

# Homework 3: Morphology

## Introduction to Linguistics

**Due:** May 4, 2020, 11.59pm on Canvas

### 1 English

1. For the italicized morpheme, determine whether it is a) free or bound and whether it is b) a root or an affix. If it is an affix, also state whether it is c) inflectional or derivational and whether it is d) a prefix or suffix. [10 points]

- a. terror*ize*
- b. *beets*
- c. greet*ed*
- d. *im*possible
- e. unc*ivil*ized
- f. ox*en*
- g. un*believ*able
- h. perce*ive*
- i. run*s*
- j. *spider*web

## 2 Kwakum

Consider the following data from Kwakum (Bantu), spoken in Cameroon. [10 points]

[sɛbɔmmɛ]	‘We bought (a long time ago).’
[sɛbɔmkɔ]	‘We bought (recently).’
[sɛbɔmkowɛɛ]	‘We did not buy (recently).’
[nyɛbɔmmɛ]	‘I bought (a long time ago).’
[ɔbɔmmɛ]	‘You (SG) bought (a long time ago).’
[yɛbɔmkɔ]	‘They bought (recently).’
[nɛbɔmkɔ]	‘You (PL) bought (recently).’
[abɔmmɛwɛɛ]	‘S/he did not buy (a long time ago).’

1. What are the Kwakum morphemes for each of the following concepts?

‘I’	_____
‘you (SG)’	_____
‘you (PL)’	_____
‘s/he’	_____
‘they’	_____
‘we’	_____
‘buy’	_____
‘negation (not)’	_____
‘recent past (recently)’	_____
‘remote past (a long time ago)’	_____

### 3 Samoan

Consider the following data from Samoan, a Polynesian language spoken on the Samoan Islands. [15 points]

[mate]	‘he dies’	[mamate]	‘they die’
[nofo]	‘he stays’	[nonofo]	‘they stay’
[galue]	‘he works’	[galulue]	‘they work’
[alofa]	‘he loves’	[alolofa]	‘they love’
[taʔoto]	‘he lies’	[taʔoʔoto]	‘they lie’
[atamaʔi]	‘he is intelligent’	[atamamaʔi]	‘they are intelligent’

1. What is the plural morpheme in Samoan? Be specific.
2. If [malosi] means ‘he is strong’ in Samoan, determine how to say ‘they are strong’.
3. If [tatanu] means ‘they bury’ in Samoan, determine how to say ‘he buries’.

## 4 Filipino (Tagalog)

Tagalog has very rich verbal morphology and verbs inflect for aspect. [15 points]  
For completion only.

Today we will see the following three aspects:

COMP=Completed (Perfective) Aspect - action started and terminated (similar to English past tense [e.g. ran]).

CONT=Contemplated Aspect - action not started but anticipated or contemplated (similar to English future tense [e.g. will run]).

INC=Incomplete (Imperfective) Aspect - action started but not yet completed (similar to English present progressive [e.g. running]).

1. Given the information in the table below, complete the blanks to fill in the correct verb form for each aspect.

Verb	ROOT	COMP	CONT	INC
‘rain’	ulan	a. _____	uulan	b. _____
‘act’	c. _____	umarte	d. _____	umaarte
‘run’	e. _____	f. _____	tatakbo	tumatakbo
‘reject’	g. _____	tumanggi	h. _____	tumatanggi
‘embrace’	yakap	yumakap	yayakap	i. _____
‘welcome/meet’	j. _____	k. _____	sasalubong	l. _____
‘eat’	m. _____	n. _____	o. _____	kumakain
‘approach’	p. _____	lumapit	lalapit	q. _____

2. Give the correct morpheme for each of the three aspects and explain what type of morpheme it is.

a. COMP=

b. CONT=

c. INC=