Spring 2022 - LING120B-1 - LOCCIONI

Started on	Monday, 6 June 2022, 6:34 PM PDT
State	Finished
Completed on	Monday, 6 June 2022, 8:37 PM PDT
Time taken	2 hours 2 mins
Points	87.12/94.00
Grade	**92.68** out of 100.00

Question **1**

Correct

3.00 points out of 3.00

Consider the following data from Haitian Creole. Haitian Creole has the same phrase structure as English.

a. Bouki deja konnen Boukinèt
Bouki already knows Boukinèt
'Bouki already knows Boukinet'

b. Bouki pa konnen Boukinèt
Bouki NEG knows Boukinèt
'Bouki doesn't know Boukinet'

On the basis of this very limited data, does the verb in Haitian Creole raise to T or does it remain in VP (like in English)?

- (●) Lexical verbs stay in the VP in Haitian Creole. ✔
- ( ) Lexical verbs move to T in Haitian Creole.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Lexical verbs stay in the VP in Haitian Creole.

Question 2

Correct

3.00 points out of 3.00

From the word order in the single Mezquital Otomí sentence below can you tell if the language has V → T or not? You can assume that this language is head-initial, that the specifier precedes X', and that T does not have an EPP feature.

(11) Dabëts?i ri tsïnt? mãɲã ri fani
climb.FUT your boy onto your horse
'Your boy will climb onto your horse'

You should treat *mãnã ri fani* as the complement of the verb.

Part 1

Draw a tree structure for (11). You will submit it later, along with all the other tree structures. Triangles for one-word phrases are ok.

Part 2

Answer the question about verb raising. Does the V raise to T in (11)?

Select one:

- No, the verb did not move to T.
- Yes, the verb moved to T. ✔

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Yes, the verb moved to T.

Question 3

Partially correct

7.62 points out of 11.00

Which binding principle (if any) do the following sentences violate? And what is the argument (= DP) that violates the relevant binding principle? [As you can see, I am not providing any grammaticality judgments. All I care about is what predictions Binding Theory makes for these sentences]

(1) $Dean_i$ truly appreciates him_i

In sentence (1), principle B ✔ is violated.

[him] ✔ violates a binding principle in (1)

(2) The fact that Carol left him_i upset $[my\ brother]_i$

In sentence (2), no binding principle ✔ is violated.

No DP ✔ violates a binding principle in (2)

If we consider the surface structure, the binding domain of the pronoun in (2) is The fact that Carol left himi ✖

(3) He_i said that Jennifer will finally divorce $Peter_i$

In sentence (3), principle C ✔ is violated.

[Peter] ✔ violates a binding principle in (3)

(4) [Travis and Colin]$_i$ said that $Maddy_j$ choreographed [each other]$_i$'s section's jigs

In sentence (4), principle A ✔ is violated.

[each other] ✔ violates a binding principle in (4)

If we consider the surface structure, the binding domain of the anaphor in (4) is

Maddyj choreographed [each other]i's section jigs ✔

(5) She_i does not accept that $herself_i$ admires [the teacher]$_j$

In sentence (5), principle A ✖ is violated.

[Herself] ✖ violates a binding principle in (5).

If we consider the surface structure, the binding domain of the anaphor in (5) is herselfi admires [the teacher]j ✖

Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 9.

The correct answer is:

Which binding principle (if any) do the following sentences violate? And what is the argument (= DP) that violates the relevant binding principle? [As you can see, I am not providing any grammaticality judgments. All I care about is what predictions Binding Theory makes for these sentences]

(1) $Dean_i$ truly appreciates him_i

In sentence (1), [principle B] is violated.

[[him]] violates a binding principle in (1)

(2) The fact that Carol left him$_i$ upset [my brother]$_i$

In sentence (2), [no binding principle] is violated.

