Homework 6 – Phrase structure rules and syntax trees 2
Due Friday, March 30

1. Selyarese

   took money the Baso collapsed house the
   ‘Baso took the money.’ ‘The house collapsed.’

(3) Lataroi doe? injo ri lamari injo i-Baso.
   put money the in cupboard the Baso
   ‘Baso put the money in the cupboard’

1.1. In sentence (1) (La?allei doe? injo i-Baso), there are two NPs and one VP. List them (in
Selyarese), and explain how you identified them.

   a. NP: ___________________________    b. NP: ___________________________
      How do you know this is an NP?   How do you know this is an NP?

   c. VP: ___________________________
      How do you know this is a VP?

1.2. List (in Selyarese) all of the NPs in sentences (2) and (3). You may not need all of the
blanks provided.

   ___________________________    ___________________________
   ___________________________    ___________________________
   ___________________________    ___________________________

1.3. Write a phrase structure rule that describes all of the Selyarese NPs you listed in 1.2.

   NP →
1.4. Write phrase structure rules for Selyarese PPs, VPs, and Ss. Make sure your rules describe all three of the Selyarese sentences given.

\[ \text{PP} \rightarrow \]

\[ \text{VP} \rightarrow \]

\[ \text{S} \rightarrow \]

1.5. Using the rules you wrote in 1.3 and 1.4, draw a tree for the Selyarese sentence (3) \((\text{Lataroi doe? injo ri lamari injo i-Baso})\).

2. Tlingit

\begin{align*}
\text{ka xuša awu-te} & \quad \text{‘A man found a saw’} \\
xuša awu-te & \quad \text{‘He found a saw’} \\
gʷula awu-te & \quad \text{‘He found a dagger’} \\
una xʷa-te & \quad \text{‘I found a gun’} \\
ka gun awu-xaš & \quad \text{‘A man sawed firewood’} \\
ux gun-i xʷa-xaš & \quad \text{‘I sawed my firewood’} \\
du us-ayi awu-te & \quad \text{‘She found her soap’} \\
we ka šawut awu-gul & \quad \text{‘That man stabbed a woman’}
\end{align*}

2.1. Based on the data above, find the English correspondents of each of the following Tlingit words; identify the part of speech of each word.

The translations of the following affixes will help:

- awu- 3S agreement
- ayi 3S possessive (‘his’/’her’)
- xʷa- 1S agreement
- i 1S possessive (‘my’)

“awu-te” means that the verb “te” is being done by a third person singular subject.
“xʷa-te” means that the verb “te” is being done by a first person singular subject, “I”.
“us-ayi” means that the noun “us” is possessed by a 3S person – it’s his “us”, or her “us”.

“awu-” and “xʷa-” don’t have literal correspondents in English sentences.
DO NOT PUT “awu-” OR “xʷa-” IN YOUR TREES AS SEPARATE WORDS.
<table>
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<th>Tlingit</th>
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<th>Part of speech</th>
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<th>English</th>
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How do you say ‘he’ in Tlingit? __________________________________________

2.2. Also based on the data above, fill in the following phrase structure rules for Tlingit.

S →
NP →
VP →

2.3. Use your PS rules and the additional Tlingit words below to translate the following sentences into Tlingit. Make sure to use appropriate prefixes and suffixes.

šawut  ‘woman’  us  ‘washed’  un  ‘shot’
sisa   ‘cloth’   hun ‘sold’  wacix ‘caribou’

a. ‘That woman washed a cloth’ __________________________________________

b. ‘A woman sold that cloth’ ____________________________________________

c. ‘That man shot a caribou’ ____________________________________________

2.4. Using the PS rules you wrote in 2.2, draw syntax trees for the Tlingit versions of the following two sentences. Use the back if you would like more space.

a. She found her soap. (see data above 2.1)

b. A woman sold that cloth. (see 2.3.b)