

**Practice Final Exam**  
**LING 222: Introduction to Syntax**  
**Summer 2005**  
**Sample Solutions**

**I. KAMBERA**

	<b>NOMINATIVE</b>	<b>ACCUSATIVE</b>
<b>1 singular</b>	ku	ka
<b>2 singular</b>	mu	kau
<b>3 singular</b>	na	ya
<b>1 plural exclusive</b>	ma	kama
<b>1 plural inclusive</b>	ta	ta
<b>2 plural</b>	mi	kami
<b>3 plural</b>	da	ha

**II. CAKCHIQUEL**

The verb is marked for person and number agreement with ergative and absolutive prefixes (absolutive precedes ergative, and both follow the tense/aspect marker):

TEBSE/ASPECT – ABSOLUTIVE – (ERGATIVE) – VERB STEM

Intransitive verbs like *pe?* ‘come’ and *woyon* ‘call’ are marked with only the absolutive marker. Transitive verbs like *woyoj* ‘call’ are marked with both absolutive and ergative markers. In a cleft construction, regular verb agreement applies in the case of clefted intransitive subjects and clefted transitive objects. However, for clefting transitive subjects, an antipassive form of the verb is used. The ergative argument is promoted to absolutive and the intransitive form of the verb is used in the case of ‘call’ (i.e. *woyon*). The absolutive marker agrees with the clefted intransitive subject. The demoted transitive subject is not marked on the verb, but is expressed at the end of the sentence as an independent pronoun. The partial paradigm that the data gives us is the following:

	Ergative	Absolutive
2	a	at
3SG		∅
1PL	qa	oj

**III. LATIN**

The case forms of Latin illustrated in the data are as follows:

Nominative: puer ‘boy’, pater ‘father’, vir ‘man’,  
 Accusative: puerum ‘boy’, virum ‘man’, librum ‘book’, silvam ‘forest’  
 Dative: puero ‘boy’, viro ‘man’  
 Genitive: pueri ‘boy’  
 Ablative: silv ‘forest’

Subjects are all nominative. Possessors are genitive. The verb *dat* is a ditransitive verb whose direct object is marked accusative and whose indirect object is marked dative. The transitive verbs *videt* ‘see’ and

*defendit* 'defend' govern their direct objects in the accusative. The transitive verbs *nocet* 'harm' and *subvenit* 'help' govern their direct objects in the dative case. The transitive verb *mementit* 'remember' governs its direct object in the genitive case. The preposition *ex* 'away from' governs its object in the ablative case, and the preposition *ad* 'toward' governs its object in the accusative case. When the preposition *in* governs its object in the ablative case it means 'in' and when it governs its object in the accusative case, it means 'into.' The dative and genitive direct objects are exceptional ('quirky').

#### **IV English**

No solution is going to be given since you should be able to figure this out for yourself.