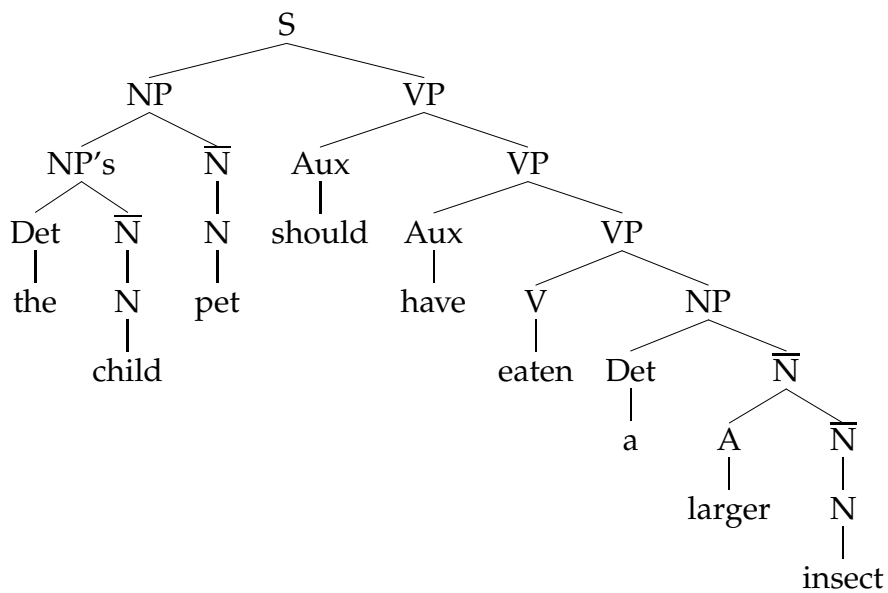


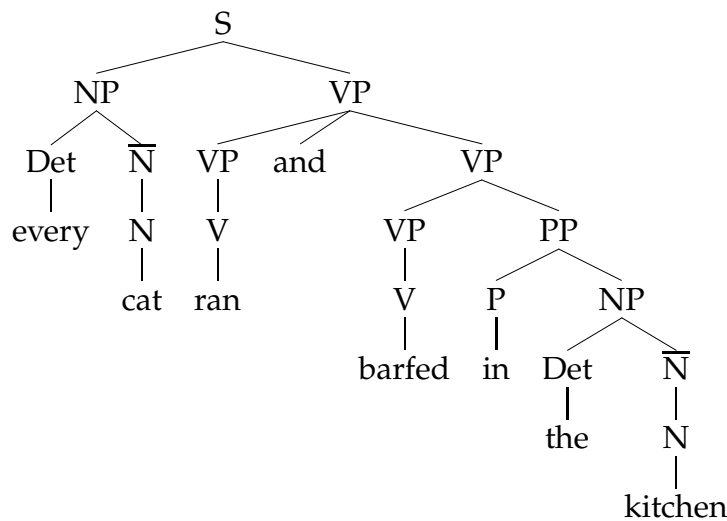
1

Give parses for the following sentences. Two of these sentences are ambiguous. They have two parses each, that yield different meanings. For these two sentences, provide both parses and indicate what their meanings are.

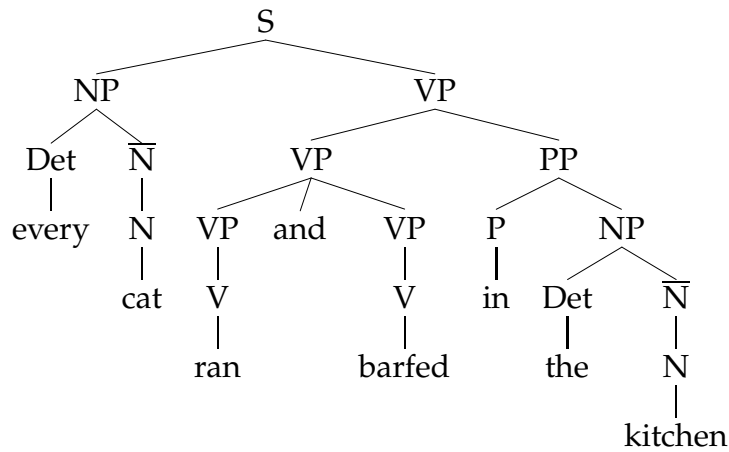
- (1) a. The child's pet should have eaten a larger insect.



