

Linda Flores

Professor Paoze Thao, here is the test correction

LING 392: Nature of Language and Language Acquisition
Test #3 on Syntax and Semantics Chapters

so that I can
obtain 1/2 a
point.

Thank
you

Directions: The following is test #3 to cover the chapters on syntax and semantics for a total 80 points (40 points for syntax chapter and 40 points for the semantic chapter).

- I. (10 points) According to Chomsky, every sentence in English may be represented by two different levels of representation, which are the surface structure and the deep structure. Explain the concepts of **surface structure** and **deep structure**. Your discussion should be based on the notes and lectures that we studied in class.

A. Surface structure is the sentence itself.

(1 point for your accurate explanation of the surface structure)

✓ B. Deep structure is the explanation of how
the sentence is formed by the PST using
the PST method.

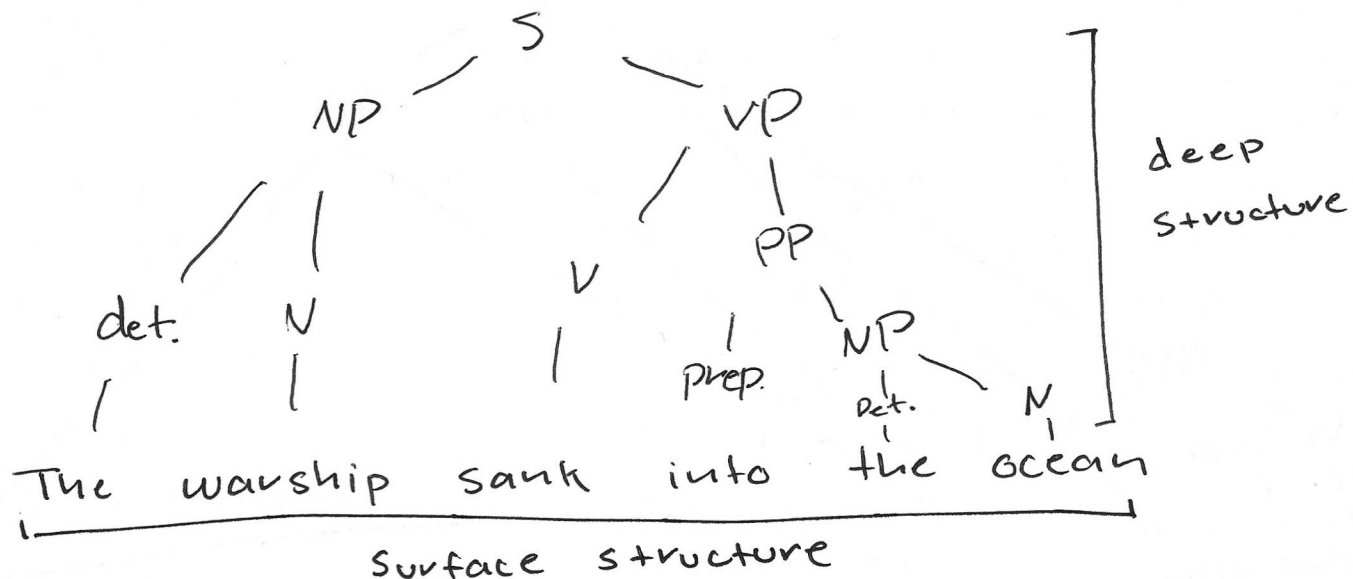
is the underlying representations that
are generated by the Phase Structure

(1 point for your accurate explanation of the deep structure)

Rules of a
transformational
grammar.

