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Ling 20 Midterm **[Version A]**

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1. In the word 'pre-view', the morpheme 'pre-' is a(n):

   ~~(a)~~ prefix
   (b) infix
   (c) suffix
   (d) circumfix

   (a) ✓

2. In the word 'un-pre-view-able', the morpheme 'pre-' is a(n):

   (a) prefix
   ~~(b)~~ infix
   (c) suffix
   (d) circumfix

   -1 (b)

   $Adj^P \rightarrow (Adj^P)\ Adj$ is this correct??
   $Adj^P \rightarrow (Adv^P)\ Adj$
   $Adv^P \rightarrow Adv$

3. Three of the four sentences below illustrate a recursive syntactic rule (they each contain a phrase that is inside of another phrase of the same category). Which one does not? (b)

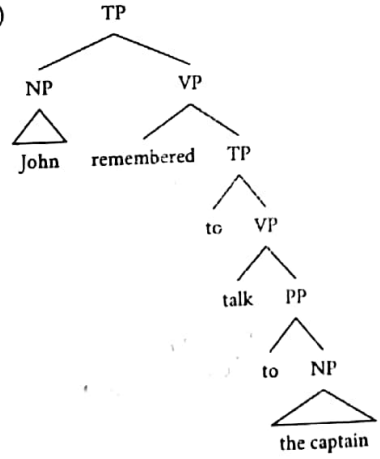
   (a) John suspects that Mary said that Bill is worried about his dog. ✓
   (b) Big happy dogs run with joy.
   ~~(c)~~ John's very surprisingly hungry dog will even eat salad.
   (d) The dog on the mat on the floor just woke up. ✓

   highly intelligent the dog
   very highly intelligent the dog
   highly intelligent

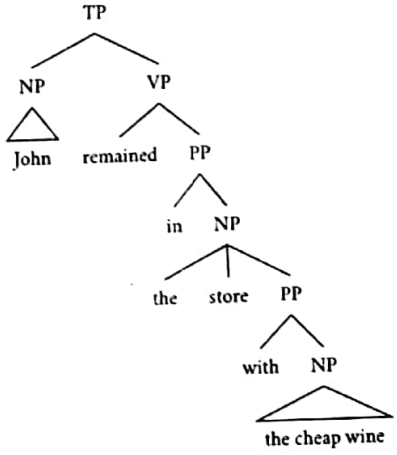
   $Adj^P \rightarrow (Adv^P)\ Adj$
   $Adj^P \rightarrow (Adv^P)\ Adj$

4. Which of the following sentences contains a ditransitive verb? (c)

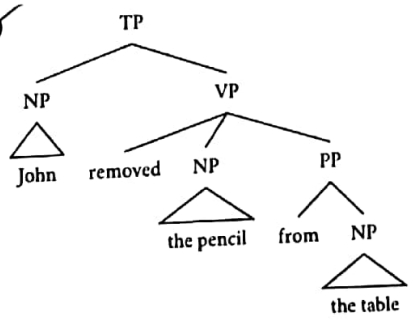
(a)



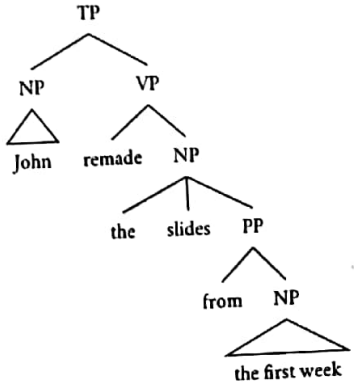
(b)



~~(c)~~



(d)



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5. Here are some phrase structure rules for English (notice that these rules are simpler than the rules we've used in class).

