Name

Exam 4 (Time Limit: 2½ hours)

Question 1

||| **¹** An old man lived in northern China long long ago, // **⁺²** and was known as the Foolish Old Man of North Mountain. ||| **¹** His house faced south, // **⁺²** and beyond his doorway, the two great peaks of Taihang and Wangwu obstructed the way. ||| **¹** He called his sons, // **⁺²** and hoe in hand, they began to dig up these mountains with great determination. ||| **¹** Another graybeard [[known as the Wise Old Man]] saw them // **⁺²** and said derisively, "How silly of you [[to do this!]] ||| **simplex** It is quite impossible [[for you few to dig up these two huge mountains."]] ||| **¹** The Foolish Old Man replied, // **"²×β** "When I die // **²ᵅ** my sons will carry on. ||| **×β** When they die // **ᵅ** there will be my grandsons, and then their sons and grandsons. ||| **×β (1×β)** Although they are high, // **ᵅ¹ (1ᵅ)** the mountains cannot grow any higher, // **ᵅ⁺² (⁺²)** and with every dig, they will be that much lower. ||| **simplex** Why can't we clear them away?" |||

> *Note:*
> 1. "How silly of you to do this" is one major constituent. It carries the meaning "how silly", which is a word group. The VG inside it must therefore belong to a downranked clause.
> 2. "It is quite impossible for you few to dig up these two huge mountains" is an extraposed-subject construction. For this reason, "for you few to dig up these two huge mountains" is downranked because it is functioning as the delayed grammatical subject.
> 3. Analysis in brackets indicate possible alternative interpretation.

Question 2

||| "Hey!" a loud voice said. ||| "Why are you hanging upside down?" |||

"Hey!"	a loud voice	said.	"Why	are	you	hanging	upside down?"
	S	F/P	AR	F	S	P	AR
	Mood	R	Res...	Mood		...Residue	
	Pt: Sayer	Pr: Vb	Circ: C/R	Pr:... M...	Pt: Act	...Pr ...Mat	Circ: Manner
Int	Top	Rh	Int/Top	Rheme			

Stellaluna's eyes opened wide. ||| She saw a most peculiar face.

Stellaluna's eyes	opened	wide.	She	saw	a most peculiar face.
S	F/P	AR	S	F/P	C
Mood	Residue		Mood		Residue
Pt: Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Extent	Pt: Senser	Pr: Mental	Pt: Phenomenon
Topical	Rheme		Topical	Rheme	

||| "I 'm not upside down, // you are!" // Stellaluna said. |||

"I	'm	not	upside down,	you	are!"	Stellaluna	said.
S	F/P	AM	C	S	F/P	S	F/P
Mood...	R	...Md	...Residue	Mood	R	Mood	R
Pt: Carrier	Pr: R-A		Pt: Attribute	Pt: Carrier	Pr: R-A	Pt: Sayer	Pr: Verbal
Topical	Rheme			Topical	Rheme	Topical	Rheme

"Ah, but you 're a bat. ||| Bats hang by their feet. ||| You are

"Ah,	but	you	're	a bat.	Bats	hang	by their feet.	You	are
		S	F/P	C	S	F/P	AR	S	F
		Mood	Residue		Mood		Residue	Mood	
		Pt: Carr	Pr: R-A	Pt: Attribute	Pt: Actor	Pr: Mat	Circ: Manner	Pt: Actor	Pr:... Mat...
Txt	Txt	Top	Rheme		Topical	Rheme		Topical	Rheme...

hanging by your thumbs, // so that makes you upside down!" // the

hanging	by your thumbs,	so	that	makes	you	upside down!"	the
P	AR		S	F/P	C	C	S...
Residue			Mood		Residue		M...
...Pr ...Mat	Circ: Manner		Pt: Actor	Pr: Material	Pt: Goal	Pt: Attribute	Pt:... Say...
...Rheme		Txt	Top	Rheme			Top...

creature said. ||| "I 'm a bat. ||| I am hanging by my feet. ||| That

creature	said.	"I	'm	a bat.	I	am	hanging	by my feet.	That
...S	F/P	S	F/P	C	S	F	P	AR	S
...Mood	R	Mood	Residue		Mood		Residue		Mood...
...Pt ...Sayer	Pr: Verbal	Pt: Carr	Pr: R-A	Pt: Attrib	Pt: Actor	Pr: Material		Circ: Manner	Pt: Actor
...Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme		Top	Rheme			Topical

makes me right side up!" |||

makes	me	right side up!"
F/P	C	C
...M	Residue	
Pr: Material	Pt: Goal	Pt: Attribute
Rheme		

Stellaluna was confused. ||| "Mama Bird told me // I was upside

S	F/P	C	S	F/P	C	S	F/P	C...
Mood		*Residue*	*Mood*		*Residue*	*Mood*		*Residue...*
Pt: Carrier	*Pr: R-A*	*Pt: Attribute*	*Pt: Sayer*	*Pr: Vbl*	*Pt: Recv*	*Pt: Carr*	*Pr: R-A*	*Pt:... Attrib...*
Topical		*Rheme*	*Topical*		*Rheme*	*Top*		*Rheme...*

down. ||| She said // I was wrong" |||

...C	S	F/P	S	F/P	C
...Residue	*Mood*	*R*	*Mood*		*Residue*
...Pt ...Attrib	*Pt: Sayer*	*Pr: Vbl*	*Pt: Carr*	*Pr: R-A*	*Pt: Attribute*
...Rheme	*Top*	*Rh*	*Top*		*Rheme*

Question 3

There are at least three arguments, as follows:

1. Some verbs share the same base (non-finite) form as the first-/second-person singular form, such as "come" and "call":

   I/You come here.
   I/You call the ambulance.

   If so, the difference between the non-finite and finite forms may be difficult to perceive. The trick is to select a verb that has an entirely different non-finite form, such as the "be" verb. If you use this verb in an imperative, you'll notice that only "be" qualifies, but not "is", "are", "were", or "am". This shows that the main verb in an imperative is actually non-finite.

   Be quiet!   *Is quiet!
   Be still!   *Am still!

2. In a usual mood tag, the finite element is copied from the dominant clause. If the dominant clause carries only the finite main verb, the finite element in the mood tag is "do". This is because the main verb is conflated with the finite element, which surfaces as "do" in emphasis:

   He came here, didn't he?
   He did come here, didn't he?

In an imperative containing only a single verb, the "do" mood tag is not possible:

*Come here, don't/do you?

This suggests that the main verb is *not* conflated with a finite element.

Even if the imperative takes the "do" auxiliary, as in:

Do come here.
Don't call the ambulance.

notice that the mood tag never takes "do", unlike the finite clause:

*Do come here, don't you?
*Don't call the ambulance, do you?

3   The mood tag carries only two functions — to check or to question. The checking tag carries the meaning — "I know the answer, but I need to confirm it". The questioning tag carries the meaning – "I don't know the answer, please tell me". The mood tag in imperatives carries neither of these meanings:

Come here, won't you?
Call the ambulance, won't you?

The meaning is closer to "please", a polite form of asking someone to perform an action. If so, the mood tag in imperatives is actually a marker of modality, rather than a selector of finite and subject. This is supported by the fact that there are only two possible mood-tag forms for imperatives — "won't/will you" and "shall we":

Come here, won't you?
Come here, will you?
Let's go home, shall we?

Normal mood tags aren't bound by such restrictions; they follow whatever has been expressed as finite and subject in the dominant clause.