Please do this exam on a computer, as with the homeworks and submit the answer via email in file whose name has the following form: First-name.Last-name_lx550_MT. The exam should be submitted before noon on Tuesday, November 21. The exam has three questions. Please do all three of them. Be sure to use tree diagrams where appropriate to represent sentence structure. Because this is an exam, you should not discuss the questions or your answers with other students or with anyone else. If you have questions, send them to me by email. I’ll be happy to answer them, if appropriate.

1. Download the grammar tool “midterm061.tgr” for this question. There is a link to it on the course web page under the link to this file. The tool allows you to construct trees for sentences in two dialects of an artificial language, Delvish, with English words at the leaves but with non-English syntax. The grammars for the two dialects of Delvish are G1 and G2. The “Grammar Choice/Checking” menu allows you to chose one or the other grammar to construct your trees. It also contains a menu item that checks whether your derivations are complete and correct. Click on this menu item after you have constructed a tree to check it. Use the tool to answer the following questions.

For each of the following sentences of Delvish, say whether it is generable by G1, by G2 or by both grammars. Some of the sentences are structurally ambiguous under G1 or G2 or both. Pick three sentences that are structurally ambiguous under a single grammar and give the tree diagrams for the different structures the grammar assigns to the sentence.

(1) John laughed
(2) that laughed John
(3) that John may laugh
(4) that may John laugh
(5) Mary saw John
(6) Mary may John see
(7) may Mary see John
(8) saw Mary John
(9) Mary that John saw
B. What grammatical principles among those discussed in the text and course lectures are responsible for the patterns of word order manifested by G1 and G2? What are the differences between the two grammars?

2. Consider the following examples:

(16) a. The mason constructed the tower  
   b. The tower was constructed (by the mason).

(17) a. the mason’s construction of the tower  
   b. the tower’s construction (by the mason)

The parallel between (16) and (17) has led to the proposal that the passive transformation applies within noun phrases as it does within sentences.

a. If we assume this to be true, what differences are there, if any, between the passive in noun phrases and the passive in sentences?

b. Now consider the following examples:

(18) a. Mary is eager to help John.  
   b. Mary is likely to help John.  
   c. Mary desires to help John.  
   d. Mary appears to help John.

(19) a. Mary’s eagerness to help John  
   b. the likelihood of help for John  
   c. Mary’s desire to help John  
   d. Mary’s appearance

(20) a. *Mary’s likelihood to help John  
   b. *Mary’s appearance to help John

What problem or problems do these examples raise for the idea that transformations apply inside noun phrases? How might they be addressed?

3. In many dialects of English there is a way of marking a question word as plural by inserting the quantifier all immediately after it as in (21):

(21) a. Who all did you visit? ("what people," not "what person")  
   b. What all did you buy? ("what things," not "what thing")

In one particular dialect, this usage is particularly common. Moreover, in this dialect the all that pluralizes the question word can be separated from it in the
sentence. Consider the data set below. What are its implications for syntactic description and explanation? What, if any, puzzles does it pose and issues does it clarify?

(22) a. What did you get all for Christmas?
b. Who did you meet all in town?
c. Where did they go all on vacation?

(23) a. I don’t remember what all I said.
b. I don’t remember what I said all.

(24) a. What all did he say he wanted?
b. What did he say all he wanted?
c. What did he say he wanted all?

(25) a. What did he tell Mickey all that he wanted?
b. *What did he tell all Mickey that he wanted?

(26) a. Who did he tell all that he was going to resign?
b. *Who did he tell that he was going to resign all?

(27) a. ?Who did you talk to all?
b. *Where did you move the books to all?
c. *Who did you sit beside all?

(28) a. What all did you mean for me to do?
b. What did you mean all for me to do?
c. What did you mean for me to do all?
d. *What did you mean for me all to do?

(29) a. *Who did you expect all your mother to meet at the party?
b. Who did you expect your mother all to meet at the party?

(30) a. *Who did you force all your mother to talk to at the party?
b. Who did you force your mother all to talk to at the party?

(31) a. Who was arrested all on the street?
b. What was said all at the meeting?

(32) a. What happened all at the party last night?
b. Who was fighting all at the party?

(33) a. Who all built this house?
b. *Who built all this house?
c. *Who built this house all?

(34) a. Who all likes candy?
b. *Who likes all candy?
c. ?Who likes candy all?

(35) a. Who all read it this morning?
b. *Who read all it this morning?
c. Who read it all this morning?