

Dashboard ► My courses ► 1802-HUL242 ► 27 March - 2 April ► Minor 2

Started on Wednesday, 27 March 2019, 11:00 AM

State Finished

Completed on Wednesday, 27 March 2019, 12:00 PM

Time taken 1 hour

Grade 18.00 out of 20.00 (90%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of 2.00

Match the following with respect to the given sentence.

Medicines that work, usually stink.

[Medicines_{CP}[that work]...]

CP is the sister of N ▼



[Medicines_{CP}[...] usually stink]

AdvP is the sister of V ▼



Give your reasons

For first, NP -> N CP in this case so CP is sister of N(Medicines) whose mother is NP. AdvP(Adv V) is a sister of V(stink) whose mother is VP is also correct but since we are concerned about [Medicines_{CP}[that work]...] phrase, I am going for the choice CP is sister of N

And similarly for the second part, I am going for we are concerned about [Medicines_{CP}[...] usually stink] , I am going for AdvP is sister of V

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: [Medicines_{CP}[that work]...] → CP is the sister of N, [Medicines_{CP}[...] usually stink] → AdvP is the sister of V

Question 2

Correct

Mark 3.00 out of
3.00

Compare the structure of the following sentences from English, Scott Gaelic and Welsh to decide which of the following statements are TRUE.

1. Welsh

Mae'r dyn wedi prynu car melyn newydd
the man has bought car yellow new

The man has bought a new yellow car.

2. Scott Gaelic

Cheannaich an duine car buidhe ur
has bought the man car yellow new

The man has bought a new yellow car.

Select one or more:

- a. English and Welsh have similar TP structure. ✓ True. In both languages TP → NP (T) VP
- b. English and Welsh NPs (without D) form structural mirror images. ✓ True. English had the order [new yellow car] and Welsh has the order [car yellow new]. In both cases, the adjective [yellow] is closer to car and new is further away. So they form mirror images structurally.
- c. Welsh and Scott Gaelic have identical NP structure. ✓ True.
- d. Welsh and Scott Gaelic NPs (without D) form structural mirror images.
- e. Welsh and Scott Gaelic have similar TP structures.
- f. English and Welsh have identical NP structure.

Give your reasons

Considering, NP in English goes to (D) (AdjP+) N (PP+) (CP). We have to see without (D) mirror image of NP would be (CP) (PP+) N (AdjP+). We do't have any CP and PP in this sentence but NP -> (AdjP+) N for english over here and N (AdjP+) for welsh over here. That's why we are going for the option of mirror image, as reflected by the above sentence, but we still don't know anything about PP and CP in NP

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: English and Welsh have similar TP structure., English and Welsh NPs (without D) form structural mirror images., Welsh and Scott Gaelic have identical NP structure.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 4.00 out of 4.00

Turkish

You can analyze the following data in two ways. P1 is the first hypothesis where you consider the stem 'room' to be [ev]. P2 is the second hypothesis where you consider the stem 'room' to be [evi]. Match the following features to morphemes with respect to P1 and P2.

[*If P1 and P2 is not mentioned in the option, it is assumed to be applicable to both]

	Singular		Plural	
1st person	evim	my room	evimiz	our room
2nd person	evin	thy room	eviniz	your room
3rd person	evi	his room	evleri	their room

1st and 2nd person plural morpheme ✓

3rd person plural morpheme ✓

2nd person morpheme in P1 ✓

3rd person morpheme in P2 ✓

1st person morpheme in P1 ✓

1st person morpheme in P2 ✓

2nd person morpheme in P2 ✓

3rd person morpheme in P1 ✓

Give your reasons

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1st and 2nd person plural morpheme → Suffix [-iz], 3rd person plural morpheme → infix [-ler-], 2nd person morpheme in P1 → Suffix [-in], 3rd person morpheme in P2 → null, 1st person morpheme in P1 → Suffix [-im], 1st person morpheme in P2 → suffix [-m], 2nd person morpheme in P2 → suffix [-n], 3rd person morpheme in P1 → suffix [-i]

Question 4

Partially correct


Mark 4.00 out of 5.00


The following sentence is from Orhan Pamuk's novel *My name is Red* and contained 127 words in the original.

