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Spring 2022 - LING120B-1 - LOCCIONI

Question 1

Answer saved

Points out of 2.00

In this question you are asked to evaluate whether the data allow you to classify the language as a wh-movement language or not. You should base your conclusion **only** on the data presented here.

Consider the following data from Chinese:

- a. ni kanjian-le Pingping
you see-PAST Pingping
'You saw Ping Png'
- b. ni kanjian-le shei
you see-PAST who
'Who did you see?'

On the basis of this very limited data, does Chinese have wh-movement?

- ☐ Yes, it does.
- ☒ No, it doesn't.

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Question 2

Answer saved

Points out of 2.00

In this question you are asked to evaluate whether the data allow you to classify the language as a wh-movement language or not. You should base your conclusion **only** on the data presented here.

Consider the following data from Asante Twi, a Akan language spoken in Ghana:

- a. kofi dii nsuo nam
kofi eat.PAST water flesh
'kofi ate a fish'
- b. kofi dii den
kofi eat.PAST what
'what did kofi eat?'

On the basis of this very limited data, does Asante Twi have wh-movement?

- ☐ Yes, it does.
- ☒ No, it doesn't.

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Due: Wednesday, 05/25 at 8am

Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets.

Name: Charles Zhang

Section: ☒ 1A ☐ 1B ☐ 1C ☐ 1D

Total points: ____/46

Q1-2 should be completed directly on CCLE. The rest of the homework should be turned in in person at the beginning of class. Please (i) use this form and (ii) staple your work. Do not fold the corner over as a replacement for a staple!

Before turning in the homework, make sure to check the following boxes!

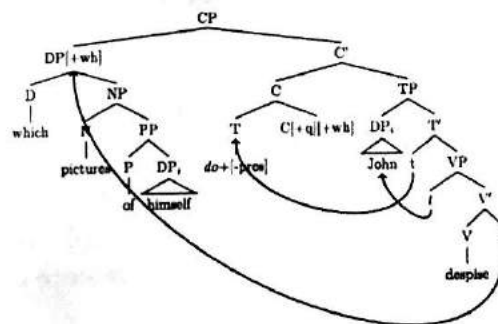
- ☐ I included the [+q], [+wh] features when relevant;
- ☐ I drew arrows and traces showing movement;
- ☒ I drew trees to have a better understanding of the underlying structure even when I was not asked to turn them in.
- ☒ I reached out for help when I did not understand a question.

Question 1: Wh-movement and Binding Theory

(4 points)

Consider the following grammatical English sentence:

- (1) Which pictures of himself_i does John_i despise?



- (a) (2 points) What problem(s) does (1) raise for the binding theory as we have sketched it in class? Say which parts of binding theory are involved in the problem(s). Max

4 lines.

The problem with (1) is that "himself" is not bound in its binding domain, as "John" doesn't c-command "himself", and therefore, Principle A is violated.

- (b) (2 points) Can you think of a solution? (Hint: consider the non-question form of this sentence *John despises these pictures of himself*.) **Max 4 lines.**

This tells us binding theory must apply prior to wh-movement, as prior to movement, both Principle A and C are both satisfied, with "John" binding "himself" and "John" being unbound.

Question 2: Deriving the linear order of Vata

(6 points)

Vata is a Kru language of West Africa. The underlying word order of Vata is SOV. Interestingly, only VPs are head-final in Vata. The other phrases are head-initial like English. Consider the data in (2):

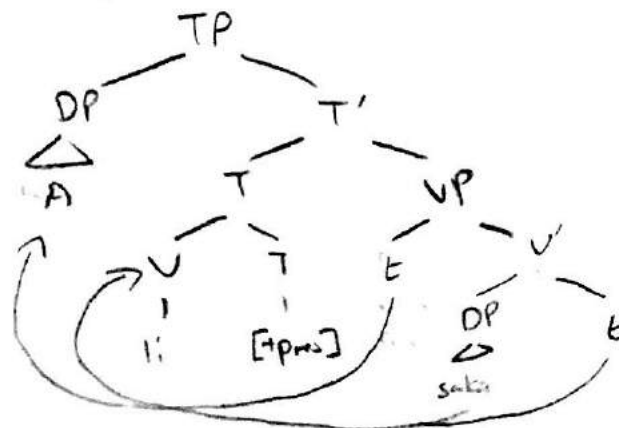
- (2) a. A la saka li.
we have rice eaten
"We have eaten rice"

- b. A li saka
we eat rice
"We eat rice"

- (a) (2 points) On the basis of this very limited data, do lexical verbs in Vata raise to T or do they remain in the VP (like in English)? Say which property(ies) of the examples support(s) your answer. [Max 3 lines.]