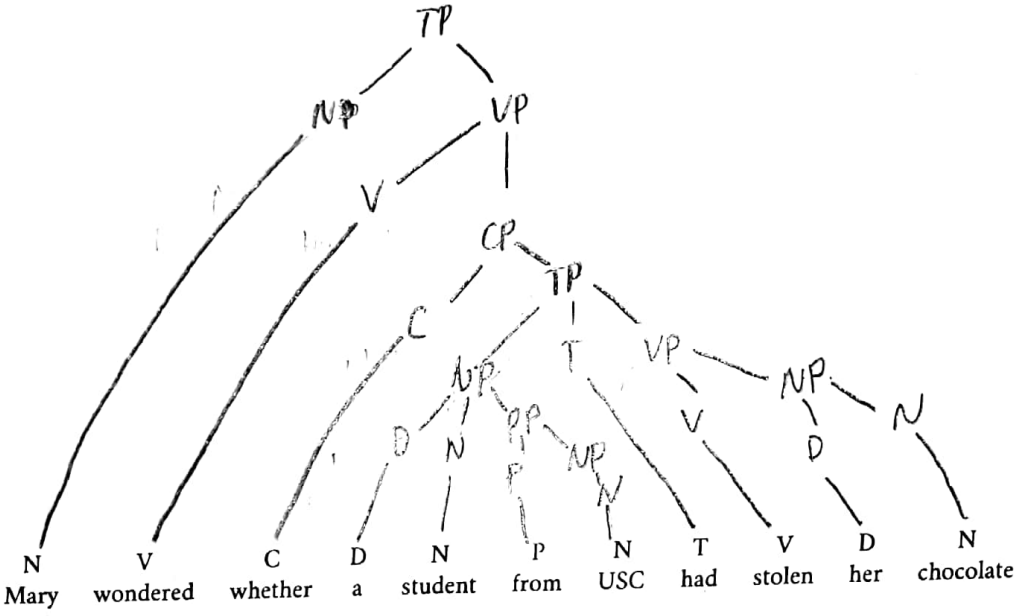
TP → NP (T) VP
NP → (D) (Adj+) N (PP+)
VP → V (NP) (CP) (PP+)
PP → P NP
CP → (C) TP

(a) (True) or False: These rules allow a VP to occur inside a VP. True

(b) (True) or False: These rules predict that 'Drivers must stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk' is ambiguous. True

N T V P N P D N

(c) Use these rules to draw a tree for the sentence 'Mary wondered whether a student from USC had stolen her chocolate.' Notice that the lexical categories are provided for you below. (You may draw the tree directly on top of these words if you like.)



6. The data in ii. and iii. below show that various words from the sentence in i. can be replaced by 'one'.

i. Mary forgot about [the book of poetry with the red cover that was on the floor]

ii. Mary forgot about [the one with the red cover that was on the floor]

iii. Mary forgot about [the one that was on the floor]

(a) List all of the phrases in i. that this replacement test data would identify as constituents.

"book of poetry" and "book of poetry with the red cover"

(b) True or (False): The phrase structure rules for English in Question 5 above predict that these phrases are constituents.

False

-0

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Section 1B

7. Below is some data from Kurmanji, an Indo-Iranian language. To give you a head-start, some of the constituents are shown in brackets.

i. lawık çü
boy went
'The boy went'

ii. [Keçke dhreje rindik] hat
girl tall beautiful came
'The beautiful tall girl came'

iii. Eşxan [qepı vekır]
Eşxan door opened
'Eşxan opened the door'

(a) Based on these data, complete the NP and VP rules for Kurmanji:

✓ TP → NP VP

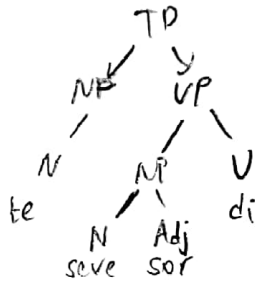
✓ NP → N (AP)

✓ VP → (NP) V

✓ AP → A (AP)

(b) Given the the phrase structure rules that you provided in Part (a), together with the following table, translate the sentence 'You saw red apples' into Kurmanji.

Word	Category	Gloss
sor	Adj	'red'
te	N	'you'
di	V	'saw'
seve	N	'apples'



Your translation:

✓ te seve sor di

8. In the language Ilocano, which is spoken in the Philippines, the word 'pingan' means "dish" and the word 'pingpingan' means "dishes". This is an example of which morphological process?

