

Name: **STEPHANIE TRAN**

Score: **97.5 / 100**

Midterm

1h30, closed-book. If you are a non-native speaker of English and need a grammatical judgement on a sentence, write down the sentence on paper and raise your hand.

I. Morphology

1. Michoacan Aztec (20 pts)

20/20

nokali 'my house' ✓
mokali 'your house' ✓
nokwahmili 'my cornfield' ✓
kalimes 'houses' ✓
mopelo 'your dog' ✓

kali 'house' ✓
mopelomes 'your dogs' ✓
nopelo 'my dog' ✓
nokwahmilimes 'my cornfields' ✓

a. Organize the data in a paradigm.

word	noun sg.	noun pl.	1st person possessive sg.	1st person possessive pl.	2nd person possessive sg.	2nd person possessive pl.
house	kali	kalimes	nokali		mokali	
dog			nopelo		mopelo	mopelomes
cornfield			nokwahmili	nokwahmilimes		

b. List the morphemes present in the dataset

- 1.) kali - house (root)
- 2.) pelo - dog (root)
- 3.) kwahmili - cornfield (root)
- 4.) -mes - plural
- 5.) no - 1st person (possessive)
- 6.) mo - 2nd person (possessive)

c. Give the morphological rules associated with the affixes you identified.

- 1.) Make Plural Rule
 Rule: $N + -mes \rightarrow N$ 'more than one N'
- 2.) 1st person possessive Rule
 Rule: $no- + N \rightarrow N$ 'N.1 pers. poss.'
- 3.) 2nd person possessive Rule
 Rule: $mo- + N \rightarrow N$ 'N.2 pers. poss.'

d. Does the order in which your rules apply matter? Explain using alternative derivations for a word of your choice. No, the order in which you apply the rules does not matter. Normally, order makes a difference when both derivational and inflectional morphemes are present. Derivational rules should be applied before inflectional rules. Since the rules in this case are all inflectional, the order of application should not matter. Take 'my dogs' or 'mopelomes' for example. If you added the prefix *mo-* before adding the suffix *-mes*, you would get 'mopelomes'. The structure of the word still remains as 'mopelomes' even if you added the suffix *-mes* before the prefix *mo-*.

e. What is the word for 'your cornfields'?

mokwahmilimes

(*mo-* + *kwahmili* + *-mes*)

2. English (14 pts)

14/14

Consider the word *agreements*

a. Give the rules you need to derive this word

1.) Make Noun Rule

Rule: $V + -ment \rightarrow N$ 'the physical act of V'

2.) Plural Rule

Rule: $N + -s \rightarrow N$ 'more than 1 N'

b. What type(s) of morphological rules are they?

Make Noun Rule: Derivational

Plural Rule: Inflectional

c. Find words of English that justify your rules

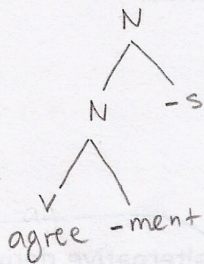
'Make Noun Rule' is justified by: payment, statement, argument

'Plural Rule' is justified by: kids, cats, dogs

d. Give the derivation of *agreements* using your rules.

Word Form	Rules
agree	Root
agree-ment	Make Noun Rule
agreement-s	plural Rule

e. Draw its morphological tree.



II. Syntax

1. Constituency (10 pts)

10/10

In the following sentences, is the underlined part a constituent? Justify your answer.

a. A light flashed on the phone.

Yes.

Answer to a Question: "Where did a light flash?"

Since 'on the phone' is an answer to a question, it is a constituent.

b. Rachel thought that Peter was away.

No.

Answer to a Question: There is no question to which 'thought that' is an acceptable answer.

Move as a Unit: * 'Thought that, Rachel Peter was away.'
This sentence is ungrammatical.

Replace by a Pronoun: * 'Rachel did it Peter was away.'
This sentence is ungrammatical.

