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Van Valin, Chapter 2, German Exercise  
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1. 3rd person singular
2. 3rd person singular
3. verb could agree with subj or obj, in this example
4. nominative
5. accusative
6. immediately before the verb
7. immediately after the verb
8. plural
9. plural in 2b, plural in 2a
10. the verb does not agree with the number of the object
11. 2a is ungrammatical because the verb agrees with the object, not with the subject.
12. immediately after the verb
13. immediately before the verb
14. (3 pts) 2b' supports hypothesis 1  
The verb in 2b' agrees in number with the first NP and 2b' is ungrammatical. Further supporting hypothesis 1 is the grammaticality of 2b, where the verb agrees in number with the subject, but not with the first NP.
15. the verbs in 3a and 3b agree with the subject NP
16. The verb is plural and the only plural NP is the subject.
17. immediately after the verb
18. Dative
19. 5b and 5c are attempted passives of sentence 4
20. the patient
21. subject
22. object
23. TREE
24. TREE
25. (2 pts) Hypothesis 2
26. (2 pts) It is supported because "sich" doesn't refer to the subject of the main sentence (Der Lehrer), hence it must lie within an embedded clause because it agrees with "den Schueler".

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Van Valin, Chapter 2, Tongan  
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1. intransitive

2. 'a
3. intransitive
4. 'a
5. transitive
6. 'e
7. 'a
8. 'i
9. 'a
10. 'i
11. intransitive
12. ki
13. ki
14. intransitive
15. ergative-absolutive
16. S
17. S
18. O
19. S
20. S, O
21. S
22. A
23. S
24. O
25. Other
26. A, S

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 Van Valin, Chapter 2, Malayalam Exercise  
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Task 1:

	Subj	Obj	Loc	Instr	Recip	Ben	Agent pass	Exp hungry desid
Child	Kutti (1)	Kuttiye (3)			kuttikk ə (29)	kuttikk ə (16)	kuttiya al (27)	kuttikk ə (7)
Children	kuttikal (12)							
mother	amma (9)	ammaye (4)			ammak kə (1)		ammay aal (30)	ammak kə (25)
Elephant	aana (3)	aanaye (24)						aanakk ə (28)
Elephants		aanakale (2)						
Stick		Wati (13)		Wati kontuh				

				(4) Watiya al (9)				
Bird	paksi (19)	paksiye (10)						
Bread	rotti (14)	rotti (19)						
Shirt	sarttə (15)							
Book	pustak am (17)	pustak am (29)						
Rice	coorə (21)	coorə (20)						
Bed		kattil (12)	kattilil (5)					

subj. = subject

obj. = object

loc. = locative

instr. = instrument

recip. = recipient

ben. = benefactive

agent pass. = agent of passive

exp. hungry desid. = experiencer of "be hungry" and desideratives  
("desiderative" is the word that linguists use for "want")

Task 2: (7 pts)

- null affix, no morpheme
- subjects and inanimate objects (in transitive, intransitive and passives) except experiencers – agent, theme
- ye
- (2 pts) Animate objects (inanimate objects remain in nominative form) – patient
- Recipients – obj, beneficiaries – obl, experiencers - subj

Task 3: (2 pts)

- How do you form a desiderative (want) sentence in Malayalam?

- Put the experiencer in dative case, the object in accusative case (if it is animate and a patient) and make the verb non-finite by adding -anam.

(25) Ammakka nullanam kuttiye.  
mother(DAT) want-to-pinch child(ACC)

b. How do you form a passive sentence in Malayalam?

- Put the object in nominative case, the subject in instrumental case (now it's oblique), and add a passive suffix - *appettu* to the verb (and change the stem a little bit).

(26) Kutti aanaye aaraadhiccu.

(27) Aana kuttiyaal aaraadhikkappettu.

Task 4: Reflexive Pronouns (8 pts)

- In sentences 32 and 35, what is the grammatical relation of the antecedent of "swantam"?
  - The antecedent of *swantam* must be the subject.
- What grammatical relation cannot be the antecedent of "swantam"?
  - The object cannot be the antecedent of *swantam*.
- In sentences 33 and 36, what is the grammatical relation of the antecedent of "awante"?
  - In 36 the object is the antecedent of *awalute* and in 33 the antecedent is some outside NP that is not the subject.
- What grammatical relation cannot be the antecedent of "awante"?
  - The subject cannot be the antecedent of *awante*.
- (2 pts) Hypothesis 1: The experiencer of a desiderative is a subject.  
Hypothesis 2: The experiencer of a desiderative is not a subject.  
Which hypothesis is supported by example 34?
  - hypothesis 1
- (2 pts) Why?
  - The experiencer of a desiderative (want, in this case) is a subject because 34 shows that it can be the antecedent of *swantam*.

Task 5: Controllers and Controllees of Adjunct Clauses (21 pts)

- In sentence 37, what is the grammatical relation of the controller?
  - The controller is the subject of the matrix clause (*amma*).
- In sentence 37, what is the grammatical relation of the controllee?
  - The controllee is the subject of the adjunct clause.
- In sentence 38, can a recipient with dative case be the controller?
  - No.
- In sentence 43, can a recipient with dative case be the controllee?

- No.
- e. In sentences 39 and 40, can a direct object be the controller?
  - No.
- f. (2 pts) Hypothesis 1: A dative experiencer is a subject.  
 Hypothesis 2: A dative experiencer is not a subject. It is like other datives, for example, dative recipients.  
 Which hypothesis is supported by sentence 41?
- g. (2 pts) Why?
  - Hypothesis 1: A dative experiencer is a subject because, like other nominative subjects, it can be the controller.
- h. (2 pts) Which hypothesis is supported by sentence 42?
- i. (2 pts) Why?
  - Hypothesis 1: A dative experiencer is a subject because a dative experiencer, unlike a dative recipient, can be the controllee and the controllee is a subject.
- j. (2 pts) Hypothesis 1: Dative and nominative NPs can be controllers and controllees of adjunct clauses.  
 Hypothesis 2: Subjects can be controllers and controllees of adjunct clauses.  
 Which hypothesis is **disproven** by example 43?
- k. (2 pts) Why?
  - Hypothesis 1 is disproven because 43 has a dative recipient (non-subject) which is ungrammatical as the controllee.
- l. (2 pts) Hypothesis 1: Agents and experiencers can be controllers and controllees of adjunct clauses, even if they are not subjects.  
 Hypothesis 2: Subjects can be controllers and controllees of adjunct clauses, even if they are not agents or experiencers.  
 Which hypothesis is supported by sentences 44 and 45?
- m. (2 pts) Why?
  - Hypothesis 2: all subjects can be controllers and controllees. 45 shows an example of a non-agent subject of a passive that is a controller. 44 shows a patient subject that is a controllee.