- b. Every cat ran and barfed in the kitchen.
 i. Every cat ran and it barfed in the kitchen.

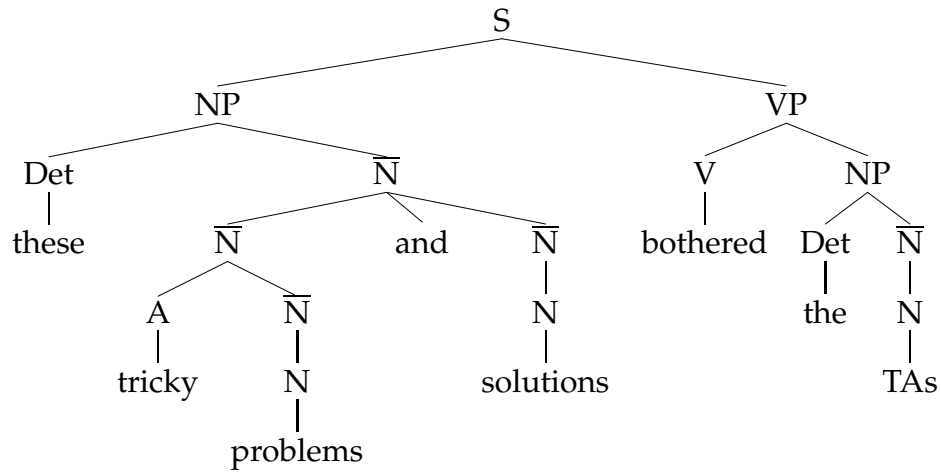


ii. Every cat ran in the kitchen and barfed in the kitchen.

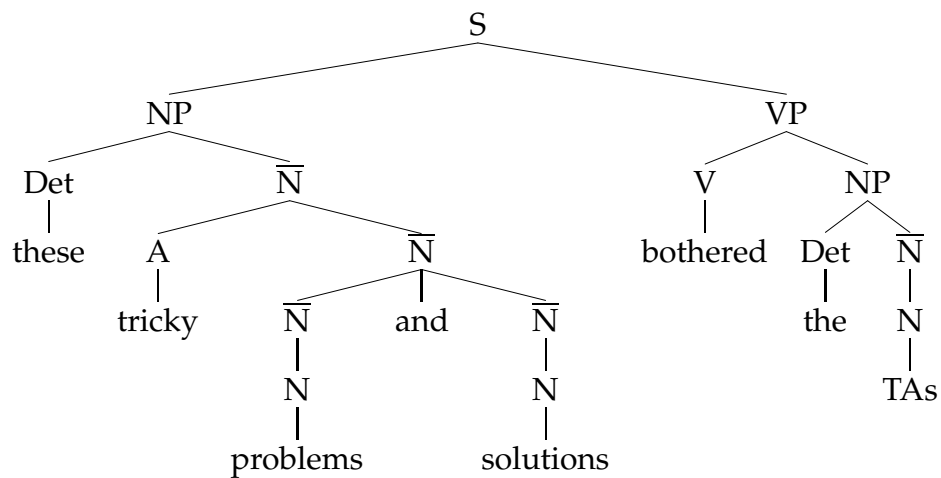


c. These tricky problems and solutions bothered the TAs.

i. These tricky problems and the solutions bothered the TAs.



ii. These tricky problems and tricky solutions bothered the TAs.

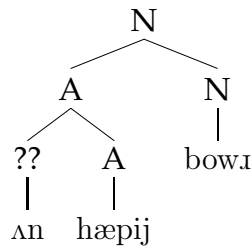


2

Let me teach you a new suffix in English: [bowɪ]. Here's an example of it: "[ðə laʊd-bowɪ fəl əsliɪp]." A [laʊdbowɪ] is someone who is loud. Here are some more examples: [æŋgriɪbowɪ], [saftbowɪ], [kwaɪtbowɪ], [ʌglijbowɪ], [ʌnhæpiɪbowɪ] and [naɪsbowɪ]. Give me the rule for this suffix; tell me what category (part of speech) it belongs to. Give the representation for the word [ʌnhæpiɪbowɪ] using tree notation.

