

1.3 Luiseño

Examine the following data from Luiseño, a Uto-Aztecan language of Southern California, and answer the questions that follow.

1. [nokaamay]	<i>my son</i>	13. [pokaamay]	<i>his son</i>
2. [ʔoki]	<i>your house</i>	14. [poki]	<i>his house</i>
3. [potaana]	<i>his blanket</i>	15. [notaana]	<i>my blanket</i>
4. [ʔohuukapi]	<i>your pipe</i>	16. [pohuukapi]	<i>his pipe</i>
5. [ʔotaana]	<i>your blanket</i>	17. [nohuukapi]	<i>my pipe</i>
6. [noki]	<i>my house</i>	18. [ʔokaamay]	<i>your son</i>
7. [ʔomkim]	<i>your (pl.) houses</i>	19. [pompeewum]	<i>their wives</i>
8. [nokaamayum]	<i>my sons</i>	20. [pomki]	<i>their house</i>
9. [popeew]	<i>his wife</i>	21. [čampeewum]	<i>our wives</i>
10. [ʔopeew]	<i>your wife</i>	22. [čamhuukapim]	<i>our pipes</i>
11. [ʔomtaana]	<i>your (pl.) blanket</i>	23. [ʔomtaanam]	<i>your (pl.) blankets</i>
12. [čamhuukapi]	<i>our pipe</i>	24. [pomkaamay]	<i>their son</i>

- a. Give the Luiseño morpheme that corresponds to each English translation. Note that the plural marker has two allomorphs; list them both.

_____ son	_____ my	_____ their
_____ house	_____ his	_____ (plural marker)
_____ blanket	_____ your (sg.)	_____ pipe
_____ wife	_____ your (pl.)	_____ our

- b. Are the allomorphs of the plural marker phonologically conditioned?
 c. If so, what are the conditioning environments?

1.4 Quiché

Some sentences from Quiché, a Native American language spoken in Guatemala, Central America, are given with their English translation. Analyze the morphemes in these sentences and then fill in the exercises that follow the language data. Note that [x] is a voiceless velar fricative.

Quiché

English

1. [kiŋsikíx le líbr]	<i>I read (present tense) the book</i>
2. [kusikíx le líbr]	<i>He reads the book</i>
3. [kiŋwetamáx le kém]	<i>I learn the (art of) weaving</i>
4. [kataxín kiŋwetamáx le kém]	<i>I continually learn the (art of) weaving</i>
5. [kataxín kawetamáx le kém]	<i>You continually learn the (art of) weaving</i>
6. [šijwetamáx]	<i>I learned (it)</i>
7. [šuwetamáx le kém]	<i>He learned the (art of) weaving</i>
8. [šasikíx le líbr iwír]	<i>You read the book yesterday</i>

- a. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding Quiché morphemes:

_____	<i>I</i>	_____	<i>learn</i>	_____	(present tense marker)
_____	<i>he</i>	_____	<i>read</i>	_____	(past tense marker)
_____	<i>you</i>	_____	<i>the</i>	_____	<i>book</i>
_____	<i>continually</i>	_____		_____	<i>weaving</i>
_____	<i>yesterday</i>				

- b. What is the order of Quiché morphemes (in terms of subject, verb, object, and tense marker)?

1.5 Michoacan Aztec

Examine the following words from Michoacan Aztec, a language of Mexico, and answer the questions that follow.

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|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [nokali] | <i>my house</i> | 6. [mopelo] | <i>your dog</i> |
| 2. [nokalimes] | <i>my houses</i> | 7. [mopelomes] | <i>your dogs</i> |
| 3. [mokali] | <i>your house</i> | 8. [ikwahmili] | <i>his cornfield</i> |
| 4. [ikali] | <i>his house</i> | 9. [nokwahmili] | <i>my cornfield</i> |
| 5. [nopelo] | <i>my dog</i> | 10. [mokwahmili] | <i>your cornfield</i> |

- a. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding Michoacan morphemes:

_____	<i>house</i>	_____	<i>my</i>
_____	<i>dog</i>	_____	<i>your</i>
_____	<i>cornfield</i>	_____	<i>his</i>
_____	(plural marker)		

- b. What is the English translation for the Michoacan word [ipelo]?
 c. How would you say 'his cornfields' in Michoacan?

