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Spring 2022 - **Week 8**

Spring 2022 - LING120B-1 - LOCCIONI

**Question 1**

Answer saved

Points out of 3.00

Chinese has both simple anaphors (*ziji*) and complex ones (*taziji*), as shown below:

- (1) a. Zhangsan<sub>i</sub> renwei Lisi<sub>j</sub> hai-le ziji<sub>i,j</sub>  
 Zhangsan thinks Lisi hurt-ASP self  
 “Zhangsan<sub>i</sub> thinks that Lisi<sub>j</sub> hurt ziji<sub>i,j</sub>”  
 b. Zhangsan<sub>i</sub> renwei Lisi<sub>j</sub> hai-le taziji<sub>\*i,j</sub>  
 Zhangsan thinks Lisi hurt-ASP self  
 “Zhangsan<sub>i</sub> thinks that Lisi<sub>j</sub> hurt taziji<sub>\*i,j</sub>”

Given the data above and the data above only, complete the following statements about *ziji* and *taziji*.

- obey(s) Principle A.  
 -  obey(s) Principle B.

[◀ Weekly schedule](#)


05/16 slides ▶

Due: Wednesday, 05/18 at 8am

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

Name: Charles ZhangSection: ☒ 1A ☐ 1B ☐ 1C ☐ 1D

**Q1** 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!

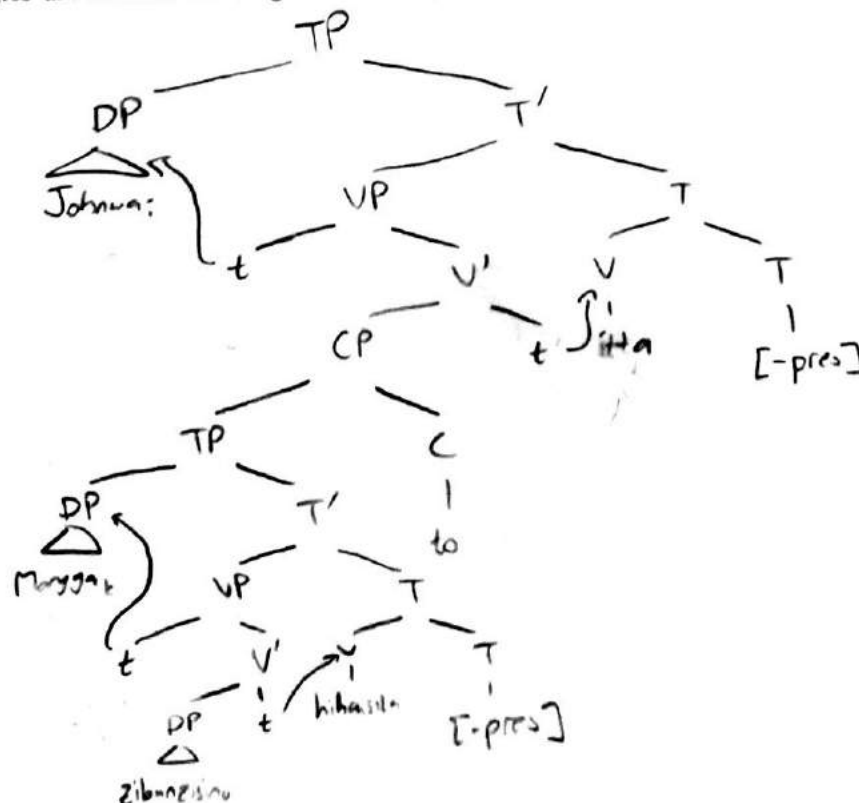
**Question 1: This question is on CCLE** (3 points)

**Question 2: Binding Theory and Japanese** (13 points)

Japanese has a number of items that can be called pronouns or anaphors. One of these is *zibunzisin*. Consider the following data:

- (1) John<sub>wa</sub> Mary<sub>ga</sub> zibunzisin<sub>o</sub> hihansita to itta  
 John Mary zibunzisin criticized that said  
 'John<sub>i</sub> said that Mary<sub>k</sub> criticized zibunzisin<sub>i/k</sub>'

- (a) (5 points) Draw a surface tree structure for (1). Assume V to T and VPISH. Triangles are allowed for single words only.



