

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]

1. terror*ize* bound; affix; derivational; suffix
2. *beets* free; root
3. greet*ed* bound; affix; inflectional; suffix
4. *im*possible bound; affix; derivational; prefix
5. un*civilized* free; root
6. *oxen* bound; affix; inflectional; suffix
7. un*believable* bound; affix; derivational; prefix
8. *perceive* bound; root
9. *runs* bound; affix; derivational; suffix
10. *spiderweb* free; root

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’	[nje-]
‘you (sg.)’	[ɔ-]
‘you (pl.)’	[nɛ-]
‘s/he’	[a-]
‘they’	[je-]
‘we’	[sɛ-]
‘buy’	[bɔm]
‘not’	[-wɛɛ]
‘recently (recent past)’	[-kɔ]
‘a long time ago (remote past)’	[-mɛ]

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. The full second-to-last syllable of the singular form is repeated a second time - adjacent to the original position - in order to form the plural.

2. If [malosi] means ‘he is strong’ in Samoan, determine how to say ‘they are strong’.

[malolosi]

3. If [tatanu] means ‘they bury’ in Samoan, determine how to say ‘he buries’.

[tanu]

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. _____

Verb	ROOT	COMP	CONT	INC
'rain'	ulan	umulan	uulan	umuulan
'act'	arte	umarte	aarte	umaarte
'run'	takbo	tumakbo	tatakbo	tumatakbo
'reject'	tanggi	tumanggi	tatanggi	tumatanggi
'embrace'	yakap	yumakap	yayakap	yumayakap
'welcome/meet'	salubong	sumalubong	sasalubong	sumasalubong
'eat'	kain'	kumain	kakain	kumakain
'approach'	lapit	lumapit	lalapit	lumalapit

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=