Homework 3

1. Tukang Besi and Mayali are two languages that have productive noun-verb compounding, as shown by the following data.

Mayali		**Tukang Besi**	
kanj	meat	sai	to make
kinje	to cook	kuikui	cakes
kanjkinje	to cook meat	saikuikui	to make cakes
warde	rock	manga	to eat
djobge	to split	kaujawa	cassava
wardedjobge	to split a rock	mangakaujawa	to eat cassava
yaw	child	laha	to seek
karrm	to have	lei	sea urchin
yawkarrm	to have a baby	lahalei	to hunt for sea urchin
gom	throat	ala	to fetch
djudme	to get stuck (in something)	bae	rice
gomdjudme	to get stuck in the throat	alabae	to fetch rice

(a) What is the Head Rule for Mayali? For Tukang Besi? Give examples.
(b) The following examples show how the Tukang Besi compounds are used in a whole sentence. (Italicized morphemes are inflectional elements that can be ignored for this question.)

(1) *No*-manga-kaujawa *na* amai.
eat-cassava prt they
'They eat cassava.'

(2) *No*-laha-lei-*mo na* ompu-'u.
seek-sea.urchin prt grandma-your
'Your grandmother has started hunting for sea-urchins.'

In contrast, the next two examples show the Mayali compounds in action.

(3) Gun-barlkbu *gun*-gom *bi*-gom-djudme-*ng*.
digging.stick throat throat-stick.in
'The digging stick stuck right in her throat.'

(4) Al-wakadj *ka*-yaw-karrm-*e* *al*-daluk.
[name] baby-have girl
'Alwakadj has a baby girl.'

Explain the differences in the syntactic usage of compounds in these two languages. Pick one example from each language and analyze it, using a word structure tree.

2. Below are some words from the Anejom language, spoken in the Southern New Hebrides in the South Pacific. Study the data below and then answer the following questions.

ae	'to fly' (V)	incop	'fire' (N)
cop	'red' (A)	nae	'flight' (N)
ikru	'to have fun' (V)	inran	'branch' (N)
halav	'childish' (A)	nasan	'sap of a plant' (N)
ja	'to bleed' (V)	nelcau	'boat' (N)
ousal	'muddy' (A)	inhalav	'a child' (N)
nikru	'games' (N)	nedwun	'bone' (N)
inja	'blood' (N)	inritin	'chest' (N)
nedwunritin	'rib' (N)	nadrancop	'smoke' (N)
incai	'tree' (N)	nelcauae	'sailboat' (N)
nousal	'mud' (N)	inrancai	'tree branch' (N)
nadran	'fumes, vapour' (N)	nasanhalav	'amniotic fluid' (N)

a. List all the morphemes in the data with an English translation. Give full lexical entries for <u>any affixes</u> and for <u>one verb root</u> and <u>one adjective root</u>.

b. Is there any allomorphy in the data? If so, state the phonological rule involved and illustrate how it works with examples from the data.

c. Is there any compounding in the data? Explain why or why not. If there is, discuss what <u>types of compounding</u> you found, with examples from the data.

d. Draw a fully labelled word structure tree for *nadrancop*. Consider all possible trees and explain if there is some way to choose between them.