

Phonology and Morphology

Exercise Time

1 Setswana

Focus on the [d] and [l] sounds. (a) Are they separate phonemes or (b) are they the allophones of the same phoneme? What is your evidence for your answer?

leffi	'darkness'	loleme	'tongue'
mosadi	'woman'	podì	'goat'
xobala	'to read'	ma:di	'reader'
hudi	'wild duck'	fe:di	'sweeper'
badisa	'the herd'	loxadima	'lightning flash'

2 Georgian

Georgian /l/ has two allophones; light [l] and dark [ɫ]. What determines the distribution of these allophones?

Hint: You only need to describe the conditioning environment of one of the allophones; the other can simply be denoted the “elsewhere” case. For a conditioning environment, be sure to specify not just which phones participate (and generalize over them if you can), but also which side of the phoneme they must be on to condition the allophones.

ɫamazad	'prettily'	zarali	'loss'
xeli	'hand'	leɫo	'goal'
kaɫa	'tin'	xoɫo	'however'
saxɫji	'at home'	pepeɫa	'butterfly'
ɫxena	'joy'	kleba	'reduce'

3 Persian

Can you segment the Persian words below? There is one root and eight affixes. Identify each form.

xaridam	'I bought'
xarid	'he bought'
xaridi	'you (sg) bought'
naxaridam	'I did not buy'
namixaridand	'they were not buying'
naxaridim	'we did not buy'
mixarid	'he was buying'
mixaram	'I am buying'
xaridim	'?'
'?	'I was not buying'

4 Xiamen

Observe the following data from Xiamen. Can you identify the morphemes?

Form	Meaning
gua e tse	'my book'
i e tse	'his book'
ri e tse	'your (sg.) book'
gua-n e tse	'our book'
i-n e tse	'their book'
ri-n e tse	'your (pl.) book'
gua e tsiu	'my hands'
gua-n e gating	'our family'

What is the Xiamen equivalence of 'your (sing.) family'?

What is the function of the morpheme [e] in Xiamen?

5 Luiseño

Identification of segments in a Uto-Aztecan language of Southern California: What are the morphemes for *son*, *house*, *blanket*, *wife*, *pipe*, *my*, *his*, *your*, *your(pl)*, *our*, *plural*?

nokaamaj	'my son'	?okaamaj	'your son'
pokaamaj	'his son'	noki	my house
?oki	'your house'	pompeewum	their wives
poki	'his house'	?omkim	your(pl.) houses
potaana	'his blanket'	pomki	their house
notaana	'my blanket'	nohuukapi	my pipe
?ohuukapi	'your pipe'	?omtaana	your(pl.) blanket
?otaana	'your blanket'	popeew	his wife
tʃamhuukapim	'our pipes'	?opeew	your wife
tʃampeewum	'our wives'	?omtaanam	your blankets
nokaamajum	'my sons'	?omkim	your (pl.) houses
tʃamhuukapi	'our pipe'		

Could you give the English equivalences of the following words?

- pomkaamajm
- pomkaamajum
- pomkaamaj
- pomhuukapim

6 KiSwahili

Now we can investigate a Bantu language.

ninaka	'I am arriving'
walika	'They just arrived'
wanasoma	'They are reading'
haninasoma	'I am not reading'
watalala	'They will sleep'
hawamelala	'They have not slept'
unasoma	'You are reading.'
anaka	'S/he is arriving.'

Can you give the KiSwahili equivalence of the following structures?

- I did not arrive.
- They are not sleeping
- I will read
- They just read.

Not analyze another set of data in KiSwahili. What is the difference between two datasets?

atanipenda	'S/he will like me'
atakupenda	'S/he will like you'
utampenda	'You will like him/her'
atatupenda	'S/he will like us'
atawapenda	'S/he will like them.'
watampenda	'They will like him/her'

7 Back to English

Could you indicate whether the words in each of the following groups are related to each other by inflection or derivation and explain why you think so.

- go, goes, gone
- discover, discovery, discoverer, discoverable
- phenomenon, phenomena
- democracy, democrat, democratic, democratize

8 Turkish

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Turkish

Examine the following data from Turkish and answer the questions that follow.

a. fil	'elephant'	i. kaplan	'tiger'
b. file	'to an/the elephant'	j. kaplanlar	'tigers'
c. filden	'from an/the elephant'	k. cambaz	'acrobat'
d. sirke	'to a/the circus'	l. cambazımız	'our acrobat'
e. sirkler	'circuses'	m. kaplanın	'of at/the tiger'
f. sirkin	'of a/the circus'	n. cambazlarım	'my acrobats'
g. fillerim	'my elephants'	o. kaplanıma	'to my tiger'
h. sirklerimizin	'of our circuses'	p. cambazdan	'from an/the acrobat'

- i.** Give the Turkish morpheme that corresponds to each of the following translations; two blanks indicate two allomorphs:

_____	'elephant'	_____	'to'	_____	'my'
_____	'circus'	_____	'from'	_____	'our'
_____	'tiger'	_____	'of'	_____	(plural marker)
_____	'acrobat'				

- ii.** What is the order of morphemes in a Turkish word (in terms of noun stem, plural marker, etc.)?
- iii.** How would one say 'to my circus' and 'from our tigers' in Turkish?