

45 points total; 26 for #1, 2 for #2, 7 for #3, 1 for #4, 9 for #5

**SENTENCES FOR PROBLEM #1**

- (i) I *dropped* my phone.
- (ii) The surly manager *observed* that the warranty had *expired*.
- (iii) His tires *deflated* peacefully.
- (iv) What should I *send* to the lawyer for Christmas?

**Problem 1.** For each of the sentences in (i-iv):

**(26 points total)**

- a. **(1 point each, 5 points total)** For each *italicized* predicate, for each  $\theta$ -role that the predicate assigns, list the  $\theta$ -role (one of: Agent, Experiencer, Theme, Goal, Proposition) and indicate what constituent it is assigned to.

**Notes:** Include whatever  $\theta$ -roles are assigned by *v* or *n* as well as whatever  $\theta$ -roles are assigned by V or N—as in the example tree.

- b. **(3 points each for (i, iii–iv), 5 points for (ii))** Draw a tree, showing where all the elements of the structure are after all of the movements are finished. **See the example tree.** Where something moves, put traces in the tree at each position occupied by the moving element. **Connect** the initial trace (at the original Merge position) to each subsequent trace and to the final position of the moved element with arrows.

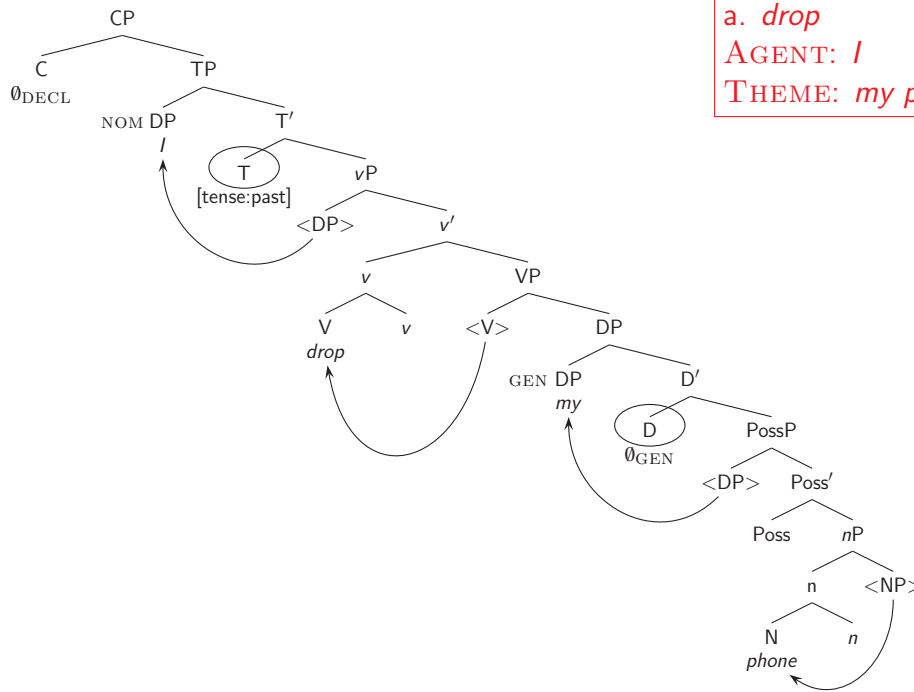
**Notes:** You do *not* need to list all of the features for each head. Draw everything in full (adjunction, DPs, etc.), as on the example tree. No triangles.

- c. **(1 point each, 7 points total)** On the tree you drew for part (b), for each underlined DP **circle the head** that checks its case feature. Then, **write the case it receives by the DP** (one of: nominative, accusative, genitive, of).

**Notes:** If the head is a complex head, circle the top node (see example tree). If the head has moved away after checking the case feature, circle the trace that is in the position where the case feature was checked.

