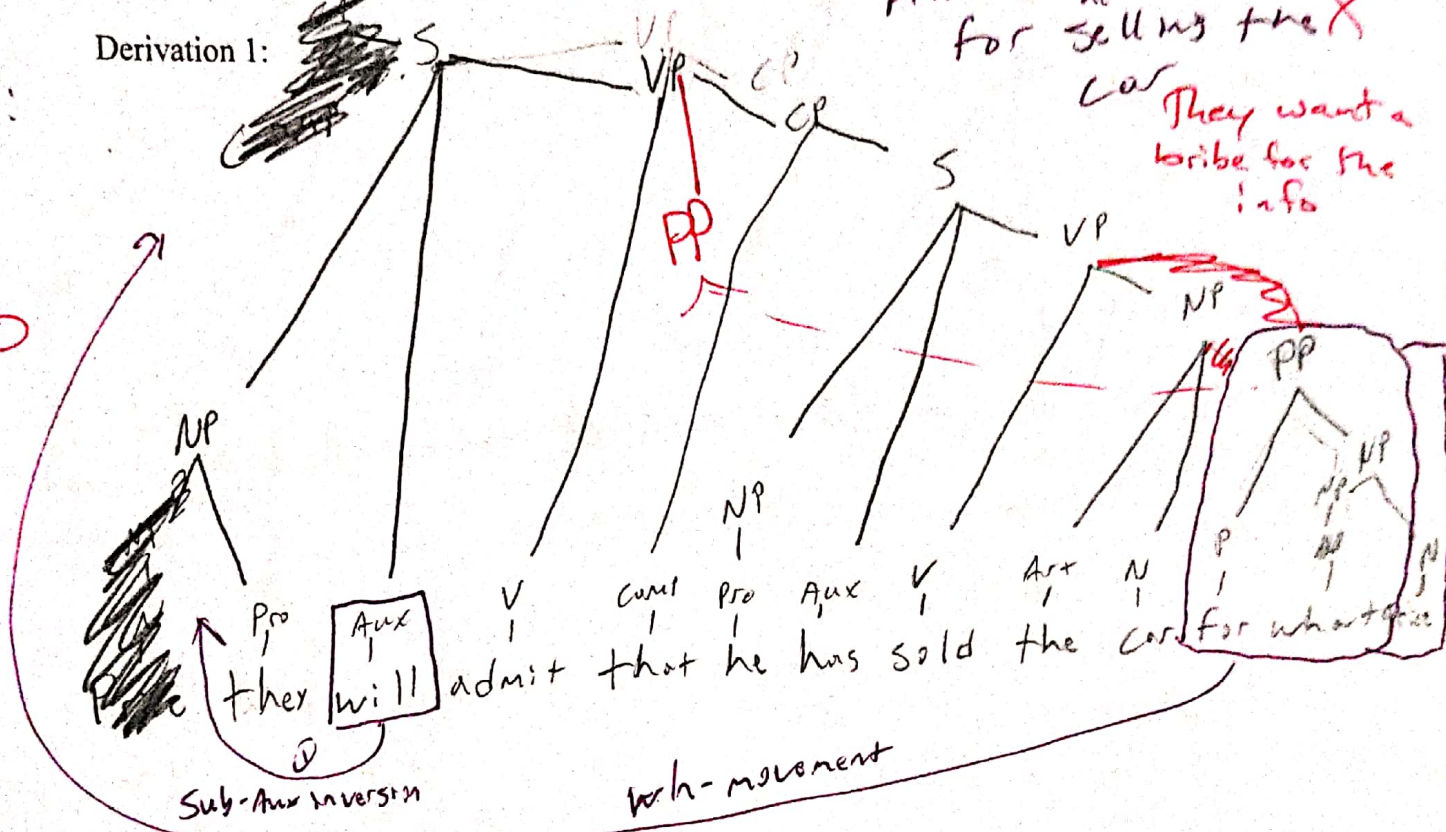
For what price will they admit that he has sold the car?