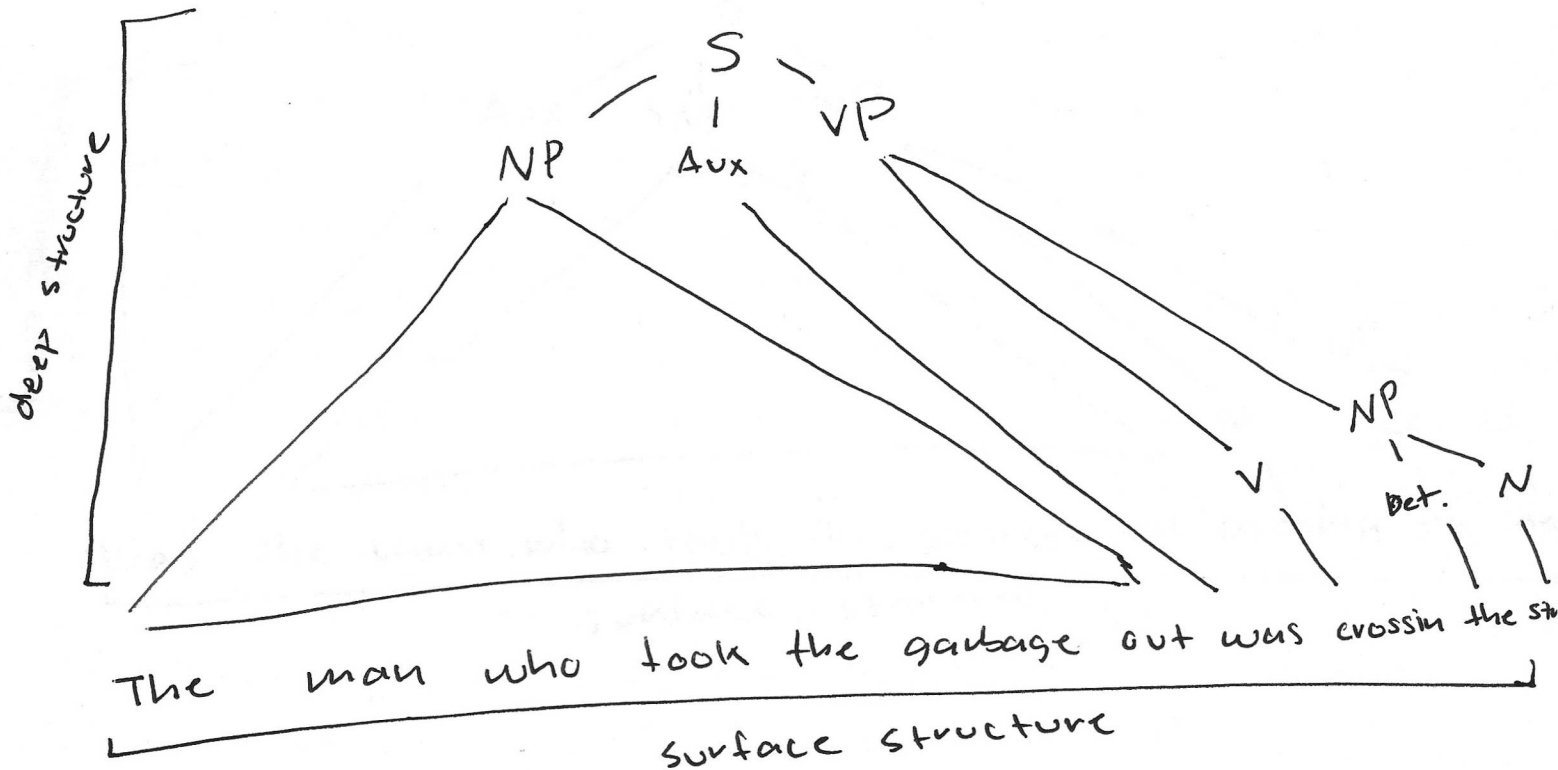
C. Then, draw the Phrase Structure Tree (PSTs) for the following sentence. After you **draw the PST** of this sentence, make sure that you **explicitly label the surface structure** and the **deep structure** of this sentence. If you need additional spaces, you may use the space in the back of this page to provide your answer.