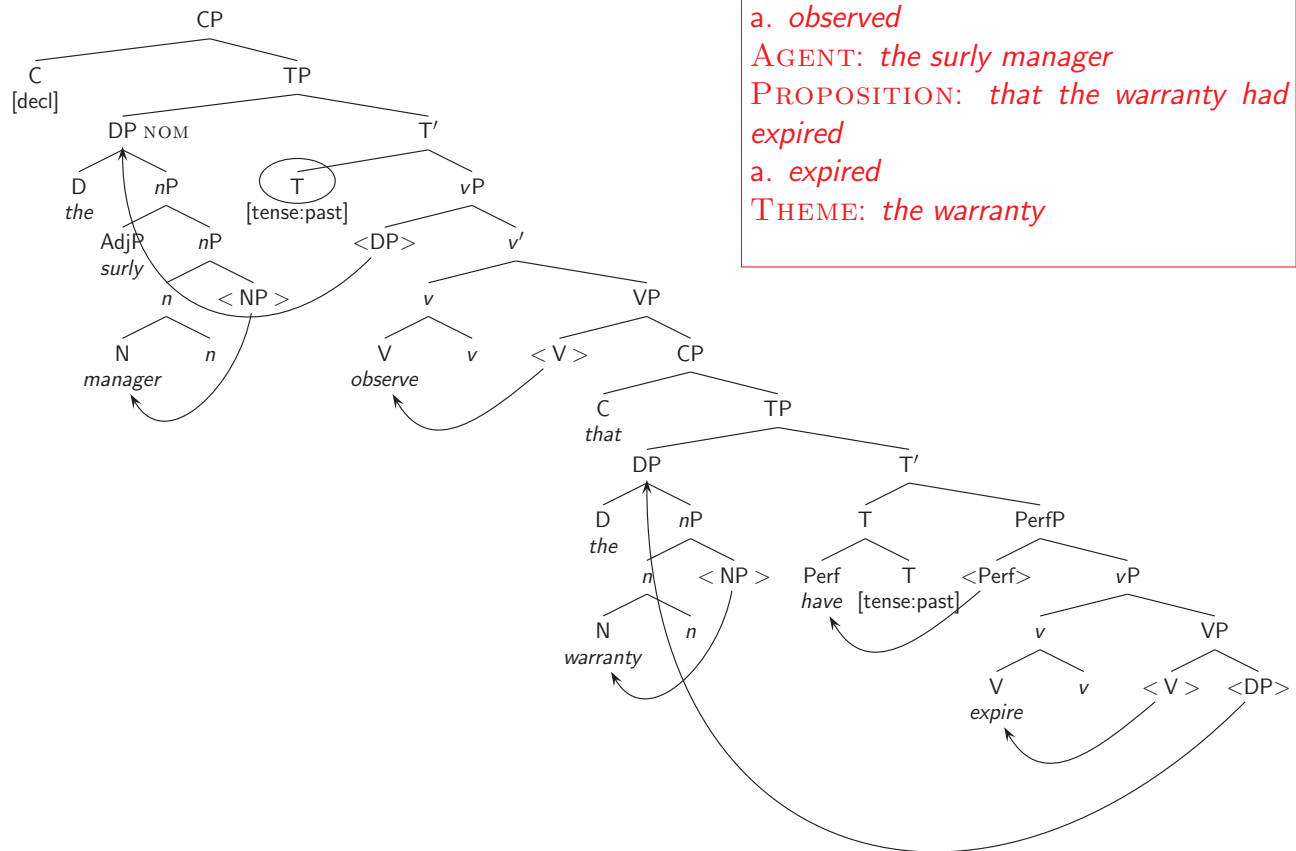
*Example tree on next page*

**Problem 1(i)** | *dropped my phone.*



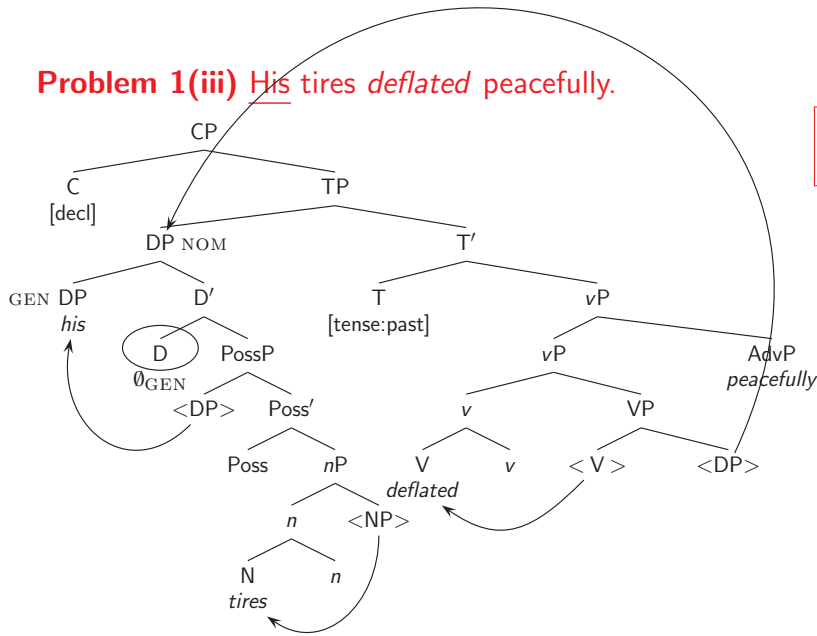
a. drop  
 AGENT: I  
 THEME: my phone