- (b) (3 points) On the basis of only the data in (1) I conclude that *zibunzisin* is a  
☐ pronoun ☒ anaphor ☐ something else because  
 "Maryga" binds "zibunzisin" in "zibunzisin's" binding domain, and would therefore violate Principle B if it were a pronoun. In addition, since "zibunzisin" cannot refer to "John", Principle A is upheld, as "John" is not within "zibunzisin's" BD. This leads me to believe "zibunzisin" is an anaphor.
- (c) (1 point) Therefore the relevant BT principle for *zibunzisin* is  
☒ Principle A ☐ Principle B ☐ Something else
- (d) (4 points) Now consider an additional datapoint [ignore the suffix *-ga* and assume that *zibunzisinga* = *zibunzisin*]:

- (2) Johnwa, zibunzisinga, Maryo korosita to omotteiru.  
 John zibunzisin Mary killed that think  
 "John<sub>i</sub> thinks that zibunzisin<sub>i</sub> killed Mary"  
 (note: grammatical in Japanese)

Is this additional datapoint consistent with the conclusion you drew from (1)? Address the following two sub-questions.

- a. Can the principle that you checked in part (c) still account for the behavior of *zibunzisinga*?
- b. Do you notice any difference between *zibunzisinga* and its English counterpart? Max 5 lines.

No, principle A cannot account for this behavior. Here, "zibunzisinga" is within a CP, and therefore, "Johnwa" is outside its BD. However, they still refer to one another. Since "zibunzisinga" is unbound in its binding domain, it appears to be a pronoun, so its status as an anaphor or pronoun depending on the situation is different from its English counterpart.

### Question 3: Head movement in head-final languages

(3 points)

In strictly head-final languages like Japanese, the verb appears at the end of the sentence, followed by any auxiliaries and complementizers. If all adjuncts appear before the verb, it is very difficult to determine if there has been any verb raising or not. Explain why. [Max 5 lines.]

