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Spring 2022 - LING120B-1 - LOCCIONI

**Question 1**

Answer saved

Points out of 4.00

You are asked to consider each word and state how many morphemes it contains.

(a) The word 'unhealthy' in *John always makes unhealthy choices* contains  morpheme(s).

(b) The word 'disobeyed' in *The dog obeyed his owner* contains  morpheme(s).

(c) The word 'simply' in *Dan was simply dressed* contains  morpheme(s).

(b) The word 'incompletions' in *Their strong defense forced three incompletions from the other team* contains  morpheme(s).

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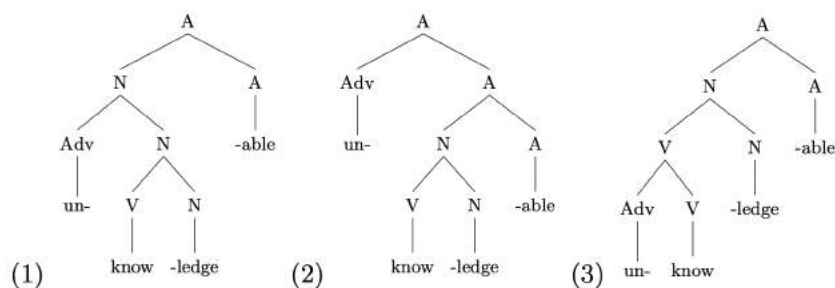
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**Question 2**

Answer saved

Points out of 2.00

Which of the following structures is the proper derivation of *unknowledgeable*?☐ (1)☒ (2)☐ (3)[Clear my choice](#)[◀ Weekly schedule](#)

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**Question 3**

Answer saved

Points out of 4.00

Imagine a hypothetical language called Benglish, which is exactly like English *except* for two properties:

1. Nouns in Benglish come in two classes (genders): masculine and feminine.
2. Benglish compounds differ systematically from English compounds, in particular:
  - "house book" means *library* (not "book for/in the house");
  - "house prayer" means *church* (rather than "prayer performed at home")

These facts suggest that the head of the compound "house book" is .

If *house* is a feminine noun and *book* and *prayer* masculine nouns, what do you expect the gender of the compound 'house prayer' to be? We expect it to be

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Due: Wed, 04/06 at 8am

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

Name: Charles Zhang

Section: ☒ 1A ☐ 1B ☐ 1C ☐ 1D

Q1-Q3 should be completed directly on CCLE, the rest of the hw should be uploaded on CCLE as an answer to Q4. Please use this form and upload it as a single pdf file.

Question 1: This question is on CCLE (4 points)

Question 2: This question is on CCLE (2 points)

Question 3: This question is on CCLE (4 points)

Question 4: (3 points)

Briefly justify your answer to Q2. State clearly what is wrong with the other derivations of *unknowledgeable*. Discuss each case separately.

Derivation (1) is wrong because the adverb un- cannot combine with a noun to create the word unknowledge. Derivation (3) is wrong because it involves the creation of unknowledge, which is not an English word.

Question 5: (3 points)

Now, consider the morphology of Benglish one more time (Benglish was the hypothetical language main focus of Q3). Given what you know about such language, can you make a prediction about the categorial status of affixation (i.e. do you expect any asymmetry between the role of prefixes and the one played by suffixes? If yes, what kind of asymmetry?)

Yes, in Benglish, you'd expect prefixes to change the category of a word, while suffixes cannot. This is because the leftmost word of compounds is acting as the head of the compound, so it should follow that the leftmost morphological element of each word does the same.

Question 6: (8 points)

Consider the following word:

(1) disengagement

(a) (1 point) What is the category of the word?

