Homework 7 – Transformations

Due Friday, April 6

1. Warlpiri yes-no questions

1.1. In Warlpiri, a question like Kuŋŋa ka paŋkami ‘Is the child running?’ is generated from a related statement like Kuŋŋu ka paŋkami ‘The child is running.’

   a. What is the d-structure of the question Kuŋŋa ka paŋkami?

   b. What is the s-structure of the question Kuŋŋa ka paŋkami?

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

   Kanṭa ka waŋkami  Kanṭaŋa ka waŋkami
   ‘The woman is speaking’  ‘Is the woman speaking?’

   Kanṭa ka paŋkami  Kanṭaŋa ka paŋkami
   ‘The woman is running’  ‘Is the woman running?’

   Kuŋŋu ka puŋami  Kuŋŋa ka puŋami
   ‘The child is shouting’  ‘Is the child shouting?’

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

   Wati ka waŋkami
   ‘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.
Example: Luisa ha lasciato un biglietto sul tavolo per te? → Che cosa ha lasciato sul tavolo per te?

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.