Sentence: **The warship sank into the ocean.** (4 points for the correct answer)



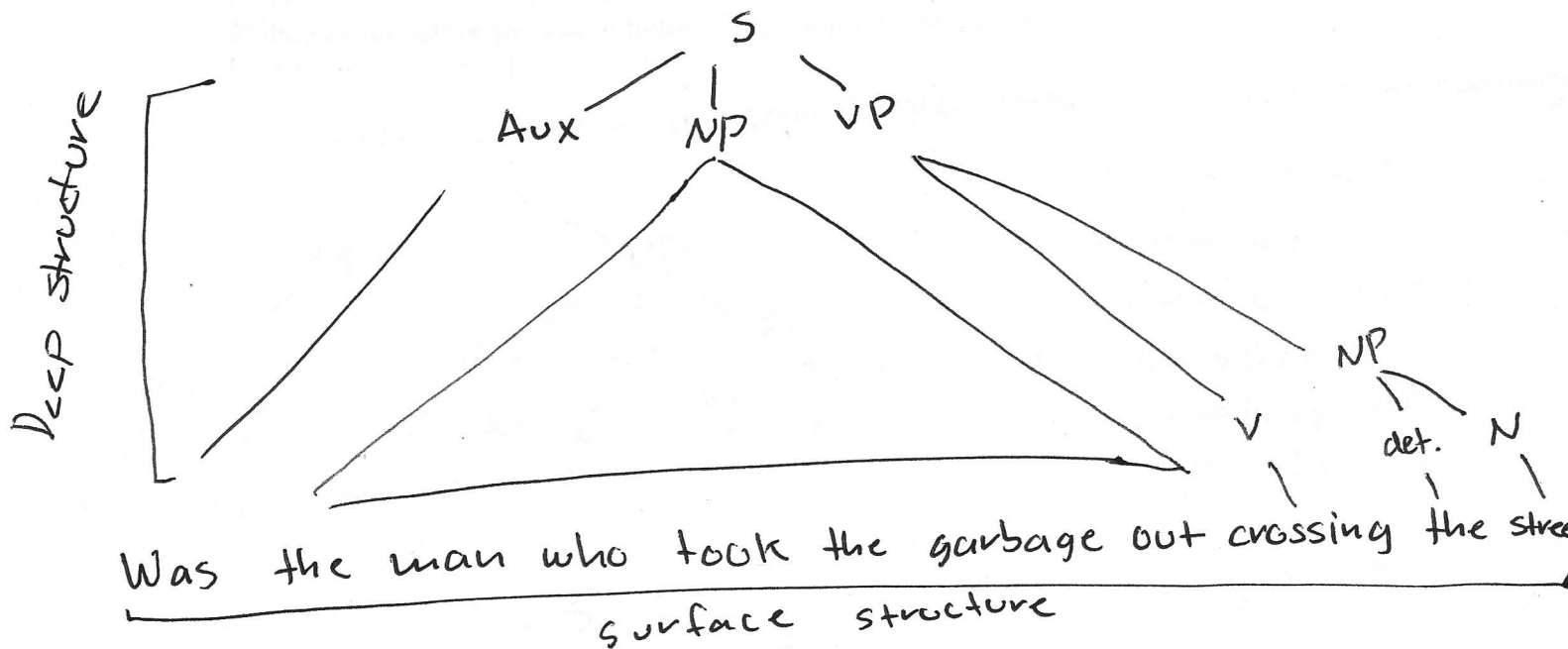
D. In addition, draw the Phrase Structure Tree (PSTs) for the following sentence. After you draw the PST of the following two sentences, make sure that you explicitly label the surface structure and the deep structure of this sentence to demonstrate that you really understand the two levels of representation as we discussed in class. If you need additional spaces, you may use the space in the back of this page to provide your answer.

Sentence a) The man who took the garbage out was crossing the street. (2 points for the correct answer)



After you draw the PST of this sentence, make sure that you explicitly label the surface structure and the deep structure of this sentence as well.

