Do exercises 7, 8, 9, and 12 at the end of Chapter 2 of your textbook.

7.

a. “in” is the affix for deriving language names from ethnic group names. If the original word starts with a consonant followed by a vowel, then we insert “in” after the constant. If the original word starts with a vowel, we prefix it with “in”.

b. prefix or infix.

c. sinuwid and initalo

d. furanso and unagari

8.

a. [root] + en (suffix).

b. ge+[root]+d (circumfix).

9.

Toto – child

Tu-person

Isu or su-knife

Kapu or ikapu- basket

Fika- to arrive

Lala- to sleep

Anguka- to fall

Class 1

m + [noun] to make it singular definite.

wa + [tense] + [verb root] to make it plural definite.

a + [verb + affixes] (a always prefixed before verbs)

Class 2

k or ki + [noun] to make singular definite

v or vi + [noun] to make plural definite

ki + [tense] + [verb root] (ki always prefixed before verbs if singular subject)

vi + [tense] + [verb root] (vi always prefixed before verbs if plural subject)

Others

[prefix according to subject class] + me + [verb root] for present perfect

[prefix according to subject class] + ina + [verb root] for present continuous

[prefix according to subject class] + ita + [verb root] for simple future

b.

Verb is constructed by [number (w-)] + [subject class identifier] + [tense] + [root]

c.

mtoto anaanguka

vikapu vimefika

mtu ataanguka

12. (Same level of indentation refers to same level in the tree)

**Construal**

Constru(e)

al

**Disappearances**

Disappear

dis

appear

ances

ance

es

**Irreplaceability**

Ir

Replaceability

Replace

Re

place

ability

**Misconceive**

Mis

Conceive

Con

Ceive

**Indecipherable**

In

Decipherable

Decipher

De

cipher

able

**Redarken**

Re

Darken

Dark

En

b.

**Undarkenable**

Able to be less dark-

undarken

Un

Darken

Dark

en

able

unable to be made dark-

un

darkenable

darken

dark

en

able