The following data are from <u>Tagalog</u> (stress the second syllable), a language of the Austronesian group, spoken in the Philippines.

Note: As you may know by now from your phonetics reading the dotless question mark '?' is a consonant called a *glottal stop*. The symbol 'ng' represents the sound written "ng' in English sing

	consonant of the conson	alled a glottal stop. The Acade write! write! wrote will write is writing be written! was written! was written is being written will be written! is being sought! was sought is reading broke arrived.	ng 'representation (16 177 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 30 36	Pumabut Pumabut Pumabut Pumarabut Pumarabut Pumarabut Pumarabut Pabutin Pinarabut Pumibig Pumiribig Pumiri	reach! reached will reach is reaching be reached! was reached will be reached is being reached love! loved is loving will love was done approach! was called
Question 1: List the roots:					
8ulat		'write'		Palout	'reach'
hanap		'seek'		11013	'love'
-10	jasa	'read'		I and	'do' 'approach'
8	latin	'break' 'arrive'		toway	'call'

Source: Gleason's Workbook in Descriptive Linguistics, with a correction due to Norvin Richards, as well as a few

Also: Some verb forms involve two affixes. In some cases, it might be important to apply the rule Merge to the affixes in a particular order. For each verb form that involve two offices, state whether the order matters and partily port statement. The way to do this is to also the swrong form you would get if you applied the affixes in the wrong order (must the form with an acturative to indicate it is "wrong?". If the order does not matter, domestate this fact. Use the verb "write" in your examples. Write this part of the order does not matter, domestate this fact. Use the verb "write" in your examples. Write this part of the order does not matter than the contract that the contract that

Active:

Passive:2

Question 3: Translate into Tagalog

tuneweg 'call!'

hahanapin 'will be sous gawa?in 'be done!'

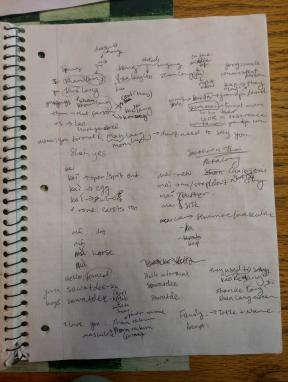
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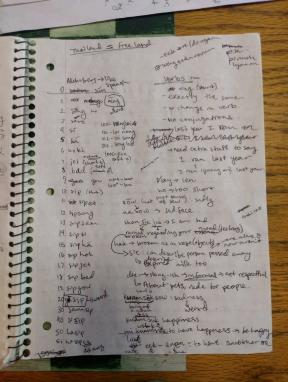
tumataway 'is calling'

dodatin 'will arrive' tinataway 'is being called'

bihasa 'was read'

² The term passive refers to forms like be written!, will be written, is being written et





For some vet b forms, the rule werge must be applied is a particular order. For example, in active present tense, the 100 syllable must po be displicated before the Winfix is inserted. The wo correct active present tense of write is unwantably summerclast. (s + um + u + sulat). If the infix was inserted lit and then the syllable was duplicated, then the word would be \$ sumsumulat* instead, surlarly, we passive Means and present sense requires a displication of the 1st syllable before insertion of the infix "in". If the actions wanted marked were have in the reverse order, then "a being written" would be sinsingular" instead of sinusulat. On the other hand, the merge rule for passive future tense thousand is independent of order because dispiration of the 1st syllable is unaffected by the addition of the suffix, "will be written" is the same. su-sulation is the same as surgulation All other verb tenses only have I affix.

Language - That Regions: Trailand prosts Origin of Speaker: California

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Summary of Kellillarke Latro.
a) For numbers > 10: Sip + (sigle drzst).
ten + sugge drzst.

For numbers 7 79: - + sip+ tens# tens whitsdratt.

18. 32 - sam sipsong -> suntar to finglish

5) The verb for sing 18 "lang". The Conjugations don't really exist so to say I sing, you smg, they my, etc are only different in the pronoun. The verb is unaftered, even if tenge. To change tense, the setting/context is more specified. For example, to say I sang, you would say "shanlang lac" or "I song already" The verbish dayed. I say already This is the same for two other verbs I asked about: run(wing) & play(ten). Propouns are also pretty simple and single morphines

c) I asked about how to say I'm happy is teron happiness. Interestingly I'm happy & moknambule = I have happiness. After asking about other nameladis such as viceness and kindness, I determined "known-" in that is like the "ness" suffix in English. I also asked about "re-" as in "rerun" or "replay" and the equivalent is a subtra "-eek".

The following pages are mynotes from my meeting.