Problem Set 6

Due November 6 before class. Submit on LumiNUS > Files > Student Submission > PS6.

In this class, we have pushed the hypothesis that different languages are underlyingly fairly uniform, and that many visible differences can be explained by differences in a few particular choices. Consider the following table: (— = we didn't discuss or can't tell)

	C (head-initial or head-final)	T (head-initial or head-final)	*v* and V (head-initial or head-final)	V-to-T mvmt (y/n)	EPP on T (y/n)	T-to-C mvmt in matrix clauses (y/n)	EPP on C in matrix clauses (y/n)
English	head-initial	head-initial	head-initial	no	yes	only in questions	only in *wh*-questions
French						only in questions	only in *wh*-questions
Japanese				—	—	—	—
German					—		
Swedish			—	yes			
Guébie							

1. First, fill in the missing cells in the table for French, Japanese, and German. You do not need to justify your answers.

2. Consider the following data and fill in the Swedish row.[1] Assume there is V-to-T movement in Swedish. Briefly support your answers.

   (1) **Matrix clause word order:**

   a. Han kanner faktiskt Ingrid.
   he knows actually Ingrid
   'He actually knows Ingrid.'

   b. Ingrid kanner han faktiskt.
   Ingrid knows he actually
   'He actually knows Ingrid.'

   c. Faktiskt kanner han Ingrid.
   actually knows he Ingrid
   'He actually knows Ingrid.'

   All other reorderings of these four words are ungrammatical.

[1] Problem from David Pesetsky.

(2) **Embedded clause with complementizer *att*:**

a. Johan mindes [att han faktiskt kanner Ingrid].
Johan remembered that he actually knows Ingrid
'John remembered that he actually knows Ingrid.'

All other orders of the words in the embedded clause are ungrammatical.

3. Consider the following data and fill in the Guébie row. Guébie is a Niger-Congo language (Kru subfamily) spoken in the Ivory Coast.[2] Briefly support your answers.

(3) **Simple clause with no auxilary:**

a. ɔ^{3} li^{2} dʒa^{31}
3.SG eat.IMPF coconuts
'He eats coconuts'

b. ɔ^{3} li^{3} dʒa^{31}
3.SG eat.PERF coconuts
'He ate coconuts (recently)'

(4) **Simple clause with future tense auxiliary:**

ɔ ^{3} ji^{3} dʒa^{31} li^{2}
3.SG will.IMPF coconuts eat
'He will eat coconuts'

(5) **Embedded clauses:**

a. e^{4} dʒereme$^{3.3.3}$ gba^{1} dʒɔk^{w}i-jə$^{3.2.2}$ buru$^{2.2}$
I read.PERF that bird-PL fly
'I read that birds fly.'

b. e^{4} jira$^{2.3}$ gba^{2} e^{4} ka^{3} lawɪɔ$^{3.2.1}$ lelo-wa$^{1.1.1}$ jokuni$^{2.3.3}$
I want that I IRR vistor new-DEF see
'I want to see the new visitor.'

(IRR is a tense auxiliary: "irrealis.")

[2] Don't worry about the numbers; they're tones. All Guébie data from ɬ014 əpneS hnnnaH, but don't look it up!

4. **For EL5101R:** Consider the following data from Indian Vernacular English (IVE).[3] How does IVE differ from the behavior of "Standard" Englishes that we have described in class?

(6) **Matrix questions:**

a. What you want?

b. What he has eaten?

c. How much interest they charged you?

d. How long ago that was?

e. Why you look worried?

(7) **Embedded questions:**

a. They know who has Vijay invited tonight.

b. I wonder where does he work.

c. I asked Ramesh what did he eat for breakfast.

d. Do you know where is he going?

[3] All IVE data come from 0002 Bhatt M. Rakesh, but don't look it up!