**Problem 1(ii)** | *The surly manager observed that the warranty had expired.*



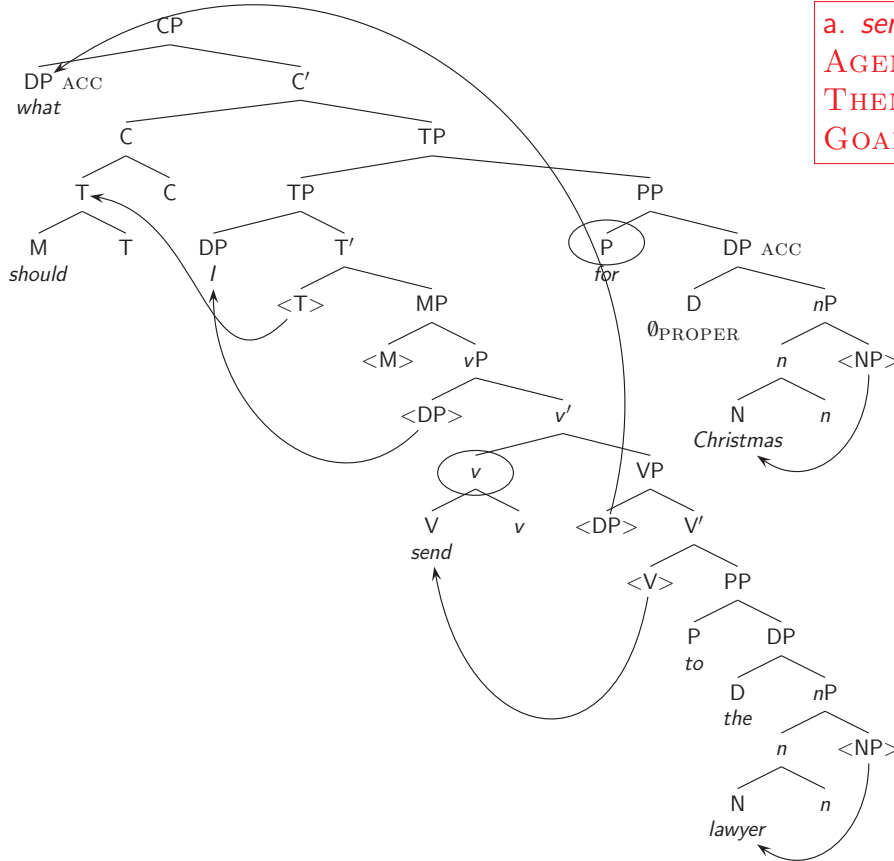
a. observed  
 AGENT: the surly manager  
 PROPOSITION: that the warranty had expired  
 a. expired  
 THEME: the warranty

