Homework 2

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1. Part of Speech Identification

    (1) The   large evil   leathery alligator has   complained rather loudly to
         DET ADJ ADJ ADJ   N   AUX V   ADV   ADV PREP
         his   aging keeper about his   extremely unattractive description.
         DET ADJ N   PREP PRO ADV   ADJ   N.

    - *large* (Adj) follows a determiner and precedes another Adj.
    - *evil* (Adj) follows an Adj and precedes another Adj.
    - *leathery* (Adj)has a common Adj suffix *-y* and precedes a N
    - *alligator* (N) follows a string of adjectives and precedes an Aux.
    - *complained* (V)follows an Aux and bears past/passive participle suffix *-ed*
    - *rather* (Adv) follows a V and precedes another Adv
    - *loudly* (Adv) follows another Adv and bears adverbial suffix *-ly*
    - *aging* (Adj) follows a Det and has a present participle suffix *-ing*
    - *keeper* (N) follows an Adj and bears nomen agenti suffix *-er*
    - *extremely* (Adv) precedes an Adj and bears adverbial suffix *-ly*
    - *unattractive* (Adj) bears adjectivial negative prefix *un-* and precedes a N.
    - *description* (N) follows an Adj and bears nominal suffix *-tion*

2. Nootka

    (2) a. mamuːk-ma quːʔas-ʔi
             working-PRES man-DEF
             "The man is working."

         b. quːʔas-ma mamuːk-ʔi
             man-PRES work-DEF
             "The one working is a man."

    (a) quːʔas can be assumed to function as a noun in **??**, given that it bears morphology
        indicating definiteness and is translated as a noun in English.

(b) mamuːk functions as a verb in **??**, given that it bears tense morphology and is translated as a verb in English.

(c) quːʔas functions as a noun in **??**, given that it bears tense morphology and is translated into English as the predicate "is a man."

(d) mamuːk functions as a noun in **??**, given that it bears definite morphology and is translated into English as the noun phrase "The working one."

(e) I assumed that the tense suffix *-ma* and the definite suffix *-ʔi* associate with verbs and nouns respectively, on the basis of how similar morphology selects parts of speech in English. I also used the parts of speech of the semantic equivalents to the Nootka words in the English translation as a guide.

(f) I hypothesize that some elements of Nootka morphology serve a "double-duty" of marking inflections of a particular word category as well as deriving members of that category. Hence, if we assume that the root *quːʔas* is nominal, then the tense suffix *-ma* can be assumed to derive a verb sense from it. My hypothesis predicts that, given a corpus of natural texts, a root such as *quːʔas* should occur overwhelmingly more frequently with nominal morphology than with verbal. I also predict that certain inflections, such as e.g. a causative marker, will only be able to associate with verb roots and not with nouns.

3. Indonesian Syntax

   (a) Dictionary of lexemes

Word	Gloss
apa	INTRG
rumah	big
itu	that
besar	big
ya	yes
tidak	NEG (for adjectives)
anda	2s
mahal	expensive
mobil	car
pak	mister
ini	this
bukan	NEG (for nouns)
saya	1s
kepala	head
bagian	section

   (b) • Declarative copular sentences are formed by apposition of the two noun phrases, or the noun phrase and adjective.

   • A negative copula *bukan* is used before adjectival predicates. Another negative copula, *tidak*, is used before nominal predicates.

- Polar interrogative copular sentences have the same structure as declarative copular sentences, save that they are introduced by the interrogative particle *apa* at the beginning of the sentence.

(c) Unlike Indonesian, GAE always requires an overt copula (this is not true for all English dialects, though). A sentence like *"That house big" is ungrammatical. Also, English has the same negation for nominal predicates and adjectival predicates, e.g. "I am not big" and "I am not a student."

(d)   (3)   a. Apa ini isteri Stacey?
             b. Ya, ini isteri Stacey.
             c. Bukan, ini bukan isteri Stacey.

      (4)   a. Apa pesta jauh?
             b. Ya, pesta jauh.
             c. Tidak, pesta tidak jauh. Pesta pojok di.