1. Take a sentence or two from your previous data—or feel free to gather new naturally-occurring data—and describe the differences between LFG and HPSG in analyzing the data. Provide enough of the analyses in the frameworks to make clear what the differences are.

2. Using a single AVM, provide the total feature structure for the juicy peach. I’m going to make the appendices from Pollard & Sag (1994) available on oncourse. Use Appendix A.1 to make sure you haven’t left any features out, and use Appendix A.3 to make sure you are following the relevant ID schemata.

   This question will require a lot of space; start early.

3. In most varieties of American English, only root clauses can be inverted:\(^1\)

   (1) a. Did you talk to Kim?
      b. Who did you talk to?

   (2) a. I wondered whether you talked to Kim.
      b. *I wondered did you talk to Kim.

   (3) a. I wondered who you talked to.
      b. *I wondered who did you talk to.

   (4) a. I heard you were coming.
      b. *I heard were you coming.

   (5) a. They cleared out before the cops showed up.
      b. *They cleared out before did the cops show up.

   (6) a. the people we know
      b. *the people do we know

   (7) a. the student whose parents I talked to
      b. *the student whose parents did I talk to

   (8) a. that/whether Sandy is coming
      b. *that/whether is Sandy coming

   (a) Which of these facts can be easily accounted for by the assumption that INV is a head feature? Say how.

   (b) Which of these facts are not so easily accounted for by the assumption that INV is a head feature? What makes it hard?

4. From what you know of LFG and HPSG, describe the differences for the following:

   (a) Existential constraints (e.g. (f TENSE) in LFG)

   (b) Structure-sharing (HPSG)

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\(^1\)Thanks to Carl Pollard for this question.