

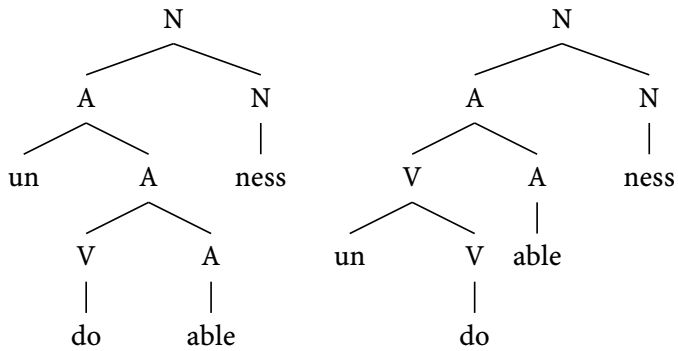
# Midterm 2 KEY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Linguistics 201

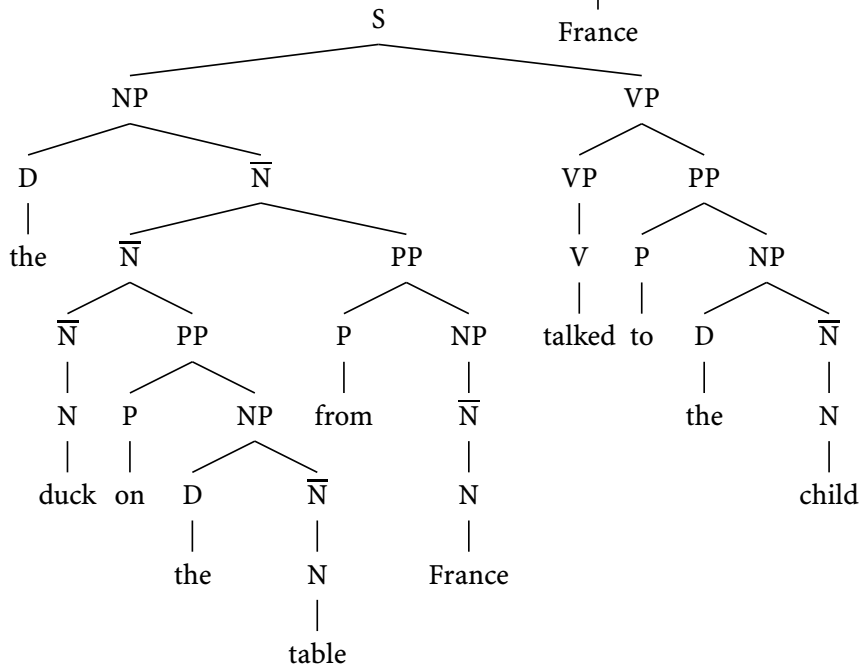
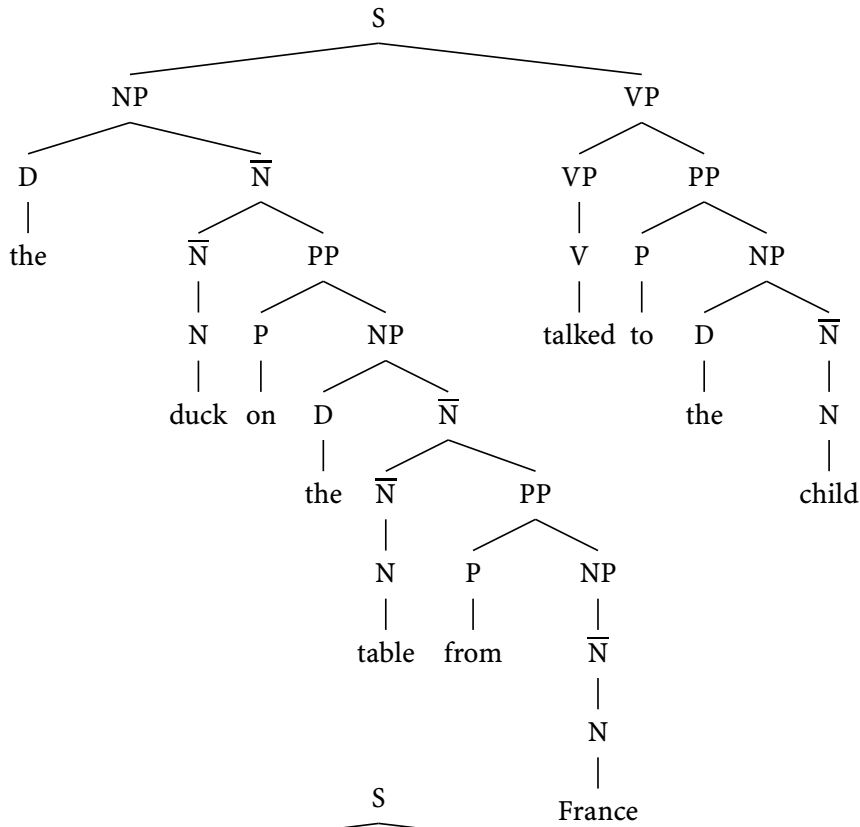
1 8 points