Answer:

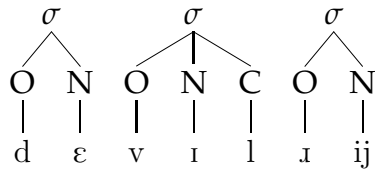
[bowɪ] attaches to adjectives. Because the words it makes are nouns, we can tell from the Righthand Head Rule that [bowɪ] is a noun. The parse for [ʌnhæpiɪbowɪ], is:



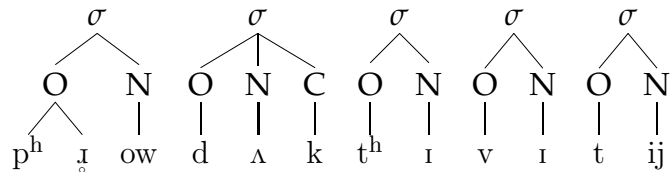
3

Transcribe and syllabify the following words.

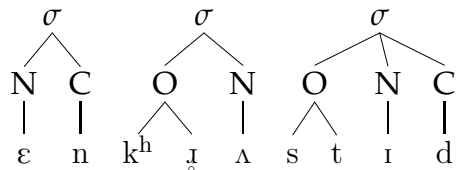
(2) a. devilry:



b. productivity:



c. encrusted:



4

Consider the following words.

gixo	'bar'	kexʊd	'space'	ɣafkʌft	'water'
ɣug	'glass'	xubik	'wood'	gʌsixɑ	'air'
geski	'turkeys'	gɛbuk	'metal'	uʃnig	'dirt'
buxu	'white'	gækeg	'round'	kæɣɑb	'cool'

Compare the $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{consonantal} \\ -\text{continuant} \\ +\text{back} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ sounds and the $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{consonantal} \\ +\text{continuant} \\ +\text{back} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ sounds and tell me whether they are allophonically related, or constitute different phonemes. If allophones, express the environment in which the conversion takes place in terms of features.

Answer:

The $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{consonantal} \\ -\text{continuant} \\ +\text{back} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ sounds are: [k] and [g]; the $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{consonantal} \\ +\text{continuant} \\ +\text{back} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ sounds are [x] and [ɣ]. They are allophones, and the rule is:

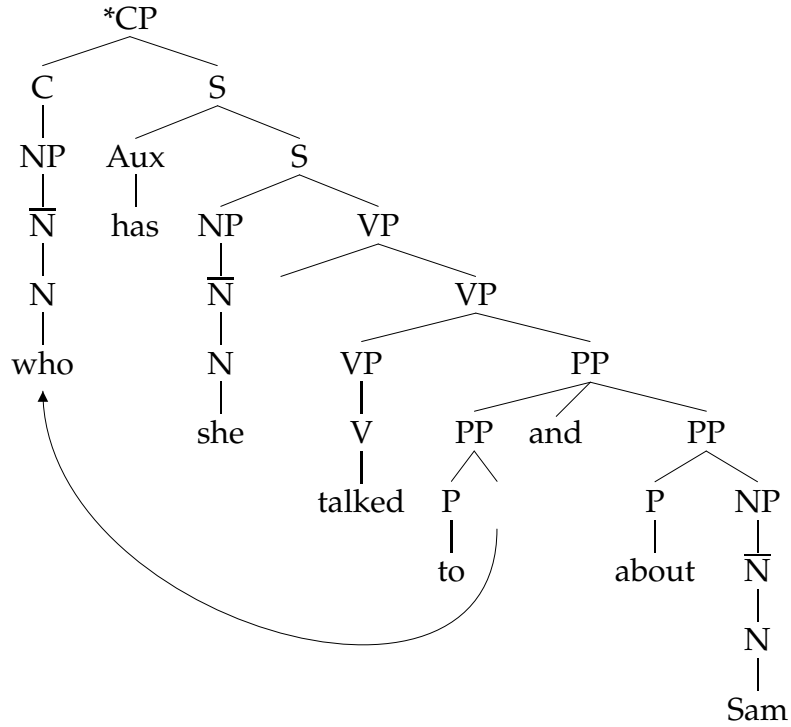
$$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{consonantal} \\ -\text{continuant} \\ +\text{back} \end{smallmatrix} \right] \longrightarrow [+continuant] / \text{---} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} +\text{vocalic} \\ +\text{back} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$$

5

Which of the following could be words of English? For each one that is impossible, tell me which phonological constraint(s) prevents it.

