

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:–

B.A.

Italian X255: Issues in Italian Syntax

COURSE CODE : ITALX255

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 23–MAY–05

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM ALL SECTIONS AS INSTRUCTED BELOW.

• **Section A - Phrasal Constituency and Thematic Assignment.**

Answer ALL questions (1, 2, 3). (Questions 1-3 should be answered in the spaces provided below.)

1. Determine whether the *underlined* expression in the following FOUR sentences is a phrasal constituent, and if so provide its syntactic category and its head as in the examples given. Remember to distinguish VP from IP. You may restrict your choice to the following phrasal categories: DP, AP, VP, IP, PP.

	NO:	YES:	Category:	Head:
E.g. 1: John <u>likes Mary</u> .	-	<u>Yes</u>	<u>VP</u>	<u>like</u>
E.g. 2: The <u>dog bit</u> a cat.	<u>No</u>	-	-	-
a. They have always <u>visited Rome</u> .	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. They have <u>always visited Rome</u> .	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. <u>They have always visited</u> Rome.	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. We arrived <u>from Italy</u> by train.	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Determine whether the *underlined* expression in the following FOUR sentences is a phrasal constituent, and if so provide its syntactic category and its head as in the examples given. Remember to distinguish VP from IP. You may restrict your choice to the following phrasal categories: DP, AP, PP, VP, and IP.

	NO:	YES:	Category:	Head:
E.g. 1: Gli uomini <u>hanno sempre bevuto vino</u> .	_____	<u>Yes</u>	<u>IP</u>	<u>hanno</u>
E.g. 2: Gli uomini <u>hanno sempre bevuto</u> vino.	<u>No</u>	_____	_____	_____
a. Gianni è <u>orgoglioso di sua figlia</u> .	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. <u>Gianni è orgoglioso</u> di sua figlia.	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. <u>Arrivare sempre in orario non è facile</u> .	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. I bambini hanno mangiato <u>tutti pollo</u> .	_____	_____	_____	_____

(TURN OVER)

3. Determine whether the *underlined* expression in the following FOUR sentences is an *argument* of one of the available verbs or simply an *adjunct*, as in the examples given. Pay attention to any potential movement operation displacing arguments from their base-generated position.

	An argument:	An adjunct:
E.g.1 : I never eat <u>frozen beans</u> in the morning.	Yes	
E.g.2 : I never eat frozen beans <u>in the morning</u> .		Yes
a. We do not like <u>this restaurant</u> .	_____	_____
b. We do not like to eat <u>in this restaurant</u> .	_____	_____
c. <u>The wedding date</u> has been chosen by Mark.	_____	_____
d. I visit my parents <u>every Friday</u> .	_____	_____

- **Section B - Syntactic Movement.** Answer ALL questions (4, 5, and 6) in the answer book.

4. Provide the syntactic tree-structure representation for EITHER sentence (a) OR sentence (b) below. You may restrict your phrasal categories to DP, NP, VP, IP, and Past-ParticipleP (PPP). You can parse the quantifier '*tutti*' under the node-label Q (for 'quantifier') and the adverb under the node-label ADV.

Remember to label each word and each tree-node with the appropriate syntactic category. Whenever a movement operation applies, properly represent all traces left behind by the moving item.

- I bambini hanno tutti riso.
- Quegli uomini mangiano sempre.

5. Provide the syntactic tree-structure representation for EITHER the Italian sentence in (a) OR the English sentence in (b) below.

This exercise concerns the 'split-Infl hypothesis': you MUST use the phrasal categories AgrP and TP and clearly indicate the content of their head. Use these categories together with the usual categories NP, DP, PP, and VP. You may analyse the neg-markers '*non*', '*not*' as Neg (for 'negation') and the particle '*più*' as a neg-particle analogous to '*mica*'.

Remember to label each word and each tree-node with the appropriate syntactic category. Whenever a movement operation applies, properly represent all traces left behind by the moving item.

- Maria non vuole più caramelle.
- We do not believe you.

(CONTINUED)

6. Provide the syntactic tree-structure representation for EITHER the Italian sentence in (a) OR the English sentence in (b) below. The Italian sentence involves a contrastively focused interpretation for the subject, i.e. the speaker is asking to whom did *Luca* speak rather than -say- to whom did *Mary* speak.

You may restrict your phrasal categories to DP, PP, VP, IP, and CP. You may also analyse the interrogative operators '*Chi*' and '*What*' as DPs. Remember to label each word and each tree-node with the appropriate syntactic category. Whenever a movement operation applies, properly represent all traces left behind by the moving item.

- a. A chi ha parlato [Luca]_{focus} ?
- b. What did you see?

• **Section C - Passives, Ergatives, and Raising Structures.**

Answer BOTH questions (7 and 8) in the answer book. When providing tree-structure representations, always remember to label each word and tree-node with the appropriate syntactic category. Whenever a movement operation applies, properly represent all traces left behind by the moving item.

7. Provide the appropriate syntactic tree-structure representation for the sentence in (a) below. You may restrict your phrasal categories to NP, DP, PP, VP, and IP. You may use PPP to represent past-participles.

- a. *Luca sembrava aver parlato per ore.*

8. Provide the appropriate syntactic tree-structure representation for the sentence in (a) below. You may restrict your phrasal categories to NP, DP, PP, VP, and IP. You may use PPP to represent past-participles, and the label Q for the quantifier '*tutti*'.

- a. *I bambini sono andati tutti a letto.*

(TURN OVER)

Section D - Case-theory and Null-subjects.

Answer BOTH questions (9 and 10).

9. For each of the following FOUR sentences, determine which head assigns case to the DP in **bold**, and provide its syntactic category, as in the example given.

	Case-assigning head	Category
E.g.: John likes Mary .	<i>like</i>	V^o
a. Abbiamo regalato tutti i soldi a Gianni .	_____	_____
b. Maria sembra sempre più stanca.	_____	_____
c. I hope that she will win.	_____	_____
d. John was believed to have survived the earthquake.	_____	_____

10. Answer this question in the answer book. Consider the grammatical sentence in (a) below, involving a finite embedded clause, and the corresponding ungrammatical sentence in (b), involving a non-finite clausal complement. Explain what condition on expletive null subjects is satisfied in (a) but failed in (b).

- a. Noi vogliamo che nevichi.
We want that snow
 'We wish for it to snow'
- b. *Noi vogliamo nevicare.
We want to-snow
 'We wish for it to snow'

END OF PAPER