

Part 1:

1. I play (with) toys.
2. Our older sister bought a small dog yesterday.
3. Please give me money now! (give money to me)
4. The boys, having biked to town, sent a letter at the post office.
5. Did you put the hat in the house?
6. The boys gave their hats to the teacher.
7. You must eat lunch quickly.
8. He is not reading now.
9. Do you think that he will go home? (go to his house)
10. Which kids know our name? (our name is known to which kids)

Part 2:

1. 'wadu' is a suppletive verb, and can only take a dative subject. In this sentence, the subject 'neenu' is the nominative form of the first person pronoun. If we changed the subject to 'naaku', the dative form of the first person pronoun, I believe the sentence would be grammatical.
2. In this sentence 'ani' is not in the right syntactic position; it appears where you would expect to find the word 'that' in English. It should occur directly before the verb of the clause which it governs, in this case before 'egurindi'.
3. Here the adjective does not agree with the noun. By adding '-di' to the adjective 'pedda' it agrees with subject noun 'illu', meaning 'big house'.
4. The subject is 1st person, plr., and the verb is 2nd person, plr. If we change the verb to have the ending '-mu' then the verb and subject would agree.
5. This sentence poses a wh-question and does not need the interrogative clitic '-aa' at the end of the verb. If we took away the '-aa' from the verb 'caasaavaa' and added '-u' we would get 'caasaavu' and the sentence would mean "What did you see?".

Part 3:

Aspect 1. The most difficult part of the class was transcribing, with any confidence, the phonemes used in Telugu that are foreign to English speakers. Trying to capture the phonetic differences between reflexive consonants was almost impossible for me as my brain is hard wired to not distinguish between them. It would take careful articulation on Arundeeep's part to hear a difference, and even then I was not certain. I think that it is possible for this to change over time, but in the case that you have a limited amount of time with your informant, it could be impossible to get phonetically accurate data.

Aspect 2. Another difficulty with working with a live informant is that the data is limited to the way in which the informant interprets the sentences we present him with, and also, our assumptions that the sentences we give him in English will have a corresponding sentence in Telugu. Sometime the class

would give a sentence in the present tense, and Arundeeep would interpret it as being past tense and respond with a past tense sentence in Telugu. If it wasn't for Madelyn pointing this out, I'm sure the class would have carried on thinking the sentence given was in the present. Also some of the sentences given in class were idiomatic and couldn't be translated. It seemed that it took a bit for the class to except that there was not a 'one to one' relationship between Telugu sentences and English sentences.

Part 4:

1. Phonetics: In Telugu retroflex consonants create contrastive meanings, where English doesn't have any. The difference between masculine and feminine negative verbal stems is a great example of this. '-leDu' is used for masculine constructions and '-ledu' for feminine. Long and short vowels can also result in minimal pairs in Telugu (e.g. caalaa (very) and kalam (pen)) and are also represented differently in writing. English doesn't make this distinction between long and short vowels.
2. Phonology: In Telugu, many words that start with 'e'/'ee' have a glide inserted at the beginning when they are pronounced (this was especially noticeable to me when they were phrase initial). This was often confusing in class when working with "wh-questions" in Telugu. There were often discrepancies between what I was transcribing and what was the correct orthographic depiction was. Telugu is also a sandhi language which can fuse sounds across morpheme boundaries, most prominently with vowels (e.g. aame evanu? = aamevanu). English doesn't do this.
3. Morphology: The case system of nouns in Telugu is an example of how Telugu and English are morphologically different. Where Telugu nouns are highly inflected and their endings change depending on what role they play in the sentence (e.g. ni/nu(Acc), ki/ku (Dat)), English nouns are not. Only with some pronouns do you see a case differentiation in English (e.g. he(Nom), him(Acc)). Verbs are also an example of this, as they are highly inflected in Telugu and not in English. The verbal endings in Telugu provide information relating to mood, time and person. English relies on other parts of the sentence for much of this information, (e.g. Negation: Tel., cadavanu, Eng., I will not read).
4. Syntax: Telugu is a PRO drop language and allows for pronouns to be omitted where English does not. Telugu can rely on information provided by the verb (e.g. Tel., PRO veltunnaanuu, Eng., I will go.), and in English the pronoun is obligatory. Also, English is an SVO language where Telugu is a SOV language. Telugu sentences always end in a verb. (e.g. Tel., illu undi, Eng., there is a house there)

Extra Credit:

1. These trees are mine.
2. Ravi does what Pavi says.
3. The cows came from near the temple.