

Homework 2

1. Study the following data from Warao, a language spoken in Venezuela. Then list the morphemes found in the data and give a meaning for each. You should indicate whether each morpheme is a root or an affix and if it is an affix, say what kind(s) of root it attaches to. Discuss the reasons for your answers where there are complications or the choice is not immediately obvious.

mimo	witnesses (N)
nakopuhu	can swim (V)
nonako	to swim individually (V)
nisa	to buy (V)
nahororoko	glutton (N)
narumehere	to want to go (V)
narupuhu	can go (V)
nakoroko	one who likes swimming (N)
nisamo	those who buy, buyers (N)
nako	to swim (V)
nisamehere	to want to buy (V)
nonaru	to go by oneself (V)
mi	to see (V)
nahoropuhu	can eat (V)
mimehere	to want to see (V)
nonakoroko	one who likes to swim alone (N)
mipuhumo	those who are able to see (N)
nonahoropuhu	to be able to eat individually (V)
narupuhumehere	to want to be able to go (V)

2. Consider the following words from Malagasy, a language spoken in Madagascar. Answer the questions in sequence (i.e. answer (a), then (b), then (c)).

(a) List the morphemes and give lexical entries for each. Draw word structure trees for *manefa* and *fanemboka*.

aiky	obeyed (A)	manaiky	to obey (V)	fanaiky	the act of obeying (N)
afaka	free (A)	manafaka	to set free (V)	fanafaka	the act of setting free (N)
efa	finished (A)	manefa	to finish (V)	fanefa	the act of finishing (N)
emboka	incense (N)	manemboka	to burn incense (V)	fanemboka	the act of burning incense (N)
evoka	steam bath (N)	manevoka	to give a steam bath (V)	fanevoka	the act of giving a steam bath (N)
adina	question (N)	manadina	to question (V)	fanadina	the act of questioning (N)

(b) The following data show some allomorphy. State the phonological condition(s) as clearly as possible.

petaka	flat (A)	mametaka	to flatten (V)	fametaka	the act of flattening (N)
poritra	crushed (A)	mamoritra	to crush (V)	famoritra	the act of crushing (N)
fofoka	attack (N)	mamofoka	to attack (V)	famofoka	the act of attacking (N)
fefika	run around (A)	mamefika	to run aground (V)	famefika	the act of running aground (N)

(c) In fact, the above verbs are all in the present tense (as well as the infinitive). Do the following forms change your analysis of the morphemes?

manaiky	obey (present)	manafaka	free (present)
nanaiky	obey (past)	nanafaka	free (past)
hanaiky	obey (future)	hanafaka	free (future)