(a) total reduplication
(b) ✓ partial reduplication
(c) suppletion
✓ (d) alternation
(e) compounding

(-0)

9. Consider the words 'collectivizing', 'relativizing', and 'narrativizing'. Assume the roots of these three words are the verbs 'collect, 'relate', and 'narrate', and that they consist of the following morphemes:

collect + ive + ize + ing
relate + ive + ize + ing
narrate + ive + ize + ing

Assume also the following data regarding the suffixes, '-ive', '-ize', and '-ing'. As usual, grammatical words are indicated by a ✓, and ungrammatical words by a *.

	Word	Category	Gloss
✓	special	Adj	"better or different"
✓	assert	V	"say"
✓	assert-ive	Adj	"property someone has when they assert a lot"
✓	special-ize	V	"what someone does to become special"
✓	assert-ing	V	"assert (present progressive)"
*	special-ive	–	–
*	assert-ize	–	–
*	special-ing	–	–

ive : $[_V X] \Rightarrow [_{Adj} [_V X]\text{-ive}]$
ize : $[_{Adj} X] \Rightarrow [_V [_{Adj} X]\text{-ize}]$
ing : $[_V X] \Rightarrow [_V [_V X]\text{-ing}]$

(a) Based on the data above, briefly explain why the suffixes cannot attach in the following order:

* collect + ive + ing + ize
* relate + ive + ing + ize
* narrate + ive + ing + ize

From the data above, "ive": V → Adj. Thus, collective, relative and narrative are valid Adj. However, "ing": V → V i.e it does not attach to Adj. So the order is invalid. ✓

(b) Now briefly explain why the suffixes cannot attach in this order either:

* collect + ing + ive + ize
* relate + ing + ive + ize
* narrate + ing + ive + ize

The suffixes "ive" and "ize" are derivational, while "ing" is inflectional. Thus "ing" has to attach in the end which makes this order invalid. ✓

10. In English, two-syllable verbs may be derived from two-syllable nouns by shifting stress from the first to the second syllable, as illustrated in the table below (a vowel with an accent ´ indicates stress):

This is an example of which morphological process?

(a) total reduplication

(b) partial reduplication

(c) suppletion

(d) alternation ✓

(e) compounding

Noun	Verb
récord	recórd
ímport	impórt
cónvict	convíct
ímprint	imprínt
óbject	objéct

-0

13. Assume you're studying a language, and you have figured out the following words:

Word	Category	Gloss
saft	N	"book"
desp	V	"read"
tolk	Adj	"sweet"

You then discover three affixes — 'ak', 'be', and 'cu' — and gather the following morphological data:

	Word	Cat
✓	desp-ak	Adj
*	tolk-ak	–
*	saft-ak	–

	Word	Cat
✓	cu-tolk	Adj
*	cu-desp	–
*	cu-saft	–

	Word	Cat
✓	be-tolk	N
*	be-desp	–
*	be-saft	–

	Word	Cat
*	be-cu-desp	–
✓	be-cu-tolk	N
✓	cu-desp-ak	Adj
✓	be-desp-ak	N
✓	be-cu-desp-ak	N

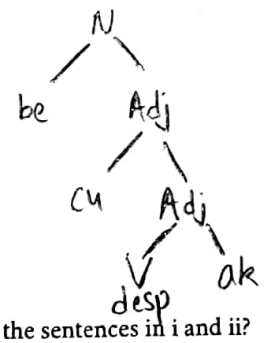
(a) Propose formal derivational rules for each affix. Your rules should predict the judgments that we see above. I have done the first one for you.

ak: $[_V\ X] \Rightarrow [_{Adj}\ [_V\ X]\text{-ak}]$

be: $[_{Adj}\ X] \Rightarrow [_N\ be\text{-}[_{Adj}\ X]]$

cu: $[_{Adj}\ X] \Rightarrow [_{Adj}\ cu\text{-}[_{Adj}\ X]]$

(b) Using your rules, draw a tree for the word 'be-cu-desp-ak'.



14. Which of the following is true of the sentences in i and ii?

(a) (i) entails (ii)

(b) (i) and (ii) are synonymous

(c) (i) and (ii) are independent

(d) None of the above

i. John bought a book

ii. John bought a red book