- (3)
- [spow.ɪg]: possible word
 - [əsdɑŋ]: possible word
 - [spɪsʃ]: violates the constraint against two [+strident] sounds in a coda.
 - [st.ɪɹɹlk]: possible word
 - [læŋgɪsd]: violates constraint against [-voice] [+voice] in a coda.
 - [p^huw.ɪjzɹ]: violates constraint against [+voice] [-voice] in a coda.
 - [mɪjnd]: possible word
 - [sbleɪki.ɹ]: violates constraint on three-phone onset, which requires the second sound to be a voiceless stop

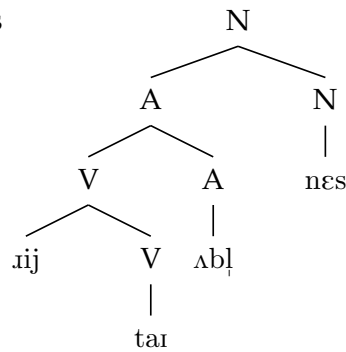
Give a sentence that illustrates the Coordinate Structure Constraint.



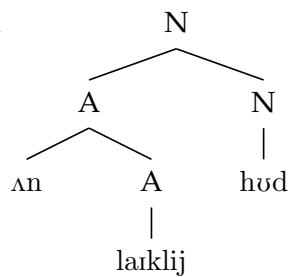
7

Parse the following words into their constituent morphemes, and give the category that each suffix belongs to.

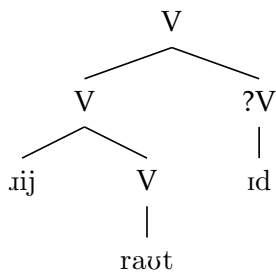
(4) retrievableness



(5) unlikelihood



(6) rerouted



8

Each of the following are impossible words in English. Tell me what goes wrong with each of them.

(1) rehappiness: violates the requirement that *re* attach to a verb. It is attaching either to an adjective (*happy*) or a noun (*happiness*) in this example.

(2) reroutedness: The *ed* suffix is an inflectional suffix, and *ness* is a derivational suffix. Derivational suffixes cannot be attached to words that have an inflectional suffix in them, and that is what has happened here.

Which of the following pairs of sounds are phonemes in English and which allophones. For each phoneme, give me a minimal pair that illustrates their phonemic status.

- (1) [θ] and [z] phonemes, minimal pairs: [θiŋ] vs. [ziŋ]
- (2) [ð] and [b] phonemes, minimal pairs: [ðɛn] vs. [bɛn]
- (3) [ɫ] and [l] allophones
- (4) [k] and [ʃ] phonemes, minimal pairs: [ʃat] vs. [kat]
- (5) [p] and [p^h] allophones
- (6) [tʃ] and [dʒ] phonemes, minimal pairs: [bædʒ] vs. [bætʃ]
- (7) [uɰ] and [æ] phonemes, minimal pairs: [suɰt] vs. [sæt]

The following are some sentences from Elvish.

- (1) a. Blaeg sturt.
Elves stink
'Elves stink.'
- b. Blaeg til fowrkin siter lin flanker.
Elves in dining-halls hands the eat
'Elves eat the hands in dining-halls'
- c. Blaeg zum up Rundag til peed flanker.
Elves some on Sundays in bed eat
'Some elves eat in bed on Sundays.'
- d. Blaek lin mit staker up Rundag til peed flankter.
Elf the with cats on Sundays in bed ate
'The elf ate in bed on Sundays with cats.'
- e. Blaek zan lin up Mandag siter zum flankter
Elf lazy the on Saturday hands some ate
'The lazy elf ate some hands on Saturday.'
- f. Blaek zan umber lin up Mandag til peed siter sun bling zum
Elf lazy ugly the on Saturday in bed hands red greasy some
trastty.
butchered
'The ugly lazy elf butchered some greasy red hands in bed on Saturday.'

Complete the following rules for Elvish in such a way that they allow one to parse all of the sentences above.

- (2) a. $S \rightarrow NP VP$
b. $NP \rightarrow \bar{N} (\text{Det})$
c. $\bar{N} \rightarrow \bar{N} A$
d. $\bar{N} \rightarrow N$
e. $VP \rightarrow (NP) V$
f. $VP \rightarrow PP VP$
g. $PP \rightarrow P NP$