1 Syntax

1.1 Headedness

a. Copy each of the following phrases, underlining the head word, and give the head word’s part of speech. Also, Identify the syntactic category of the phrase (NP, PP, AP, VP, or IP). The first one has been done as an example

i. the carnation on the table:

   the carnation N NP

ii. Heads of clauses (IP): The head is whatever is in I.

iii. Heads of other clauses

b. Recursion

c. The notion syntactic rule

d. Draw trees for the following sentences (no triangles allowed!)

   i. The kitten angrily scratched the fencepost.

   ii. That customer has climbed onto a ledge.

2 Semantics

2.1 paraphrase, entailment, contradiction
(1) a. John likes beans.
   c. No one likes Sam.
   d. Sue likes Sam.
   e. John approached the compound quietly.
   f. John approached the compound.

2.2 Intension, extension

2.3 Assignment of thematic roles (3.3)

2.4 Thematic roles and movement (Wh-Questions)

(2) a. John read that book. [Agent, Patient]
   b. Which book did John read? [Agent, Patient]
   c. * Which book did John read War and Peace?
   d. D-structure string John read [NP which book]
      S-structure string [NP which book] did John read t

3 Historical linguistics

3.1 Types of sound change

   a. Sequential (The important one! Table 7.3)
      Assimilation, dissimilation, epenthesis, metathesis,
      weakening, consonant strengthening (glide strengthening)

   b. Segmental (simplification[Deaffrication])

   c. Auditorily based change or substitution (sounds like! [x] >
      [θ])

3.2 Some historical linguistic facts/laws

   a. Proto-Indo European

   b. Grimm’s Law
c. Great English vowel shift

3.3 Neo-grammancian Hypothesis: sound changes are exceptionless.

3.4 Shifts
a. What are they?
b. Grimm’s Law: voiceless stop → voiceless fricative; voiced stop → voiceless stop; voiced aspirated stop → voiced stop.
c. Great English vowel shift: Front and back long vowels raised

3.5 Be able to do a simple reconstruction problem, explaining your reasons. Take us through the steps. Set up sound correspondences. Consider alternative hypotheses. Choose most plausible.

3.6 Plausible sound changes. What follows is not complete but is helpful:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weakening</td>
<td>Degemination, voiceless stop → voiceless fricative or voiced stop, voiceless fricative or voiced stop → voiced fricative, voiced fricative → ∅ (Figure 7.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assimilation</td>
<td>Nasalization, Palatalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening</td>
<td>Esp. glide strengthening</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whether weakening or strengthening is plausible depends on position. Intervocalically weakening is plausible. Word-initially strengthening is plausible.

4 Typology

4.1 Morphological types: Isolating, polysynthetic, agglutinating, fusional

4.2 Universals

4.3 Tendencies

4.4 Hierarchies, especially in phonology

4.5 Headedness and word order universals