1 Not English

[5 points] Observe the following example from Tamil.

(1) siitaa   raaman   kiTTa nin-r-aaL
     Sita-NOM Rama-NOM near   stand-past-3sf
     'Sita stood near Rama.'

1.1 Headedness

Based on the evidence you can see in (1), do heads seem to precede or follow their complements in Tamil? Explain your answer.

Heads seem to follow their complements. The PP has *kiTTa* after *raaman*, and the verb follows its complement (assuming as below that *eskola-ra* is a complement).
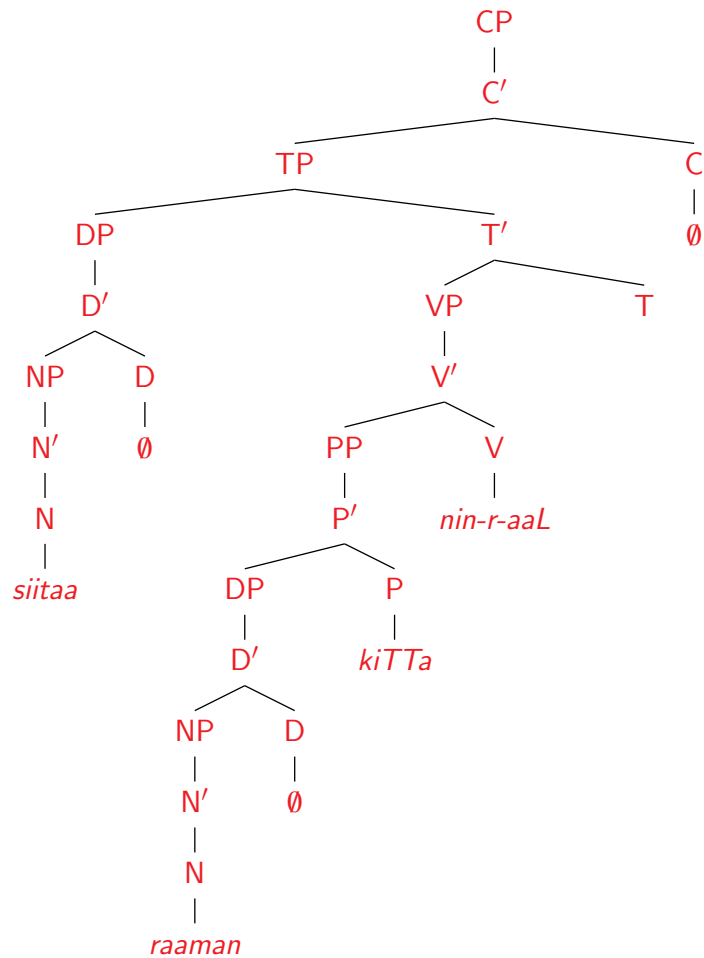
1.2 Tamil

In (1), is the Tamil phrase that means 'near Rama' a complement or an adjunct? Explain your reasoning. (Here, you will likely need to make assumptions, based on analogy to English, since you don't have data from Tamil about optionality, lexical sensitivity, etc.)