Sentence b) Was the man who took the garbage out crossing the street? (2 points for the correct answer)

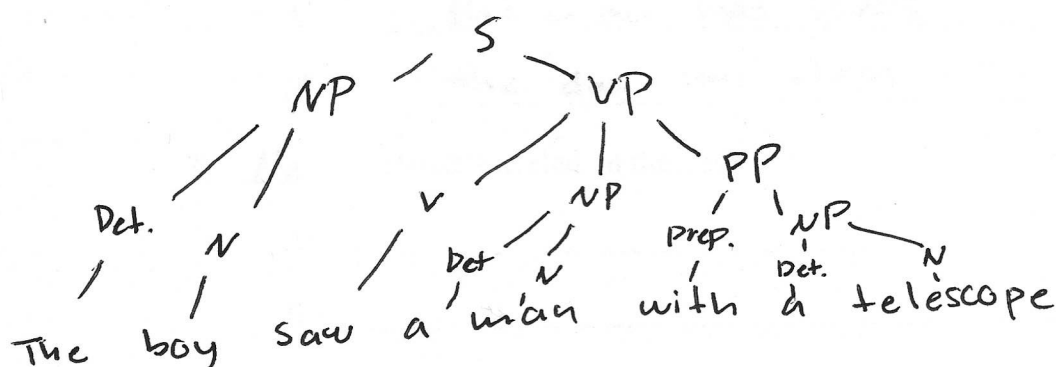


- II. (10 points) "Every sentence of English and of every human language can be represented by a Phrase Structure Tree (PST) that explicitly reveals these (syntactic) properties." However, this may not be true in the case of the following sentence:

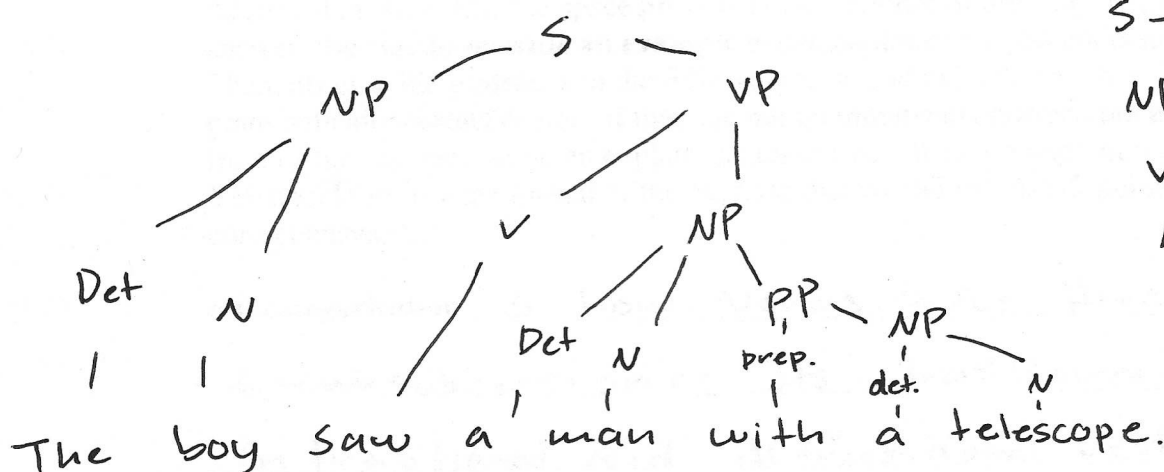
The boy saw a man with a telescope. It is ambiguous.

Examine the structure of this sentence and determine if it is ambiguous? If it is structurally ambiguous, what does it mean? Then, draw the two possible Phrase Structure Trees (PSTs) of this sentence and write their Phrase Structure Rules (PSRs) in the space provided below. Use additional blank space in the back of this page if you need it.

It means that it can have more than one meaning



$S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $NP \rightarrow Det. N$
 $VP \rightarrow V NP PP$
 $NP \rightarrow Det. N$
 $PP \rightarrow Prep. NP$
 $NP \rightarrow Det. N$



$S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $NP \rightarrow Det. N$
 $VP \rightarrow V NP$
 $NP \rightarrow Det. N PP$
 $PP \rightarrow Prep. NP$
 $NP \rightarrow Det N$

III. (5 points) Determine the following sentence(s) whether it/they have structural ambiguities. Put a Yes or No in the space(s) provided. Then, state the possible meaning of expression in the space provided.

