

The following data are from Tagalog, a language of the Austronesian family, spoken in the Philippines.

Data

[Note: The dotless question mark (?) is a consonant called a glottal stop. Some Tagalog sound changes have been silently undone, just to make the problem easier – so if you show this to Tagalog-speakers, a few things will look funny to them.]

1 sumulat	write!	16 ?umabut	reach!
2 sumulat	wrote	17 ?umabut	reached
3 susulat	will write	18 ?a?abut	will reach
4 sumusulat	is writing	19 ?uma?abut	is reaching
5 sulatin	be written!	20 ?abutin	be reached!
6 sinulat	was written	21 ?inabut	was reached
7 susulatin	will be written	22 ?a?abutin	will be reached
8 sinusulat	is being written	23 ?ina?abut	is being reached
9 hahanap	will seek	24 ?umibig	love!
10 hanapin	be sought!	25 ?umibig	loved
11 hinahanap	is being sought	26 ?umi?ibig	is loving
12 hinanap	was sought	27 ?i?ibig	will love
13 bumabasa	is reading	28 ginawa?	was done
14 bumasag	broke	29 lumapit	approach!
15 dumating	arrived	30 tinawag	was called

Task I: List the roots

_____	'write'	_____	'reach'
_____	'seek'	_____	'love'

'read'

'do'

'break'

'approach'

'arrive'

'call'

Task 2: List the morphemes that create the various verb forms. Either list the affix, or, if there isn't a single form, explain how the particular sound of that morpheme is determined. For each affix, indicate whether it is a prefix, a suffix, or an infix. If it is an infix, indicate where it is attached.

[Note: The term *passive* refers to forms like *be written*!, *will be written*, *is being written* etc.]

Active:

Passive:

commands

past

future

present

Some verb forms involve two affixes. In some cases, it might be important to attach the affixes in a particular order. For each verb form that involve two affixes, state whether the order matters and justify your statement. The way to do this is to show the wrong form you would get if you applied the affixes in the wrong order (mark the form to indicate it is "wrong"). If the order does not matter, demonstrate this fact. Use the verb "write" in your examples.

Task 3: Translate into Tagalog. (The way to do this is to find the meaning components of the English word, then look up the corresponding morphemes in Tagalog, and combine them in the appropriate way)

'call!'

'is calling'

'approached'

'will arrive'

'will be sought'

'is being called'

'be done!'

'was read'