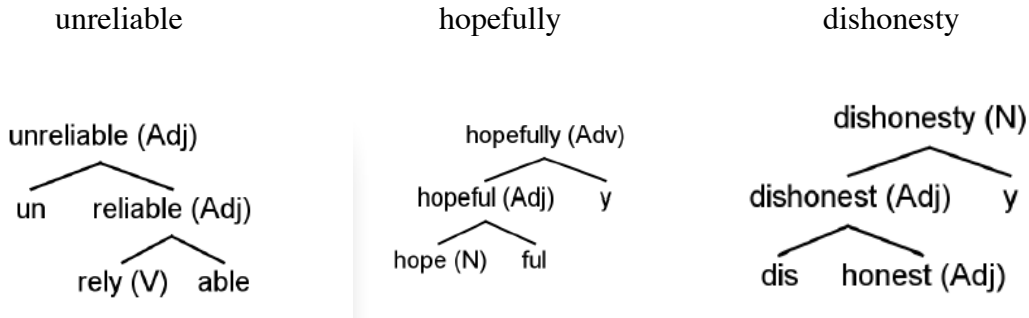


## ANSWER KEY - Study Guide for Exam #2

### I. MORPHOLOGY

**Word Trees:** Draw trees to show how each of the following words are formed, representing the syntactic category of the newly formed word at each level.



### Persian Allomorphy

Look at the following examples of plural formation in Farsi.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	GLOSS
a.	zæn	zænan	woman
b.	mærd	mærdan	man
c.	bæradær	bæradæran	brother
d.	gæda	gædajan	beggar
e.	dana	danajan	sage
f.	pesær	pesæran	boy
g.	bænde	bændegan	slave
h.	næmajænde	næmajændegan	representative
i.	xahær	xahæran	sister
j.	irani	iranijan	Iranian
k.	doxtær	doxtæran	daughter

1. What are the allomorphs for the plural morpheme?

**[-an], [-jan], [-gan]**

2. In which environment(s) do you get each allomorph?

**[-an] after a consonant, [-gan] after [e], [-jan] elsewhere (or, after other vowels)**

**Morphological Analysis: Mēbengokre**

Examine the following words from Mēbengokre, a Jeí language from central Brazil, and answer the questions that follow. (The transcriptions and translations are slightly simplified). Note that Mēbengokre has two kinds of first person plural: inclusive (which includes the hearer), and exclusive (which excludes the hearer). The former is indicated in the glosses as inclusive; all the rest are exclusive forms. Note that there is one slight twist in this problem. (Hint: What's special about the morpheme that marks the past tense of hit and put in English?)

**Remember: ã is a nasalized vowel. [ ~ ] simply indicates nasalization.**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. aratēmmã 'you (few) will go'     | f. mēakabēn 'you (many) speak'                          |
| b. inōrōri 'while I sleep'          | g. babojkadjy 'we (two, inclusive) are about to arrive' |
| c. arnōrō 'they (few) sleep'        | h. mēkabēnri 'while they (many) speak'                  |
| d. tēmkadjy '(s)he's about to go'   | i. anōrōmã 'you (singular) will sleep'                  |
| e. mēibojmã 'we (many) will arrive' | j. ariboj 'we (few) arrive'                             |

3. Give the Mēbengokre morphemes for each of the following:

<u>tēm</u> go	<u>-mã</u> future tense (will)
<u>boj</u> arrive	<u>-ri</u> while
<u>nōrō</u> sleep	<u>-kadjy</u> be about to
<u>kabēn</u> speak	<u>∅</u> present tense

4. What is the order of morphemes in Mēbengokre verbs? (Assume that present, future, while, and *be about to* are all morphemes that indicate tense.)

**person, verb, tense**

5. What is the English translation for the Mēbengokre word *kabe)nkadjy*?

**(s)he's about to speak**

6. How would you say *the (many) are about to sleep* in Mēbengokre?

**mēnōrōkadjy**

## II. Syntax

Constituency: Determine whether the underlined segments are constituents. Use the constituency tests we discussed in class.

7. The physics book I read last summer is boring.

**Syntactic category:** NP    VP    PP    Not a constituent

Pronoun replacement:    ✓ It is boring.

*Did too* replacement:

Stand alone:    What is boring? ✓ That physics book I read last summer

Fronting:

Clefting:    ✓ *It is that physics book I read last summer that is boring.*

8. Herodotus has put a book on the shelf.

**Syntactic category:** NP    VP    PP    Not a constituent

Pronoun replacement:    \*Herodotus it a book on the shelf.

*Did too* replacement:    \*Herodotus has put a book on the shelf, and Livy did too a book on the shelf.