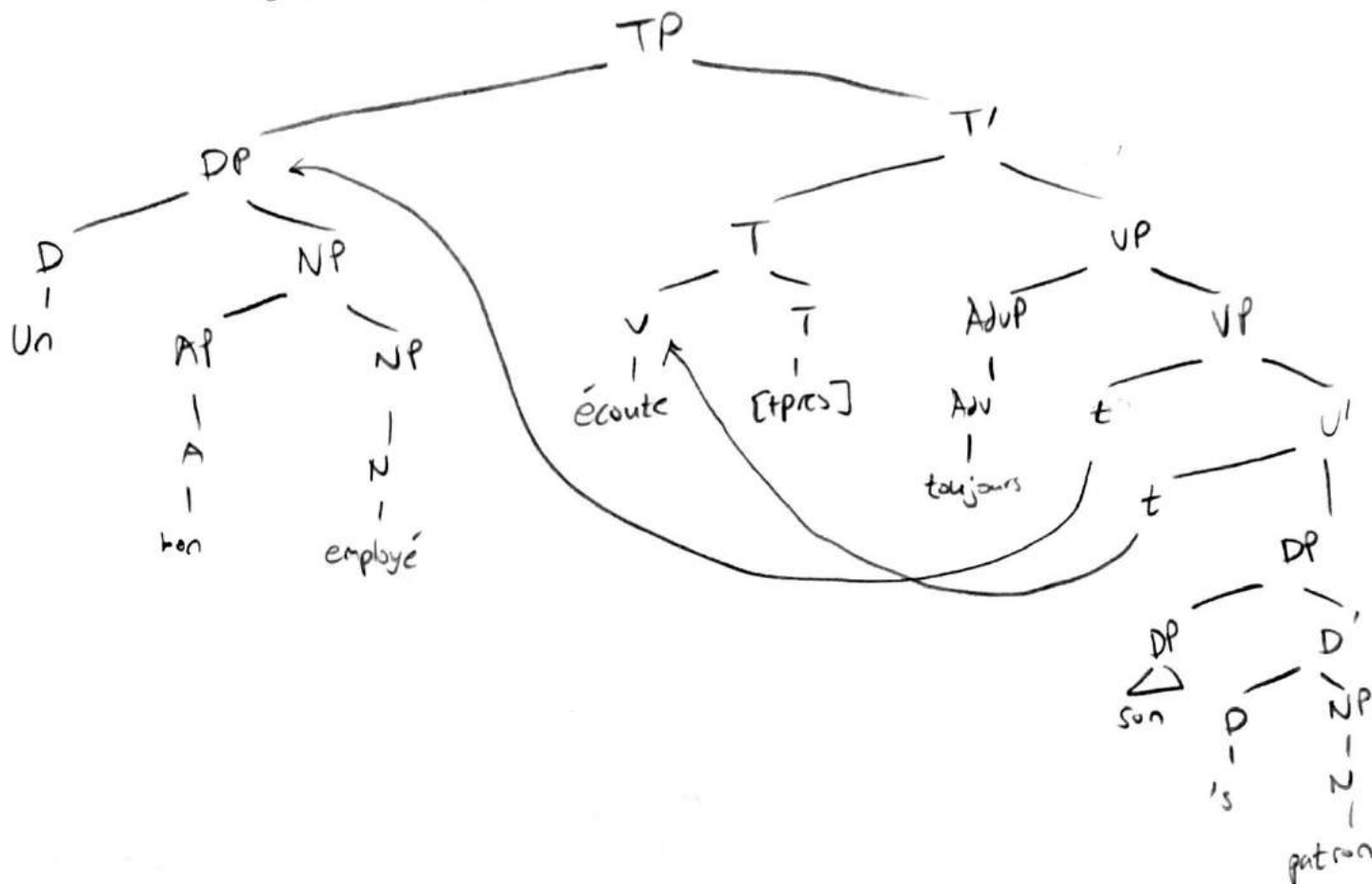
When looking at the surface-level tree, it is possible to see that between the V and T, there exist no pronounced units. Therefore the verb and tense appear together both before and after verb raising, making a sentence with verb raising indistinguishable from one without (on a surface-level).

**Question 4: French syntax**

(5 points)

Draw the surface tree for the following French sentence. Assume VPISH and use a triangle only for the possessive pronoun 'son'.

- (3) Un bon employé écoute toujours son patron  
 A good worker obeys always his boss  
 "A good worker always obeys his boss"



(7 points)

