

Due: Wednesday, 05/11 at 8am. In class
Please (i) use this form and (ii) **staple your work.**

Name: _____

Section: ☐ 1A ☐ 1B ☐ 1C ☐ 1D

Total points: ____/64

Question 1: Mixed phrase structure: the case of German (18 points)

Languages tend to be harmonic with respect to headedness; that is, they tend to be consistently head-initial or head-final. However, in certain languages, some syntactic categories project head-initial trees and others project head-final ones. Such mixed phrase structure is found, for instance, in Dutch and German.

The examples below are from German; you will notice that they are not full sentences. The reason that they are all subordinate clauses is that main clauses in German (and Dutch) exhibit a complication that obscures the position of finite verbs (Syntax II material).

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|--|---|
| <p>(1) ob sie ihre Bewerbung einreichte
if she her application submitted
'if she submitted her applications'</p> | <p>(4) auf seine Kinder stolz
on his children proud
'proud of his children'</p> |
| <p>(2) dass sie ihr Ziel verfolgten
that they their goal pursued
'that they pursued their goal'</p> | <p>(5) den Fluss entlang
the river along
'along the river'</p> |
| <p>(3) die Verfolgung ihres Ziels
the pursuit their goal.GEN
'the pursuit of their goal'</p> | <p>(6) mit grossem Trara
with great fanfare
'with great fanfare'</p> |

Based on the data above, complete the statements below:

- (a) (3 points) The VP in German is ☐ head-initial ☐ head-final ☐ both. The evidence from that comes from (refer to a relevant case, say what the head is and what is the complement is)

- (b) (3 points) The CP in German is ☐ head-initial ☐ head-final ☐ both. The evidence from that comes from (refer to a relevant case, say what the head is and what is the complement is)

- (c) (3 points) The DP in German is ☐ head-initial ☐ head-final ☐ both. The evidence from that comes from (refer to a relevant case, say what the head is and what is the complement is)
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- (d) (3 points) The NP in German is ☐ head-initial ☐ head-final ☐ both. The evidence from that comes from (refer to a relevant case, say what the head is and what is the complement is)
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- (e) (3 points) The AP in German is ☐ head-initial ☐ head-final ☐ both. The evidence from that comes from (refer to a relevant case, say what the head is and what is the complement is)
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- (f) (3 points) The PP in German is ☐ head-initial ☐ head-final ☐ both. The evidence from that comes from (refer to a relevant case, say what the head is and what is the complement is)
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Question 2: Binding Theory: Principle A

(20 points)

For each of the sentence below, state the binding domain of the anaphor and indicate whether the sentence is expected to be grammatical or ungrammatical with the co-indexed antecedent.

- (i) Make sure to use the latest version of Principle A
- (ii) Use the surface tree to calculate the binding domain
- (iii) I am not interested in whether the sentence *is* actually grammatical or not.
- (a) (5 points) (7) The manager gave Mary_i a raise because he appreciates herself_i.
- The binding domain is: _____
 - The sentence is *predicted* to be ☐ grammatical ☐ ungrammatical with the co-indexed antecedent because:
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound but not in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is not bound.
- (b) (5 points) (8) That Max found [his sister]_i a new apartment pleased herself_i.
- The binding domain is: _____

- The sentence is *predicted* to be ☐ grammatical ☐ ungrammatical with the co-indexed antecedent because:
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound but not in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is not bound.
- (c) (5 points) (9) [Heidi_j's mother]_i bopped herself_j with a zucchini.
- The binding domain is: _____
 - The sentence is *predicted* to be ☐ grammatical ☐ ungrammatical with the co-indexed antecedent because:
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound but not in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is not bound.
- (d) (5 points) (10) Lucas criticized Mary_i's description of herself_i.
- The binding domain is: _____
 - The sentence is *predicted* to be ☐ grammatical ☐ ungrammatical with the co-indexed antecedent because:
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is bound but not in its binding domain,
 - ☐ the anaphor is not bound.

Question 3: Binding Theory II

(10 points)

Do the following sentences violate principle A, B or C? [Again, I am not interested in whether the sentence is actually grammatical or not.]

- (a) (2 points) Alec_i loves him_i.
- Which binding principle is violated?
 - ☐ Principle A ☐ Principle B ☐ Principle C ☐ None
 - Which argument violates the binding principle? ☐ Alec ☐ him ☐ None
- (b) (4 points) She_i thinks that he should marry Andrea_i.
- Which binding principle is violated?
 - ☐ Principle A ☐ Principle B ☐ Principle C ☐ None
 - Which argument violates the binding principle? ☐ She ☐ Andrea ☐ None
- (c) (4 points) The fact that she_i wasn't selected for the job upset Sue_i.
- Which binding principle is violated?
 - ☐ Principle A ☐ Principle B ☐ Principle C ☐ None

- Which argument violates the binding principle? ☐ She ☐ Sue ☐ None

Question 4: Small Clauses!

(4 points)

As some of you noticed, small clauses raise various theoretical issues. For example, the fact that (11) is grammatical is a problem for X'-bar Theory. Your job is to state what the problem is. You don't need to provide a solution for it. (**Hint:** Think about how you would draw the tree structure.) [max 4 lines]

(11) Matt made Burt very upset

Question 5: One tree structure

(12 points)

Draw a surface tree structure for (12) that is consistent with the constituency data provided. Pay close attention to the constituency tests! (Do not use triangles and treat the proper name 'New York' as a unit.)

- (12) That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
- That upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - That its director had clearly and legitimately won the election upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - That he had clearly and legitimately won the election upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - *That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately done so the election upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately done so upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - *That the failing company's director had clearly and done so upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - *That the failing company's director had clearly done so upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly. (* as a replacement for (12))
 - That the failing company's director had done so upset the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
 - That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election upset the board's shadowy ones from New York greatly.
 - That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election upset the board's shadowy ones greatly.
 - That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election upset the board's shadowy backers from New York and questionable associates from Nebraska greatly.
 - That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election upset its shadowy backers from New York greatly.

- m. *That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election did so the board's shadowy backers from New York greatly.
- n. That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election did so greatly.
- o. That the failing company's director had clearly and legitimately won the election did so.