*Correction of the Exam Paper : Analyse Morpho-Phonologique / 2021 – 2022*

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1. Analyzing the data:

a) <mark>Behavior of the Root Initial Sound:</mark>

In the context of "nata," the root initial sound [n] behaves as follows:

- For the first person singular (I) and second person singular (You):
  - The initial sound [n] changes to [m].

- For the first person plural (We):
  - The initial sound [n] changes to [ŋ].

- For the third person singular masculine (He), third person singular feminine (She), second person plural (You all), and third person plural (They):
  - The initial sound [n] remains unchanged.

b) <mark>Comparison with English Regular Verbs:</mark>

In English, past tense in regular verbs is often marked by adding "-ed" to the base form (e.g., "walk" becomes "walked"). However, the language in the provided data doesn't use suffixes to indicate tense or person/number; instead, it changes the initial sound of the root.

c) <mark>Element Indicating Allomorph(s) Realization from the Abstract Form:</mark>

Considering "nata" as the abstract or base form of the verb, the initial sound [n] is identified as the starting point. In the context of the examples, the realization of different allomorphs is observed:

- For the first person singular (I):

  - The initial sound [n] changes to [m].


- For the first person plural (We):

  - The initial sound [n] changes to [ŋ].


These variations ([m] and [ŋ]) are identified as allomorphs of the same morpheme, indicating changes in the initial sound of the root to convey different grammatical features such as person and number. This aligns with the understanding that allomorphs represent different forms of the same morpheme, adapting to different linguistic environments or contexts. In the context of "nata," [m] and [ŋ] are the specific realizations of the initial sound [n] for distinct grammatical contexts.


==2. The corresponding sounds:==


    a) [u]
    b) [p, b]
    c) [e, o]


==3. Describing sounds:==


    a) [u] = High back round tense vowel
    b) [b] = Voiced bilabial stop
    c) [e] = Mid front unround tense vowel