"We were two men in love with the same woman; he was in front of me and completely unaware of my presence as we walked through the turning and twisting streets of Istanbul, climbing and descending, we traveled like brethren through deserted streets given over to the battling packs of stray dogs, passed burnt ruins where jinns loitered, mosque courtyards where angels reclined on domes to sleep, beside cypress trees murmuring to the souls of the dead, beyond the edges of snow-covered cemeteries crowded with ghosts, just out of sight of brigands strangling their victims, passed endless shops, stables dervish houses, candle works, leather works and stone walls; and as we made ground, I felt I wasn't following him at all, but rather, that I was imitating him."

I have broken it down into 6 sentences for your ease. Fill in the blanks in the following text, based on these sentences. (In some cases more than one answer might be possible. Select the one you think fits best. The blanks are coded to give full marks for any of the correct options in such cases.)

1. We were two men in love with the same woman.
2. He was in front of me and₁ completely unaware of my presence as we walked through the turning and₂ twisting streets of Istanbul, climbing and₃ descending.
3. We traveled like brethren through deserted streets given over to the battling packs of stray dogs.
4. We passed burnt ruins where jinns loitered, mosque courtyards where angels reclined on domes to sleep, beside cypress trees murmuring to the souls of the dead, beyond the edges of snow-covered cemeteries crowded with ghosts.
5. We passed endless shops, stables, dervish houses, candle works, leather works and₄ stone walls.
6. And as we made ground, I felt I wasn't following him at all, but rather, that I was imitating him.

There are four AND in the given text and each is indexed with a subscript number. AND₁ conjoins two  [TPs] TP1: He was in front of

me. TP2: He was completely unaware of me. Combined: He was in front of me and completely unaware of me. [He was] is not a syntactic constituent excluding other elements in the VP in the first sentence., AND₂ conjoins two  ,

AND₃ conjoins two  , and AND₄ conjoins a number of

 .

In sentence 4, the sisters of the V (passed) include  .

Give your reasons

2- turning and twisting both are modifying streets and are adjectives. Can also be called conjoining two adjP.

1- And is conjoining two VPs. Since it is not in option we can go for Something similar to Vp, it can be both Cp or TP.

3- climbing and descending is modifying the walk. or that the person in front was climbing or descending.

5- Sentence 4 has two NPs [burnt ruins where jinns loitered] and [mosque courtyards where angels reclined on domes to sleep] and two PPs [beside cypress trees murmuring to the souls of the dead] and [beyond the edges of snow-covered cemeteries crowded with ghosts], all of whose Mother is VP whose Verb is V(Passed) So sisters of V(Passed) are NPs and PPs

Your answer is partially correct.

Question 5

Partially correct

Mark 3.00 out of 4.00

Hungarian

With respect to the given word *szoba* 'room' match the statements to the analysis.

[V: denotes long vowel], [In the answers the symbol / denotes allomorphy]

Nominative (Sub) *szoba* room (sub) *szoba:k* rooms (sub)

Locative (in X) *szoba:ban* in a room *szoba:kban* in rooms

Accusative (Obj) *szoba:t* room (obj) *szoba:kat* rooms (obj)

The plural morpheme is ✓

The locative morpheme is ✓

The Accusative morpheme is ✓

The stem morpheme is ✗

Give your reasons

Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 3.

Stem allomorphy- *szoba/szoba:-* No word final long vowels. So vowel shortening.

Accusative allomorphy- *at/-t*: Suffixal vowel deletes in case of vowel final root.

The correct answer is: The plural morpheme is → [-k], The locative morpheme is → [-ban], The Accusative morpheme is → [-at] / [-t], The stem morpheme is → [szoba] / [szoba:]

Question 6

Correct

Mark 2.00 out of
2.00

Compare the structure of the following Japanese sentences with English to decide which of the following statements are TRUE.

1. John-wa Mary-ga Bill-o hihan-sita to itta
John Mary Bill criticized that said
John said that Mary criticized Bill

2. John-wa Bill-ga Mary-o koro-sita to omotteiru
John Bill Mary killed that think
John thinks that Bill killed Mary.

Select one or more:

- a. The TP of Japanese and English both include NP VP in the same order. ✓
True. Both English and Japanese TP → NP VP
- b. The VP of Japanese and English include V NP in the same order
- c. The CP of Japanese and English include C TP in the same order.

Give your reasons

CP of Japanese is CP → TP C TP(Bill Criticized Mary) C(that)

VP of Japanese is VP → CP V , therefore (VP will go to VP → {CP/NP} NP V) whereas in English it is VP → V NP {NP/CP}

and so option b and c are not correct.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: The TP of Japanese and English both include NP VP in the same order.

◀ Practice questions for phonology

Jump to... ▼