Spring 2022 **- Week 4**

Spring 2022 - LING120B-1 - LOCCIONI

Question **1**

Not yet answered

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$_1$') or using 'en' (Det$_2$). But they are not interchangeable, as the following data show:

(1)   a.   el/   *en   gos
              Det$_1$ Det$_2$ dog
              'the dog'
       b.   en/   *el   Pere
              Det$_2$ Det$_1$ Peter
              'Peter'
       c.   El/   *en   Joan que coneixia ja   no existeix.
              Det$_1$ Det$_2$ 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 a 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**
Not yet answered
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**
Not yet answered
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.

tanked	practice	the	those	's	that	doctor	show	untalented	records	immediately

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Due: Wed, 04/27 at 8am
Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets.

Name: _____

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 <u>different</u> types of phrases ['different types' = 'categorically' different phrases: DPs, VPs..., e.g. a complement of V and a complement of T.]:

1. _____

2. _____

(b) (4 points) Specifier Rule

Justify your answer with one example:

1. _____

(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. _____

2. _____

(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.