1) Yes The Rabbi married my sister.

A. The Rabbi got married with one's sister

B. The Rabbi married her and ~~her~~^{one's} her boyfriend (now husband)

2) Yes I know a man with a dog who has fleas.

A. the man has fleas

B. the dog has fleas

3) No Daniel traveled on the train.

A. _____

B. _____

IV. (10 points) Define the concept of subcategorization according to the definition that we discussed in class. Use the space provided in the bottom of this page to provide your answer. Be sure to **provide an example** to demonstrate that you understand this concept. Then, observe the sentences in the following page and indicate whether they are grammatically correct or not. If they are not grammatically correct, put an asterisk in front of the sentence and then explain the reason why they are ungrammatical correct. You should follow the format of the exercise that we did in class (2 points for each correct answer).

Subcategorization is how verbs have three

great subcategories. Its transitional,

In transitional and ditransitional verbs.

is the part of the lexical entry of

a lexicon (a verb or a noun) specifying

which syntactic categories can and cannot

occur with it. An example would be

sleep, v. —.

Example:

* Daniel put the milk.

Correction: Daniel put the milk in the refrigerator.

Explanation: Put, V, _____ NP PP
Or Put is a Verb and must be followed by both a NP and a PP within the VP.

1) * A man finds immediately.

Correction: A man finds his wallet immediately.

Explanation: finds V, _____ NP

2) * The babysitter wept the baby.

Correction: The babysitter wept.

Explanation: wept, v, _____

3) * Dan located.

Correction: Dan located his cell phone in his car.

Explanation: located, v, _____ (s)

4) * John is fond that his children love animals.

Correction: John is fond ^{to see that} his children love animals so much.

Explanation: X fond, v, _____ [pp] of.

John is fond of his children who love animals.
fond, adj, _____ [pp] of

V. There are seven basic sentence patterns in English based on what we studied in class as following:

Pattern 1: SV (Subject + Verb)

Example: The sportsman fished.
The frogs croaked in the marsh.

Pattern 2: SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

Example: Our friend is a senator.

Subpattern 2A: NP + Linking Verb + Adjective

Example: The food is good.
The manager seems upset.

Pattern 3: SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial)

Example: The girl is here.

Pattern 4: SVO (Subject + Verb + Direct Object)

Example: The girl bought a dress.

Pattern 5: SVOO (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object)

Example: The mother bought the girl a dress.

Pattern 6: SVOC (Subject + Verb + Direct Object + (Objective) Complement)

Example: We consider Salvatore noteworthy.
The coach made their sister a manager.

Pattern 7: SVOA (Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial)

Example: Mr. Jensen set the cup on the table.
Mr. Fernandez leaves the car in the parking lot.

(5 points) Now, after each sentence, **write the number of the pattern** it represents. Remember that the presence of an adverbial does not change the sentence pattern unless the adverbial is crucial to the sentence structure or meaning (1 point for each correct answer).

Example: Your recital was wonderful. 2A

1. The director found him a new costume. 5

x 2. The Roman won the first battle. 2 4 - /

3. The pickles are near the wieners. 3

4. The archers were not successful hunters. 4 2

5. The train stopped. 1

Semantics Chapters

VI. (10 points) Next to each of the linguistic concepts in Column A, write the letter of the response in Column B that best exemplifies or describes the concept in Column A (1 point for each correct answer).

