

Here are some morphology and syntax problems that you can use as practice for the morphology and syntax parts of the final exam. An answer key will be posted shortly.

Part I Morphology

(1) Draw morphological trees for the following words:

- (a) headlight
- (b) Crocodile Hunter watcher [meaning, "one who watches the show 'Crocodile Hunter' "]
- (c) realtor
- (d) reimbursement

Note that (a) and (b) are compounds. (You should still be able to draw morphological trees for them.)

(2) Provide a justification for the structure you drew in (1d).

Part II Syntax

(1) Draw tree structures for the following sentences. If the DS and the SS are the same, you only need to draw the SS tree. If the DS and SS trees are different (in particular, if you need to use a MOVE operation to get from the DS to the SS), you should draw two separate trees (one for DS, one for SS).

Note: In your SS trees, be sure to indicate all transformations with movement arrows or labels, where appropriate.

- (a) Sarah's knowledge of syntax impressed Todd.
- (b) Bob's book of poems about trees greatly awed the editor in the basement.
- (c) What should Jerry put on the shelf?
- (d) Which beer did Homer say Moe sells?

(2) For each of the sentences in (a)–(f), choose the letter corresponding to the constraint that accounts for its ungrammaticality. The list of constraints is given immediately below:

- A) X'-theory
- B) subcategorization requirements
- C) Subjacency

- (a) * Which dessert did Marge suspect who ate?
- (b) * Which book did Lisa put the shelf?
- (c) * The that student always arrives late.
- (d) * Homer drooled the donut.
- (e) * I swung at red the ball. [*intended meaning: I swung at the red ball.*]
- (f) * Which girl did Milhous believe the rumor that Nelson kicked?

(3) Explain why the following sentences are ungrammatical. Your answer should be maximally explicit! (I.e., refer to and define the relevant constraint or principle of the grammar that rules this out, and include a tree structure illustrating why this particular sentence violates the constraint. A surface structure tree should suffice.)

(1) *What did Galileo's theory about annoy the Church?

(2) *What did the detective discover who stole?

Part III More Syntax: Cross-linguistic Variation in Phrase Structure

Consider the following data from Korean. For the purposes of this problem, ignore the case markers (for example, *-ka* (nominative; marks the subject) and *-lul* (accusative; marks the direct object)). **Assume that the *-ta* ending on the verb marks the past tense and is an instance of I (INFL).**

Answer the questions in A–C below.

Abbreviations: Nom = nominative, Acc = accusative

1. Terry-ka ku yeca-lul coahan-ta. [Note: technically, (1) is not in the past tense, but we will
Terry-Nom that girl-Acc liked assume that it is for the purposes of this problem.]
'Terry liked that girl.'

2. I noin-i hakkyo ey kass-ta.
this man-Nom school to went
'This man went to school.'

3. Sue-ka chinkwu eykey chayk-ul ilkess-ta.
Sue-Nom friend to book-Acc read
'Sue read the book to a friend.'

A. Draw a tree structure for each of the three Korean sentences.

B. Do heads precede or follow their complements in Korean?

C. Based on the given data, does Korean look to be a head-initial or head-final language? Which phrases provide evidence for this determination? Your answer should include a list of all of the phrase types for which you have explicit evidence.

Part IV EXTRA CREDIT!

Given the theory you have learned so far, why is (1) surprising? (NOTE: (1) is grammatical, at least in some dialects of English. I actually don't particularly like sentences like (1). For the purposes of this question, assume it is perfectly grammatical.) You do NOT need to include a tree structure as part of your explanation, but do try to be as precise as you can.

(1) Which professor did you introduce before offending?