It seems like a complement. This may be a little bit fuzzy. In English, you can surely say "Sita stood" intransitively, but there is also a way to interpreted "Sita stood near Rama" for which the verb is more like "to stand near." In which case, it really requires a location. I interpret this in the latter way. It sounds weird to say "Sita stood near Rama near the door" I think, when interpreted that way. And the fact that "Sita stood" sounds incomplete (kind of like a non-ellipictal understanding of "Sita was").
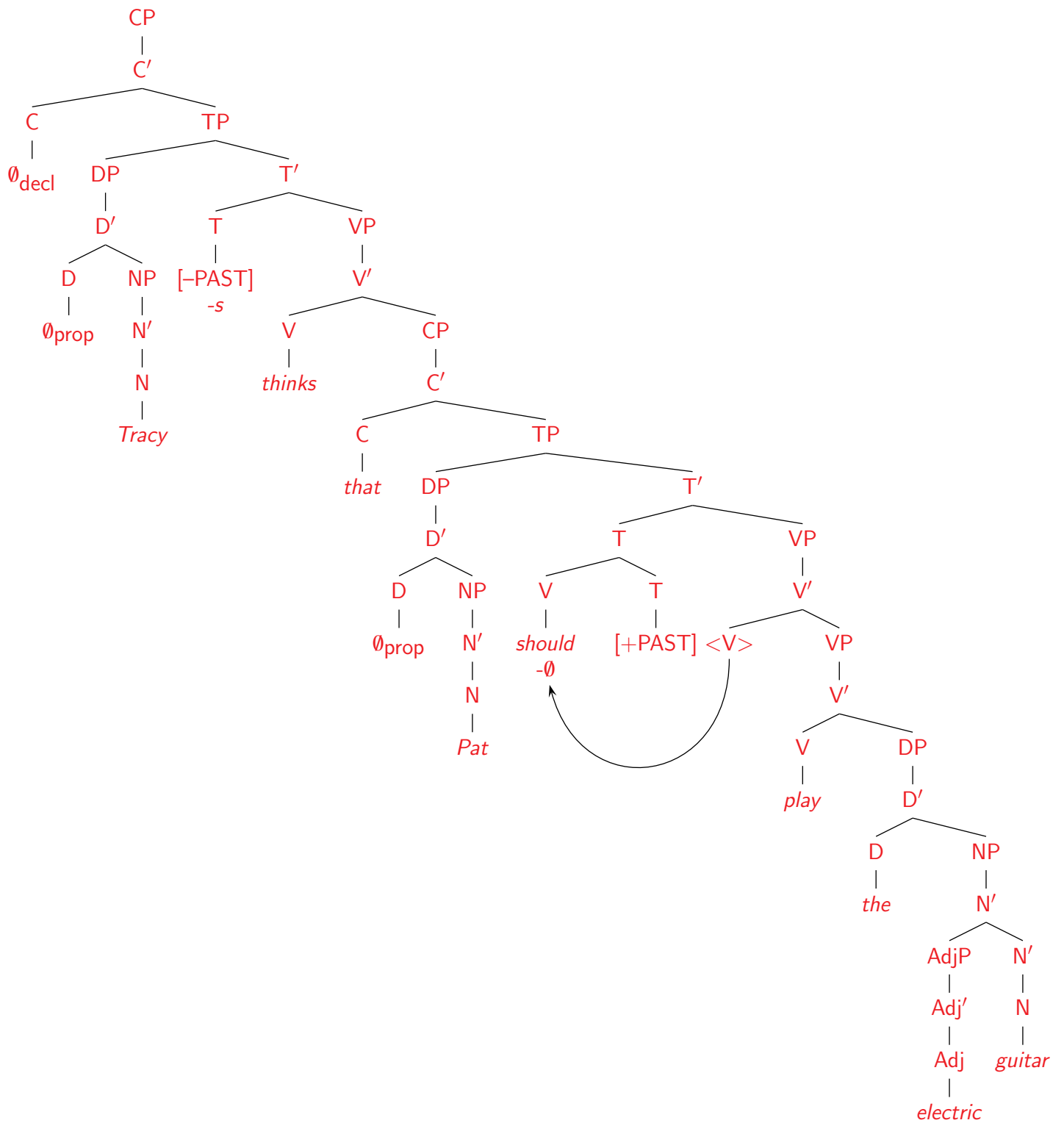
1.3 Tree

