40 points total; 21 for #1, 2 for #2, 7 for #3, 1 for #4, 9 for #5

SENTENCES FOR PROBLEM #1

   (i)   <u>My</u> stupid browser always *crashes*.

   (ii)   <u>It</u> *seems* to have *rained* heavily.

   (iii) <u>Who</u> can <u>we</u> *expect* to *bring* <u>the eggnog</u>?

Problem 1. For each of the sentences in (i-iv):   **(22 points total)**

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

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

   b. **(3 points for (i), 4 each for (ii-iii))** **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. (Also note, CP should be the top node.)

   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, 5 points total)** On the tree you drew for part (b), for each <u>underlined</u> DP **circle the head** that checks its case feature. Then, **write the case it receives by the <u>DP</u>** (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

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

b.,c.
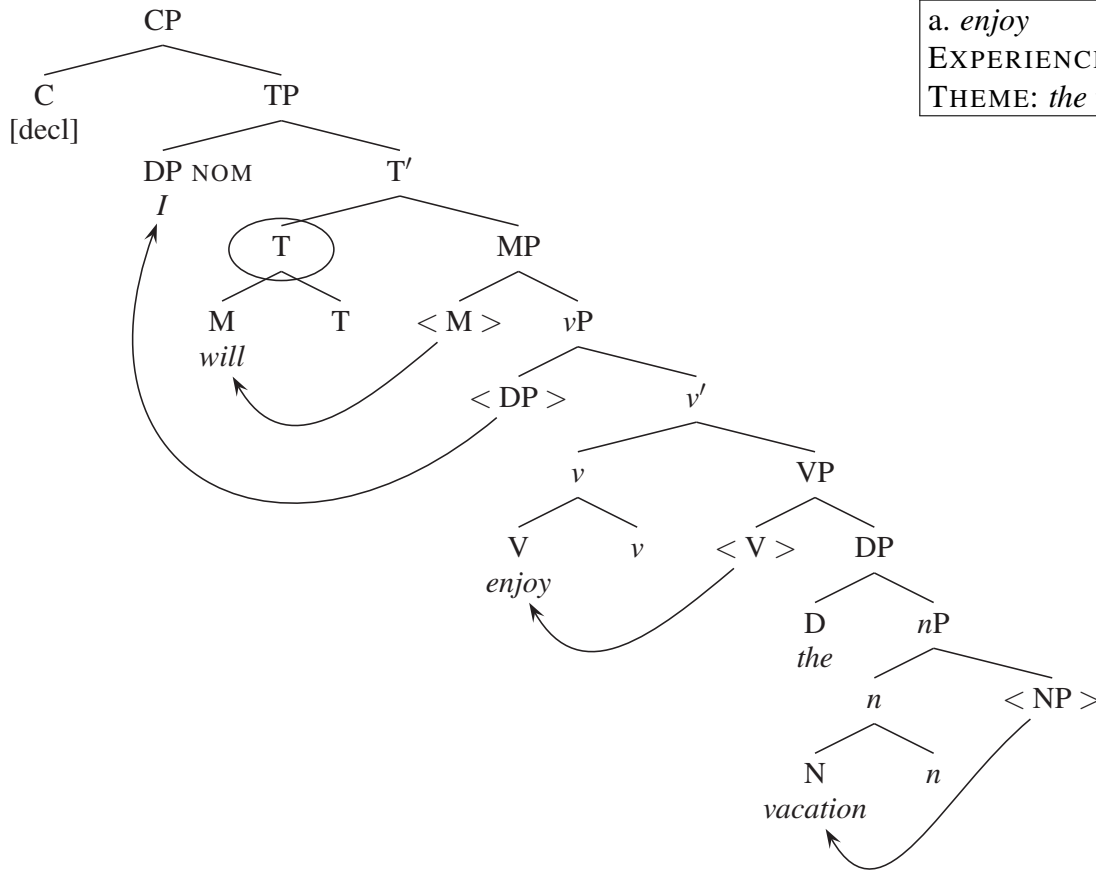
a. *enjoy*
EXPERIENCER: *I*
THEME: *the vacation*

```
                        CP
                   /          \
                  C            TP
                [decl]      /       \
                       DP NOM        T'
                         I        /      \
                              ( T )       MP
                             /     \     /    \
                            M       T  < M >   vP
                          will              /      \
                                      < DP >        v'
                                               /        \
                                              v          VP
                                           /     \     /      \
                                          V       v  < V >     DP
                                        enjoy               /      \
                                                           D        nP
                                                          the     /      \
                                                                 n       < NP >
                                                              /    \
                                                             N      n
                                                          vacation
```
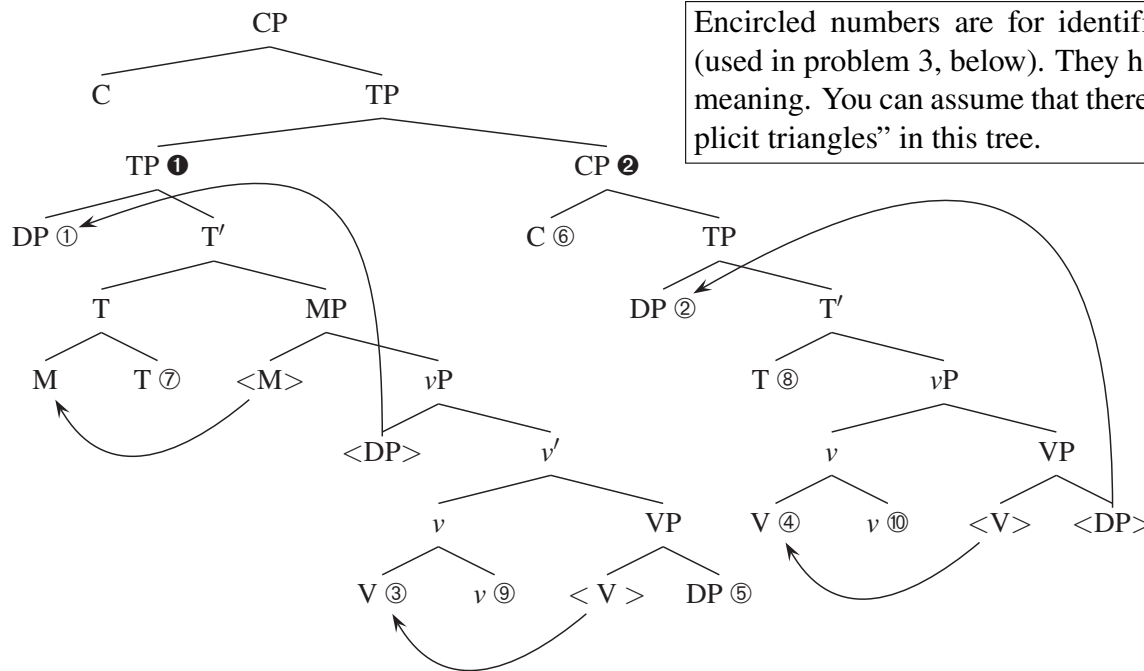
Problem 2. (2 points) Suppose that there is a dialect of English, Ghelsin, that has all the same properties as English does (including vocabulary), except for the following:

a. T *lacks* the "EPP" feature: T does not have a [uD*] feature.

b. When valued by T, [uInfl:] is strong (always, not just for auxiliaries)

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

(i) Lisa fervently hopes that it does not snow.

(ii) Bart does not seem to understand Binding Theory.

CP
C   TP
TP ❶   CP ❷
DP ①   T′   C ⑥   TP
T   MP   DP ②   T′
M   T ⑦   <M>   vP   T ⑧   vP
<DP>   v′   v   VP
v   VP   V ④   v ⑩   <V>   <DP>
V ③   v ⑨   < V >   DP ⑤

Encircled numbers are for identification only (used in problem 3, below). They have no other meaning. You can assume that there are no "implicit triangles" in this tree.

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. ___ DP ① is a Theme.

b. ___ DP ② is a Theme.

c. ___ DP ⑤ is a Theme.

d. ___ V ③ is unaccusative.

e. ___ V ④ is unaccusative.

f. ___ DP ⑤ could be an anaphor.

g. ___ DP ② could be an anaphor.

h. ___ C ⑥ values the case feature of DP ② as accusative.

i. ___ T ⑧ checks the case feature of DP ② as nominative.

j. ___ v ⑩ values the case feature of DP ② as accusative.

k. ___ v ⑨ values the case feature of DP ⑤ as accusative.

l. ___ T ⑦ values the [*u*Infl:] feature of *v* ⑨.

m. ___ T ⑧ values the [*u*Infl:] feature of *v* ⑩.

n. ___ TP ❶ is adjoined to CP ❷.

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

Problem 5. (9 points; 1.5 per sentence × 6 sentences) For each of the ungrammatical sentences below, indicate what principle(s) of grammar is violated. It might be more than one.

- **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).

    i.   * She$_i$ suspects Bart framed Lisa$_i$.

    ii.   * Lisa$_i$ introduced her$_i$ to him$_j$ after Henry$_j$ arrived.

    iii.   * Homer$_i$ believes himself$_i$ will win the lottery.

    iv.   * The donut is having eaten by Homer.

    v.   * Has not thoroughly Bart read the textbook.

    vi.   * Ralph$_i$ quietly is whispering to himself$_i$.