**Problem 1(iii)** His tires deflated peacefully.



a. *deflate*  
 THEME: *his tires*

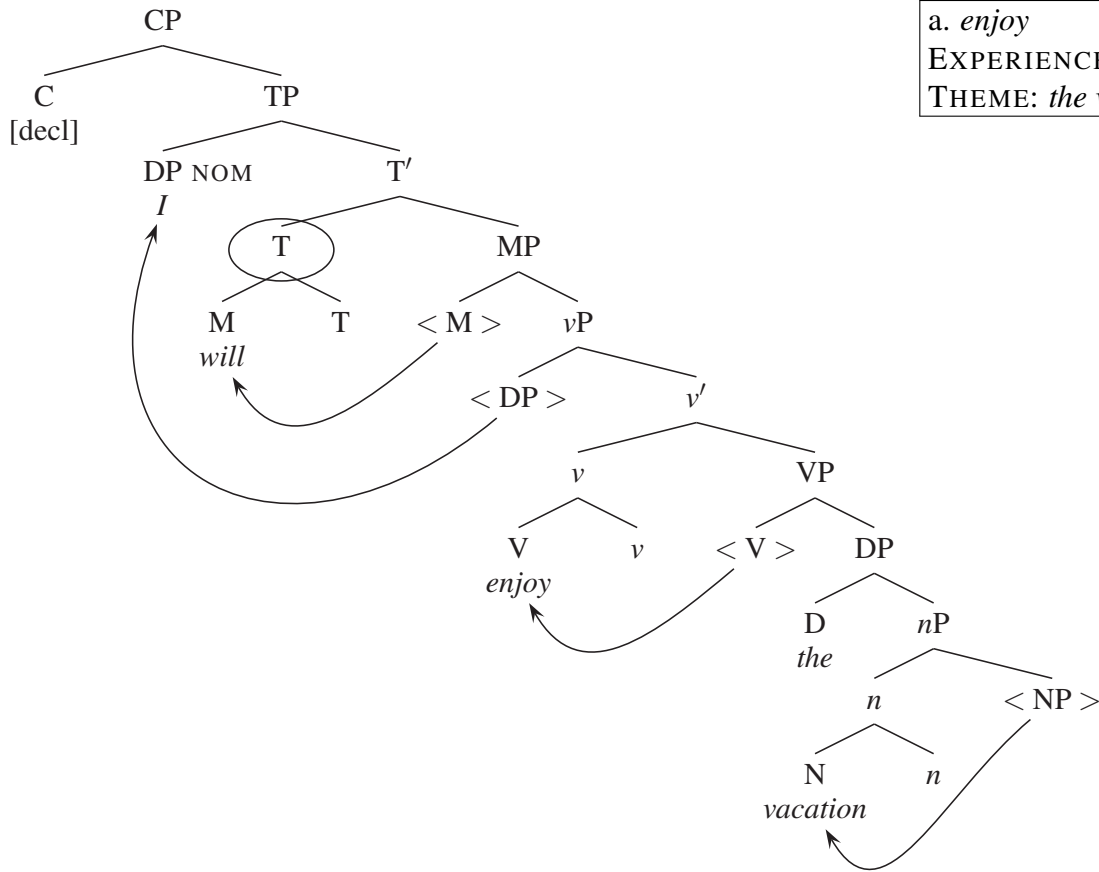
**Problem 1(iv)** What should I send to the lawyer for Christmas?



a. *send*  
 AGENT: *I*  
 THEME: *what*  
 GOAL: *to the lawyer*

**Example for Problem 1:** I will enjoy the vacation.

b.,c.



