Major Exam- HUL-350

Max Marks = 40
Time= 2hr

19/11/22
5pm-7pm

This is an open book exam. You can consult your notes.

1. Letinese

Letinese is an Austroasiatic language spoken by the people of the island of Leti, east of Timor. The verbs and nouns of Letinese share common roots, and based on the morphological patterning with the corresponding nouns, roots in Letinese can be divided into three sets.

	Verb		Noun	
Set 1	kaati	to carve	k-ni-aati	carving
	kini	to kiss	k-n-ini	kissing
	mai	to come	m-i-ai	arrival
Set 2	na-kòta	to say	kòta	word
	na-lolu	to precede	lolu	front
	na-rira	to shelter	rira	roof
Set 3	n-kari	to work	kari	work
	n-mati	to die	mati	dead
	n-vava	to name	vava	utterance

a. Write the [v-cat] and [n-cat] vocabulary insertion rules with respect to Set 1, Set 2 and Set 3 roots in Letinese and order them. [4]

b. Describe the phonological forms of the Set 1 noun-categorizer morpheme and its pattern of attachment to the root. [1]

2. Diola Fogney

Given below is the agreement paradigm for the verb 'broke'. Complete the following vocabulary insertion rules and order them wherever necessary. [5]

	sg	pl
1	nitigɛr	nutigɛr
2	nutigɛr	jitigɛr
3	natigɛr	kutigɛr

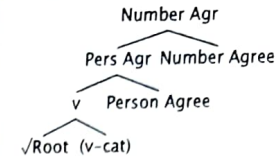
a. [ni-]↔ b. [na-]↔ c. [nu-]↔

d. [ji-]↔ e. [ku-]↔

3. Dutch

Given below are the person number agreement forms of three verbs from Dutch. Write all the vocabulary insertion rules necessary to derive the surface forms of these verbs from the given morphological structure? [5]

	lopen 'to walk'	kan 'can'	heb 'have'
1sg	loop	kan	heb
2sg	loopt	kan	hebt
2sg hon	loopt	kan	hebt
3sg	loopt	kan	hebt



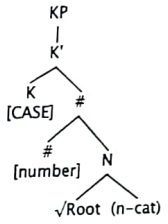
4. Arabic

Given below is the data from an Arabic dialect for the word house derived from the root √byt. [5]

	house, SG.	house, PL.	house, DU
NOM	bayat-u-n	buyuut-u-n	bayt-ayni
ACC	bayat-a-n	buyuut-a-n	bayt-ayni
GEN	bayat-i-n	buyuut-i-n	bayt-ayni

a. Based on the given syntactic structure of these words draw its morphological structure.
b. Write vocabulary insertion rules with respect to your morphological structure that will make it correspond to the given data.

[Hint: Keep in mind templatic morphology]



5. Kashmiri

Kashmiri nouns can be divided into a number of sets based on the bundling of synsem features with respect to vocabulary items. In this problem, you are presented with the singular and plural forms of two words "donkey' and 'tree'which belong to two different sets.

Case	√khar 'donkey'		√kul 'tree'	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Absolutive	khar	khar	kul	kul
Ergative	khar-an	khar-av	kul	kul-av
Ablative	khar-i	khar-av	kul-i	kul-av
Dative	khar-as	khar-an	kul-is	kul-an

a. Write the vocabulary insertion rules for the donkey-set and tree-set separately. [3]

Donkey-set	Tree-set
i. [Ø]↔	vi. [Ø]↔
ii. [-an]↔	vii. [-an]↔
iii. [-av]↔	viii. [-av]↔
iv. [-i]↔	ix. [-i]↔
v. [-as]↔	x. [-is]↔

b. List the difference in the rules and their ordering between the two sets. [2]

6. Draw the syntactic structure for the following sentence [5]

The foolish professor of linguistics from France bought mouldy clothes in bright colours from the deceitful vendor at Sarojini Market.

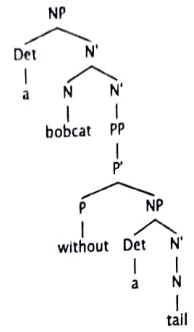
7. Draw a tree with the following properties. [5]

   a. V is a transitive verb
   b. V takes a NP complement which is modified by the adjective *good*.
   c. The specifier of the VP is the NP *the cat*.
   d. The VP merges with the functional head T with the synsem feature [+Past].

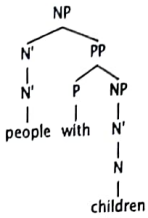
Finally, suggest a meaningful sentence from English that will fit with this structure

8. Each of the given syntactic trees have errors. Find any five errors. [5]

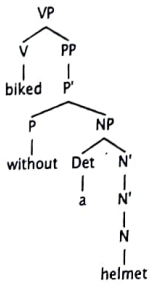
a. A bobcat without a tail



b. People with children



c. Biked without a helmet



d. Bought a bike from the store