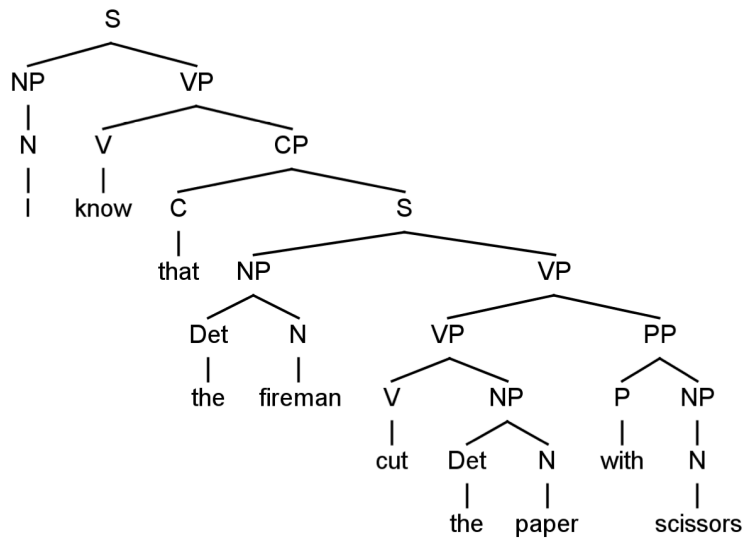
Stand alone:

Fronting:    \*has put herodotus a book on the shelf

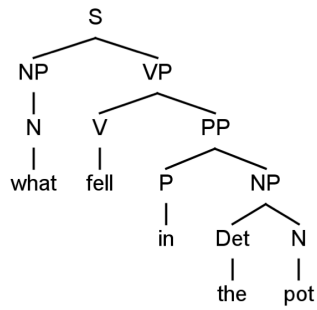
Clefting:    \*It was has put that Herodotus a book on the shelf.

### English Trees

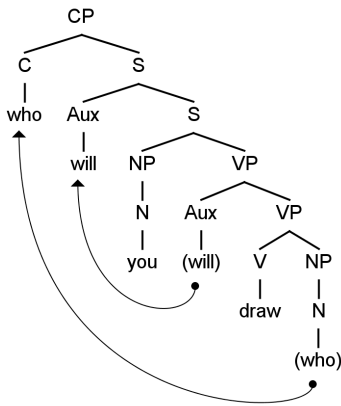
9. I know that the fireman cut the paper with scissors.



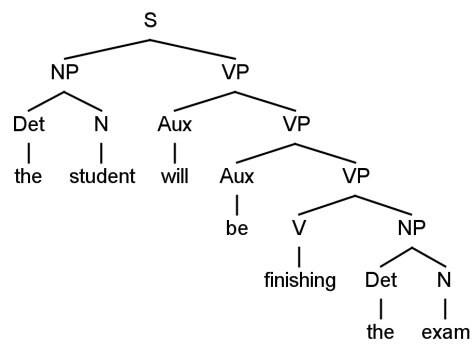
10. What fell in the pot?



11. Who will you draw?



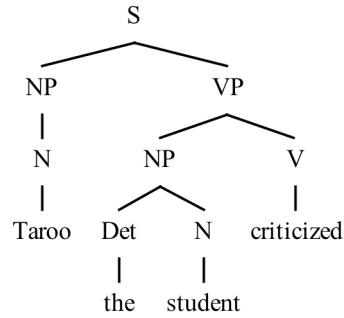
12. The student will be finishing the exam.



**Foreign Language Trees**

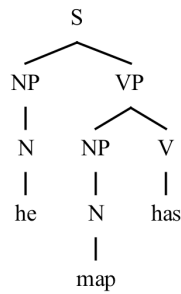
13. Japanese:

Taroo-ga      son      gakusei-o      hihansita  
 Taroo          the      student      criticized  
 “Taroo criticized the student.”



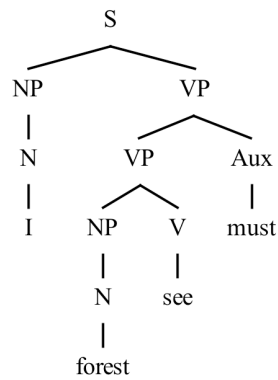
14. Tibetan<sup>1</sup>:

kho-la          sap-ta          du  
 he              map              has  
 “he has a map”



15.

nga      shing-nag-te      mig      ta-go-yo  
 I        forest              see      must  
 “I must see the forest”



<sup>1</sup> from “Tibetan Phrasebook,” by Sandup Tsering