

Home assignment 2

Deadline: April, 13 (15:00)

**1. Determine a lexical category for *walk* in each sentence; apply the diagnostics we've discussed at class. Support your answer with examples.**

- a. I *walked* across the lawn.
- b. not more than ten minutes' *walk* from town

**2. Provide one verbal and one non-verbal example for each of the following predicates**

Example: <Theme, Location> – *drop* (*the ball dropped on the floor*, verbal), *on* (*the ball is on the floor*, non-verbal)

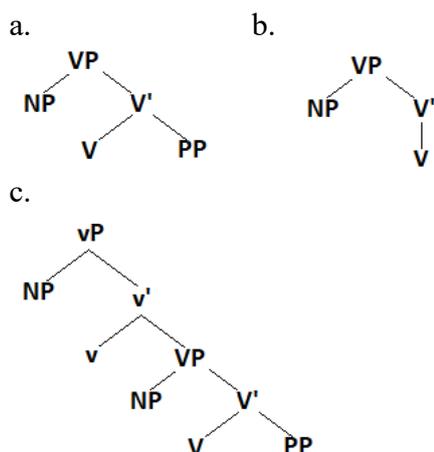
- a. <Agent, Theme, Location>
- b. <Experiencer>
- c. <Agent, Theme>
- d. <Theme, Addressee>

**3. Reveal the constituent structure of the following sentences and phrases by adding square brackets**

Example: [[The [student [who [has [just [passed the exam]]]]]]] is [very [happy]]]

- a. The big dog followed the small boy.
- b. My friend ran home.
- c. The president went to the wedding last Sunday.
- d. The reporter realised that the minister had lied.

**4. For each tree structure provide two verbal predicates; accompany each predicate with its set of thematic roles and one example sentence. Do not forget the distinction between external (specifier of vP) and internal (within VP) arguments!**



\*Continue to the next page

5. Look at the examples below and specify the morphological type for each language (analytic, agglutinative, mixed, etc.):

a) Aztec

[ni-ki-ta] I-see-it 'I see it'

[ni-ki-ta-k] I-see-it-past 'I saw it'

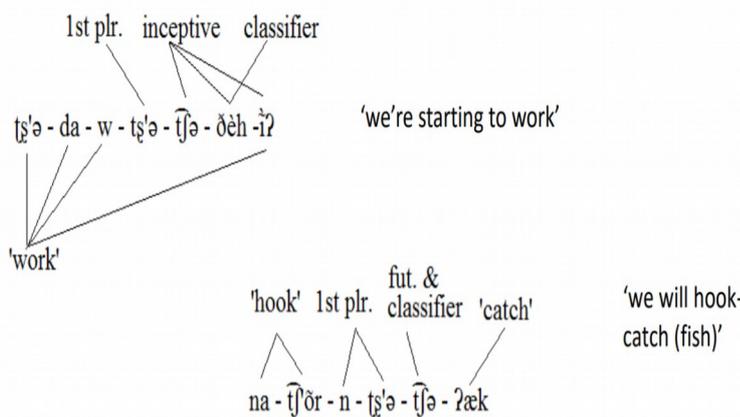
b) English

'The boy will play with the dog.'

'John's cat eats mice.'

'antidisestablishmentarianism'

c) Han (Athabascan)



6. Divide the following words into morphemes and show the order of derivation

Example: airsickness – air|sick|ness, 1) air + sickness, 2) sick + ness

a. unbelievable,

b. morphemic,

c. democratizing

6. Below you will find several sanskrit verbs (a) and their translations into English, written in a different word order (b). Match the sanskrit verbs with the correct translations. Provide an explanation: write down inflections that you've found + their grammatical meanings.

a. nayasi, icchati, anayam, nayāmi, icchasi, icchāmi, anayat

b. I want, you drive, he wants, I drive, I drove, you want, he drove.

7. Below you will find several sentences in Pari language and their translations into English.

1. dɪɛl acam kwacɪ.

The leopard ate the goat.

2. dhɪɛŋ ɲoɔth ɲɪwɪtɪ ɲoɔdhɔ.

The friend will show the cow.

3. jɔɔk ayaɔŋ ɲɪkɔthɪ.

Nikot insulted the ghost.

4. ayɔɔm kwal dhɪɛŋŋɪ kwalɔ.

The cow will steal the monkey.

5. kwac acɔɔl cɔɔrɪɪ.

The eagle called the leopard.

6. dhɔɔthɔ yap ɪɛɛɪ yabɔ.

The elephant will open the door.

7. ɲɪŋo aŋɔt lacannɪ.

The pauper chopped the meat.

**Task 1.** Translate into English:

1. cɔɔr akwal dɪɛllɪ.

2. lacan cɔɔl ɲɪkɔthɪ cɔɔɔɔ.

**Task 2.** Translate into Pari:

1. The ghost will insult the friend.
2. The monkey will chop the meat.
3. The cow showed the elephant.

**Explain who you did it. Write down a list of morphemes that you've found + their meanings**

\* Nikot — male name. w, j are Pari consonants. ɲ sounds like Hungarian *ny*, ŋ sounds like English *ng* in *song*, c sounds like Hungarian *c*, th and dh sound like *t* and *d*. ɪ, ε, ɔ and ɔ are Pari vowels.