

Homework Assignment 3

Matthieu Boyer

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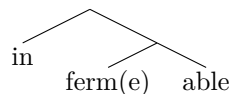
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1 Question 1

Case :	I.	II.
Tree :	<pre> / \ / \ un / \ lock able </pre>	<pre> / \ / \ un / \ lock able </pre>
This reads as :	<i>which cannot be locked</i>	<i>which can be opened</i>

2 Question 2¹

The French word *infirmable*, meaning *which cannot be locked*, can only be analysed as the following tree :



Indeed, while *fermable* exists in French, and we can form *infirmable* by adding to it the prefix *in-*, the word *inferme* does not exist in French. Thus, *infirmable*, while close in meaning to one of the usages of *unlockable*, only has one and cannot derive from two different trees.

1. Please Turn Over for Question 3.

3 Question 3

3.1 Question a.

We get the following specification :

Morpheme	Meaning	Type	Category of Stem
<i>mæn</i>	First Person Singular	Root	
<i>æm</i>	First Person Singular	Affix - Suffix	Verb
<i>šoma</i>	Second Person Singular	Root	
<i>id</i> or <i>did</i>	Second Person Singular	Affix - Suffix	Verb
<i>eš</i>	Past Time	Affix - Suffix	Verb
<i>næ</i> or <i>ne</i>	Negation	Affix - Prefix	Verb
<i>ketab</i>	<i>book</i>	Root	
<i>ro</i>	Specification	Affix - Suffix	noun
<i>xun</i>	<i>to read</i>	Root	
<i>mi</i>	Present Progressivity	Affix - Prefix	Verb

Here we see the morphemes *id* and *did* as well as *næ* and *ne* both have two manifestations. There is an ambiguity between the last two sentences that comes from the fact that there is no morpheme indicating the interrogation to be found in the dataset. The ambiguity might then be resolved with the prosody.

3.2 Question b.

You aren't reading it translates into persian as *šoma næmixundid*.

3.3 Question c.

As mentioned in Question 3.1, in Colloquial Persian, Yes-No question might be formed by using a normal sentence, with a different prosody.

3.4 Question d.

From these sentences we get that the morpheme *bin* is the verb *to see* and that it is a prepositional verb, meaning you cannot say *I see you* but only *I see* preposition *you*. Here, it appears the preposition is marked with the morpheme *ro*. Yet, we hypothesised earlier that *ro* is a suffix attached to a noun to specify it (equivalent to *the* instead of *a*). We can refine this analysis by adding that *ro* can also be attached to a pronoun (and maybe also a verb, though we have no hard evidence of that) to specify it as the object of the verb that follows in the proposition.

3.5 Question e.

I wasn't reading the book might translate as *mæn ketabro nemixunidæm*.