

Exam Details

- The final exam will be on **Tuesday, May 13, at 10:05am**. It will take place in our regular location, **Soc Sci 6210**.
- The final exam is open-notes but closed-book. Basically, you can bring anything you want except textbooks or dictionaries. (Computers also aren't allowed, if for some reason you were thinking of bringing one.)
- The exam will have a format similar to problem sets: you'll be asked to solve a series of different problems. There may also be some questions which are in multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank format.
- The final exam will be comprehensive. However, there will be an emphasis on things we have learned since the last exam—i.e., you can expect to see more morphology and syntax than phonetics, phonology, or morphophonology.

Important note: you will NOT be given a feature chart as part of your final exam. You are responsible for bringing your own feature chart.

I. Phonetics, Phonology, Morphophonology**A. Things to know**

See Review Sheets for Exams 1 and 2.

B. Things you should be able to do

See Review Sheets for Exams 1 and 2. Note, however, that you will not be asked to segment any spectrograms on the final exam. At most, you may be presented with a marked-off area of a spectrogram and asked to pick the segment (out of a list of given segments) that is most likely to correspond to the indicated spectrogram.

II. Morphology**A. Things to know**

- At the end of Chapter 4 (pp. 139–140) is a list of **KEY TERMS**. You should be familiar with these terms (but see below for some exceptions). You will not be asked to write definitions of any of these terms on the exam; however, you should understand what these terms mean, and be able to use them appropriately. In particular, you should understand the distinctions between/among:
 - free versus bound morphemes
 - complex versus simplex words
 - roots versus stems versus affixes
 - lexical/content/open class morphemes versus functional/grammatical/closed class morphemes
 - concatenative versus non-concatenative morphology
 - different types of affixes (e.g. if you are presented with an infix, you should be able to label it as such)
- How to write/read morphological rules (i.e., understand the notation that tells us what category of base an affix can attach to, plus the category of the newly derived word)

e.g. -ly: Adj→Adv

Note: Some students have asked if a chart like the one given on p. 119 of your textbook will be included on the exam. The answer is NO. If you think the chart will be useful to you during the exam, be sure to bring it with you.

Some distinctions you will **not** have to worry about for the purposes of the final exam are:

- derivational versus inflectional morphology
- the names for different types of non-concatenative word formation (e.g., eponym versus acronym)

B. Things you should be able to do

- identify the different types of concatenative word formation processes (i.e., be able to name a morphological process when you see it)
- analyze the morphological structure of a word (i.e., provide a morphological tree)
- justify a proposed morphological structure

III. Syntax

A. Things to know

- At the beginning of Chapter 5 is a list of OBJECTIVES. This is a useful guide to what you should have learned.
- At the end of Chapter 5 is a list of KEY TERMS. You should be familiar with all of these terms, with the exception of "Terms concerning additional structures." Having said that, you SHOULD be familiar with "coordination" and "coordination schema." In addition, you should be familiar with the Subjacency Principle, which constrains WH-movement. (See handout on course website.)
- You should know the basic operations MERGE and MOVE, and the different types of constraints that operate over them:
 - X'-theory
 - Subcategorization Requirements
 - Subjacency Principle
- You should understand how Affix-Lowering and Do-Support work (i.e., How/when does Tense and Agreement information that starts in INFL get pronounced on the main verb? And when do we need to insert *do* in a structure?)
- You should know what structural ambiguity means, and how to draw different syntactic representations for different interpretations of the same sentence. (See Chapter 6, p. 219-220.)

Be aware of differences between lectures and the textbook! Any time there is a discrepancy, you should always go with the version presented in lectures. You will be marked wrong for trying to do something according to the way it was presented in the textbook, if I presented it differently in lecture.

Salient differences include:

- notation for complement options of heads (i.e., subcategorization frames)
- binary branching structures for all phrases except coordinate phrases (cf. p. 164: instead of a triple-branching V' node, you should have two V' levels in the VP)
- a different analysis of Do-Support (also known as "Do-Insertion")
- use of a [+Wh] feature in C as a means of triggering Wh-movement

Note: There are course handouts covering (1) Sample trees, (2) X'-theory pointers, and (3) the Subjacency Principle. These will not be reviewed further here.

B. Things you should be able to do

- Draw trees using X'-theory. This includes being able to correctly draw trees for:
 - sentences displaying **structural ambiguity**
 - coordinate structures
 - Yes/No questions
 - WH-questions

- Justify syntactic constituency by applying **syntactic constituency tests**. These include:
 1. Substitution Tests
 - A. Pronominal Substitution
 - i. pronouns (*they, it, his, us*, etc.) for NPs
 - ii. *there, here* for PPs
 - iii. *do so* for VPs
 - B. Interrogation Test
Replace the constituent with a question word; constituents can be used as answers to questions
 2. Movement Tests
 - A. Topicalization (move the constituent to the front of the sentence)
 - B. Clefting ("It was XP that Y", where "XP" is a moved constituent)
 - C. Predicate Fronting (Bill said he would [VP] and [VP] **he did**.)
 3. Coordination Test
Constituents can be joined together with a conjunction: *and, but, or*. (This test is susceptible to false positives, however, so never use this test by itself!)

- Understand how to use/determine the subcategorization frames for a lexical item

- Draw Deep Structure and Surface Structure trees
 - DS:** The representation that results from the MERGE operation only
 - SS:** The representation that results after MERGE, MOVE, and insertion operations have taken place.

- SS trees should include **arrows** indicating movement, and **traces** indicating the original position of a moved element. (DS trees should include neither of those two.)
- SS trees are most relevant for the two kinds of MOVE operations that we have seen:
 - (1) I to C movement (a kind of Head Movement), triggered by [+Q] in C
 - (2) WH-movement (a kind of Phrasal Movement), triggered by [+Wh] in C

- Recognize why different sentences are ungrammatical and identify the relevant constraint that has been violated.