Bringing together your answers for parts 1.1 and 1.2, draw a tree structure for the example in (1). Be sure that your tree conforms to X-bar theory, and that it explains the word order in Tamil, rather than the word order in the English translation!

```
                                    CP
                                    |
                                    C′
                          ┌─────────────────┐
                         TP                  C
                  ┌───────────────┐          |
                 DP              T′           Ø
                  |        ┌────────────┐
                 D′       VP             T
              ┌──────┐     |
             NP      D     V′
              |      |  ┌─────────┐
             N′      Ø  PP         V
              |         |          |
              N         P′      nin-r-aaL
              |      ┌──────┐
            siitaa  DP      P
                     |      |
                    D′    kiTTa
                  ┌──────┐
                 NP      D
                  |      |
                 N′      Ø
                  |
                  N
                  |
               raaman
```
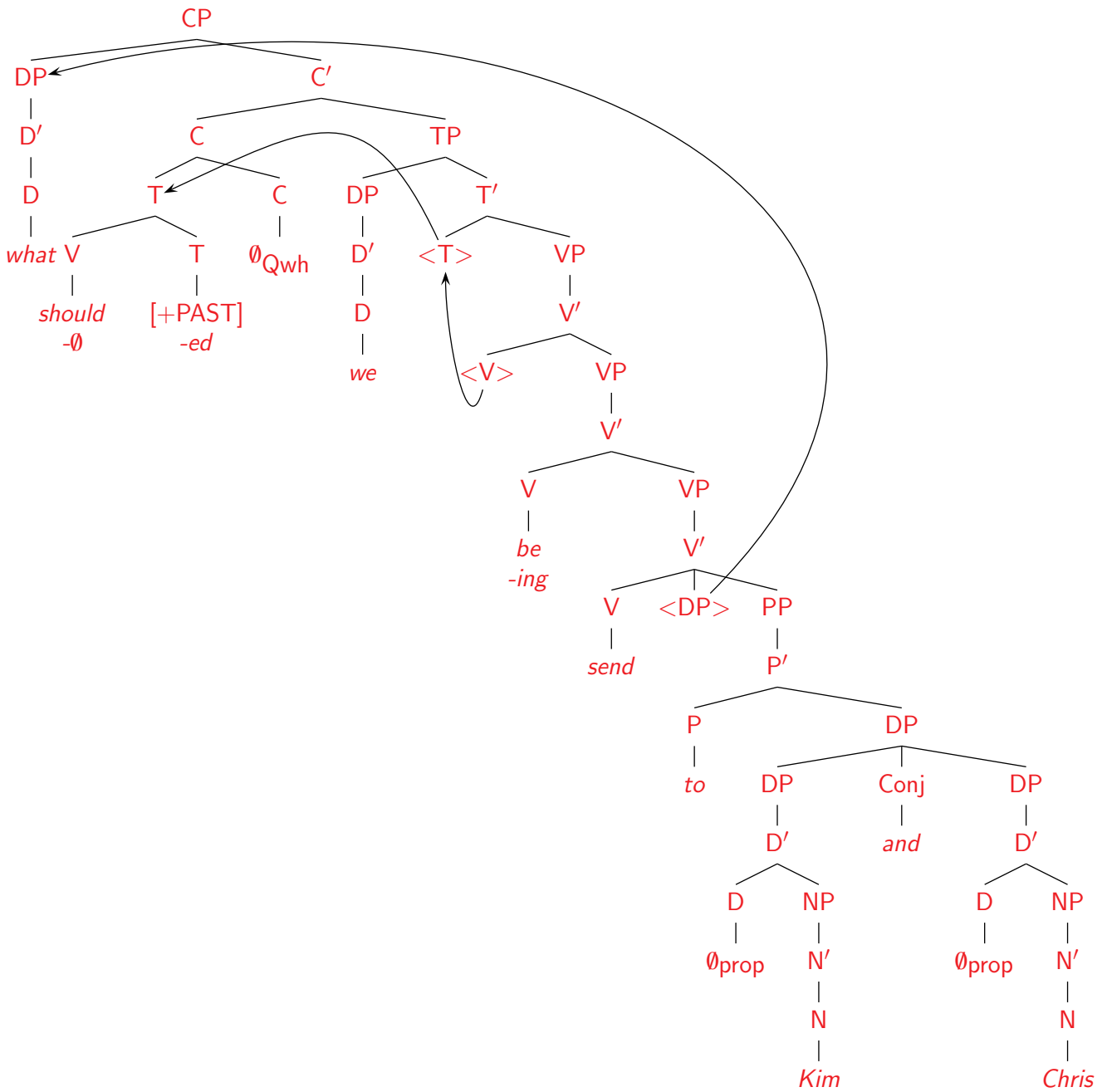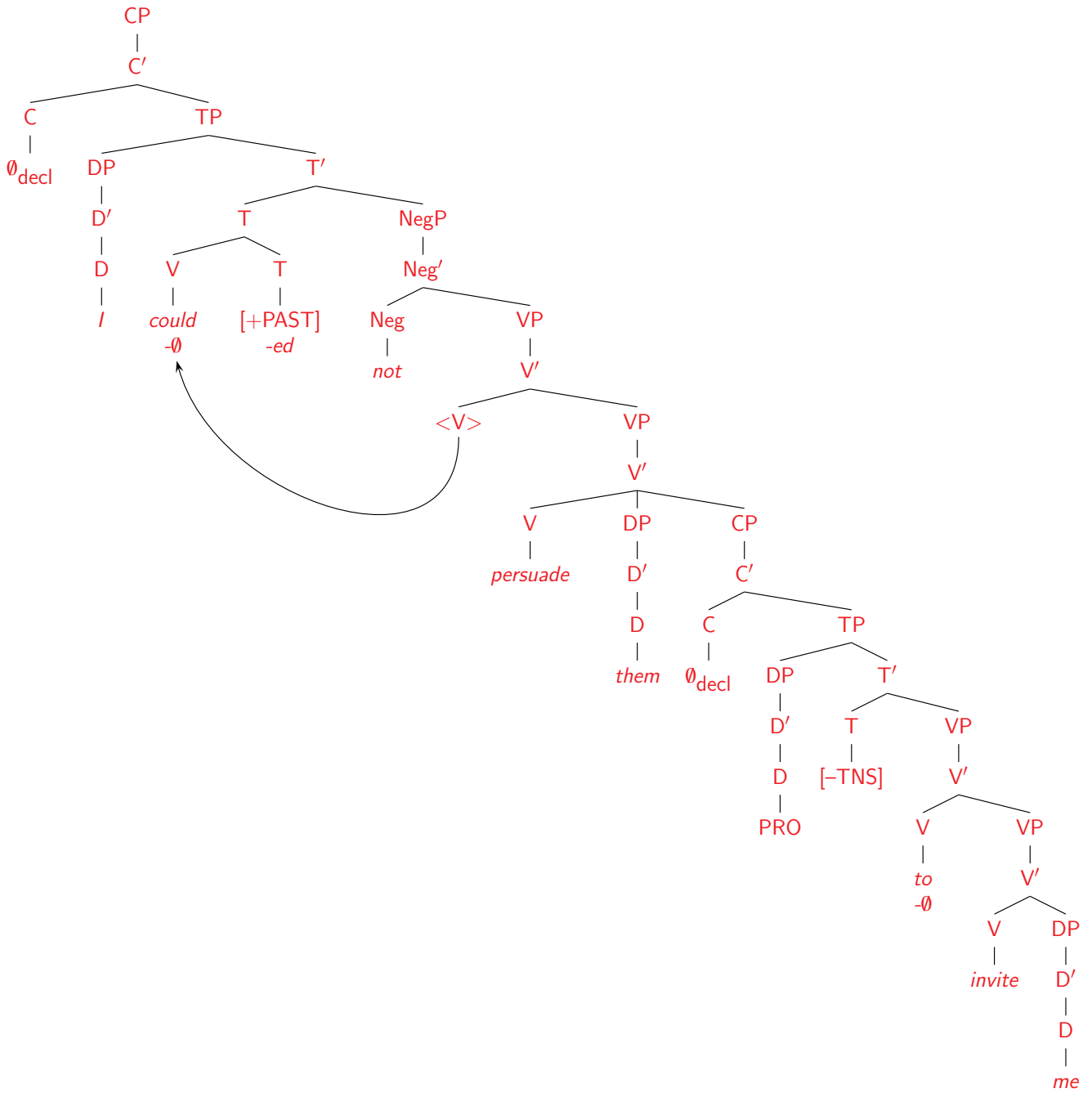
2 Trees

