Linguistics 201 – Spring 2007, Section H February 9	2. Isleta		
Homework Assignment II Due: Valentine's Day 2007 (beginning of class)	Below are several forms of $come$ and go in Isleta, a dialect of Southern Tiwa, a Native American language spoken in New Mexico.		
1. More English Suffixes	temiban 'I went' amiban 'you went' temiwe 'I am going	mimiaj tewanban g' tewanhi	'he was going' 'I came' 'I will come'
penny penniless brain brainless	a. List the morphemes corresponding to the following English translations.		
	'I'	'go'	'am V-ing'
a. Which lexical category (Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives) does the suffix —less attach to (for instance the words in the left column)? Show at least one representative example of each category that illustrates that —less can or cannot attach.	'you'	'come'	'was V-ing'
	'he'	'-ed' (past) _	'will V'
b. Which lexical category does the resulting word belong to (for instance the words in the right column)? Illustrate how you got to your result with at least one of our tests.	b. What sort of affixes are the subject morphemes (in these data: I, you, he)?		
	c. What sort of affixes are the tense morphemes (Ved, am Ving, was Ving, will V)?		
c. Paraphrase the meaning that <i>-less</i> seems to contribute.	d. How would you say each of the following in Isleta?		
	I. 'He went.'		
	2. 'I will go.'		
	3. 'You were comin	g.'	

3. Structural Ambiguity

We saw in class that *untieable* has two different structures, and two meaning that correspond to the two structures. We can see the same in the word *unlockable*.

a. Describe how you form the two structures, and draw either tree or bracket representations of each. State at each point what part of speech you have. (For instance: In the first structure, you combine the verb *lock* with the suffix *-able*, which attaches to verbs and forms adjective. Then ...)

b. Describe the two meaning, and say which meaning corresponds to which structure.