[No DP] violates a binding principle in (2)

If we consider the surface structure, the binding domain of the pronoun in (2) is [Carol left himi]

(3) He$_i$ said that Jennifer will finally divorce Peter$_i$

In sentence (3), [principle C] is violated.

[[Peter]] violates a binding principle in (3)

(4) [Travis and Colin]$_i$ said that Maddy$_j$ choreographed [each other]$_i$'s section's jigs

In sentence (4), [principle A] is violated.

[[each other]] violates a binding principle in (4)

If we consider the surface structure, the binding domain of the anaphor in (4) is [Maddyj choreographed [each other]i's section jigs]

(5) She$_i$ does not accept that herself$_i$ admires [the teacher]$_j$

In sentence (5), [no binding principle] is violated.

[No DP] violates a binding principle in (5).

If we consider the surface structure, the binding domain of the anaphor in (5) is [She does not accept that herselfi admires [the teacher]j]

Question 4

Correct

7.00 points out of 7.00

Consider the following sentences (and the grammaticality judgement next to it):

a. Heidi_i believes any description of herself_i
b. *Heidi_i believes Martha_j's description of herself_i
c. Heidi_i believes Martha_j's description of herself_j

[For the calculation of the Binding Domain, you can either use the Deep Structure or the Surface Structure. It won't make a difference]

(a) is grammatical and Principle A makes the right ✔ prediction for (a).

The binding domain is Heidi believe(s) any description of herself ✔ and the anaphor is bound in its binding domain ✔ .

(b) is ungrammatical and Principle A makes the right ✔ prediction for (b).

The binding domain is Martha's description of herself ✔ and the anaphor is bound but not in its binding domain ✔ .

(c) is grammatical and Principle A makes the right ✔ prediction for (c).

The binding domain is Martha's description of herself ✔ and the anaphor is bound in its binding domain ✔ .

Overall Principle A is able to account for all ✔ the sentences above.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Consider the following sentences (and the grammaticality judgement next to it):

a. Heidi_i believes any description of herself_i
b. *Heidi_i believes Martha_j's description of herself_i
c. Heidi_i believes Martha_j's description of herself_j

[For the calculation of the Binding Domain, you can either use the Deep Structure or the Surface Structure. It won't make a difference]

(a) is grammatical and Principle A makes the [right] prediction for (a).

The binding domain is [Heidi believe(s) any description of herself] and the anaphor is [bound in its binding domain].

(b) is ungrammatical and Principle A makes the [right] prediction for (b).

The binding domain is [Martha's description of herself] and the anaphor is [bound but not in its binding domain].

(c) is grammatical and Principle A makes the [right] prediction for (c).

The binding domain is [Martha's description of herself] and the anaphor is [bound in its binding domain].

Overall Principle A is able to account for [all] the sentences above.

Question 5

Correct

5.00 points out of 5.00

Part 1

Persian has a number of items that can be called pronouns or anaphors. One of them is `xod'. Consider the following data (treat the embedded verbs as ditransitive verbs):

(5) Jân$_i$ goft ke Mery$_k$ ketâb râ barâye xod$_{*i/k}$ bexânad
John said that Mary book the for xod read.PRES
'John$_i$ said that Mary$_k$ reads the book to xod$_{*i/k}$'

(6) Jân$_i$ goft ke Mery$_k$ ketâb râ barâye xod$_{*i/k}$ nagahdârad
John said that Mary book the for xod keep.PRES
'John$_i$ said that Mary$_k$ is keeping the book for xod$_{*i/k}$'

Based on the data in (5)-(6), 'xod' follows principle A. ✔ .

Part 2

Draw a tree structure for (5). You will submit it at the end, along with all the other tree structures. Triangles for one-word phrases are ok.

- Assume that [ketâb râ] and [barâye xod] are both complements of the V.
- Assume that the only difference w.r.t. English is that:
  - DPs are head-final phrases.
  - VPs in embedded sentences are also head final. Matrix VPs (in this case the VP headed by 'goft') are head-initial.

