Final Review
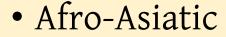
Ling 301 (Spring 2021)

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What's in store...

1. Quiz #6 Review
2. Final Review

Quiz #6 Review

1. What language family did Sir William Jones postulate the existence of (but not name) in 1786?

- Afro-Asiatic
- Indo-European
- Iroquoian
- Altaic

Quiz #6 Review

2. If two languages are related, then they:
- Have at least 75% shared vocabulary
- Use the same alphabet
- Are spoken near one another
- Share a common ancestor

Quiz #6 Review

3. Why is a Swadesh list useful when testing a relatedness hypothesis?

A Swadesh list is useful because it allows you to make a list of correlations between form and meaning in two different languages.

It is useful because it lets us compare both languages side by side and to see if the core vocabulary has a relatedness.

Quiz #6 Review

4. English has many words ultimately derived from Latin, including *village, terrain, picture, antique, name, language,* and *perilous.* Does this mean that English is descended from Latin? Why or why not?

This does not mean that English is a descendent of Latin, but they both share a common ancestor. Latin gave rise to many other languages, and this happens because different dialects of one language are spoken in different geographical areas. Different dialects of one language can give rise to multiple languages.

No, firstly because the Indo-European family tree of languages shows that English descended from the Germanic branch of languages, and secondly, English vocabulary, when testing a relatedness hypothesis using the Swadesh list shows how different the forms and meanings of the core vocabulary between English and Latin is.

Quiz #6 Review

5. The Southern words 'cooter' and 'goober' come from:

- African languages spoken by enslaved people
- Indigenous languages spoken in the American South
- children's wordplay
- aristocratic English spoken by Southern plantation owners

Final Review

- Final will discuss Syntax and Historical Linguistics.

Syntax

- We've discussed two kinds of syntactic properties. What are they?

word order   co-occurrence

- What is the basic word order of sentences in English?

SVO: Subject Verb Object

- Word order also applies on the phrase level. Give an example of another word order rule in English.

'The' has to come before the noun.   'And' needs to come between two constituents.

Adjectives have to precede the noun.

Practice!

Identify the subject, verb, and object in the following sentences:

- My beautiful cat eats Fancy Feast.
- My wife and I finished *Seinfeld.*
- The hot dog vendor sells knishes.
- They crashed the car.
- Misery loves company.
- She drinks vanilla milkshakes.
- I lost the plot.

Practice!

Why are the following sentences ungrammatical? Be specific.

- *My cat beautiful eats Fancy Feast.
- *My wife *Seinfeld* enjoyed.
- *Sells the hot dog vendor knishes.
- *They crashed car the.
- *Misery company loves.
- *She drinks milkshakes vanilla.
- *Lost I plot the.

Syntax

- We've discussed two kinds of syntactic properties. What are they?

  | word order | | co-occurrence |

- What is co-occurrence?

  The occurrence of one expression (X) requires the occurrence of another expression (Y).

- What is an argument?

  In the above scenario, Y is an argument of X.

- What is a complement?

  A non-subject argument.

Practice!

- What do all verbs require the co-occurrence of? A subject

- Do all verbs have complements? No; *eat* doesn't, e.g. "I ate."

- Do some verbs have two complements? Yes; *give* does, e.g. "I gave <u>Sarah</u> <u>the book</u>."

- Can a subject be a complement? No, never.

- Do only verbs require co-occurrence? No.

- Give an example of a non-verb that requires co-occurrence?

  The requires the co-occurrence of a noun.

Practice!

Identify the arguments (including complements) of the verbs, where applicable.

- John carved the juicy turkey.
- John cooked the juicy turkey.
- Sally devoured an apple.
- Charlotte runs.
- The chef roasted some potatoes.
- The chef smiled at the customers.
- My cat purrs.
- This band rules.

Practice!

Why are the following sentences ungrammatical?
- *I saw the.
- *You put something on top of.
- *There's a lot of water in.
- *A might be very tall.
- *I eat carrots and.
- *The book is inside of.
- *Mark feels really fond.

Syntax

- What are some constituency tests?

answers to questions　　clefting　　pro-form substitution

Apply these tests to see if the following are constituents:

- "big cat" in "I saw a big cat."

- "to the store" in "I brought some books to the store."

- "the Beatles" in "I love the Beatles."

- "are fun" in "Debates are fun."

- "me a cake" in "He made me a cake."

Historical Linguistics

- What does it mean for two languages to be related?
- What is variation, and how is it connected to change?
- What is borrowing?
- What is core vocabulary, and why is it relevant?
- What is a relatedness hypothesis?
- What is a Swadesh list?

Historical Linguistics

• Based on this Swadesh list, would you say these languages are related? Why or why not?

	English	French
1	I	je
2	you (sing.)	tu
3	we	nous
4	this	ce -ci
5	that	ce -là
6	who	qui
7	what	quoi
8	not	non
9	all	tout, tous
10	many	beaucoup (de)
11	one	un
12	two	deux
13	big	grand, gros
14	long	long
15	small	petit
16	woman	femme
17	man	homme
18	person	personne
19	fish	poisson
20	bird	oiseau
21	dog	chien
22	louse	pou
23	tree	arbre
24	seed	grain, semence
25	leaf	feuille
26	root	racine
27	bark	écorce
28	skin	peau