☒ Noun ☐ Adjective ☐ Determiner ☐ Verb ☐ Adverb

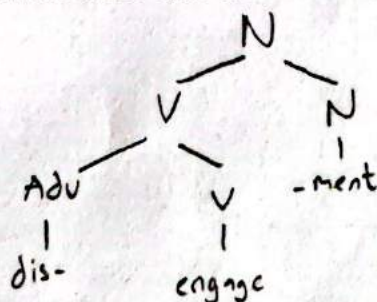


- (b) (2 points) Give a distributional justification based on the morphological properties of the word supporting your answer [Max 3 lines]:

This word appears with the derivational suffix -ment, indicating it is a noun.

- (c) (3 points) Draw one tree representation of the word structure.

- If you think that there is more than one possible derivation, diagram the most plausible one.
- Make sure to label each constituent!



- (d) (2 points) Write down the lexical entry for each morpheme. Make sure to include: (i) the category, (ii) whether it is a free or a bound morpheme and (iii) the c-selectional properties. For reference, use the lexical entries on slides 10 and 12, 03/30.

Morpheme	i	ii	iii
engage	V	free	N/A
dis-	Adv	bound	combines with V
-ment	N	bound	c-selects V to form N

### Question 7:

(13 points)

Now consider:

- (2) antidisestablishmentarianism

- (a) (1 point) What is the category of the word?

☒ Noun ☐ Adjective ☐ Determiner ☐ Verb ☐ Adverb

- (b) (2 points) Give a distributional justification based on the syntactic properties of

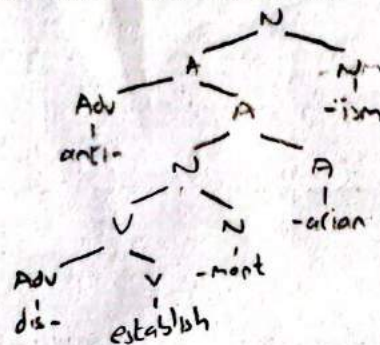


the word supporting your answer [Max 3 lines]:

Antidisestablishmentarianism is a noun, as evidenced by how it can be used in the same places as other nouns, like in the sentence "Do you know about antidisestablishmentarianism/computers/biology"?

(c) (4 points) Draw one tree representation of the word structure.

- If you think that there is more than one possible derivation, diagram the most plausible one.
- Make sure to label each constituent!



(d) (3 points) Briefly explain how you derived this tree representation. In particular explain why other configurations are excluded by semantic or syntactic reasons.

Starting with "establish", we know "dis-" must combine with a A or a V, so we start by combining them into "disestablish". "antidisestablish" is then disallowed by semantic reasoning, so we add the suffixes "-ment" and "-arian" until "anti-" can be combined with the resultant A. Finally, we can combine with the N, "-ism".

(e) (3 points) Write down the lexical entry of each morpheme. Make sure to include: (i) the category, (i) whether it is a free or a bound morpheme and (iii) the c-selectional properties. For reference, use the lexical entries on slides 10 and 12, 03/30.

Morpheme	i	ii	iii
anti-	Adv	Bound	combines w/ A
dis-	Adv	Bound	combines w/ V
establish	V	Free	N/A
-ment	N	Bound	c-selects V to form N
-arian	A	Bound	c-selects N to form A
-ism	N	Bound	c-selects A to form N

Question 8:

Now consider the following compound:

(10 points)



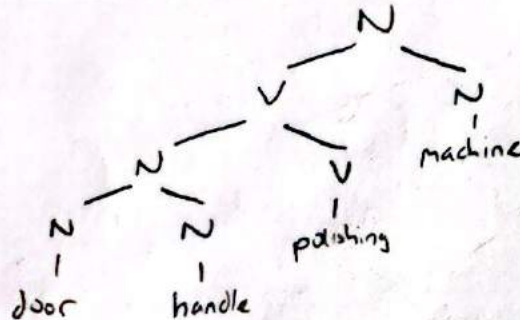
(3) door handle polishing machine

(a) (1 point) What is the category of the word?

☒ Noun ☐ Adjective ☐ Determiner ☐ Verb ☐ Adverb

(b) (4 points) Draw one tree representation of the compound.