Meaning 1: ~~The price at which some people will say they sold a car for~~
 They ~~price~~ admit the price ~~that~~ he received for selling the ~~car~~
 Car They want a bribe for the info

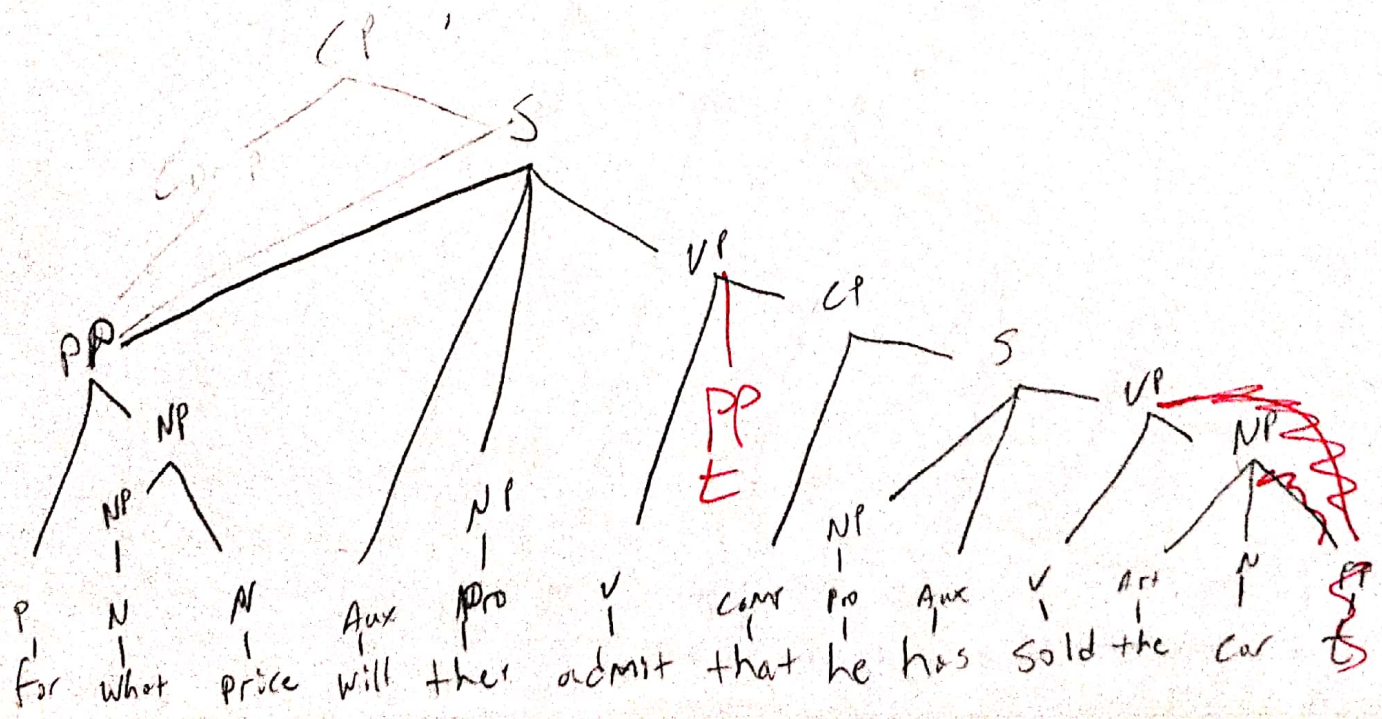
Derivation 1:

DS:

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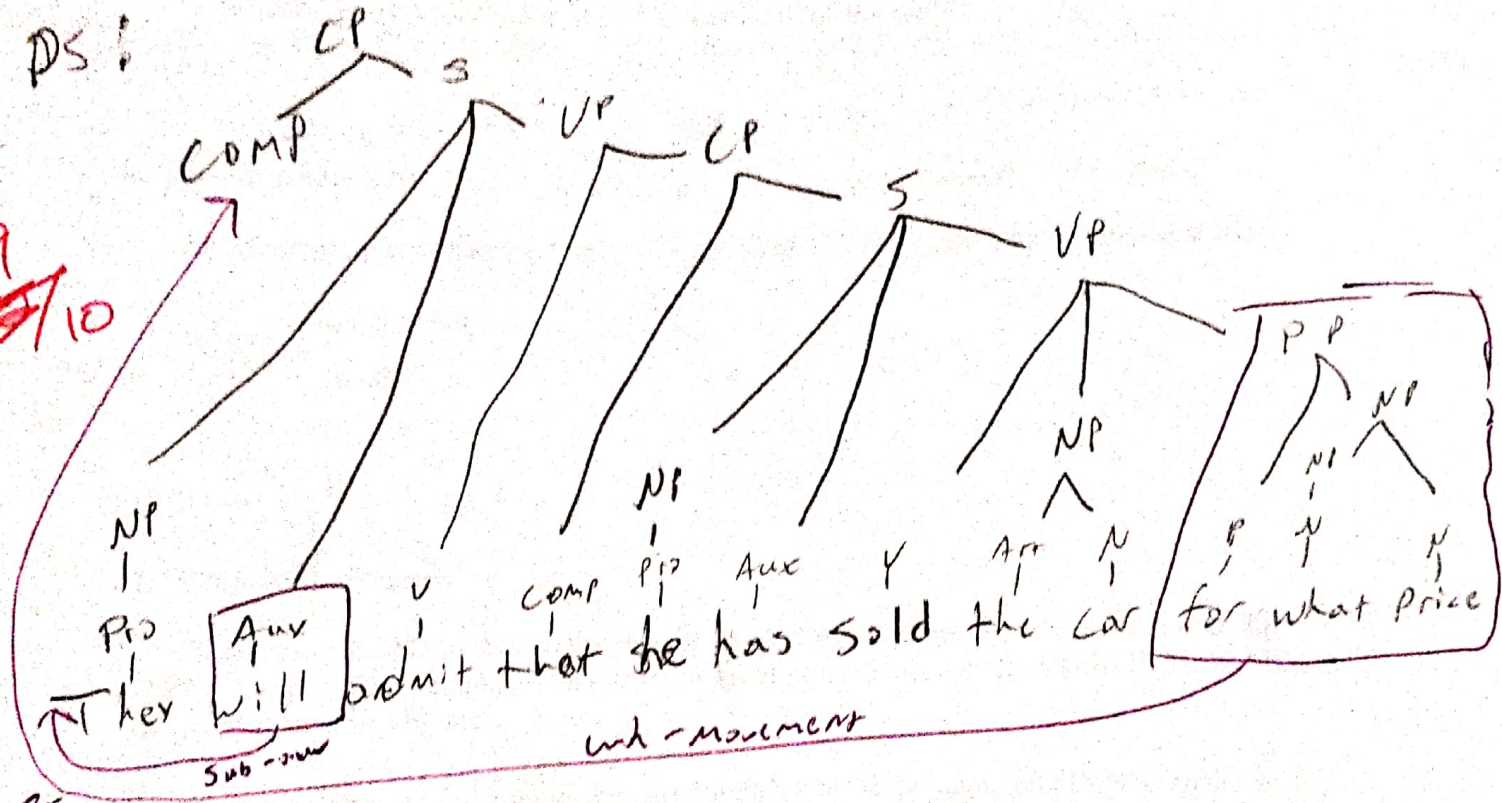
SS



