

PROF. MARCUS KRACHT: LING 20. FALL 2007.

Assignment E [Week 8]

[E1.] (10 points) Below follows a list of morphological changes in various languages. (1) Describe the type of morphological change and, if necessary, specify in detail (that is, by means of a rule) how the change from the second to the fourth column is effected; and (2) apply it to the last word given.

❶ Verbs in Tagalog:

| | Noun | | Verb |
|---------|--------|-----------|----------|
| arrival | dating | to arrive | dumating |
| death | datay | to kill | dumatay |
| letter | sulat | ? | ? |

❷ Plural in Arabic:

| | Root | | Plural noun |
|-------|------|----------|-------------|
| write | ktb | books | kutub |
| draw | rsm | drawings | rusum |
| house | bjt | ? | ? |

❸ Imperfect in Gothic:

| | Root | | Imperfect |
|-------|------|---------|-----------|
| grasp | fah | grasped | faifah |
| hope | hōp | hoped | haihōp |
| cut | mait | ? | ? |

[E2.] (10 points) Below you find some arguments. Determine in each case whether the conclusion follows logically from the premisses. If so, try to give an argument that shows why. If not, describe an exact situation where the premisses are true and the conclusion is false.

(1)
$$\frac{\text{John sings louder than Mary.} \\ \text{Mary sings louder than Sue.}}{\therefore \text{John sings louder than Sue.}}$$

(2)
$$\frac{\text{The school is in a different town than the shop.} \\ \text{The shop is in a different town than the church.}}{\therefore \text{The school is in a different town than the church.}}$$

(3) $\frac{\text{John is not a linguistics student.}}{\therefore \text{John is not a student.}}$

(4) $\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Some students are married.} \\ \text{Some married people have children.} \end{array}}{\therefore \text{Some students have children.}}$