

Homework 5

LIN101 Fall, 2024, University of Toronto

Name:

Student number:

Collaborator(s):

Instructions

To submit your homework, you can either download this file to fill it out online, or you can create an online copy and work on it online.

To download it, go to File > Download > choose the .docx format. Once you have filled it out, export it to a pdf and upload it to Quercus.

To fill it out online, go to File > Create copy. Once you have filled it out, download it as a pdf and upload it to Quercus.

Please type your answers, do not submit handwritten assignments.

Reminder: You can work together with others, but you must always write up your answers on your own. If you worked together with someone, indicate their name(s) and student numbers on the submitted document.

1. Consider the following dataset from language Y.

læ'qore	'lake'	læ'qoreme	'the lake'
allæ'qore	'in (a) lake'	allæ'qoreme	'in the lake'
læ'qoqore	'lakes'	læ'qoqoreme	'the lakes'
allæ'qoqore	'in (some) lakes'	allæ'qoqoreme	'in the lakes'
tsi'buzi	'house'	tsi'buzime	'the house'
al'tsi'buzi	'in (a) house'	al'tsi'buzime	'in the house'
tsi'bubuzi	'houses'	tsi'bubuzime	'the houses'
al'tsi'bubuzi	'in (some) houses'	al'tsi'bubuzime	'in the houses'
hø'lyɲau	'street'	hø'lyɲaumo	'the street'
alhø'lyɲau	'in (a) street'	alhø'lyɲaumo	'in the street'
hø'lylyɲau	'streets'	hø'lylyɲaumo	'the streets'
alhø'lylyɲau	'in (some) streets'	alhø'lylyɲaumo	'in the streets'

a. How is the plural formed in language Y? Which morphological process does plural forming in language Y exemplify?

By the reduplication (1pt) of the stressed syllable OR the second syllable OR the penultimate syllable (1pt)

b. What corresponds to the definite article in language Y? Which morphological process does the marking of definiteness exemplify?

-me and -mo (1pt)
suffixation / they are suffixes (1pt)

c. What corresponds to 'in' in language Y? What type of affix is it?

al- (1pt)
prefixation / it is a prefix (1pt)

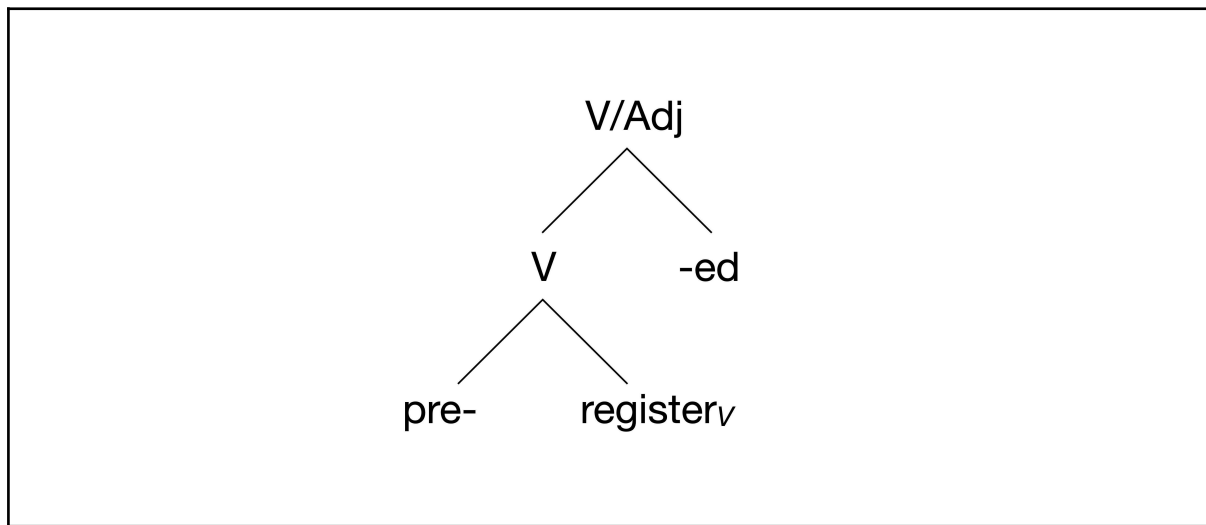
d. Fill out the dictionary based on the following datapoints.

min'diga	'walnut'	min'digamo	'the walnut'
almin'diga	'in (a) walnut'	almin'digamo	'in the walnut'
ron'kome	'basket'	ron'komeme	'the basket'
ron'kokome	'baskets'	ron'kokomeme	'the baskets'

2. Provide a tree diagram of the following English word, assuming the underlined part is its root:

preregistered

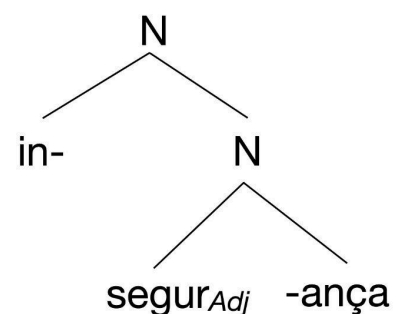
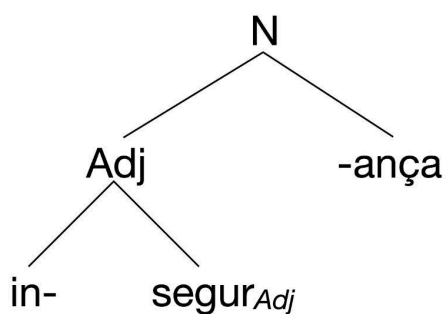
Paste your drawing in the box below.



3. Consider the following two trees drawn for the Brazilian Portuguese word *insegurança* 'insecurity'.

- a. Assuming that only one of the two trees is correct, and that both *inseguro* 'insecure' and *segurança* 'security' are words in Brazilian Portuguese, what other information do you need in order to decide which tree is correct?

(Note: I am not interested in which tree is correct! I am interested in the thought process that leads to finding the correct tree. For example, what would you ask from a native speaker if you had the chance?)



What we need to know is whether -ança selects for adjectives (1pt) and whether in- selects nouns as its base. (1pt)

- b. Are the affixes in- and -ança derivational or inflectional affixes? Justify your claim for each of them. (2pts)

They are derivational (1pt)

Justification for in-

in- creates a new word (a separate entry in a dictionary)

Justification for -anča (1pt for at least one of these):

-anča creates a new word (a separate entry in a dictionary)

-anča changes the category of its base

4. Bonus mark (2pts)

Come up with a structurally ambiguous compound in any language. Explain the two meanings with paraphrases and if your example is not from English, please provide glosses.

Example from textbook (can't be used in HW): river boat race

1. a race between river boats
2. a boat race held on a river