**Question 5: Head movement in Spanish**

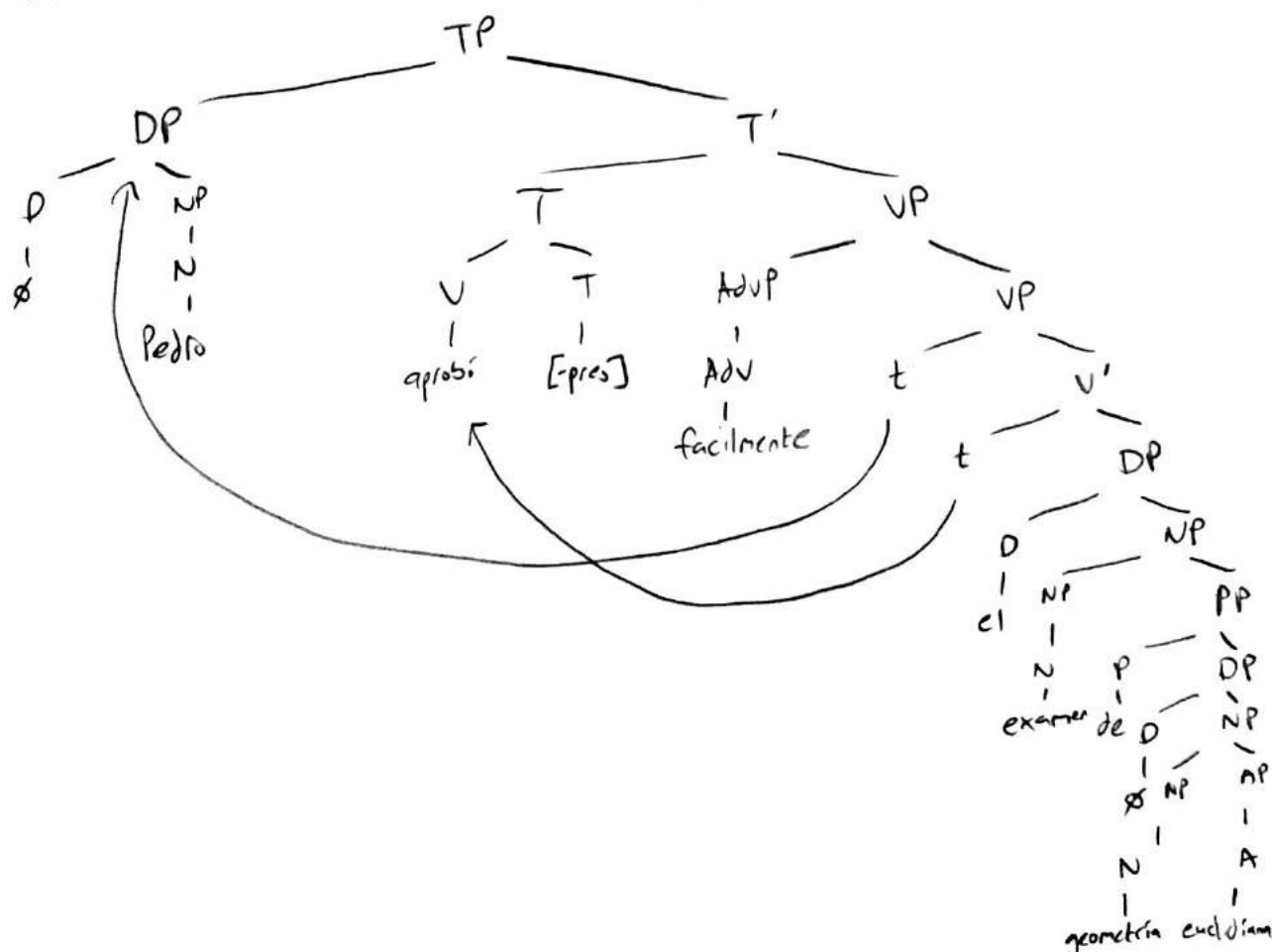
Consider the following data from Spanish:

- (4) a. Pedro y Miguel almidonan mucho las camisas  
 Pedro and Miguel starch.3PL much the shirts  
 "Pedro and Miguel starch the shirts a lot"
- b. Pedro aprobó fácilmente el examen de geometría euclidiana  
 Pedro passed.3SG easily the exam of geometry euclidean  
 "Pedro passed the Euclidian geometry test easily"

- (a) (2 points) On the basis of this very limited data, do Spanish lexical verbs raise to T or do they remain in the VP like in English? Say which propertie(s) of the examples support(s) your answer. **Max 4 lines.**

Yes, Spanish lexical verbs raise to T based on this data. We can see this due to the verb-adverb order. In (4b), for instance, "aprobó" comes before "fácilmente". The latter is an adverb, and the fact that it follows the verb shows U-to-T movement must have occurred, as "aprobó" is separated from the VP.

- (b) (5 points) Draw the surface tree for (4b). Assume VPISH and do not use triangles.



### Question 6: Tree drawing

(8 points)

Draw the tree structure for the following English sentence. You are allowed to use triangles for single words.

(a) (8 points) Has John's brother's wife really been baking buttery cakes for hours?

