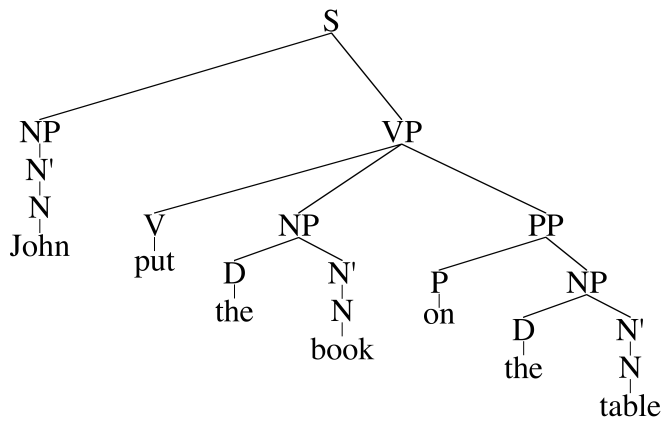


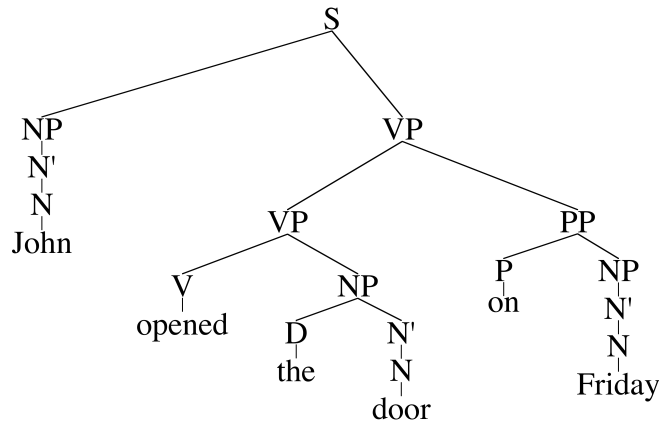
LING 222
Sample Final Solutions
Summer 2007

1. Part 1 of final: multiple choice and true-false for material since the second midterm.
2. Part 2 of final: English verb phrase complement-adjunct structure. Problem analogous to the one on the sample final.

(2) illustrates the "VP-pseudocleft test". Only adjuncts can be 'left behind' in a VP-pseudocleft test, so 'on Friday' is an adjunct, but 'on the table' is a complement.

(3) illustrates the "do-so test". 'Do so' must replace a complete VP, not just part of one, so 'on Friday' is an adjunct, and 'on the table' is a complement.





3. Part 3 of final: Case-based foreign language problem. The problem on the test isn't very similar to this practice problem, but the practice problem is still useful. Remember the terms "inclusive" and "exclusive" from the first part of the course.

	NOM	ACC
1SG	ku	ka
2SG	mu	kau
3SG	na	ya
1PL-EXCL	ma	kama
1PL-INCL	ta	ta
2PL	mi	kami
3PL	da	ha

4. Part 4 of final: Long foreign language problem, which represents the culmination of all you have learned this semester. It will be broken down into chunks like this sample Kaqchikel problem. Like I said in class, the problem will involve two syntactic processes from Chapter 7, not necessarily grammatical-relation-changing. Unlike this sample problem, it will NOT involve ergativity (so this problem is probably harder than the one on the final exam.). This practice problem involves only one syntactic process. This problem and the one on the final will both also involve one subordinate clause type. In class we learned that the passive or antipassive syntactic process can "feed" (so to speak) another syntactic process or construction. This practice problem illustrates that, and it would be wise to bear that in mind on the final exam itself.

Now I will get to the sample answers to the different chunks of the Kaqchikel Problem.

- A. The verb-agreement system in Kaqchikel shows that Kaqchikel is morphologically ergative. The following paradigm exhibits the agreement prefixes included in the data:

	ERG	ABS
3SG	ru	Ø
2 (SG? PL?)	a	at
1PL	qa	oj (typo in 2)
3PL	ki	e

- B. The subordinate clause type is the relative clause. The relative clause follows the head noun and contains a gap in the relativized position. It is introduced by the particle *ri*. When the relativized position is the direct object, the subject moves to the end of the clause, thus contrasting with its ordinary position at the beginning of the clause.
- C. The data illustrate that A arguments cannot be relativized. An antipassive process must first be applied to promote the A argument to S. The unglossed affix should thus be glossed *AP* for 'Antipassive'.

[Note that the direct object pronoun can still be expressed; however the fact that it no longer participates in verb agreement demonstrates that it has been demoted to a 'non-core' role. The resulting sentence is intransitive in that only one argument is expressed through agreement on the verb, and this, of course, is done through the absolutive agreement prefix.]