

Part A

- Exercise 1 from File 3.6 (p. 63)
- a.–g. of exercise 2 from File 3.6 (p. 63)
- Exercise 3 from File 3.6 (p. 63)

Part B Present and discuss some pattern of systematicity in a language that you know. Your presentation should:

- include enough data to illustrate the pattern
- clearly state what the pattern is and how it is instantiated by the data you include
- note any known exceptions to the pattern and explain why they are exceptions
- use appropriate notation (if you are discussing a sound pattern, use IPA symbols and [] notation; if you are citing examples in the text, please mark them as separate from the text, either by putting them in italics or by underlining them)
- not exceed 1 page handwritten or 2/3 of a page typed.

If the pattern is from a language other than English, provide English translations for all non-English expressions.

An example Looking at the English noun-noun compounds in (1), we see that in each case the compound refers to a subset of the things that the second noun refers to. For example, a dining table is a kind of table, not a kind of dining. Similarly, a hand bag is a kind of bag, not a kind of hand, and a physics student is a kind of student, not a kind of physics.

- (1)
- a. dining table
 - b. hand bag
 - c. text book
 - d. admissions committee
 - e. book shelf
 - f. physics student

From these examples one is therefore inclined to draw the generalization that English noun-noun compounds are interpreted as referring to a kind of X, where X is the interpretation of the second noun. However, there are some exceptions. The compound *sky-scraper* does not refer to a kind of scraper, nor does *cut-throat* refer to a kind of throat. In the last case, however, one might question whether this is really a noun-noun compound (and therefore whether it would be expected to fall under the generalization in the first place) since *cut* can be either a noun or a verb in English. *cut* is a noun in *The cut healed quickly*, but a verb in *He cut his hand*. It is therefore possible that *cut-throat* is a verb-noun compound. Moreover, in current English the compound itself is mostly used as an adjective, as in *Politics is a cut-throat business*, whereas all the compounds in (1) are used as nouns.

Due Friday January 27 in class