Lexical verbs do raise in Vata. In (b), eat precedes rice, even though they should occur in the same VP, with a head-final order. This tells us the lexical verb "eat" raised to T. This did not occur in (a) due to the existence of the auxiliary verb "have", which occupies T.

- (b) (4 points) Draw the surface tree structure for (2b). You should assume that everything is like English, except when you have evidence of the contrary. Triangles are allowed for single words only.

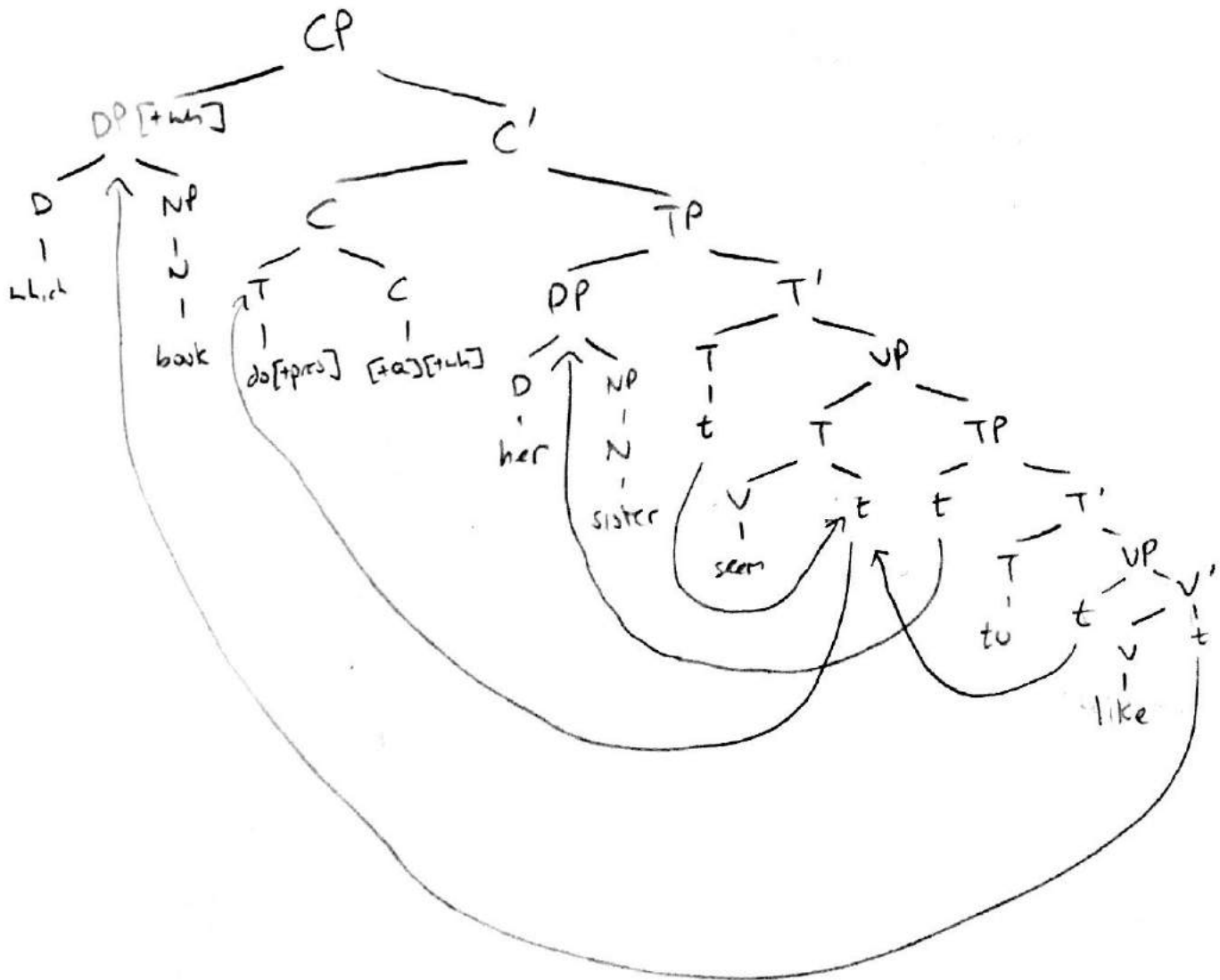


Question 3: Tree drawing: questions

(22 points)

Draw the surface trees for the following sentences. You have to draw them as consistently as possible with the notes (include movements, [+q] and [wh] features). Do not use triangles.

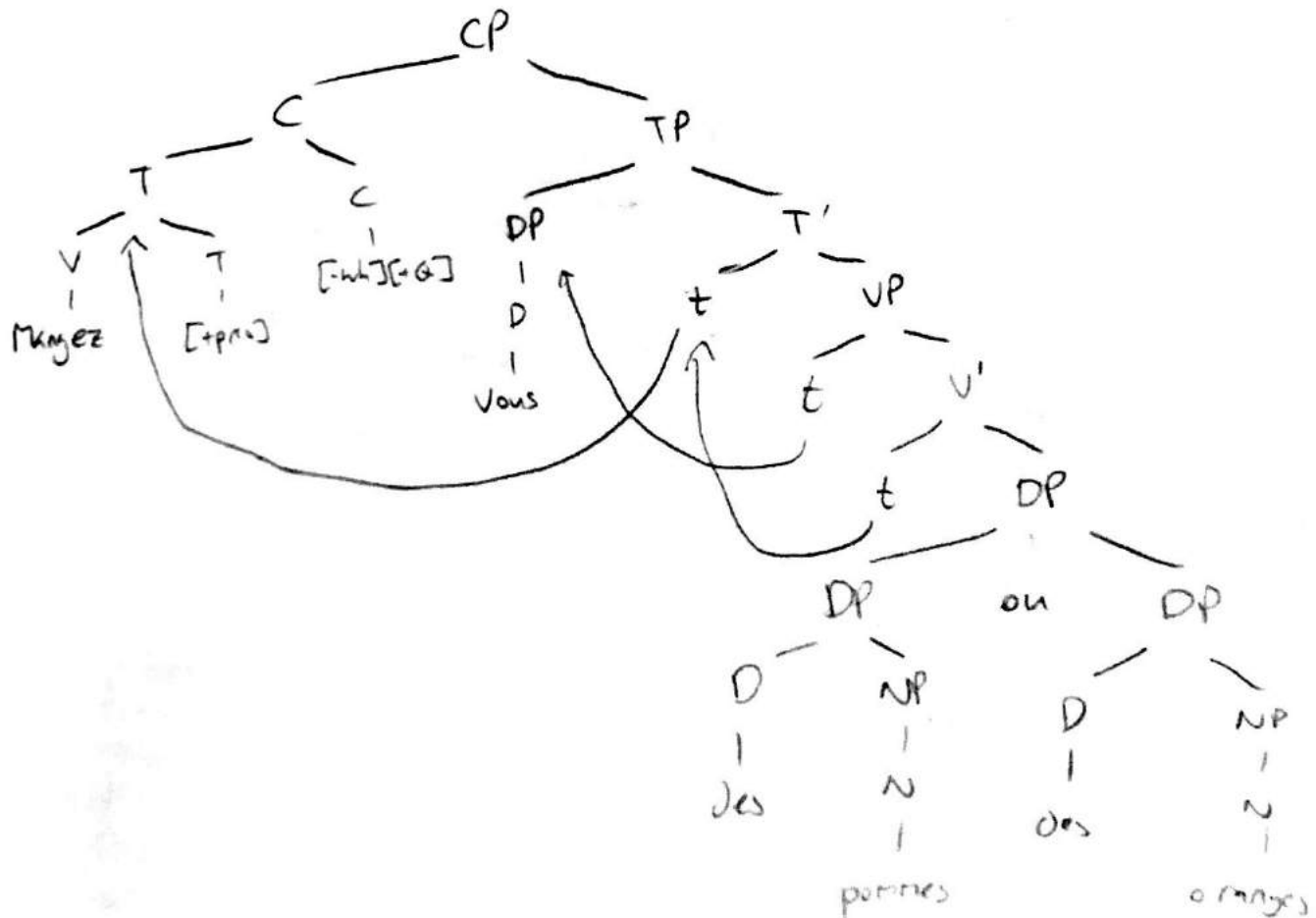
(a) (10 points) Which book does her sister seem to like?



