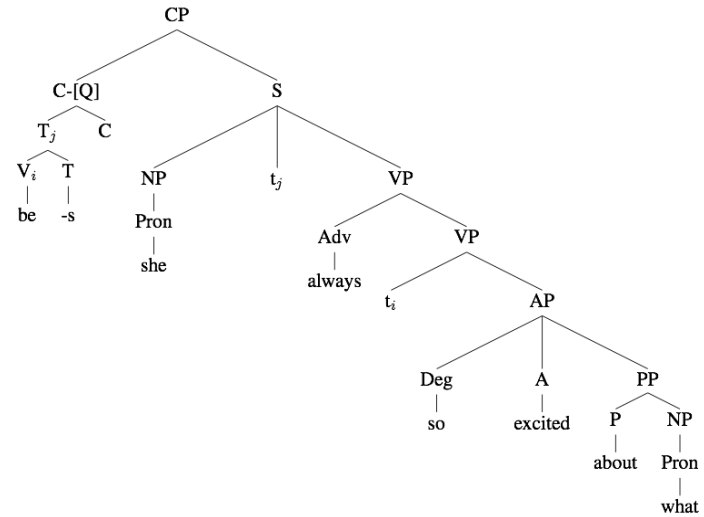
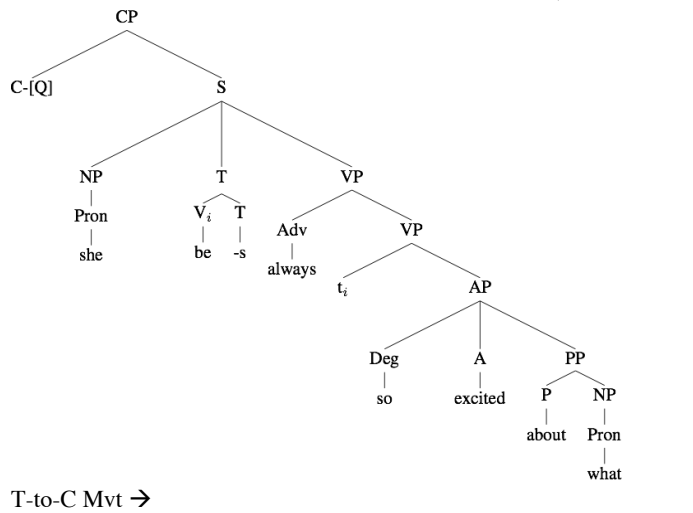
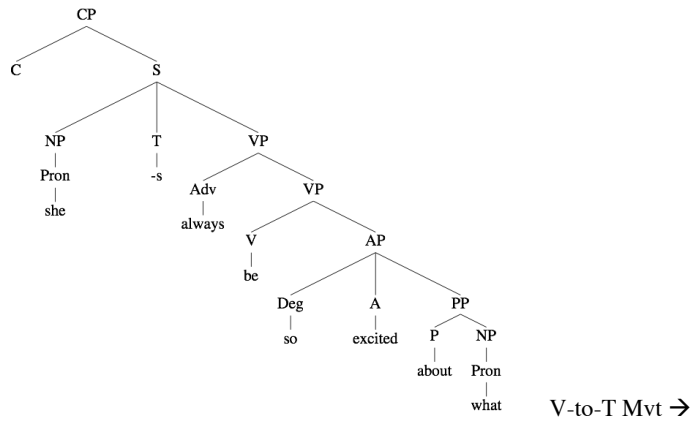


Ling 315, Exam 2. Solution. 21 Mar 2007.

Part 1. Derivations.

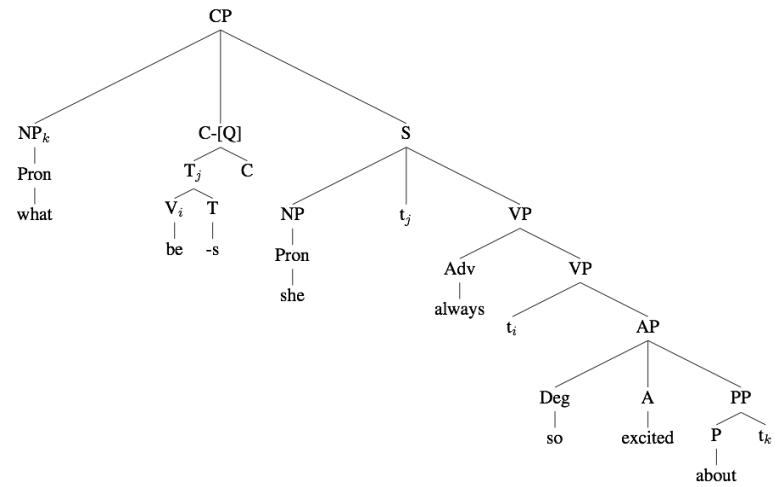
(1) What is she always so excited about?