[20 points (4 per tree)] Draw trees for the following sentences, like the model below. Draw the S-structure, with arrows showing the movement, and with $<\ >$ around the position from which something moves. For a double movement (like V→T→C), you can draw it as in this tree, with the arrow for the first movement leading to the "trace" of the second movement. Complex heads (like C below) should be drawn out. Label silent heads with subscripts (e.g., $\emptyset_{Qwh}$, $\emptyset_{Q}$, $\emptyset_{proper}$, $\emptyset_{mass}$, $\emptyset_{pl}$, $\emptyset_{decl}$) or as [+PAST], [–PAST], [–TNS] (for T).
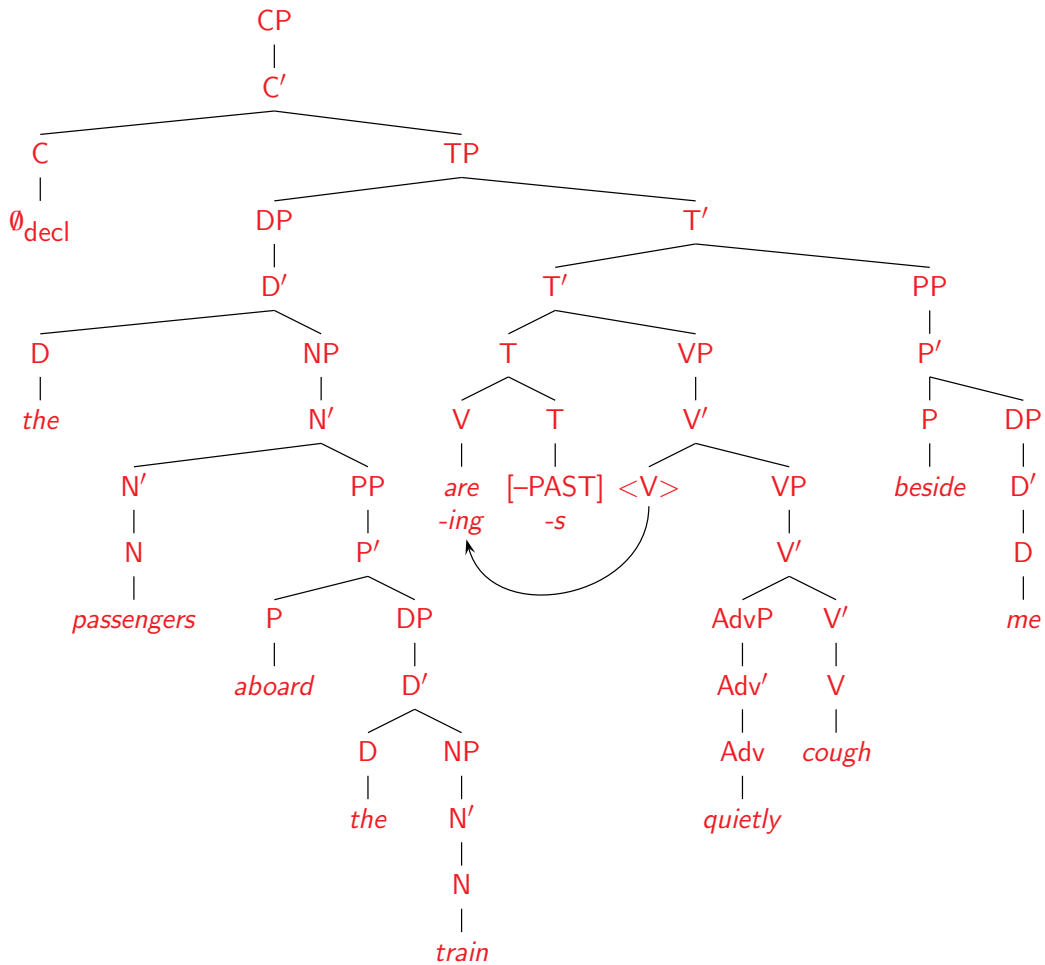
(2) Tracy thinks that Pat should play the electric guitar.

