PROBLEM SET 3: Morphosyntax
Due Monday, May 17

1. **Case marking: Pitjantjatjara (66 points)**

   1.1. The following page provides a great deal of data from Pitjantjatjara. Provide a gloss for each of the sentences given. This should include:
   - A basic English translation of each Pitjantjatjara root/word.
   - Hyphens separating noun roots from case markers, in Pitjantjatjara.
   - Glosses (use actual case names) for these case markers.
   - Don’t worry about aligning your glosses with the Pitjantjatjara; just keep everything in the right order and use spaces and hyphens to show what corresponds to what.
   - Don’t worry about other morphemes, e.g. verb tense, etc.
   It might be an excellent idea to do a draft of this first, then copy your answers to a very clean, easy-to-read final sheet. Remember that you can print out extra copies from the class webpage.
   (40 points; 2 each)

   1.2. Describe the case system in Pitjantjatjara, using plenty of examples and clear, detailed explanations. Discuss the underlying case system and also identify the surface forms of each case marker. Make sure to refer to any allomorphs, splits, or other complexities you come across. (26 points)
1.1.1 Malu ngalyapitjangu. 1.1.2 Pakanu untalpa.

‘The kangaroo came.’ ‘The daughter got up.’

1.1.3 Malu nyangu Ampintu. 1.1.13 Nyuranya nyangu Pilulu.

‘Ampin saw the kangaroo.’ ‘Pili saw you (pl).’

1.1.4 Untaltu malu kulinu. 1.1.14 Ngayulu Pilinya nyangu.

‘The daughter heard the kangaroo.’ ‘I saw Pili.’

1.1.5 Nyuntu pakanu. 1.1.15 Pilinya mirpanaringu.

You (sg) got up. ‘Pili got angry.’

1.1.6 Wakanu malu watingku. 1.1.16 Untalpa nganana yalingu.

‘The man speared the kangaroo.’ ‘We (pl) called the daughter.’

1.1.7 Wati malungku pirinu. 1.1.17 Minyama wanunu ngayulu.

‘The kangaroo scratched the man.’ ‘I followed the woman.’

1.1.8 Nyinakatingu nganana. 1.1.18 Mirpanaringu ngayulu.

‘We (pl) sat down.’ ‘I became angry.’

1.1.9 Minyama mapitjangu. 1.1.19 Nyangu nyuntu ngayunya.

‘The woman went away.’ ‘You (sg) saw me.’

1.1.10 Nyangu minymangku nyuntunya. 1.1.20 Ampingga yalingu watingku.

‘The woman saw you (sg).’ ‘The man called Ampin.’

1.1.11 Watingku wananu nganana.nya.

‘The man followed us (pl).’
2. Cross-linguistic compounds

2.1 Compare the following two adjective-noun combinations in Modern Greek:

(a) aghri-o ghat-os “wild cat”  
    (aghri- ‘wild’ + ghatos ‘cat’)
(b) psixr-os polem-os “cold war”  
    (psixros ‘cold’ + polemos ‘war’)

Example (a) has a linking element o, and an inflectional ending only on the second word. Both words in example (b), on the other hand, have inflectional endings. How can this difference be explained? (17 points)

2.2 Compare the following two sentences from Yucatec, a language from Mexico:

(a) k-in-č’ak-Ø-k če’ ičil in-kool 
    INCOMP-I-chop-it-IMPF tree in my-cornfield 
    ‘I chop the tree in my cornfield.’
(b) k-in-č’ak-če’-t-ik in-kool 
    INCOMP-I-chop-tree-TR-IMPF my-cornfield 
    ‘I clear my cornfield.’

These sentences are almost identical, yet they have different interpretations. Explain how this difference arises from their morphological structures. (17 points)