Part 3

Now consider another pronominal item, 'xodesh'.

(7) Jân$_i$ goft ke Mery$_k$ ketâbâ ro be xodesh$_{i/k}$ barmigardune
John said that Mary books the to xodesh return.FUT
'John$_i$ said that Mary$_k$ will return the books to xodesh$_{i/k}$'

Based on the data in (7), 'xodesh' follows neither Principle A nor B. ✔ .

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Part 1

Persian has a number of items that can be called pronouns or anaphors. One of them is `xod'. Consider the following data (treat the embedded verbs as ditransitive verbs):

(5) Jân$_i$ goft ke Mery$_k$ ketâb râ barâye xod$_{*i/k}$ bexânad
John said that Mary book the for xod read.PRES
'John$_i$ said that Mary$_k$ reads the book to xod$_{*i/k}$'

(6) Jân$_i$ goft ke Mery$_k$ ketâb râ barâye xod$_{*i/k}$ nagahdârad
John said that Mary book the for xod keep.PRES
'John$_i$ said that Mary$_k$ is keeping the book for xod$_{*i/k}$'

Based on the data in (5)-(6), 'xod' follows [principle A.].

Part 2

Draw a tree structure for (5). You will submit it at the end, along with all the other tree structures. Triangles for one-word phrases are ok.

- Assume that [ketâb râ] and [barâye xod] are both complements of the V.
- Assume that the only difference w.r.t. English is that:
  - DPs are head-final phrases.
  - VPs in embedded sentences are also head final. Matrix VPs (in this case the VP headed by 'goft') are head-initial.

Part 3

Now consider another pronominal item, 'xodesh'.

(7) Jân$_i$ goft ke Mery$_k$ ketâbâ ro be xodesh$_{i/k}$ barmigardune
John said that Mary books the to xodesh return.FUT
'John$_i$ said that Mary$_k$ will return the books to xodesh$_{i/k}$'

Based on the data in (7), 'xodesh' follows [neither Principle A nor B.].

Question 6

Correct

3.00 points out of 3.00

This question is specifically about verb raising. You can otherwise assume that the syntax of Old English is like the syntax of Modern English.

Consider the statement and the yes/no question in (12), both from Old English. When considering the data, be sure to pay close attention to the word-by-word translation; the translation in quotes is only a rough approximation.

(12) a. ðū truwa-st nu þe-selfum
you trust-2SG.PRES now you-self
'You now trust yourself'

b. truwa-st ðū nu þe-selfum
trust-2SG.PRES you now you-self
'Do you now trust yourself?'

Part 1

Draw a tree for (12b). You will submit it at the end, along with all the other tree structures. Triangles for one-word phrases are ok.

Part 2

Given the data in (12), do lexical verbs like *truwa* move to T in Old English?

- Yes, and the evidence comes from (12b) only.
- No.
- Yes, and the evidence comes from both (12a) and (12b) ✔
- Yes, and the evidence comes from (12a) only.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Yes, and the evidence comes from both (12a) and (12b)

Question 7

Correct

4.00 points out of 4.00

Consider (1):

(1) Katniss swore to protect her little brother.

I wanted to investigate whether *swear* is a control verb or a raising to subject verb.

With that purpose, I ran some tests:

- a. Katniss swore to protect him.
- b. Katniss swore that she would protect her little brother.
- c. Katniss swore to do so.
- d.*Katniss swore it to rain.

and I concluded that *swear* is a control verb.

Part 1

Draw a tree structure for (1). You'll submit it at the end. Triangles for one-word phrases are ok.

Part 2

Which of these tests provide evidence for my conclusion that *swear* is a control verb and not a raising to subject verb?

- [ ] (a)
- [x] (b)
- [ ] (c)
- [ ] (d)

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
(b)

Question 8

Correct

4.00 points out of 4.00

Consider (2):

(2) Leeds United turned out to win the FA Cup.