1.6 Cebuano

The following nouns are from Cebuano, a language of the Philippine Islands. Examine them and answer the questions that follow.

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|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. [bisaya] | <i>a Visayan</i> | 6. [binisaya] | <i>the Visayan language</i> |
| 2. [inglis] | <i>an Englishman</i> | 7. [ininglis] | <i>the English language</i> |
| 3. [tagalog] | <i>a Tagalog person</i> | 8. [tinagalog] | <i>the Tagalog language</i> |
| 4. [ilokano] | <i>an Ilocano</i> | 9. [inilokano] | <i>the Ilocano language</i> |
| 5. [sibwano] | <i>a Cebuano</i> | 10. [sinibwano] | <i>the Cebuano language</i> |

- a. State the rule (in words, precisely) for deriving language names from the names of ethnic groups.
 b. What type of affixation is this?

1.7 Isleta

Consider the following data from Isleta, a dialect of Southern Tiwa, a Native American language spoken in New Mexico, and answer the questions that follow.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. [temiban] | <i>I went</i> | 4. [mimiay] | <i>he was going</i> |
| 2. [amiban] | <i>you went</i> | 5. [tewanban] | <i>I came</i> |
| 3. [temiwe] | <i>I am going</i> | 6. [tewanhi] | <i>I will come</i> |

- a. List the morphemes corresponding to the following English translations.

_____ <i>I</i>	_____ <i>go</i>	_____ (present progressive)
_____ <i>you</i>	_____ <i>come</i>	_____ (past progressive)
_____ <i>he</i>	_____ (past)	_____ (future)

- b. What sort of affixes are the subject morphemes?
- c. What sort of affixes are the tense morphemes?
- d. What is the order of morphemes in Isleta?
- e. How would you say each of the following in Isleta?

1. *He went.*
2. *I will go.*
3. *You were coming.*

2.4 Swedish

Swedish is a Germanic language with morphological marking of nouns similar to that of English, but with some significant differences. Consider the following forms of nouns and answer the questions.

1. en lampa	<i>a lamp</i>	12. en bil	<i>a car</i>
2. stolen	<i>the chair</i>	13. bilar	<i>cars</i>
3. en tidning	<i>a newspaper</i>	14. kattarna	<i>the cats</i>
4. lampan	<i>the lamp</i>	15. en katt	<i>a cat</i>
5. bilen	<i>the car</i>	16. soffor	<i>sofas</i>
6. en stol	<i>a chair</i>	17. tidningarna	<i>the newspapers</i>
7. sofforna	<i>the sofas</i>	18. bilarna	<i>the cars</i>
8. katten	<i>the cat</i>	19. lamporna	<i>the lamps</i>
9. tidningen	<i>the newspaper</i>	20. stolarna	<i>the chairs</i>
10. kattar	<i>cats</i>	21. en soffa	<i>a sofa</i>
11. tidningar	<i>newspapers</i>	22. soffan	<i>the sofa</i>
		23. lampor	<i>lamps</i>

- What Swedish word corresponds to the English indefinite article ('a(n')?
- What are the allomorphs of the definite morpheme? Where do they appear?
- How is the indefinite plural formed? The definite plural?
- How would you say the forms of the following words?

		<i>Definite</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Definite Plural</i>
en flicka	<i>a girl</i>	_____	_____	_____
en klänning	<i>a dress</i>	_____	_____	_____
en blomma	<i>a flower</i>	_____	_____	_____
en buss	<i>a bus</i>	_____	_____	_____