

Due: Wed, 04/20 at 8am

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

Name: Charles Zhang

Section: ☒ 1A ☐ 1B ☐ 1C ☐ 1D

Q1-Q2 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 (2 points)

Question 2: This question is on CCLE (3 points)

Question 3: (6 points)

Consider the following ambiguous sentence:

(1) John floated the boat between the rocks.

- One of the interpretations is that 'between the rocks' modifies 'the boat'. It tells you that the speaker is talking about the boat which is between the rocks (as opposed to other boats).
- The second interpretation is that 'between the rocks' tells you where the event of floating happened.
- The third interpretation is that 'between the rocks' specifies the resulting location of the boat on account of the floating (i.e. where the boat ends up).

Now, when we replace "floated the boat" with "did so" (as in (2)) only the interpretation in (b) survives.

(2) John did so between the rocks.

Is this expected? Discuss each case separately. Explain why replacing "floated the boat" with "did so" is compatible with the second interpretation but incompatible with interpretations (a) and (c).

Yes, this is expected. "do so" replacement is a constituency test that targets VPs. Interpretation a) indicates that the PP "between the rocks" modifies the DP "the boat". This DP is a complement to the V "floated", and as a result, applying "do so" replacement to a) generates "John did so", as the VP dominates the PP. In b) the PP is an adjunct of the VP, resulting in VP → VP PP. The second VP can therefore go through "do so" replacement to form (2). Finally, in c), we note that the PP acts as a complement to the V, and is therefore dominated by the VP. Therefore, applying "do so" replacement on c) also results in "John did so", not (2).

Question 4: Arguing for a Hypothesis

(11 points)

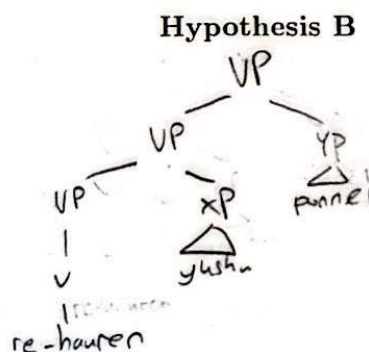
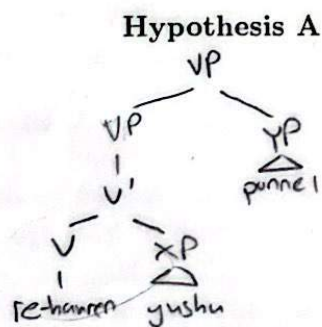
Imagine you are reading a technical article written in English, and you come across three words you've never seen before:

- (3) Nico's students will commonly re-hauren yushu ponnell, but Banner will only do so rarely. (= Banner will only re-hauren yushu ponnell rarely.)

The prefix *re-* on *re-hauren* shows that it is a verb. You should also assume that:

- [yushu] and [ponnell] are both phrases
- one asymmetrically c-commands the other.
- the string *yushu ponnell* is not a constituent.

- (a) (4 points) Given what you have been told, X-bar theory allows two structures for *re-hauren yushu ponnell*. Give the two structures for [re-hauren yushu ponnell] under the labels Hypothesis A and Hypothesis B below. Since you don't know the internal structure or the category of yushu and ponnell, you should draw them in your tree using triangles and label them XP and YP, respectively.



Now consider (5), which are some tests that have been run on some substrings of (4).

- (4) Nico's students will commonly re-hauren yushu ponnell, [. . .]

- (5)
 ✓ a. Nico's students will commonly do so. → *re-hauren yushu ponnell* is VP
 ✓ b. Nico's students will commonly do so ponnell. → *re-hauren yushu* is a VP
 c. Nico's students will commonly do so yushu ponnell. → *re-hauren* is a VP
 d. Nico's students will commonly re-hauren ponnell yushu.
 e. *It is re-hauren yushu ponnell that Nico's students will commonly do.
 f. What Nico's students will commonly do is re-hauren yushu ponnell

- (b) (4 points) Which of the examples in (5) allow you to distinguish between the Hypotheses A and B? That is, which examples are consistent with one of the two hypotheses, but not the other?

☐ (a) ☐ (b) ☒ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f)

- (c) (3 points) For each example that allowed you to distinguish between the two hypotheses above, explain why they are only consistent with one hypothesis. You only need to discuss the examples you selected.