I wanted to investigate whether *turn out* is a control verb or a raising to subject verb. (We are going to treat *turn out* as a unit)

With that purpose, I ran some tests:

- a. It turned out that Leeds United won the FA Cup.
- b. It turned out to rain.
- c. They turned out to win the FA Cup.
- d. The cat turned out to be out of the bag (idiomatic reading available)

and I concluded that *turn out* is a raising to subject verb.

Which of these tests provide evidence for my conclusion that *turn out* is a raising to subject verb?

- [x] (a) ✔
- [x] (b) ✔
- [ ] (c)
- [x] (d) ✔

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are:
(a),

(b),

(d)

Question 9

Complete

26.50 points out of 30.00

You are now asked to submit all the surface tree structures you drew as well as one more.

You are asked to upload your trees now, before you move to the next question.

(1) What does Mary's sister appear to have given to Peter?

You should have a total of 5 trees.

Again, triangles for one-word phrases are ok.

q5.pdf

q6.pdf

q7.pdf

q9.pdf

q2.pdf

Feedback:

2: -1 possessive

5: -.5 T -> V T, not V -> V T

6:

7:

9:-2: -1 no tense lowering when T->C, and -1 not ditransitive

Question 10

Correct

8.00 points out of 8.00

This question explores the relation between movement and Binding Theory. Movement changes c-command relations between a moved phrase and the material it moves across. One might expect that a grammatical phenomenon that is sensitive to c-command, like Binding, is affected by movement.

Consider Principle A of the Binding Theory:

> **Principle A**: Anaphors must be bound in their binding domain.

In a model with D- and S-Structure, one may consider the following hypotheses about when in the derivation Principle A must be satisfied:

- **Hypothesis 1** : Principle A must be satisfied at D-Structure.
- **Hypothesis 2** : Principle A must be satisfied at S-Structure.
- **Hypothesis 3** : Principle A must be satisfied at some point during the derivation.

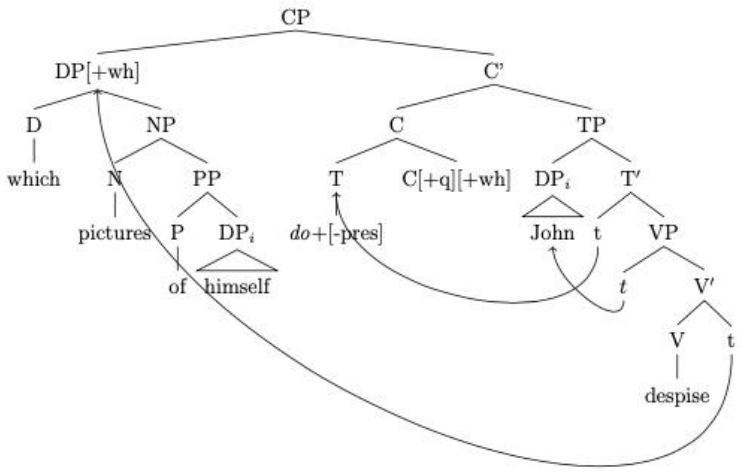
D-structure = deep structure

S-structure = surface structure

Consider the sentence in (8a). Assume that it has the structure in (8b)

(8) a. Which pictures of himself$_i$ does John$_i$ despise?

b.



(8) is a grammatical sentence. However, the anaphor is only bound [at Deep Structure] ✔ .

Does (8) allow us to rule out any of the three hypotheses? [Yes, it allows us to rule out Hypothesis 2] ✔

Now consider (9). The examples in (9) involve the raising verb 'seem' together with prepositional phrases headed by 'to' that introduce experiencers. These experiencer PPs are part of the matrix clause, not the embedded TP. The traces t indicate the positions that Fred has moved through. This is all you need to know about the structure of these examples to answer the question. The example in (9a) illustrates the basic structure of the sentences. The example in (9b) is the one that is important for the questions below.