(3)   What should we be sending to Kim and Chris?

4

CP
C'
C: Ø_decl
TP
DP
D'
D: I
T'
T
V: could -Ø
T: [+PAST] -ed
NegP
Neg'
Neg: not
VP
V'
<V>
VP
V'
V: persuade
DP
D'
D: them
CP
C'
C: Ø_decl
TP
DP
D'
D: PRO
T'
T: [−TNS]
VP
V'
V: to -Ø
VP
V'
V: invite
DP
D'
D
me

(4)   I could not persuade them to invite me.

5

```
                              CP
                              │
                              C′
                 ┌────────────┴────────────┐
                 C                          TP
                 │              ┌───────────┴──────────┐
              Ø_decl           DP                      T′
                               │           ┌───────────┴──────────┐
                               D′          T′                     PP
                    ┌──────────┴──┐    ┌───┴───┐                   │
                    D             NP   T       VP                  P′
                    │             │  ┌─┴─┐      │              ┌───┴───┐
                   the            N′ V   T      V′             P       DP
                          ┌───────┴──┐ │   │ ┌──┴──┐        beside     D′
                          N′         PP are [–PAST] <V>  VP              │
                          │          │ -ing  -s           │             D
                          N          P′                   V′            │
                          │      ┌───┴───┐             ┌──┴──┐          me
                      passengers P       DP          AdvP    V′
                                 │       │            │      │
                              aboard     D′          Adv′    V
                                  ┌──────┴──┐         │      │
                                  D         NP       Adv   cough
                                  │         │         │
