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Spring 2022 - **Week 5**

Spring 2022 - LING120B-1 - LOCCIONI

**Question 1**

Answer saved

Points out of 4.00

In Catalan, the masculine singular 'the' (Catalan nouns inflect for gender) can be translated in two different ways: either using 'el' (which I glossed 'Det<sub>1</sub>') or using 'en' (Det<sub>2</sub>). But they are not interchangeable, as the following data show:

- (1) a. el/ \*en gos  
       Det<sub>1</sub> Det<sub>2</sub> dog  
       'the dog'  
       b. en/ \*el Pere  
       Det<sub>2</sub> Det<sub>1</sub> Peter  
       'Peter'  
       c. El/ \*en Joan que coneixia ja no existeix.  
       Det<sub>1</sub> Det<sub>2</sub> Joan that I.knew now no exists  
       'The Joan I used to know no longer exists'

As you can see Catalan uses a determiner with proper nouns. First think about the difference between English and Catalan w.r.t. the distribution of determiners. (What does 'el' correspond to in English? What does 'en' correspond to in English?) Then complete the statements below.

Which determiner do you predict to be used in the Catalan translations of the following cases:

- a. The package arrived.  
 b. The package you were waiting for arrived  
 c. John will help you out.  
 d. There were two Johns at the party. The John you met was definitely nicer than the one I met.

[You should only refer to the underlined DPs]

In (a), I expect  to be used.

In (b), I expect  to be used.

In (c), I expect  to be used.

In (d), I expect  to be used.

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**Question 2**

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Points out of 4.00

Consider the following Japanese sentence.

- (8) wasati-wa Maso-ga Amerika-e itta kotoo shitteiru  
I-TOP Masao-NOM America-to went that know  
'I know that Masao went to America'

First, I suggest that you draw a tree structure for it. You would not have to turn it in but it would help you. Then, answer the question below.

Select all the terminal nodes that the complementizer *kotoo* c-commands.

- ☐ wasati
- ☐ -wa
- ☒ Maso
- ☒ -ga
- ☒ Amerika
- ☒ -e
- ☒ itta
- ☐ shitteiru

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**Question 3**

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Points out of 4.00

I strongly recommend that you answer this at the end.

Diagram (7) first and then come back to this one!

**Benglish** is exactly like English, except for the following property:

- Benglish is head-final.

Translate (7) (from the homework sheet) into Benglish.

(7) Those records show that the new doctor's practice tanked immediately.

records

those

untalented

doctor

the

practice

's

tanked

immediately

that

show

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Due: Wed, 04/27 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 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!

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

**Question 2: This question is on CCLE** (4 points)

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

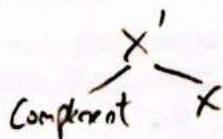
**Question 4: Tibetan** (14 points)

Consider the following data from Tibetan

- (1) nga Lhasa la 'gro giyin  
I Lhasa to go will  
'I will go to Lhasa'
- (2) gyag-gi rca zapared  
yak grass ate  
'The yak ate the grass'
- (3) Bkrashis-lags-gi nga shi gired se lappared  
Tashi I die will that said  
'Tashi said that I will die'

Write a version of the X-bar schema of phrase structure rules used by this language.

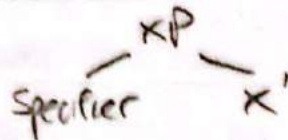
(a) (4 points) Complement rule



Justify your answer with two examples from different types of phrases [ 'different types' = 'categorically' different phrases: DPs, VPs..., e.g. a complement of V and a complement of T.]:

1. VP: rca zapared ⇒ zapared is the head and rca is the complement
2. PP: Lhasa la ⇒ la is the head and Lhasa is the complement

