1 Not English

[5 points] Observe the following example from Welsh. Welsh is a "VSO" language, meaning that the normal word order has the tensed verb first, followed by the subject and then the object. Example (1) below has the additional property that it has an auxiliary verb. For present purposes, we will make a simplifying assumption that it is directly parallel to the English progressive construction: the auxiliary verb 'be' is the tensed verb, and causes the main verb 'describe' to appear in a participle form. In particular, we will assume that the two word phrase *yn disgrifio* is relevantly identical to the English verb *describing* and appears in a single node in the tree structure, even though it happens to be written as two words orthographically.

(1)　Mae Siôn yn disgrifio　'r　ddamwain
　　　is　　S　　ing describing the accident
　　　'Siôn is describing the accident'

1.1 Headedness

Based on the evidence you can see in (1), do heads seem to precede or follow their complements in Welsh? Explain what leads you to your answer. There are 2–3 different things even in that one example that can lead you to an answer.
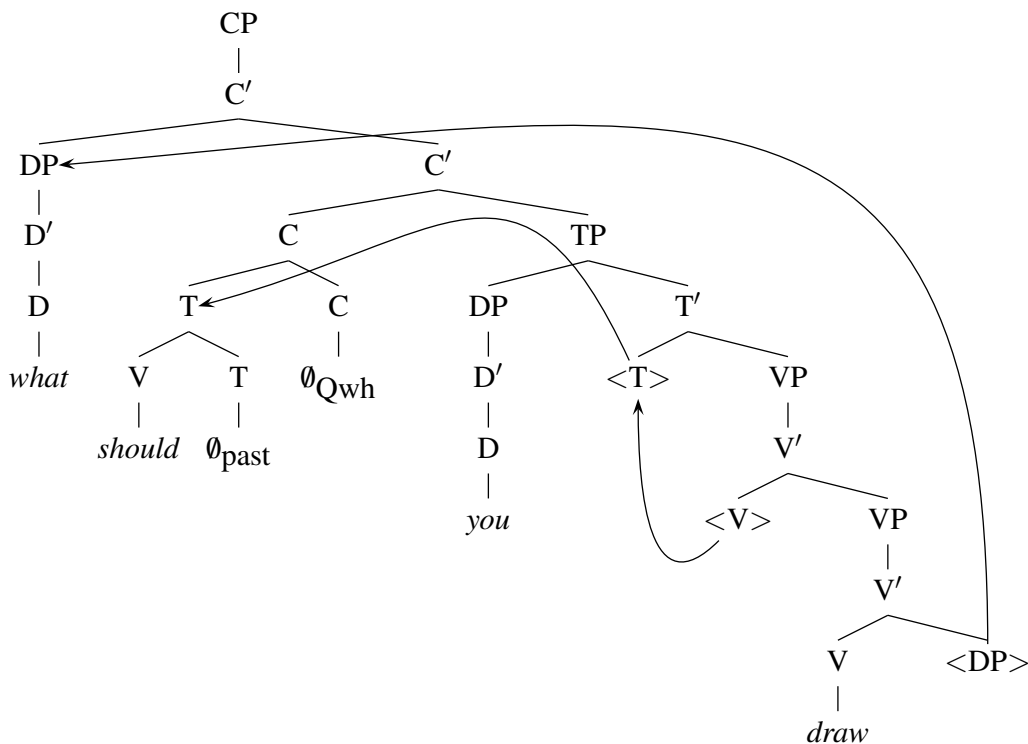
1.2 Welsh

In (1), the auxiliary verb appears before the subject. If we assume that the subject (*Siôn*) is in the same place in the Welsh structure as it would be in the English structure, where must the auxiliary verb (*mae*) be? *A possibly unnecessary hint: the Welsh word order shown in (1) is possible in English in one circumstance, namely in yes-no questions. So, we have an existing model for how such a word order could arise.*

1.3 Tree

Bringing together your answers for parts 1.1 and 1.2, draw a tree structure for the example in (1). If there is movement needed, show the moved item in its final position, and use an arrow and brackets to show where it came from (like in the tree on the next page). No need to draw features, and—again—treat *yn disgrifio* as a verb under a single node of the tree.

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., $\emptyset_{Qwh}$, $\emptyset_Q$, $\emptyset_{proper}$, $\emptyset_{mass}$, $\emptyset_{pl}$, $\emptyset_{decl}$, $\emptyset_{past}$, $\emptyset_{inf}$, …).

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                        CP
                        |
                        C'
              _____/    _____
            DP◄                              C'
            |                        _____/    _____
            D'                      C                   TP
            |                 ____/  \____          ___/  \___
            D                T◄        C          DP          T'
            |              _/ \_       |          |        __/  \__
          what           V     T    ∅_Qwh        D'      <T>      VP
                         |     |                  |                |
                     should  ∅_past               D               V'
                                                  |             __/ \__
                                                 you          <V>      VP
                                                               |
                                                               V'
                                                            __/  \__
                                                           V        <DP>
                                                           |
                                                         draw
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(2)   Your brother and I have successfully solved the puzzle.

(3)   Who should we ask to choose the festive music?

(4)   We have asked them what we should not bring.

(5)   After the dinner, they began to air their myriad grievances.

(6)   Should we have forgotten old acquaintances and some stuff about long signs?

3   Inventing examples

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

(7)   A *wh*-question that contains a PRO (in an embedded clause)

(8)   A declarative sentence with a modal and an embedded yes-no question

(9)   A negative declarative sentence with an intransitive verb

(10)   A *wh*-question with an adverbial *wh*-word

(11)   A sentence with an embedded infinitive but no PRO