D.S.:



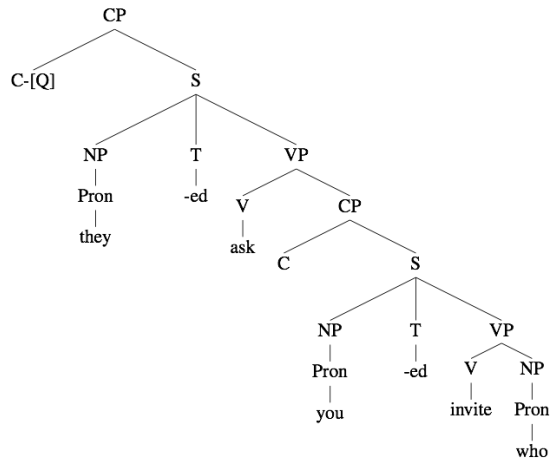
Wh-Movement →

S.S.:

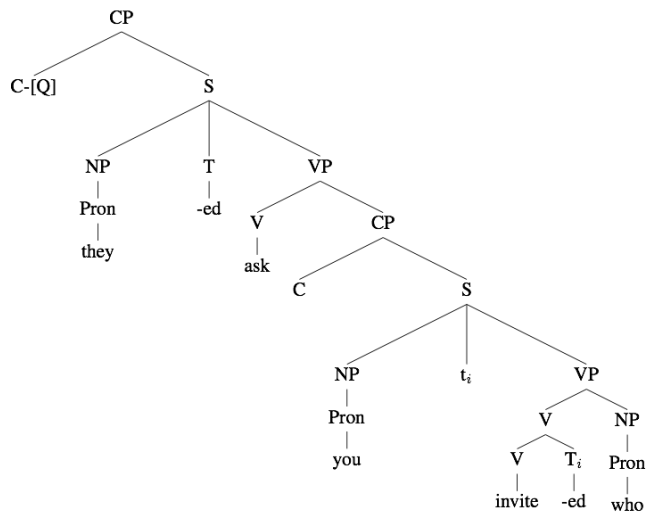


(2) Did they ask who you invited?

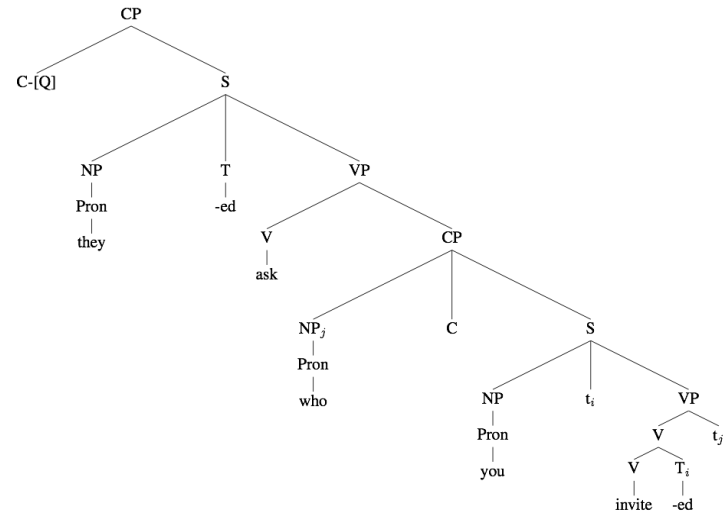
D.S.:



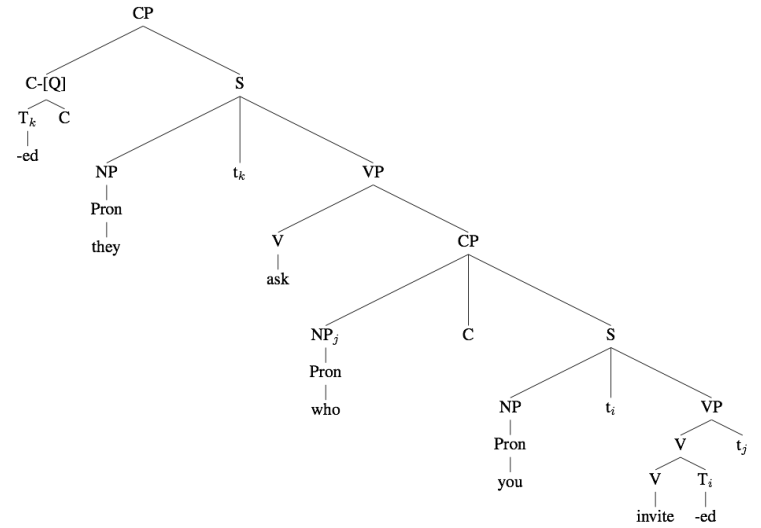
Tense Hopping →



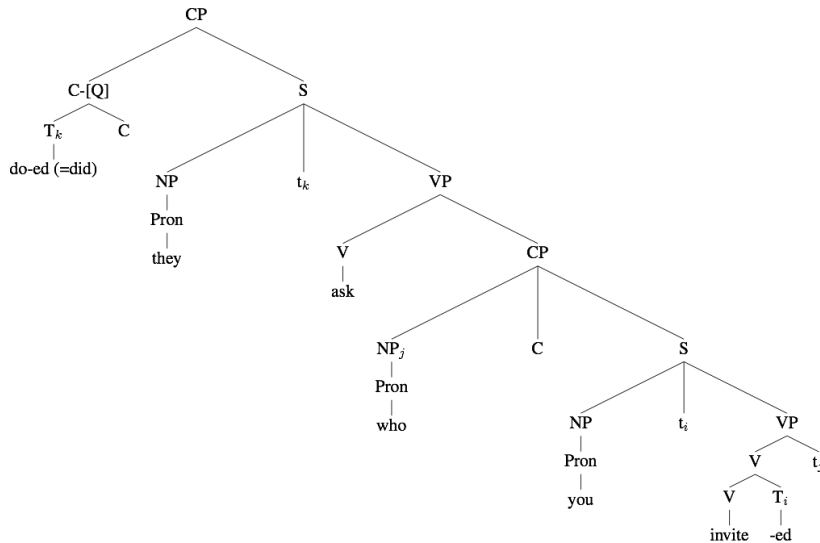
Wh-Movement →



T-to-C Movement →



→ Do-Support
S.S.:



- (3) Sie glaubt, der gutaussehende Kassierer arbeitet heute.
She believes the good-looking cashier works today.
“She believes that the good-looking cashier is working today.”

Went over in class.

Part 2. Island constraints.

The following two examples are nearly synonymous:

- (4) It is obvious that I could crush you.
(5) That I could crush you is obvious.

Nevertheless, in only one case may the complement of *crush* be *wh*-moved:

- (6) Who is it obvious that I could crush?

- (7) *Who is that I could crush obvious?

Explain why in one clear, complete sentence.

Example (7) violates the Sentential Subject Island Constraint, as *who* has moved out of the CP subject, [_{CP} *that I could crush...*].

Part 3. Movement and Pronouns.

The following examples appear at first to be counterexamples to our Reflexives rule.

(i) Explain why.

- (8) [_{NP} What about yourself]_j do you like t_j?
(9) [_{VP} Hurt himself]_i he might t_i.

These examples violate the Reflexives rule, which requires that a reflexive pronoun be co-referential with a preceding expression in the same minimal sentence. In both examples, the reflexive pronoun is co-referential with an expression that does not precede it.

(ii) Propose an account of the fact that these examples are well-formed, **without** revising the Reflexives rule. Explain, as clearly and succinctly as you can, how your explanation accounts for (9).

The Reflexives rule need not be modified if it is taken to hold Deep Structure, in which case the reflexives correctly follow their antecedents, e.g.:

- (10) D.S.: he might [_{VP} hurt himself]_i

Part 4. Ambiguity.

The following example is ambiguous:

- (11) When did she say she would visit?

On one reading, the question asks when the *saying* took place, and on a second reading, the question asks when the *visiting* would/will take place.

(i) Provide derivations for each reading, indicating which derivation goes with which interpretation.

Ask over email or in person if you need the solution. It should be clear from the previous derivations, plus the practice sheet.

(12) When did she say whether she would visit?

This question only asks when the *saying* took place.

(ii) Explain why, in a few clear, complete sentences, and provide a derivation of this example.

The only grammatical derivation for this example is one in which *when* occurs at deep structure in the matrix VP, as sister to *say*; if *when* were to occur in the embedded VP, as sister to *visit*, *Wh*-Movement of *when* would be blocked by the *Wh*-Island Constraint.

Bonus. If you have time, answer the following. You will not have points taken off for not answering this question.

Like (11), and unlike (12), the following is ambiguous:

(13) She said whether she would visit on Friday.

On one reading, this sentence says that the *saying* took place on Friday, and on a second reading, this sentence says that the *visiting* will/would take place on Friday.

Explain clearly, and in complete sentences, why this example is ambiguous, in comparison with (12), which is not.

This example is ambiguous because there is no movement involved, and thus no potential island constraint violation; in this case, *on Friday* may occur in either the matrix or the embedded VP.