1 Introduction

You midterm should be on 81/2" × 11" paper computer printed or typewritten. You may draw your trees by hand on the same size paper, but draw them in ink.

The midterm is due at the start of class on Thursday Nov. 2, 2015.

Work by yourself. No collaboration is allowed. Non-native speakers may ask native speakers for help with judgments with their own constructed examples, but not for help on any of the technical material in the exam or for help in constructing the examples. Non-native speakers should remember that their judgments will not be scored; the only thing being scored is whether they draw the right conclusions from the judgments they give.

2 Trees

Draw trees for the following sentences, using the rules of Chapter 7. Here are the only rules you will need to use in your trees. Assume the part of speech of the English possessive ending (’s) is D. Assume POS is a part of speech
which includes only one word, The English possessive ending (’s).

Make sure your trees are readable whether you draw them by hand or with a computer. Readability considerations many of you have ignored in your homeworks include (a) size of the tree and the size of the print in the tree; (b) using a pencil; use a pen instead; and (c) reasonably spaced layout.
of the tree. If you draw your tree illegibly, you will receive no credit for it. Please use the tree website if you are having trouble drawing legible trees.

If you draw your tree by hand, draw it on a separate piece of paper as many times as it takes to resolve your layout issues. Then copy it to your final version neatly. Do not use any triangles in these trees. At all. You will be marked off for every node you omit by using a triangle.

If you posit a word with white space in it, put quotation marks around the proposed lexical item. For example, a tree claiming that John Smith is a noun would look like this:

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N
\`John Smith`
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However, if you treat phrases that have a syntactic analysis, such as too happy, as single words, you will lose points.

If you do not know the part of speech of a word, consider the fact that this is a take home midterm. Do a Google search and get examples of the usage of the word.

You do not have to give any syntactic arguments in this section but, before drawing your trees, you should make sure that the things your trees claim are constituents are in fact constituents. If an example is ambiguous, draw a tree for one of the readings but give an unambiguous paraphrase of the reading you are drawing the tree for. A paraphrase of a sentence S is another sentence that has the same meaning as S. It is not a partial clue as to the meaning. Thus, for Cow injures farmer with axe, Cow uses an axe to injure farmer is a paraphrase, but The cow has the axe is not. Paraphrases should not themselves be ambiguous. Thus, Cow uses an axe to injure farmer is better than Cow injures farmer using an axe, because Cow injures farmer using an axe has the same ambiguity as Cow injures farmer with axe.

(2.1) The tall young cowboy’s fondness for horses convinced the children that he was a gentle soul.
(2.2) Her conviction that all prime numbers were odd steadied her nerves in those difficult days.
(2.3) A sudden craving for high-calorie fruit drinks sent John to the convenience store.
3 Parts of speech and embedded clauses

(3.1) Assign parts of speech in the following sentence. Assume that nouns may be modified by nouns, and assume that Deg is a part of speech.

(1) Her conviction that all prime numbers were odd steadied her nerves in those difficult days.

(3.2) Consider sentence (2) from the previous section, repeated here:

The tall young cowboy’s fondness for horses convinced the children [that he was a gentle soul.]

Determine whether the bracketed embedded clause is finite or non-finite. Give two arguments for your decision.

4 Complements, Adjuncts, and Xbar trees

[ch. 6]

(4.1) Consider the following sentence.

(2) The flagpole behind the administrations building was painted red.

Come up with two arguments of your own that the behind-PP following the noun flagpole is a complement or an adjunct of flagpole. Then draw the tree for (2) in a way that is consistent with the analysis you argued for.

