Part I: Syntax

1. Exercise 20 from the textbook, pp. 175-176. Do only Swahili, Korean, and Tagalog. (Do NOT do French or Japanese; you will not get any credit for either one). Note: Make sure to list at least THREE differences for every language (that is, 9 total). (9 points)

   c. Swahili:
      i. Swahili has class markers. These are prefixes that distinguish various classes of nouns and indicate whether they are singular or plural. English has only plural suffixes.
      ii. Swahili verbs are marked for present and past tense with a prefix. English verbs are marked for tense with a suffix or with auxiliary verbs.
      iii. Swahili verbs (both in the past and present tenses) have prefixes agreeing in number (and class) with the subject. English regular verbs agree in number only in the present tense with a third-person singular subject; the agreement is marked by one suffix (-s).

d. Korean:
   i. Korean (like Japanese) has suffixes on all noun phrases indicating grammatical relations like subject and object, while in English the distinction only surfaces in pronouns.
   ii. Korean has verb suffixes that indicate whether the sentence is an assertion or a question. English has no such suffixes.
   iii. In a wh question in Korean, the wh phrase does not move to the beginning of the sentence, while in English it does.
   iv. In Korean (like Japanese), the verb follows the object, while in English the verb precedes the object.
   v. Korean does not use auxiliary verbs to form questions, while English does.

e. Tagalog:
   i. In Tagalog, proper names like Pedro occur with articles, while in English they cannot.
   ii. In Tagalog, the verb precedes the subject, while in English the subject precedes the verb.
   iii. In Tagalog, there are topic markers, while in English topics are not marked overtly.
   iv. In Tagalog, the complementizer (-ng) introducing an embedded clause is a nominal suffix on the subject of the main clause. In English, the complementizer (that) is a free morpheme that precedes the subject of an embedded clause.
2. Consider the following sentences:
   i.  *They fed her baby carrots.*
   ii. *We saw that gas can explode.*

Each of the two sentences above is ambiguous between two meanings. For each sentence, do the following:

A. First, indicate what the ambiguity is by providing two possible paraphrases for each sentence.  
   (4 points)

   *The first sentence can have either one of these two meanings:*
   - They fed baby carrots to her.
   - They fed carrots to her baby.

   *The second sentence can have either one of these two meanings:*
   - We saw that gas is capable of exploding.
   - We saw this particular gas container explode.

B. Second, using the phrase structure rules we talked about in class, draw for each sentence two syntactic trees (that is, **FOUR** total trees), showing how each tree is associated with a different meaning.  
   (12 points)

*Trees on the next two pages*
Meaning 1: They fed baby carrots to her.

Meaning 2: They fed carrots to her baby.
Meaning 1: We saw that gas is capable of exploding.

Meaning 1: We saw this particular gas container explode.
3. Consider the following sentences from Edo and Lakhota, respectively:

*Edo*

Ôzó má tá wéé írén ghá rhiè éfórọ Úyì yè néné ékpétin

Ozo did not say that he will put photo Uyi in the box

“Ozo did not say that he will put a photo of Uyi in the box.”

*Lakhota*

John wawapi k’upe oyuke ki ohlate iyeye

John found that letter under the bed.

“John found that letter under the bed.”

*Now, answer the following question:*

For each sentence, draw a syntactic tree in the same way we did in class for English and Japanese sentences. (10 points)

*Edo (a head-initial language, like English)*

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CP} & \quad \text{AuxP} \\
\text{C}_{\text{declarative}} & \quad \text{AuxP} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{Aux'} \\
\text{Ñp} & \quad \text{AuxP} \\
\text{Øzó} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{CP} \\
\text{Aux} & \quad \text{ñá} & \quad \text{C} \\
\text{wée} & \quad \text{AuxP} \\
\text{VP} & \quad \text{Aux'} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{AuxP} \\
\text{irén} & \quad \text{V} & \quad \text{PP} \\
\text{Aux} & \quad \text{ghá} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{rhiè} \\
\text{Úyì} & \quad \text{P} & \quad \text{NP} \\
\text{yè} & \quad \text{Det} & \quad \text{N} \\
\text{néné} & \quad \text{ékpétin}
\end{align*}
\]
Lakhota (a head-final language, like Japanese)

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CP
  AuxP C_{declarative}
    NP Aux'
      John
    VP Aux_{past}
      NP PP V
        iyeye
          N Det NP P
            ohlate
              N Det
                oyuke ki
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wawapi k’uhe