- (b) (6 points) The following is a French sentence (you should ignore the hyphen and treat *mangez* and *vous* as two separate words).

all $T \rightarrow C$

- (3) Mangez-vous des pommes ou des oranges?
 eat-you(pl) the/some apples or the/some oranges
 'Do you eat apples or oranges?'



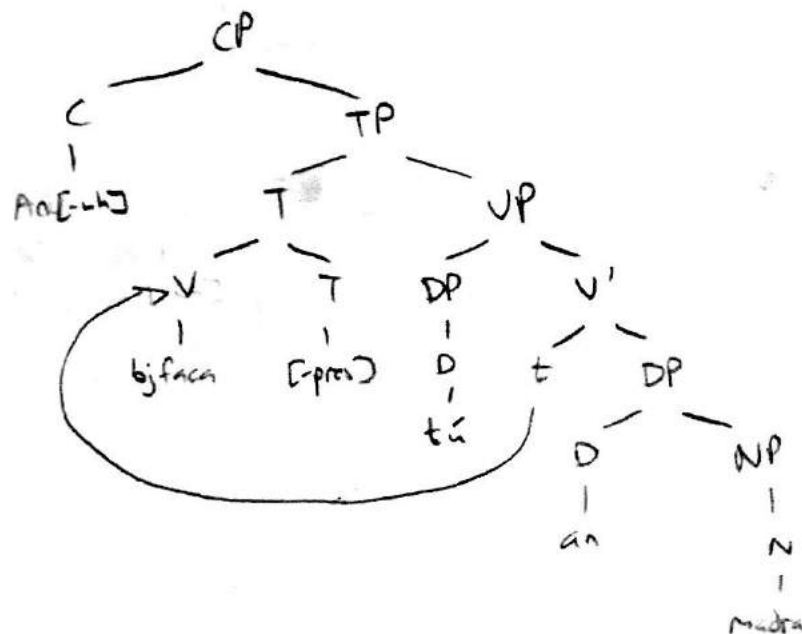
(c) (6 points) The following is an Irish question. Remember that Irish is a head-initial language where:

- main verbs move to T (instead of T lowering to V);
- T does not have a EPP feature. \rightarrow Subject

Also, pay attention to the fact that the C head is a free morpheme in Irish!

\hookrightarrow no $T \rightarrow C$

- (4) An bífaca tú an madra?
Q see you the dog
"Did you see the dog?"



Question 4: Benglish Problem

(14 points)

Benglish is a (hypothetical) language that is identical to English in every respect except that:

- present and past tense morphemes are free morphemes. *des* is the present tense morpheme whereas *ded* is the past tense morpheme.

→ ^{no} Expect TP → • T does not have a EPP feature and C does not have a [+wh] feature. ← no L-movement

Translate the following English sentences into Benglish. You do not have to turn in trees. However, drawing tree structures is very likely to help.

(a) (3 points) English sentence:

- (5) My sister has read many books.

→ no EPP ✓
→ [+wh] X
→ des/ded X

Benglish translation:

Ded has my sister read many books.

(b) (3 points) English sentence:

- (6) Does Peter like French movies?

→ no EPP ✓
→ [+wh] X
→ des/ded ✓

Benglish translation

Des Peter like French movies.

(c) (4 points) English sentence:

- (7) Which plant did Adam buy?

→ no EPP ✓
→ [+wh] ✓
→ des/ded ✓

Benglish translation

Ded Adam buy which plant?

(d) (4 points) English sentence:

- (8) Fred should know who you will hire.

→ no EPP ✓
→ [+wh] ✓
→ des/ded ✓

Benglish translation

Should Fred know will you hire who.