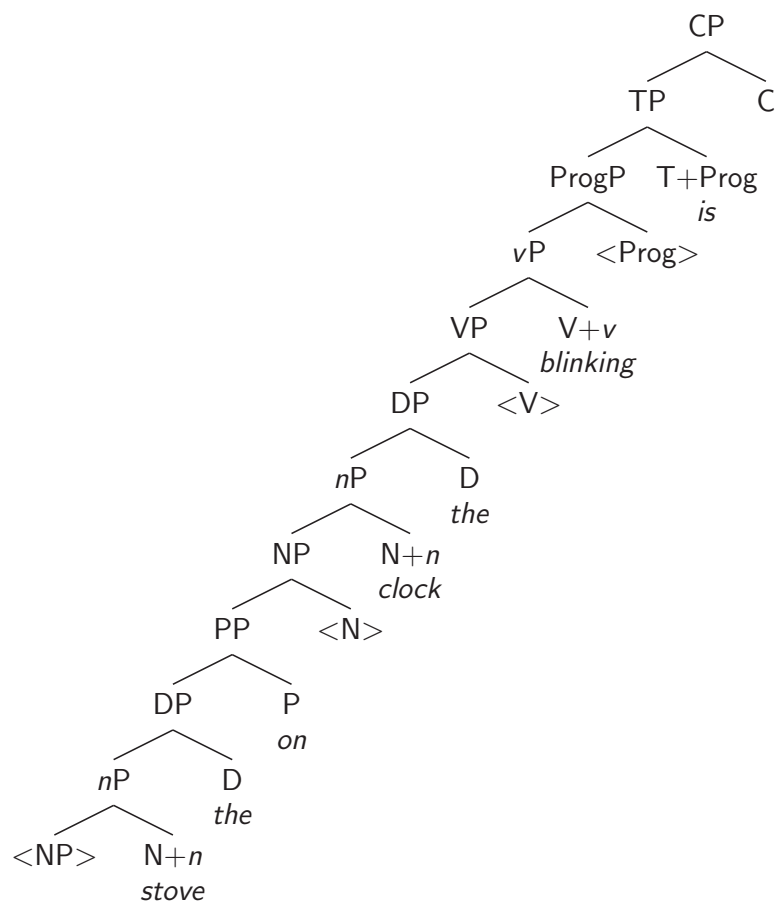
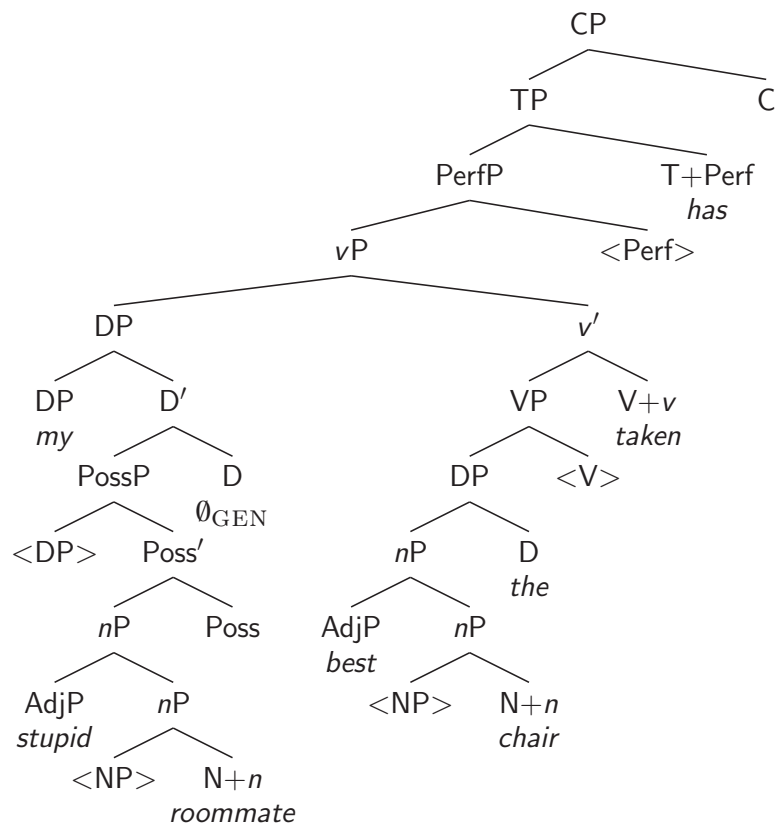
a. *enjoy*  
 EXPERIENCER: *I*  
 THEME: *the vacation*

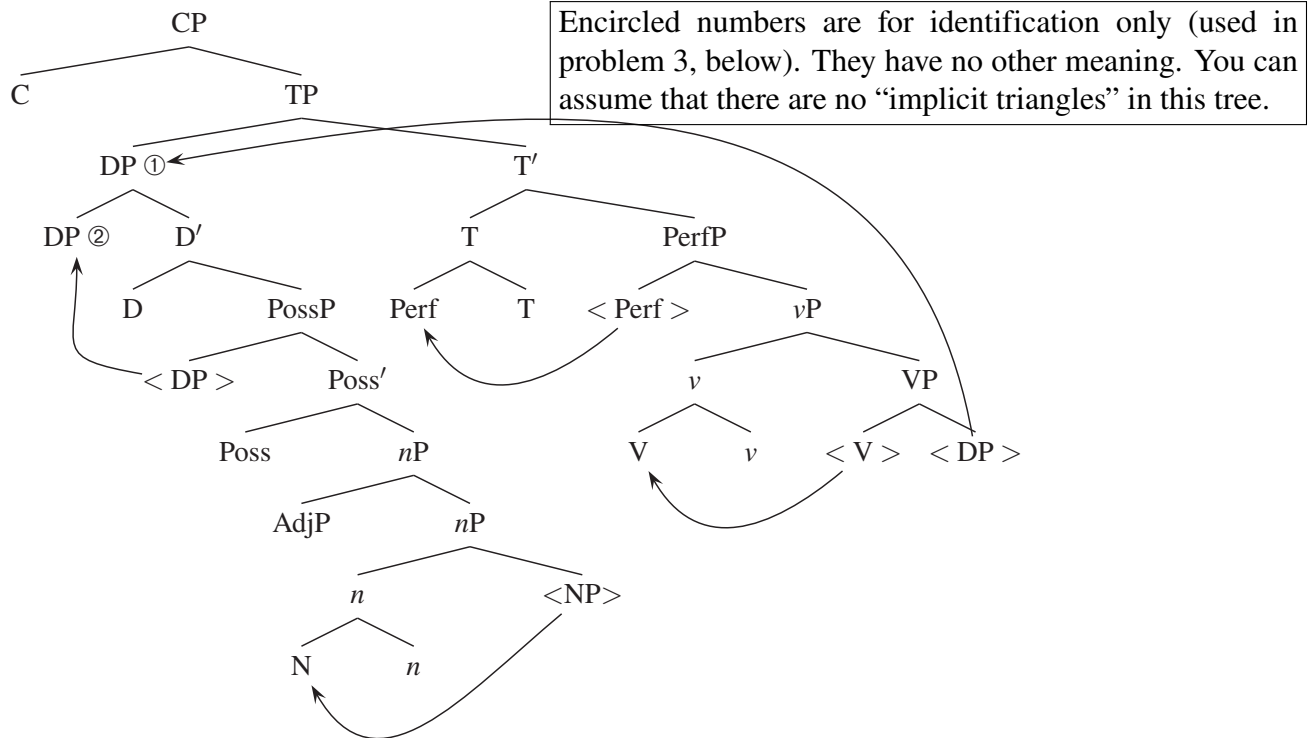
**Problem 2. (2 points)** Suppose that there is a dialect of English, Glishen, that has all the same properties as English does (including vocabulary), except for the following:

- a. T *lacks* the “EPP” feature: T does not have a [ $uD^*$ ] feature.
- b. Heads *follow* complements.

Write the Glishen translations of the following two English sentences (that is, put the words in the correct order for Glishen). *Note:* Glishen doesn’t exist. But it could, in principle.

- (i) My stupid roommate has taken the best chair.  
*My stupid roommate best chair the taken has.*
- (ii) The clock on the stove is blinking.  
*Stove the on clock blinking is.*





**Problem 3. (7 points)** Concerning the tree above, on each of the following statements, write T if it is true, or F if it is false.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> F DP ① is an Agent.                    | h. <input type="checkbox"/> T V moved to <i>v</i> to check a [ <i>uV*</i> ] feature on <i>v</i> . |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> T PossP is the complement of D.        | i. <input type="checkbox"/> F Poss was Merged with <i>nP</i> to check a [ <i>un*</i> ] feature.   |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> T DP ② is a Possessor.                 | j. <input type="checkbox"/> T D values the case feature of DP ② as genitive.                      |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> T T' c-commands PossP.                 | k. <input type="checkbox"/> F T values the case feature of DP ① as accusative.                    |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> F T' c-commands VP.                    | l. <input type="checkbox"/> F <i>n</i> values the case feature of NP as <i>of</i> .               |
| f. <input type="checkbox"/> T The verb is unaccusative.            | m. <input type="checkbox"/> F T values the [ <i>uInfl:</i> ] feature of <i>v</i> .                |
| g. <input type="checkbox"/> F AdjP is the specifier of <i>nP</i> . | n. <input type="checkbox"/> T AdjP is adjoined to <i>nP</i> .                                     |

**Problem 4. (1 point)** Come up with an English sentence that the tree for problem 3 could be the structure for.

My favorite mug has broken.

**Problem 5. (9 points; 1.5 per sentence × 6 sentences)** For each of the ungrammatical sentences below, indicate what principle of grammar is violated.

- **Note:** Pay close attention to the *indices*.
- **Note:** Assume that the pronunciation matches the features: the problems are in the structures, not in the pronunciation of the features.

- **Note:** Principles will be one of: Principle A, Principle B, Principle C, Hierarchy of Projection, uninterpretable feature unchecked (name the feature).

Overall average for this problem: 6.12 (2.10)

- i. \* Judy<sub>i</sub> thinks herself<sub>i</sub> can guess who likes her<sub>i</sub>.  
Principle A. Not Principle B.
- ii. \* Should Bill stop eating what?  
Unchecked [*uw*h\*] feature on C.
- iii. \* Stephen was written the book in two days.  
Unchecked [*u*case:] feature on *the book*.  
Since this is passive (*was written*), *v* cannot check case on *the book*. Statement (j) of the true/false section was also supposed to highlight this issue.
- iv. \* I heard that can Stacy predict the future.  
Unchecked [*u*D\*] feature on T.
- v. \* Timmy did not have eaten his vegetables yet.  
Unchecked [*u*Inf:] feature on *have*.
- vi. \* Phil was being cooking for three hours.  
Hierarchy of Projections.