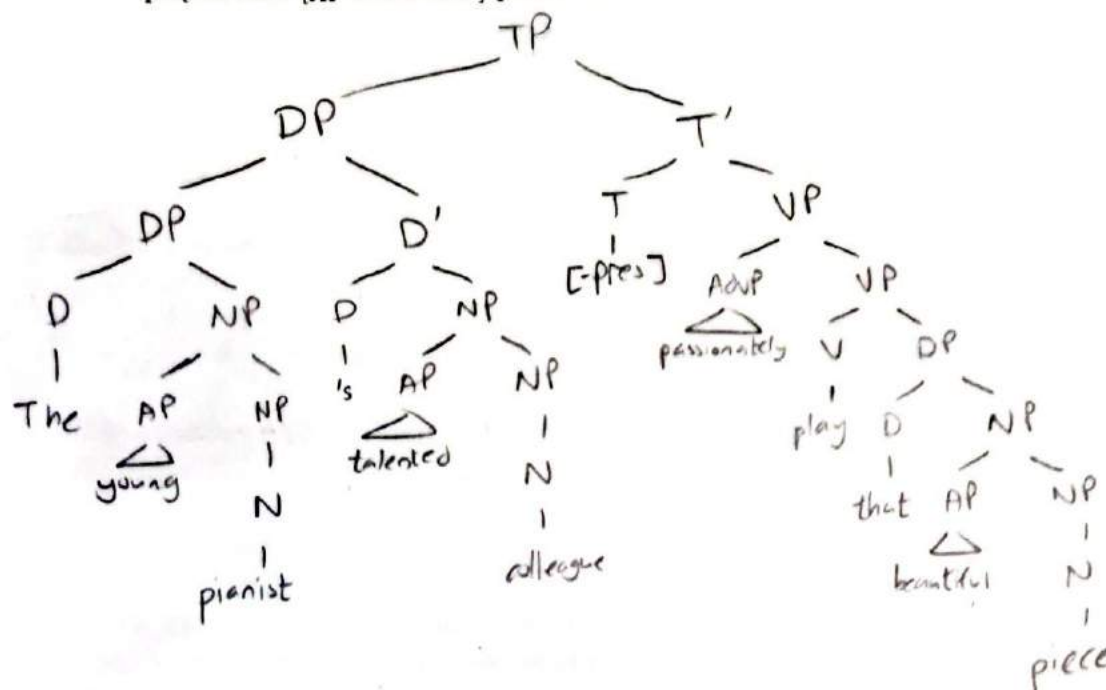
(c) is only consistent with hypothesis B. Since "do so" replacement targets VPs, (c) is only correct if "return" is exhaustively dominated by a VP, which is only true in B.

Question 5:

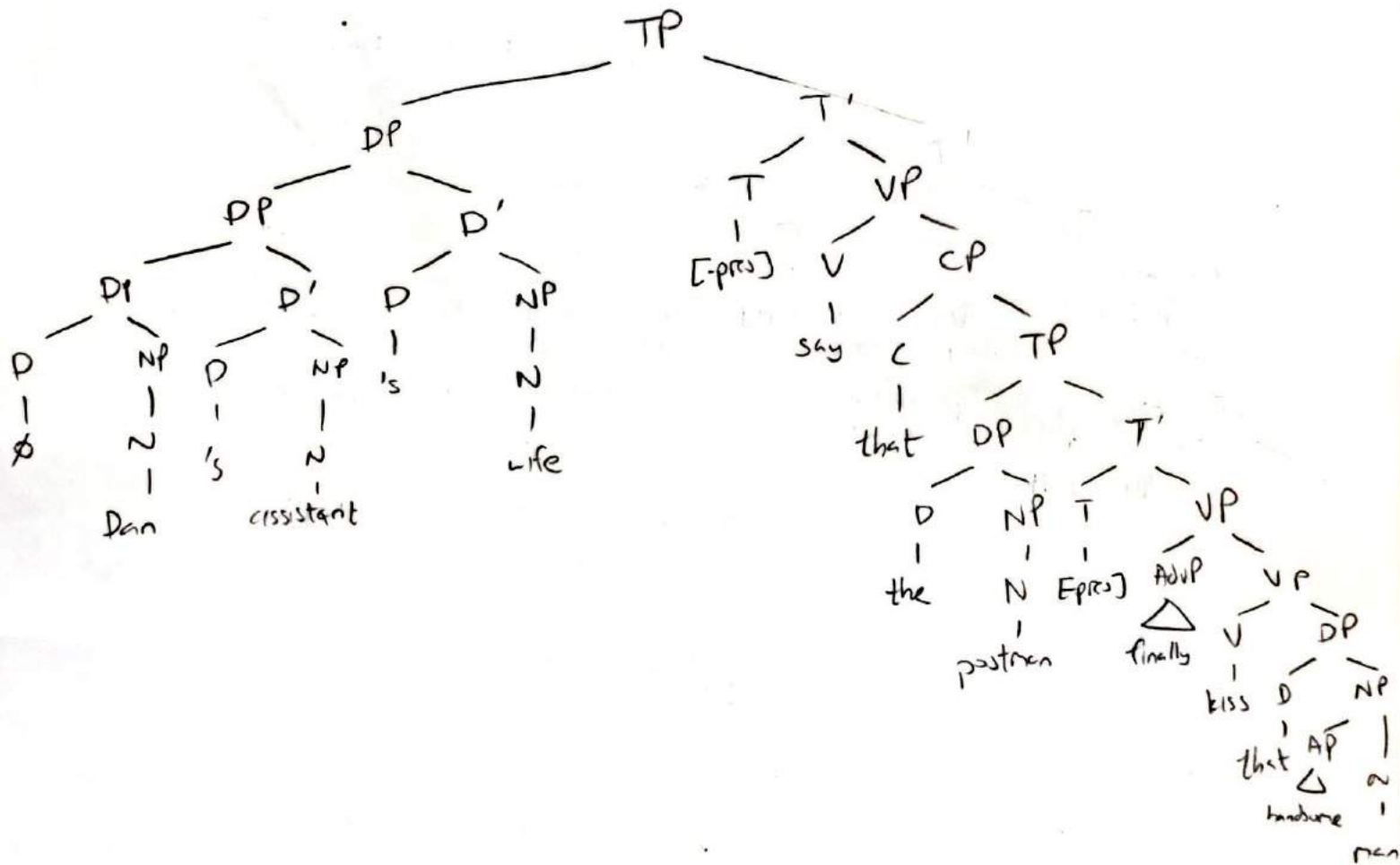
(14 points)

X-bar theory. Draw tree structures for the following TPs following the X-bar schema. You are only allowed to use triangles for the bracketed constituents.

- (a) (6 points) The [AP young] pianist's [AP talented] colleague [ADVP passionately] played that [AP beautiful] piece



(b) (8 points) Dan's assistant's wife said that the postman [ADVP finally] kissed that [AP handsome] man



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Question 2

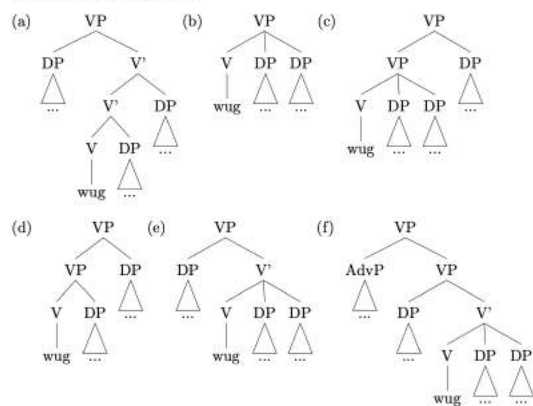
Answer saved

Points out of 3.00

Consider the following lexical entry for the made-up verb 'wug':

wug V free selects DP c-selects DP, DP

Which one(s) of the following structures is/are possible VP headed by 'wug' (giving the English phrase structure)?

☐ (a)☐ (b)☐ (c)☐ (d)☒ (e)☒ (f)[◀ 04/18 lecture](#)

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Question 1

Answer saved

Points out of 2.00

Consider the following English sentence and select the right option:

(1) Pat is a dolt and of no help.

- ☒ (1) is correctly predicted to be grammatical by the coordination rule;
- ☐ (1) is correctly predicted to be ungrammatical by the coordination rule;
- ☐ (1) is incorrectly predicted to be ungrammatical by the coordination rule;
- ☐ None of the above.

[Clear my choice](#)[◀ 04/18 lecture](#)

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