PROF. MARCUS KRACHT: LING 20. WINTER 2007.

Assignment E (5 Points per exercise, do 4 out of 5 exercises)

Exercise E.1. Give at least 3 examples involving A′ coordination.
Answer:

1. `intelligent and eager to learn`

2. `never satisfied or proud of his achievements`

3. `curious about the talk and angry at the speaker`

All of them can also be taken as AP coordinations, but not as A coordinations.
(Can you see why?)

Exercise E.2. Consider the Fijian pronouns:

au	1st singular: *me*
iko	2nd singular: *you*
koya	3rd singular: *him/her/it*
kedaru	1st dual: *you and me*
keirau	1st dual: *someone other than you and me*
kemudran	2nd dual: *you two*
rau	3rd dual: *them two*
kedatou	1st trial: *two others (including you) and me*
keitou	1st trial: *two others (excluding you) and me*
kemudou	2nd trial: *you three*
iratou	3rd trial: *them three*
keda	1st plural: *more than two others (including you) and me*
keimami	1st plural: *more than two others (excluding you) and me*
keimuni:	2nd plural: *you more than three*
ira	3rd plural: *them more than three*

① Some concepts are grammaticised in the Fijian pronoun system that are not grammaticised in English. Can you identify them?

② Some grammaticised concepts in the English pronominal system are not grammaticised in Fijian. Can you name them?

③ The dual, trial and plural have four forms each, the singular only one. Can you explain that?

Answer: ① Fijian distinguishes not just singular from plural (one against several) but has a four grade distinction: one, two, three, more than three. (For those in the know: This could be broked down into two or more binary contrasts, but this is not very enlightening.) Fijian also distinguishes whether the group includes the addressee or not. ② Fijian does not distinguish gender. ③ The dual, trial and plural distinguish an exclusive and inclusive form: the inclusive means: me and some group including you. In the singular that group must be empty, otherwise the pronoun denotes more than one person. This is a contradiction.

Exercise E.3. A word v is called a **hyponym** of w if anything that is a v also is a w. For example, `horse` is a hyponym of `animal`.

❶ Define "v is a synonym of w" in terms of *is a hyponym of*.

❷ Check the following pairs for hyponymy, antonymy and synonymy: `car` and `truck`; `crimson` and `cyan`; `surgeon` and `doctor`; `genius` and `idiot`.

Answer: ❶ v is a synonym of v if and only if w is a hyponym of v and v is a hyponym of w. ❷ (a) Every truck is a car. So, `truck` is a hyponym of `car`. (b) There is no relation of hyponymy between `cyan` and `crimson`; nothing can be both. They are not antonyms, however, because none is at the extreme end of a scale. (c) Every surgeon is a doctor. Hence, `surgeon` is a hyponym of `doctor`. (d) Nobody is both an idiot and a genius, so no hyponymy between them. A genius is extremely intelligent, an idiot is at the opposite end; they are therefore antonyms.

Exercise E.4. Look at the five statements modelled after Table 6.13 of the book:

```
(1)      Waceo iikipi kure heo-ski.
(2)      Waceo iikipi kure heo-c.
(3)      Waceo iikipi kure heo-wareac.
(4)      Waceo iikipi kure heo-rahe.
(5)      Waceo iikipi kure heo-toak.
```

Given how the meaning of the evidentiality markers is described to you, which of the sentence entails which other?

Answer: (1) entails (2). To know is to believe. However, (2) does not entail (1): I can believe without knowing. (3) entails (1). What I hold to be common knowledge I must hold to be my knowledge as well. (1) does not entail (3). I may know something that is not known to others. (Hence (3) entails (2) but (2) does not entail (3).) No entailment between any sentences and (4) or (5). For any of

the sentences (1), (2), (3) commit the speaker to believing their truth, (4) and (5) do not. I can report something as hearsay without believing or knowing it.

Exercise E.5. Say whether the (a) sentence entails the corresponding (b) sentence or is a paraphrase of it (in the sense that it has the same truth conditions):

```
(1a)  John rolled the ball down the hill.
(1b)  John rolled down the hill.
(2a)  The police chased the robbers away.
(2b)  The robbers went away.
(3a)  John has one or more children.
(3b)  It is not true that John has no children.
(4a)  John quit smoking.
(4b)  John used to smoke and does not smoke any more.
(5a)  Alex is the father of Leon's brother.
(5b)  Alex is Leon's father.
```

Answer: (1a) does not entail (1b). (1b) does not entail (1a). (1a) says that the ball is rolling, not John. (2a) entails (2b) but not conversely. (The robbers can go away simply in order to disappear not because the police was after them.) (3a) and (3b) are paraphrases of each other. If it is not true that John has no children, the number of his children is nonzero, so it is one or greater. (4a) and (4b) are paraphrases of each other. (5a) entails (5b) but (5b) does not entail (5a). If Leon has no brother then if Alex is his father he is not the father of his brother.