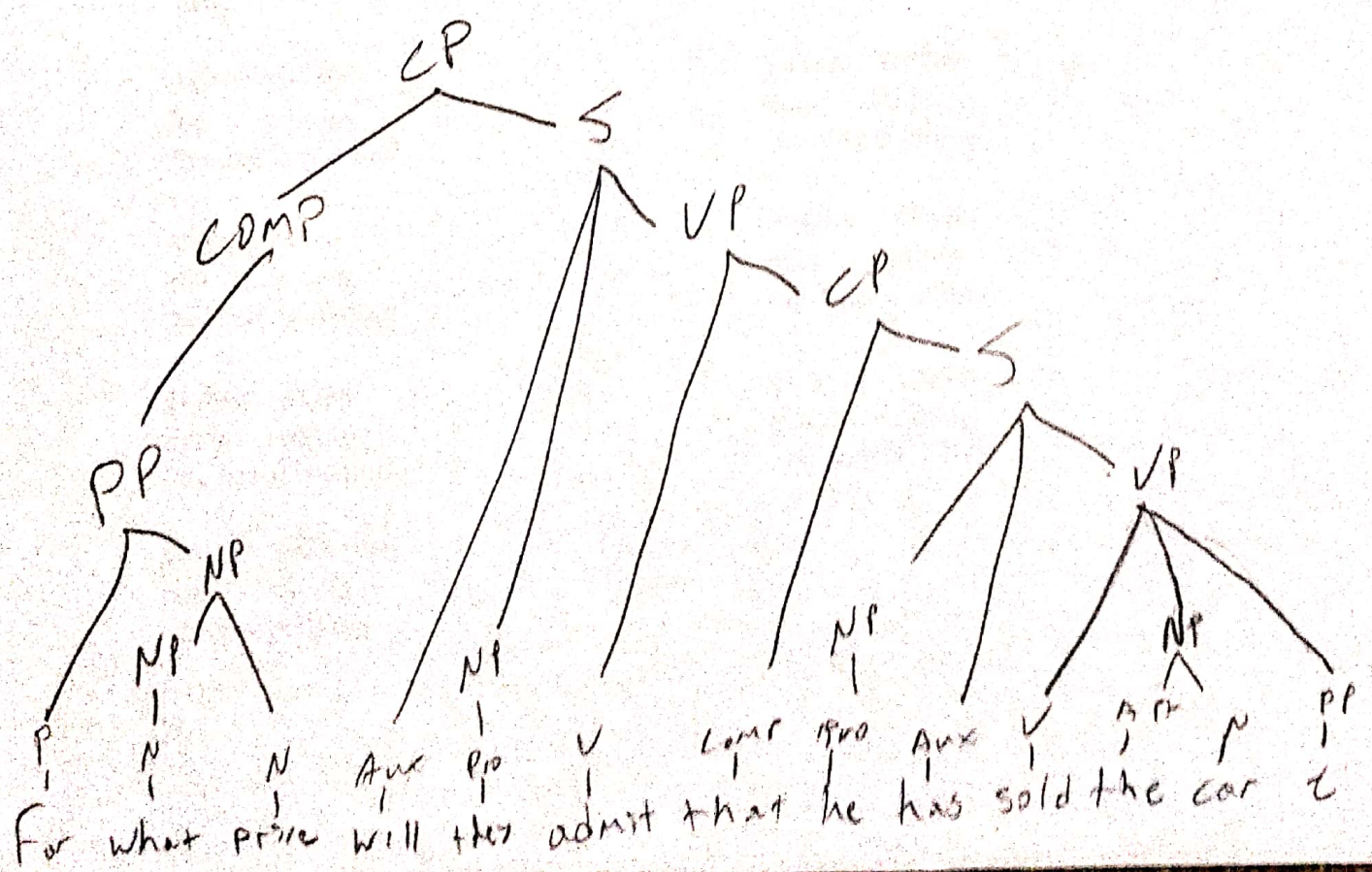
Meaning 2: ~~The price at~~ The price at which
 they will say ~~that~~ he sold a car.
 Derivation 2: Still ambiguous, a bit

DS!