- If you think that there is more than one possible derivation, diagram the most plausible one.
- Make sure to label each constituent!



(c) (5 points) Explain how you picked this tree representation. In particular explain why other configurations are excluded by semantic or syntactic reasons. [Max 5 lines]

Semantically, "door handle" belongs together, as this compound seems to be indicating a machine that polishes a door handle. Furthermore, it makes sense syntactically that this machine is specifically meant to polish door handles, and is not just a polishing machine, therefore "door handle polishing" also belongs together.

### Question 9: Constituency Tests

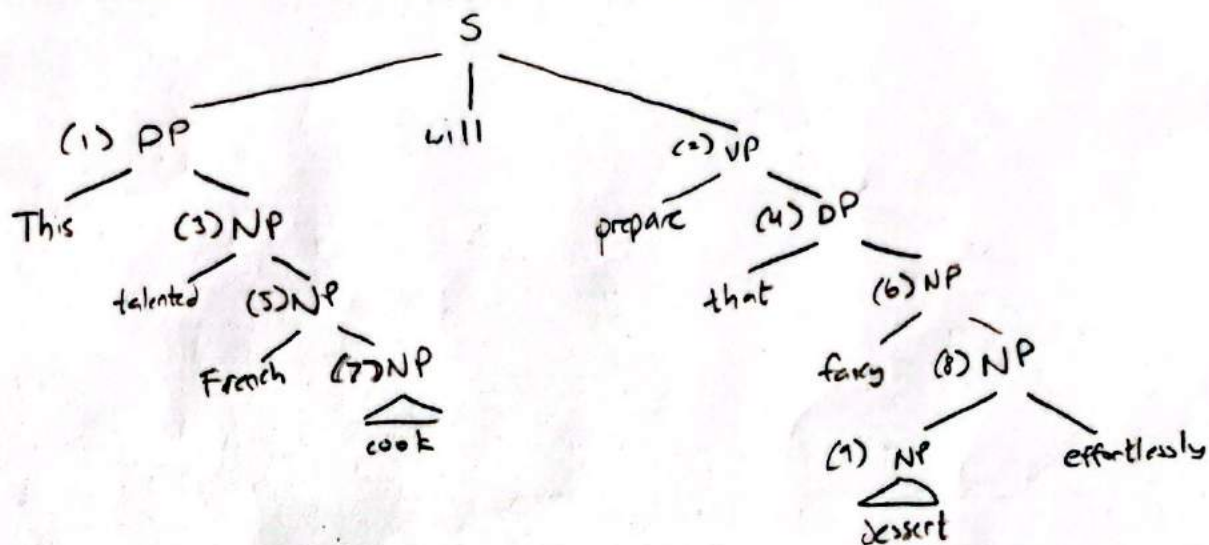
(14 points)

Draw a tree for (4).

- Be as detailed as possible but don't draw any constituents you cannot justify with a constituency test result. For each constituent you draw, provide one constituency test result justifying it. Use only the following types of tests:
  - replacement
  - stand alone
- Assign a number to each node and associate it with the test that gives you evidence for it.
  - You should have at least 9 constituents.
  - No need to label/justify the root node. Its existence is justified by the fact that the sentence in (4) can stand alone.

- Please make sure to only write down R, the result of the test here.

- (4) This talented French cook will prepare that fancy dessert effortlessly.



1. Replacement: They will prepare that fancy dessert effortlessly.
2. Replacement: This talented French cook will do so.
3. Replacement: This one will prepare that fancy dessert effortlessly.
4. Replacement: This talented French cook will prepare it.
5. Replacement: This talented one will prepare that fancy dessert effortlessly.
6. Replacement: This talented French cook will prepare that one.
7. Replacement: This talented French one will prepare that fancy dessert effortlessly.
8. Replacement: This talented French cook will prepare that fancy one.
9. Replacement: This talented French cook will prepare that fancy one effortlessly.
10. \_\_\_\_\_