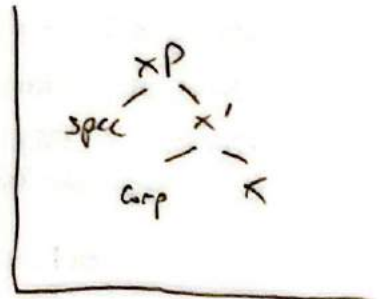
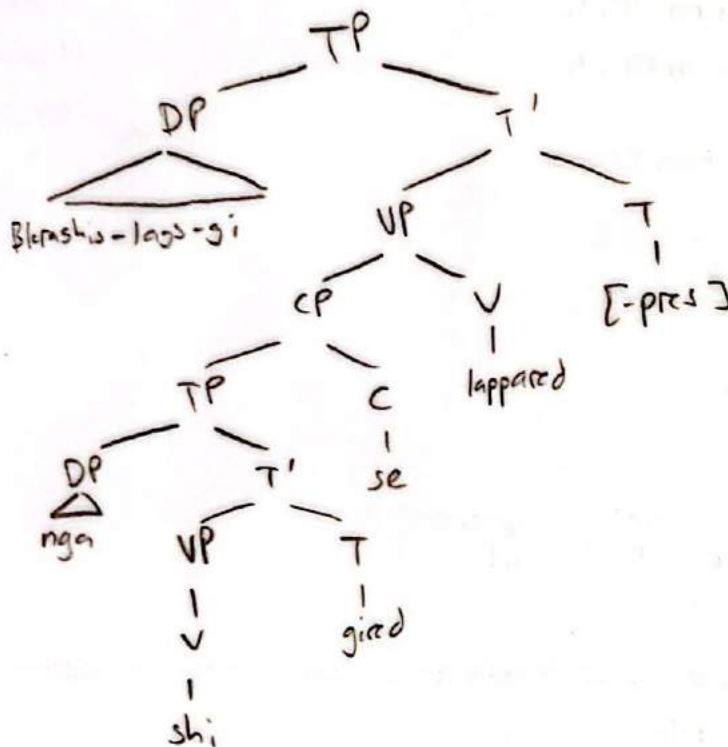
(b) (4 points) Specifier Rule



Justify your answer with one example:

1. In (1), nga is the specifier/subject and precedes the rest of the sentence (T').

(c) (6 points) Draw a tree structure for (3). Only use triangles for [DP nga] and [DP Bkrashis-lags-gi]. ✓





**Question 5: Malagasy**

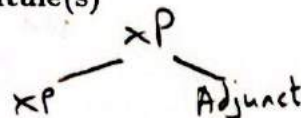
(6 points)

In class we discussed Malagasy as an example of a VOS language. We know what the complement rule and the specifier rule look like in this language. What we did not discuss is the position of adjuncts.

Your job is to determine what the adjunct rule(s) look(s) like in Malagasy. You will have to justify your answer with two examples from different types of phrases [ 'different types' = 'categorically' different phrases: NPs, VPs..., e.g. a VP-adjunct and a AP adjunct.]

- (4) mihinana ahitra anta ny omby  
eat grass green the cow  
'Cows eat green grass.'
- (5) namono ny akoho tamin' ny antsy ni vehivavy  
killed the chicken with the knife the woman  
'The woman killed the chicken(s) with the knife.'
- (6) nanaseho sari n' i Noro ny lehilahy anitra ny reni n' ny zaza  
showed picture of the Noro the man old the mother of the child  
'The mother of the child showed the old man a picture of Noro.'

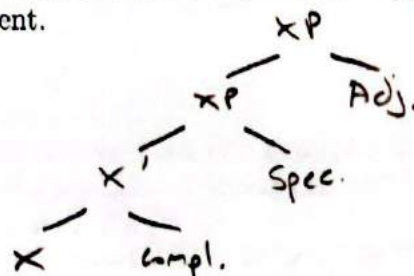
(a) (4 points) Adjunct Rule(s)



Justify your answer with two examples from different types of phrases (e.g. the adjunct to a NP and the adjunct to a VP):

1. NP: ahitra anta  $\Rightarrow$  ahitra is the NP, anta is the adjunct (AP).
2. VP: namono ny akoho tamin' ny antsy  $\Rightarrow$  namono ny akoho is the VP, the rest is the PP adjunct.

(b) (2 points) Now provide the general X-bar schema for a X-Phrase (XP) in Malagasy. It should include the position of (i) specifier, (ii) head, (iii) adjunct and (iv) complement.



**Question 6: English Trees**

(10 points)

Draw a tree for the following English sentences. Do not use any triangles.

- (7) Those records show that the untalented doctor's practice tanked immediately.

