

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.

Exercise E.2. Consider the Fijian pronouns:

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

- 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 three. Can you explain that?

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.

- ① Define “ v is a synonym of w ” in terms of *is a hyponym of*.
- ② Check the following pairs for hyponymy, antonymy and synonymy: car and truck; crimson and cyan; surgeon and doctor; genius and idiot.

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

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

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

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.