| <u>Column A</u> | | <u>Column B</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. <u>F</u> Semantics | A. | A type of rule violation in language, e.g. that bachelor is pregnant. This sentence sounds like English but makes no sense because it contains words that carry contradictory semantic properties: bachelor [+male] and pregnant [-male]. |
| 2. <u>C</u> Semantic properties | B. | Words that are opposite in meaning of a word, e.g. big and small, present and absent, father and son. |
| 3. <u>G</u> Homonyms | C. | The components of meaning of a word, e.g. [+young] represents of baby, colt, puppy. |
| 4. <u>I</u> Polysemous words | D. | A figure of speech or a nonliteral meaning of a sentence. It is a kind of rule violation that breaks the semantic rules because they are used to convey a particular idea, e.g. walls have ears. My car is a lemon. |
| 5. <u>B</u> Antonyms | E. | Expressions whose meaning are not composed solely of the meaning of their parts. They tend to be frozen in form and do not readily enter into other combinations or allow the word order to change, e.g. to play possum (to feign death), put his foot in his mouth, bite your tongue. |
| 6. <u>J</u> Theta-criterion | F. | The study of the linguistic meanings of words, phrases, and sentences; the component of the grammar which specifies these meanings. |
| 7. <u>A</u> Anomaly | G. | Different words that are pronounced, and possibly spelled the same, e.g. to, too, two, and flour, flour, but mean different. |
| 8. <u>P</u> Metaphors | H. | Different words with the same or nearly the same meaning, e.g. couch and sofa. |
| 9. <u>E</u> Idioms | J. | A single word with several closely related |

but slightly different meaning, or containing partial synonymy, e.g. man and boy, e.g. man is [+male] and [-young]; whereas boy [+male] and [+young].

10. H Synonyms



A universal principle stating that a particular thematic role may only occur once in a sentence.

VII. (10 points) The following are several kinds of antonyms. Indicate in Column C whether the pairs in Column A and Column B are Complementary (C), Gradable (G), or Relational Opposite (R). Use the letter C for Complementary, G for Gradable and R for Relational Opposite.

| Column A | Column B | Column C |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| larger | smaller | <u>C</u> |
| parent | offspring | <u>R</u> |
| false | true | <u>G</u> |
| pass | fail | <u>G</u> |
| legal | illegal | <u>G</u> |
| Poor | rich | <u>C</u> |
| husband | wife | <u>R</u> |
| expensive | cheap | <u>C</u> |
| large | small | <u>C</u> |
| good | bad | <u>G</u> |

x R

x C

x C

x C-7

x G

x G

x G

- VIII. (10 points) The following sentences consist of verbs (V) and their noun phrase (NPs) subject and various objects (NP). **Identify the thematic relation** of each noun phrase (NP). See the underlined noun phrases (NPs) by writing the letter, **A**, **T**, **I**, **S**, or **G** above the noun phrase, standing for Agent (**A**), Theme (**T**), Instrument (**I**), Source (**S**), or Goal (**G**) on top of each NP (1 point for each correct answer). To avoid confusion, please note that sentences #2, #3 and #4 are connected and are in the same context. Write your answer on top of each Noun Phrase (NP) in the sentences below.

A T S G

1. The boy took the books from the cupboard to the wading pool.

A T I

2. The boy opened the door with the key.

I G ~~X~~ T - /

3. The key open the door.

T

4. The door opened.

IX. (10 points) Define **syntax** and **semantics** and what they mean. Then, **discuss** the relationship between syntax and semantics on how they interact with each other. You need to make sure to list and explain at least three instances along with an example in which syntax and semantics interact with each other. Use the space below to provide your answer. Again, if additional space is needed, use the space in the back of this page to do so.

Semantics is the study of the linguistic meaning of words, phrases and sentences; the component of the grammar which specifies these meanings. Syntax is ~~how words get to get together to~~ make sentences, phrases and so on. ~~are the rules of sentence formation; the~~ component of the mental grammar that represents speakers' knowledge of the structure of phrases and sentences. There are 3 out of 6 ways in which semantics and syntax interact with each other. One is the same meaning may be expressed syntactically in more than one way. An example would be England's king or by an "of" construct The king of England. Another one is active-passive pairs constitute another common type of paraphrase like The child found the puppy. The puppy was found by the child. ~~Lastly~~^{6th}, there are the reflexive pronouns like so Jane bit herself.

Name: Linda Flores

Very good, Linda! I've changed your grade
for Test #3 for $\frac{1}{2}$ point from 62 to

$$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 12 - 42 - 14 \end{array}$$

71

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