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10



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b. Why is this version ungrammatical? Make reference to the rules in your answer, which should be no more than one sentence.

of

*For what price will they admit that has he sold the car?

In the DS, the sentence starts as

'Price will ther', which is ungrammatical

subject-aux inversion only in main clauses

6. Readings checkup

as no way to combine N Aux N

Approximately how many idiolects of English exist? Put a check by the closest answer.

q1

- 400,000,000
- 40,000
- 40
- 4

7. Yidj mini-grammar

Yidj was a language spoken the state of Queensland in Australia. It went extinct in the 1980's. Some of the examples below were gathered in fieldwork by the linguist R. M. W. Dixon; others were made up by me.

Phonetic symbols: [j] is somewhat like English j. [ŋ] is the sound that English spells ng. [ɲ] sounds like English ny.

an) = ɲŋ

Data:

gudaga gadan
dog coming
'the dog is coming'

gudaga wandan
dog falling
'the dog is falling'

waguja gadan
man coming
'the man is coming'

waguja wandan
man falling
'the man is falling'

gurbaba gadan
lizard coming
'the lizard is coming'

gurbaba wandan
lizard falling
'the lizard is falling'
lizard

jaruga waymban
hen flying
'the hen is flying'

waguja
 waguayangu gudaga bunjan
 man dog hit
 'the man hit the dog'
 NOT: 'the dog hit the man'

gugu = nom

gurbabangu gudaga bajal
 lizard dog bit
 'the lizard bit the dog'

gudagangu waguja bajal
 dog man bit
 'the dog bit the man'

jarugangu gurbaba wawal
 hen lizard saw
 'the hen saw the lizard'

gurbabangu wuguja bajal
 lizard man bit
 'the lizard bit the man'

S O V
 N N V

a. To answer this question, you need to write a grammar for this tiny fragment of a language. You will need phrase structure rules, a rule of case marking, and a rule of inflectional morphology. The data include a Case that will probably be new to you; give it whatever name and feature you like.

You will notice tense suffixes on verbs. Please don't try to analyze them.

i. Put phrase structure rules here. Keep them as simple as possible (but include NP and VP).

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NP → N
 VP → (NP) V
 S → NP VP

ii. Put case marking rule here (write it in words, and give it a name):²

Syntactic Nominative Rule!

Attach ~~suffix~~ ^{No suffixes when assigning case features} to ~~the~~ NP if

[case: nom] in rightmost word of NP

need to assign case first

[case: nom] to NP if there is also NP

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² Don't worry about "head" vs. "rightmost"; either answer will be counted as correct.

iii. Put rule of inflectional morphology here: (formalize it, and give it a name)

Nominative Case Rule:

Attach suffix - η gu if [case: Nominative] as follows!

~~X~~ \rightarrow X

X \rightarrow X η gu

b. Here are more sentences. Revise your analysis to cover these cases. Explain briefly what you are doing.

buliyir gadan
chicken-hawk coming
'the chicken-hawk is coming'

buliyirdu gurbaba wawal
chicken-hawk lizard saw
'the chicken-hawk saw the lizard'

jinjalalam gadan
grasshopper coming
'the grasshopper is coming'

jinjalalamdu gurbaba wawal
grasshopper lizard saw
'grasshopper saw the lizard'

dundulay gadan
car coming
'the car is coming'

dundulaydu waguja bunjan
car man hit
'the car hit the man'

Nominative Case Rule (New Version):

~~If word ends in~~ ~~Denotes N~~ Denotes N if a word is
[case: nom].

If word ends in a vowel, attach suffix

- η gu as follows:

XV \rightarrow XV η gu
1 2

If word ends in a consonant, attach suffix
-du as follows:

XC \rightarrow XCdu
1 2

I revised the rule from above in aiii to reflect that if a noun with nominative case ends in a consonant, it has a different suffix, -du, compared to the vowel ending of - η gu

3/3

4/4