                                 the        N′     quietly
                                            │
                                            N
                                            │
                                          train
```
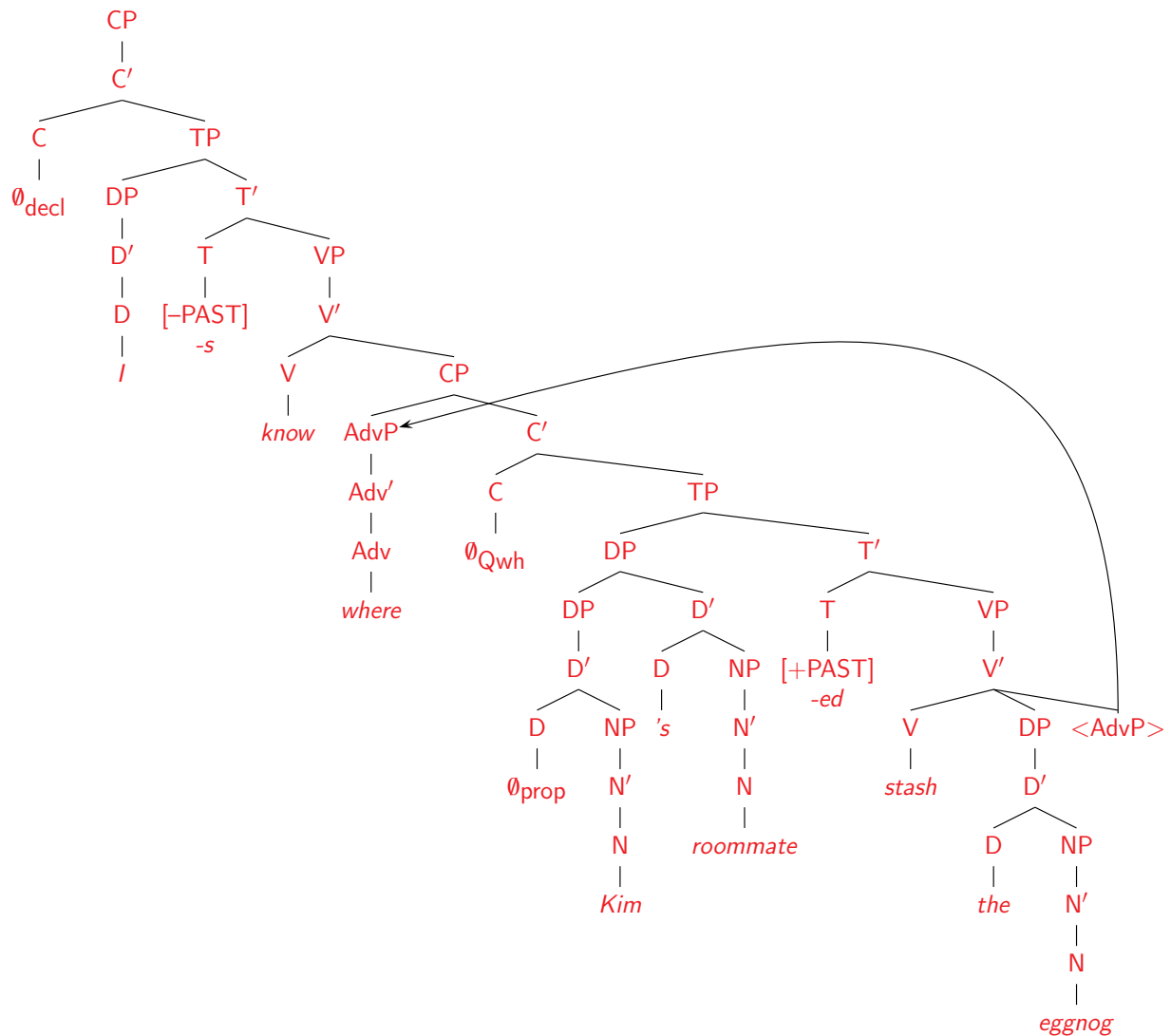
Notes: *aboard the train* could also be a form of relative clause (i.e. *who are aboard the train*), but we don't really know how to draw those. Also, I attached *beside me* to a T′ because it is related to the location of the event. It could have also been adjoined to TP. I attached *quietly* to V′ because it is a manner adverb, contributing semantics about the way in which the event progresses.

(5) The passengers aboard the train are quietly coughing beside me.

CP
C′
C — ∅_decl
TP
DP — T′
D′
D — T [−PAST] -s
VP
I
V′
V — *know*
CP
AdvP — C′
Adv′
Adv — *where*
C — ∅_Qwh
TP
DP — T′
DP — D′
D′ — D — NP — T [+PAST] -ed
D — NP — 's — N′
∅_prop — N′ — N — *roommate*
N — *Kim*
VP
V′
V — *stash*
DP — <AdvP>
D′
D — *the* — NP
N′
N — *eggnog*

(6) I know where Kim's roommate stashed the eggnog.

I think *stash* here is ditransitive (like *put*). Ok if *where* is considered a PP.

3 Inventing examples

[5 points] For each description below, provide a sentence matching the description.

(7) A *wh*-question with an embedded present tense declarative sentence

(8) A declarative negative sentence containing a modal

(9) A yes-no question that contains a PRO

(10) A *wh*-question where the *wh*-phrase originates in an embedded sentence

(11) A declarative sentence containing a ditransitive verb and a PP adjunct

- Who thinks that Pat is annoying?

- I should not answer this question.

- Do you want to eat?

- What do you think I will buy?

- I put coffee on the table in the barn.