How many ways can the word *undoableness* be constructed without violating any morphological rules (that is: how many different legitimate “trees” can be drawn above this word)? Draw tree(s) below showing these different ways. (Don’t forget to label the categories of morphemes and words.)



2 15 points

There are two parses for the following sentence: "The duck on the table from France talked to the child." Give them on the back of this page.



3  
2 points

beist an ðə falowijŋ wi:ɪdz, wət k<sup>h</sup>ædəgow.ɪj (ðæt ɪz, p<sup>h</sup>aɪt ʌv spɪjtʃ) dəz “fɪl” bəlɒŋ t<sup>h</sup>uw ?

hope → hopeful

bliss → blissful

shameful → shameful

help → helpful

(as in *A hopeful elf left.*)

(as in *Blissful elves are hard to find.*)

(as in *This is a shameful reason.*)

(as in *A helpful person walked in.*)

ANSWER: Adjective (The Right Hand Head Rule tells us this)

4  
6 points

The following are a set of words are from Elvish.

ibo	‘bar’	agoŋ	‘space’	gumat	‘water’
duŋ	‘glass’	omdi	‘wood’	bunt	‘air’
bomton	‘turkeys’	adston	‘metal’	uŋtig	‘dirt’

I’ve deduced, from talking with one of the people that speaks this language, that the [-continuant, +voice, -nasal] sounds and [-continuant, +voice, +nasal] sounds are allophones. Give me the rule, in terms of phonologically features, that is responsible for turning one set of these sounds into the other.

RULE:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{-continuant} \\ \text{+voice} \end{array} \right] \longrightarrow \left[ \text{+nasal} \right] / \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{+vocalic} \\ \text{+round} \end{array} \right] \text{_____}$$
5  
6 points

There are a variety of phrase structure rules for English that we have not learned. One of these is responsible for characterizing Adjective Phrases. An adjective phrase can appear within a VP, immediately after a verb, as in (1).

(1) Jerry seems [<sub>AP</sub> happy with linguistics].

This means we should add to our stock of rules that characterize VPs, the one in (2).

(2) VP → V AP

In (3) I give a variety of examples of adjective phrases.

- (3) Jerry seemed [<sub>AP</sub> angry at Sue].  
Jerry seemed [<sub>AP</sub> angry at Sue about this test].  
Jerry seemed [<sub>AP</sub> angry at Sue at noon about this test].  
Jerry seemed [<sub>AP</sub> angry at Sue in the classroom at noon about this test].  
Jerry seemed [<sub>AP</sub> angry at Sue in the classroom at noon for no reason about this test].

As this series of sentences indicates, APs may have an indefinite number of PPs in them. Below, write the rules that characterize APs (you should write exactly two rules).

AP → AP PP

AP → A

Vowels	i	ɪ	e	ɛ	æ	a	u	o
consonantal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vocalic	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
round	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
high	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
back	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
front	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
low	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
tense	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+

Consonants	p	b	t	d	k	g	f	v	s	z	θ	ð	ʃ	ʒ	tʃ	dʒ	m	n	ŋ	l	ɹ	j	w	ʌ	h	ʔ
consonantal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
sonorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
vocalic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
voice	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
labial	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
round	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
coronal	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
anterior	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
strident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
high	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
back	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
nasal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
continuant	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
lateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
del release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	p	b	t	d	k	g	f	v	s	z	θ	ð	ʃ	ʒ	tʃ	dʒ	m	n	ŋ	l	ɹ	j	w	ʌ	h	ʔ

Phrase Structure Rules:

- |                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| CP → C S                         | S → NP VP   |
| NP → (NP's) $\bar{N}$            | S → CP VP   |
| NP → (D) $\bar{N}$               | VP → VP PP  |
| $\bar{N}$ → A $\bar{N}$          | VP → VP CP  |
| $\bar{N}$ → $\bar{N}$ PP         | VP → V (NP) |
| $\bar{N}$ → $\bar{N}$ CP         | VP → Aux VP |
| $\bar{N}$ → N                    | PP → P NP   |
| $\alpha$ → $\alpha$ and $\alpha$ |             |