5 Binding Theory

Each of the following sentences has a pair of coindexed NPs. Consider each sentence and do the following:

1. Draw a tree according to the rules of Chapter 3, with the following rules replacing the NP rule and the VP rule:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NP} & \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{D} \\
\text{NP} \text{ pos}
\end{array} \right\} (\text{AdjP}) (\text{NP}) (\text{PP}) (\text{CP}) (\text{PP}) \\
\text{VP} & \rightarrow (\text{AdvP}) V (\text{NP}) (\text{NP}) (\text{PP}) (\text{CP}) (\text{AdvP}) (\text{NP}) (\text{AdvP}) (\text{PP}) (\text{AdvP})
\end{align*}
\]

In the NP rules, pos is the part of speech of “’s”. So in the NP

John ’s book
there are three words and the middle word has part of speech POS.

Note your trees should have indices (is, js, and ks) consistent with the indices you are given below.

2. Find all the Binding theory violations in each of the following sentences, if any, and state what principle is being violated. Explain what the violation is (Principle A, B, or C), what NP causes it, and what the Binding domain is, if the Binding domain is relevant to the principle you’re invoking. Note: No judgments are given, but don’t draw any conclusions from that. That is, don’t assume the sentences are grammatical because there is no judgment given, and don’t assume they are grammatical or ungrammatical because your own judgments say so. Just tell us what the Binding Theory says.

(5.1) Blaise\textsubscript{k} lent Rudolph\textsubscript{i} [\textit{NP} a picture of him\textsubscript{i}]\textsubscript{j}.
(5.2) Randall\textsubscript{i} lent him\textsubscript{j} [\textit{NP} his\textsubscript{i} refrigerator]\textsubscript{k}.
(5.3) She\textsubscript{i} forgot [\textit{NP} Lois,’s request to Bill]\textsubscript{j} \textsubscript{k}.
(5.4) [\textit{NP} The announcement of her\textsubscript{i} victory]\textsubscript{j} delighted Esmerelda\textsubscript{i}.

6 Phrase structure rules

Quenya (/kwenya/) is an Elvish Language of Middle Earth bearing uncanny resemblances to both Finnish and Welsh. Although some of the example words in the data below are take from known Elvish (Tolkienesque) sources, some are made up, the agreement is iffy, and the word order facts are further fictional exemplars of this already fictional language, concocted purely as a toy PS problem.

Write phrase-structure rules to cover all of the following data. Use rules in the style of Chapter 3. Your rules should account for all the grammatical sentences and block the ungrammatical ones. You may need to posit two varieties of Adjective (Adj1, Adj2); you can just treat these as different parts of speech. Draw trees for examples 5, 10, and 12.
0. sukuvie
drink-prf
There was drinking.

1. sukuvie nér
drink-prf man
The man drank.

2. sukuvie nér nén
drink-prf man water
The man drank water.

3. sukuvie nér alta nén
drink-prf man tall/great water
The tall man drank water.

4. sukuvie nér nén alta
drink-prf man water great
The man drank holy water.

5. sukuvie nér alta han
drink-prf man tall very
The very tall man drank.

6. * sukuvie alta
drink-prf tall
The tall drank.

7. * sukuvie nér han
drink-prf man very
The very man drank.

8. * sukuvie han
drink-prf very
The very drank.

9. utuvie nér alta koppa
find-prf man tall cup
The tall man found a cup.
10. utuvie nér alta auré koppa
    find-prf man tall golden cup
    The tall man found a golden cup.
    * The tall golden man found a cup.

11. sukuvie nér loma tana an
    drink-prf man night that on
    The man drank on that night.

12. utuvie nér koppa auré loma tana an
    find-prf man cup golden night that on
    The man found a cup on that golden night.
    * The man found a golden cup on that night.

Answer the following questions about Quenya.

(6.1) Using the same constraints on VP as discussed in the Irish problem of Chapter 4, p. 145, Challenge Problem 3, consider whether Quenya can have a VP. Explain why or why not, being sure to explain the similarity to, or difference from, the Irish case. If you cannot posit a VP don’t do so. If you can, what is the VP rule for Quenya?

(6.2) What is the TP rule? Make sure your answer is consistent with your answer to the previous question.