'Thought that' fails all 3 constituency tests, and is NOT a constituent.

c. Rumi read a boring book yesterday morning.

Yes.

Move as a Unit: 'Yesterday morning, Rumi read a boring book.'

This sentence is grammatical. 'Yesterday morning' is a constituent.

2. Ambiguities (20 pts)

20/20

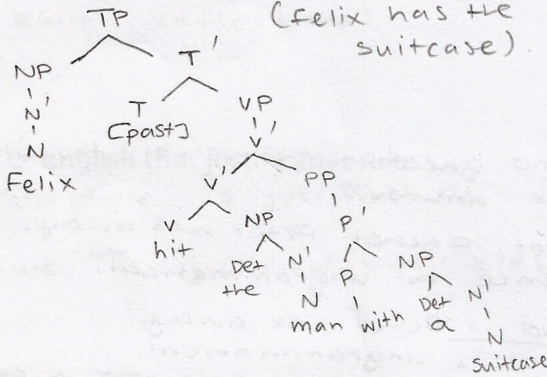
Which one of the following sentences is lexically ambiguous? Which one is structurally ambiguous? Explain your answers, and draw the syntactic trees for the structurally ambiguous sentence.

- a. Felix hit the man with a suitcase.
- b. I like working in Ben's company.

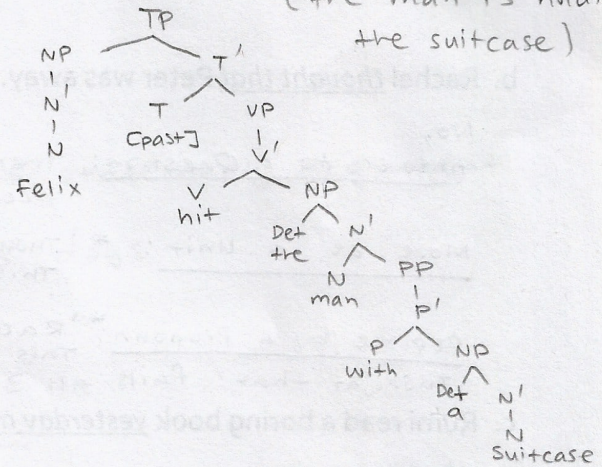
A.) Felix hit the man with a suitcase.

This sentence is STRUCTURALLY AMBIGUOUS because multiple meanings can be produced depending on which parts of the sentence are sisters to each other.

Meaning A: Using a suitcase, Felix hit the man. (Felix has the suitcase).



Meaning B: Felix hit a man who was holding a suitcase. (the man is holding the suitcase)



B.) I like working in Ben's company.

This sentence is LEXICALLY AMBIGUOUS because the word 'company' has multiple meanings.

Meaning A: I like working in Ben's corporation or business. (company = corporation or business)

Meaning B: I like working in Ben's presence. (company = a person's presence)

3. Coreference (15 pts)

12.5/15

Can the underlined parts in the following sentences corefer? Why?

a. Sara said that she saw a picture of herself.] TP

Yes. 'She' is a pronoun and follows the rules of condition B. As a pronoun, 'she' cannot be bound in its domain: [she saw a picture of herself], and must find an entity outside of the domain to serve as its antecedent. Since 'Sara' is outside of the domain, 'she' can refer to 'Sara.' Any other outside entity could be referred to, so 'she' and 'Sara' corefer.

b. Sara said that she saw a picture of herself.] TP

Yes. 'Herself' is an anaphor and follows the rules of condition A. As an anaphor, 'herself' is bound in its domain: [she saw a picture of herself], and can only find its antecedent inside of that domain. Since 'she' and 'herself' share the same domain, 'herself' can refer to 'she'. She, on the other hand, is a pronoun and follows condition B. She is not bound to the domain, so it finds its antecedent outside of the domain. Since the domain is [she saw a picture of herself], Sara or any other outside entity can serve as the antecedent for 'she'. 'Herself' refers to Sara or an outside entity. Thus, 'herself' and 'she' corefer.

c. Sara said that she saw a picture of herself.] TP

No. 'Herself' is an anaphor and follows the rules of condition A. As an anaphor, 'herself' is bound in its domain, and can only find its antecedent inside of the domain. Since 'Sara' is an entity outside of the domain, 'herself' cannot refer to Sara. 'Herself' and Sara do NOT corefer.

but herself → she and she → Sara OK!