(9) a. Fred seemed to Sue [$_{TP}$ t to be t winning]
b. Fred$_i$ seemed to himself$_i$ [$_{TP}$ t to be t winning]

Does (9b) allow us to rule out any of the three hypotheses?

Yes, it allows us to rule out Hypothesis 1 ✔

Based on your answer to the previous questions, the data presented so far are compatible with Hypothesis 3 ✔ .

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

This question explores the relation between movement and Binding Theory. Movement changes c-command relations between a moved phrase and the material it moves across. One might expect that a grammatical phenomenon that is sensitive to c-command, like Binding, is affected by movement.

Consider Principle A of the Binding Theory:

Principle A: Anaphors must be bound in their binding domain.

In a model with D- and S-Structure, one may consider the following hypotheses about when in the derivation Principle A must be satisfied:

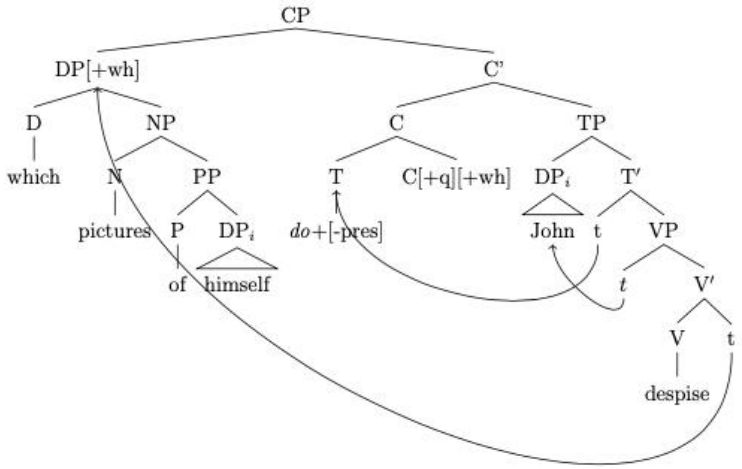
- **Hypothesis 1** : Principle A must be satisfied at D-Structure.
- **Hypothesis 2** : Principle A must be satisfied at S-Structure.
- **Hypothesis 3** : Principle A must be satisfied at some point during the derivation.

D-structure = deep structure

S-structure = surface structure

Consider the sentence in (8a). Assume that it has the structure in (8b)

(8) a. Which pictures of himself$_i$ does John$_i$ despise?
b.



(8) is a grammatical sentence. However, the anaphor is only bound [at Deep Structure].

Does (8) allow us to rule out any of the three hypotheses? [Yes, it allows us to rule out Hypothesis 2]

Now consider (9). The examples in (9) involve the raising verb 'seem' together with prepositional phrases headed by 'to' that introduce experiencers. These experiencer PPs are part of the matrix clause, not the embedded TP. The traces t indicate the positions that Fred has moved through. This is all you need to know about the structure of these examples to answer the question. The example in (9a) illustrates the basic structure of the sentences. The example in (9b) is the one that is important for the questions below.

(9) a. Fred seemed to Sue [$_{TP}$ t to be t winning]
b. Fred$_i$ seemed to himself$_i$ [$_{TP}$ t to be t winning]

Does (9b) allow us to rule out any of the three hypotheses?

[Yes, it allows us to rule out Hypothesis 1]

Based on your answer to the previous questions, the data presented so far are compatible with [Hypothesis 3].

Question 11

Correct

5.00 points out of 5.00

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

- Benglish is head final
- Benglish is a wh-in-situ language

Translate the following English sentence into Benglish.

(4) Which book did the professor of chemistry write?

Rearrange the words below to obtain the Benglish translation of (4)

✔ chemistry ✔ of ✔ professor ✔ the ✔ book ✔ which ✔ write ✔ did

Your answer is correct.

