Zac Monroe

LING-L 103

Bunger

Friday section: 2:30-3:20

Morphological Analysis

1. Suffixes
   1. -er1 (as in runner)
      1. Form: [-εr]
      2. Derivational suffix, V 🡪 N
      3. “One who X”
   2. -er2 (as in nicer
      1. Form: [-εr]
      2. Inflectional suffix, Adj 🡪 Adj
      3. “More X”
   3. -ly1 (as in friendly)
      1. Form: [-li]
      2. Derivational suffix, N 🡪 Adj
      3. “In a manner similar to X”
   4. -ly2 (as in quickly)
      1. Form: [-li]
      2. Derivational suffix, Adj 🡪 Adv
      3. “In a X manner”
   5. -s1 (as in oranges)
      1. Form: [-s]
      2. Inflectional suffix, N 🡪 N
      3. “Plural X”
   6. -s2 (as in forgets)
      1. Form: [-s]
      2. Inflectional suffix, V 🡪 V
      3. “He/she/it does X”
2. Word trees

The first tree of “unwindable” (top right of the table) uses a version of un- that indicates that something can be unwound; it means “reverse of the action.”

The second tree (bottom left of the table) uses a version of un- that indicates that something cannot be wound; it means “not (the action).”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| N  V a  endorse-ment  V🡪N | N  Vffffffffff  fV  Adjffffff  de-active-ate-tion  V🡪V Adj🡪V V🡪N | Adj  Vfffff  V  un-wind-able  V🡪V V🡪Adjf |
| Adj  fffffAdj  Vff  un-wind-able  Adj🡪Adj V🡪Adjfff | Adv  Adjfffff  Adj  im-perfect-ly  Adj🡪Adj Adj🡪Adv | V  Vffff  V  Adjas  under-general-ize-ed  ffffffV🡪V Adj🡪V V🡪V |

1. Exercise 38 (Swahili; p. 194) in Ch4 of LF

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [ni] | ‘I’ | [tu] | ‘we’ | [li] | (past marker) |
| [lipa] | ‘pay’ | [penda] | ‘like’ | [na] | (present prog) |
| [a] | ‘s/he’ | [sumbua] | ‘annoy’ | [ta] | (future marker) |
| [ni] | ‘me’ | [m] | ‘him/her’ | [me] | (present perfect) |
| [piga] | ‘beat’ | [wa] | ‘they’ | [u] | ‘you’ (if subject) |
| [tu] | ‘us’ | [wa] | ‘them’ | [ku] | ‘you' (if object) |

* + 1. See above
    2. Morphemes go in the order of subject, tense, object, verb.
    3. Translations
       1. I have beaten them: [nimewapiga]
       2. They are beating me: [wananipiga]
       3. They have annoyed me: [wamenisumbua]
       4. You have beaten us: [umetupiga]
       5. We beat them: [tuliwapiga]
       6. I am paying him/her: [ninamlipa]
    4. Translations pt. 2
       1. [atanilipa]: S/he will pay me
       2. [utawapiga]: You will beat them
       3. [walikupenda]: They liked you
       4. [nimemsumbua]: I have annoyed you

1. Exercise 43 (Hungarian; p. 197) in Ch4 of LF
   1. List of allomorphs that indicate a plural form
      1. [-ok]
      2. [-εk]
   2. Conditioning environments
      1. [-ok] comes after back and/or low vowels
      2. [-εk] comes after everything else