

Ling 315, Exam 1. Due: 14 Feb 2007.

For this exam, use the class grammar given in the Feb 7th lecture notes.

Part 1: Phrase structure.

Provide the phrase structure tree for the following sentence, **without** features or feature checking:

- (1) The idea that Becky might call him pleased Ruben.

Part 2: Features and feature-checking.

(i) Provide the phrase structure tree for the following sentence, **with** features and feature checking:

- (3) Our discussion of the problems raises issues about whether we feel comfortable with the situation.

Part 3: Pronouns.

Explain why (4a) is ungrammatical, and (4b) is grammatical. Make explicit reference to **how** *himself* or *him* satisfies or does not satisfy the requirements of the rules for reflexives and pronouns. Provide a phrase structure tree for (b) to support your answer.

- (4) a. *Ruben likes the idea that Becky might clone himself.
b. Ruben likes the idea that Becky might clone him.

Part 4. Japanese.

For this problem set, you will be analyzing the structure of the Japanese sentences in (5) - (19). Some notes to make before starting:

- (a) Assume that the category of each Japanese word is the same the English word used to translate it. For example, *ki-ta* 'came' is a V and *ni* is a P.

(b) *-Ga*, *-o* and *-no* are morphemes that indicate information about case (e.g., Nominative, Accusative, etc). They are like the genitive *-s* that we find in English NPs such as *Melissa's hat*. **You may ignore these morphemes for this problem set.** In other words, treat, e.g., *Masa-ga* as an N.

(c) Unlike in English, Japanese NPs may have a singular count noun in them and nothing else. For example, the equivalent of *Woman left* is grammatical in Japanese. When this happens, the noun can be understood as either "the woman" or "a woman." In fact, because there is no plural suffix like in English, *woman* could also mean "the women" or just "women."

Your job:

(i) Based on the following examples, determine the Japanese phrase structure rules for S, NP, VP, PP, AP, and CP. You may, but need not, incorporate T into your S rule.

(ii) Explain in one or two complete sentences how Japanese phrases differ from English phrases with respect to where the head of a phrase occurs, and where the complements to the head occur.

(iii) Provide phrase structure trees for (7), (12)-(14), and (17)-(19) (**you need not include features in your trees**).

(5) Masa-ga ki-ta.
Masa-NOM come-PAST
'Masa came.'

(6) Kimiko-ga yon-da.
Kimiko-NOM read-PAST
'Kimiko read.'

(7) Masa-ga Kimiko-o mi-ta.
Masa-NOM Kimiko-ACC see-PAST
'Masa saw Kimiko.'

(8) Kimiko-ga Masa-o mi-ta.
Kimiko-NOM Masa-ACC see-PAST
'Kimiko saw Masa.'

- (9) Masa-ga hon-o yon-da.
 Masa-NOM book-ACC read-PAST
 'Masa read the book.'
- (10) Hon-ga akai des-u
 book-NOM red be-PRES
 'The book is red.'
- (11) Masa-ga ookii des-u
 Masa-NOM big be-PRES
 'Masa is big.'
- (12) Sono hon-ga ookii des-u
 That book-NOM big be-PRES
 'That book is big.'
- (13) Toru-ga sono akai hon-o mi-ta
 Toru-NOM that red book-ACC see-PAST
 'Toru saw that red book.'
- (14) Masa-ga Kyoto-ni it-ta.
 Masa-NOM Kyoto-to go-PAST
 'Masa went to Kyoto'
- (15) Gakusei-ga sensei-ni hanasi-ta
 student teacher-to talk-PAST
 'The student talked to the teacher'
- (16) Neko-ga Naho-ni nezumi-o age-ta.
 cat-NOM Naho-to mouse-ACC gave-PAST
 'The cat gave the mouse to Naho.'
- (17) Masa-ga Naho-ga hon-o yon-da to omottei-ru
 Masa-NOM Naho-NOM book-ACC read-PAST that think-PRES
 'Masa thinks that Naho read the book.'
- (18) Taro-ga sensei-no hon-o sute-ta
 Taro-NOM teacher-of book-ACC throwaway-PAST
 'Taro threw away the book of the teacher.'

- (19) Sensei-ga Naho-ni gakusei-no hon-o watashi-ta
 teacher-NOM Naho-to student-of book-ACC pass-PAST
 'The teacher passed the book of the student to Naho.'

Hint: For (18) and (19), what do *sensei-no* and *gakusei-no* modify? The answer to this question has implications for where you place these phrases within these sentences.