Question 12

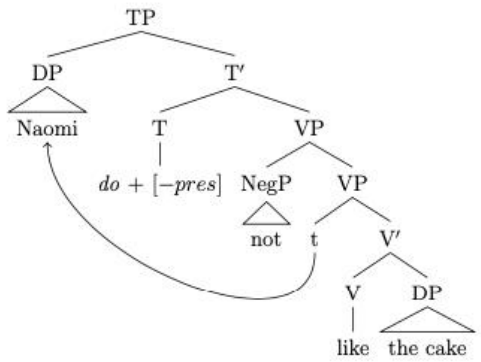
Correct

3.00 points out of 3.00

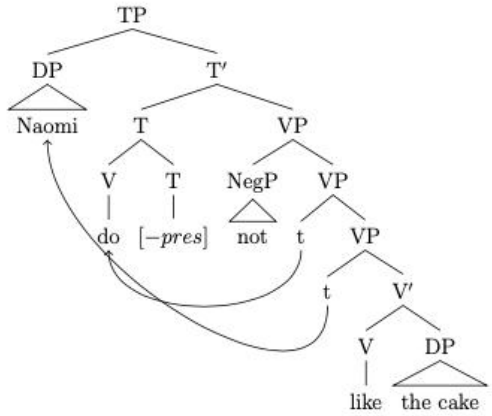
Pick the correct structure for the following sentence:

(15) Naomi did not like the cake

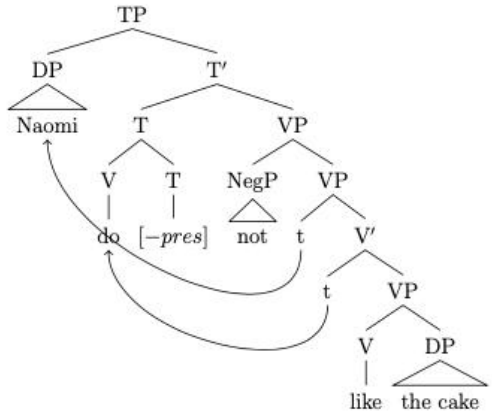
Tree 1



Tree 2



Tree 3



a. Tree 1 ✔

b. Tree 2

c. Tree 3

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Tree 1

Question 13

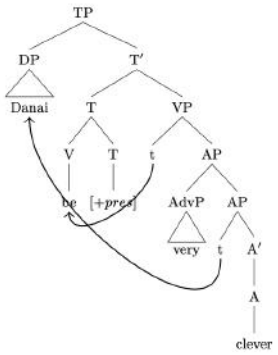
Correct

3.00 points out of 3.00

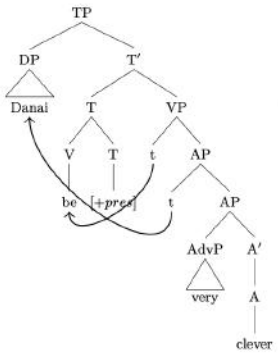
Pick the correct structure for the sentence:

2) Danai is very clever

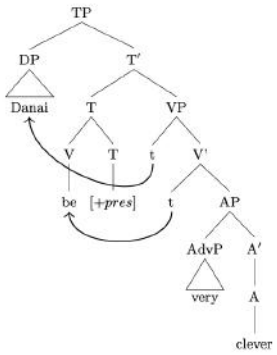
Tree A



Tree B



Tree C



- Tree A ✔
- Tree B
- Tree C

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:
Tree A

Question 14

Correct

5.00 points out of 5.00

In which of the following sentences is there T to C movement?

Select one or more:

- [x] Have you ever been to Italy? ✔
- [x] Who did Peter help? ✔
- [x] When will Joshua pick up dinner? ✔
- [ ] Peter knows who Gina is dating.
- [ ] Carol said that Matt is working on a new novel.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are:
Who did Peter help?,

Have you ever been to Italy?,

When will Joshua pick up dinner?

◄ 06/01 lecture

Jump to...

Pledge ►