

Syntax (Serbo-Croatian and Korean) & Semantics

Assume the following phrase-structure rules for **Serbo-Croatian**:

S → DP AuxP

AuxP → Aux VP

VP → V (DP) (CP) (PP) CP → C S

DP → D NP (*Recall: it is possible to have a silent D*)

NP → AdjP NP

NP → N (PP) (PP)

AdjP → Adj

PP → P DP (*Note: it is possible to have a silent P, see NB below*)

Question 1. Draw full labeled trees for the following Serbo-Croatian sentences, using the rules above.

Note that the second line in each example is a word-by-word gloss, so that you know what each Serbo-Croatian lexical item is, and the third line in quotes is the English translation. Your trees should represent the SERBO-CROATIAN word order (which you can see from the gloss), NOT the translation word-order.

WRITE THE ORIGINAL Serbo-Croatian LEXICAL ITEMS IN THE TREES (with translations underneath)

Hint: Always think about constituency (groupings)

NB: "Nom" marks subjects; "Acc" marks direct objects; "Gen" marks 'of' phrases, where you can assume that the actual word "of" is always silent.

(1) *moj prijatelj zna da kralj Engleske je otišao u Moskvu*
 my friend-Nom knows that king-Nom England-Gen [past] went to Moscow
 "My friend knows that the king of England went to Moscow."

(2) *član skupštine sa crvenim kosom misli da njegova majka* (cont'd) -->
 member-Nom parliament-Gen with purple hair thinks that his mother-Nom
mrzi njegovog prijatelja
 hates his friend-Acc
 "The member of parliament with purple hair thinks that his mother hates his friend."

Now consider these very similar Korean sentences.

Assume: a. Words in Korean will be of the same category as (the same) words in Serbo-Croatian.
 b. The structural (tree) relations should be (mostly) the same in the two languages. That is, the grouping (constituency) should be the same!

(3) *nay chinkwuka yengkwuk uy wangi moskoba ey kassta ko anta*
 my friend-Nom England of king Moscow to went that knows
 "My friend knows that the king of England went to Moscow."

(4) *casayk meli uy kwukhoe uy uywueni kuuy emmaka* (cont'd) -->
 purple hair with parliament of member-Nom his mother
kuuy cinkwulul hates ko sayngkakhanta
 his friend-Acc silehanta that thinks
 "The member of parliament with purple hair thinks that his mother hates his friend."

NB: Serbo-Croatian and Korean speakers: if you disagree with any of the facts here, do NOT worry about it.

Obviously, the word order of the two languages is clearly quite different. However, the hierarchical

(constituent) structure is the same in the two languages! The only difference is the linear order of some of the output of the tree building rules (to the right of the arrow).

Question 2. List the phrases (constituents) or parts of phrases that have different internal word order in the two languages. Explain anything you think is necessary to discuss.

Question 3. List the phrases (constituents) or parts of phrases that have the same word order in the two languages. Explain anything you think is necessary to discuss.

Question 4: List the set of Korean tree building rules (try to make them as similar to Serbo-Croatian ones as you can!)

Question 5. How do the two languages differ lexically (other than in phonetic form of words)?

That is, are there words or categories that one language has and the other does not? List any such differences.

Questions 6. Draw trees for BOTH Korean sentences.

Make sure your trees are the product of your rules. Make sure the trees create the correct word order (with no crossing branches). Make sure the Serbo-Croatian and Korean constituency is the same.

HINT: THINK ABOUT CONSTITUENCY!!! It should be the SAME in English, Korean, and Serbo-Croatian!

Question 7. Lexical or Structural?

Consider the following ambiguous newspaper headlines.

A. Show that you understand at least two meanings for each one by unambiguously paraphrasing them

B. State whether the difference between these meanings is the result of lexical ambiguity, structural ambiguity, or both.

C. For structural ambiguities, state which constituent(s) have different structure. For lexical ambiguities, state which word(s).

- i. POLICE BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO RUN DOWN JAYWALKERS
- ii. DRUNK GETS NINE MONTHS IN VIOLIN CASE
- iii. FARMER BILL DIES IN HOUSE
- iv. STUD TIRES OUT

Question 8. How many models?

For each of the following sentences, determine if it is a tautology (always true), a contradiction (always false), or a contingency (depends on the actual state of affairs), and indicate this by marking them as such.

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| 1. Queens are monarchs | 6. Cats are felines |
| 2. Kings are female | 7. Cats are smart |
| 3. Kings are poor | 8. Cats are carnivores |
| 4. Queens are mothers | 9. George Washington is George Washington |
| 5. Kings are mothers | 10. George Washington is the first president |