2.5/5

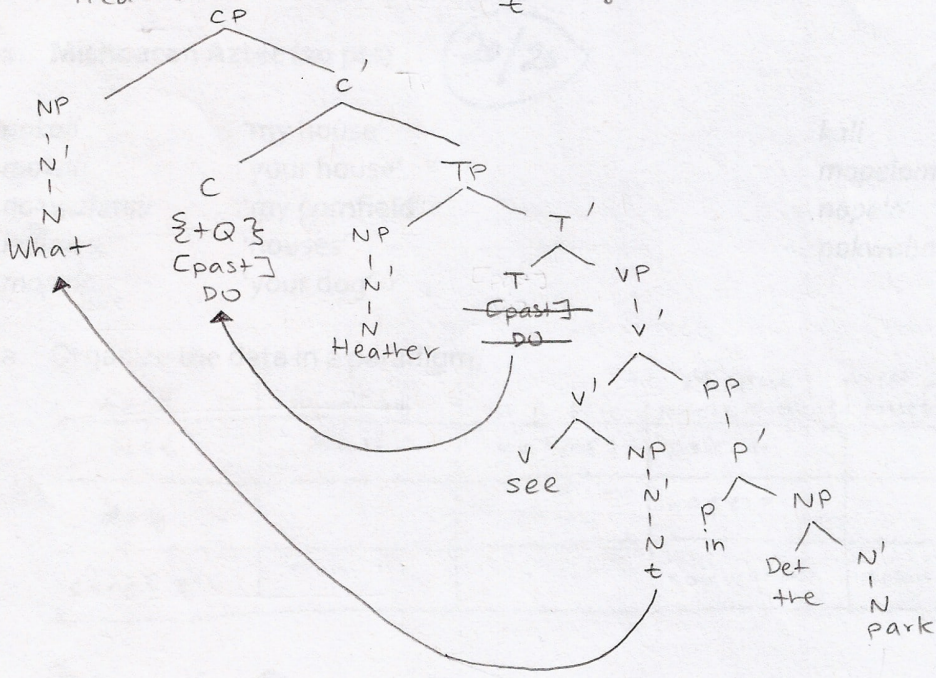
3. Drawing trees (21 pts)

21/21

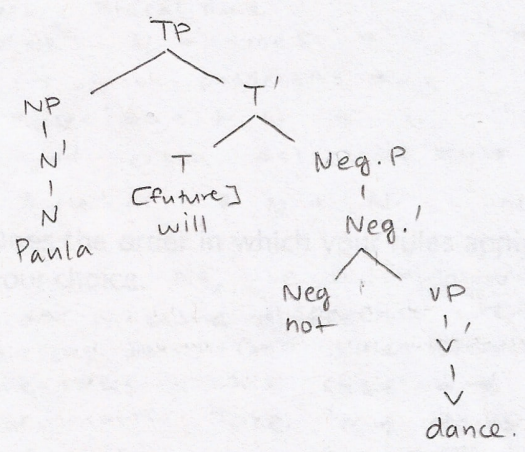
Draw the syntactic trees for the following sentences.

- a. What did Heather see in the park?
- b. Paula will not dance.
- c. [toto yono -ye] kamara (sentence in Hixkaryana, spoken on the Amazon River in Brazil)
 [man eat PAST] jaguar
 'The jaguar ate the man.'

A.) What did Heather see in the park?
 Heather did see something in the park.



B.) Paula will not dance.



c.) [toto yono -ye] kamara
 * HEAD FINAL *

