

Homework 7 – Transformations

Due Friday, April 6

1. Warlpiri yes-no questions

1.1. In Warlpiri, a question like *Kuḍuḣa ka paṅkami* ‘Is the child running?’ is generated from a related statement like *Kuḍu ka paṅkami* ‘The child is running.’

a. What is the d-structure of the question *Kuḍuḣa ka paṅkami*?

b. What is the s-structure of the question *Kuḍuḣa ka paṅkami*?

1.2. Given the following additional pairs of Warlpiri statements and questions, write a transformation that will make Warlpiri yes-no questions from statements.

Kaṅṅa ka waṅkami
‘The woman is speaking’

Kaṅṅaḣa ka waṅkami
‘Is the woman speaking?’

Kaṅṅa ka paṅkami
‘The woman is running’

Kaṅṅaḣa ka paṅkami
‘Is the woman running?’

Kuḍu ka puḷami
‘The child is shouting’

Kuḍuḣa ka puḷami
‘Is the child shouting?’

1.3. Use your transformation from 1.2 to fill in the missing question:

Wati ka waṅkami
‘The man is speaking’

‘Is the man speaking?’

- 1.4. Explain step by step how your transformation applied to a d-structure to produce a surface form in 1.3.

2. Italian WH questions

Here are some declarative sentences in Italian, with English glosses.

Maria ha rubato una mela al negozio.
Maria has stolen an apple from the store.

Luisa ha lasciato un biglietto sul tavolo per te.
Luisa has left a note on the table for you.

Carla suona la chitarra da quando aveva 15 anni.
Carla plays guitar since (she) was 15 years old.

Il direttore ha licenziato Luca.
The manager has fired Luca.

- 2.1. Below are some Italian questions that are related to the statements above.

Find the d-structures of these questions (i.e. their original structures, with words in declarative-sentence order) by the following method:

- **Find a sentence from above that could be the answer to each of the questions; write it on the line provided.** This shows you the original order of the words/phrases.
- **Make the declarative sentences you found into appropriate d-structures with all the same words as the questions by crossing out words that are missing in the question, and writing in the question words that replace them in the questions.** These words are missing because the person asking these questions doesn't know (as in the example) that Luisa has left a ticket on the table; rather, they need to ask what she left. So the d-structure for the question includes the words for *what* rather than the words *a ticket*. Subjects are also missing in questions; cross them out so they are missing in the d-structures as well.

- che cosa
- Example Luisa ha lasciato un biglietto sul tavolo per te → Che cosa ha lasciato sul tavolo per te?
 What (she) has left on the table for you?
- a. _____ → Che cosa ha rubato al negozio?
 What (she) has stolen from the store?
- b. _____ → Chi ha licenziato?
 Who (he) has fired?
- c. _____ → Dove ha lasciato un biglietto?
 Where (she) has left a note?
- d. _____ → Che cosa suona da quando aveva
 15 anni?
 What (she) plays since (she) was 15?

2.2. Write a transformation that turns all of the d-structures you identified in 2.1 into the related questions.

2.3. Given the following Italian declarative sentence:

Paola va a scuola ogni mattina con l'autobus.
 Paola goes to school every morning by bus.

- a. Generate a d-structure for the question that means *Where does she go every morning by bus?*, using what you learned in 2.1 about the relationship between statements and d-structures.
- b. Use the transformation you wrote in 2.2 to produce the s-structure for the question *Where does she go every morning by bus?* from the d-structure you produced in 2.3.a.