

Week 11: Morphology

Practice Problems

(1) Consider the following data from **Turkish**.

(a) fil	'elephant'	(i) kaplan	'tiger'
(b) file	'to an/the elephant'	(j) kaplanlar	'tigers'
(c) filden	'from an/the elephant'	(k) cambaz	'acrobat'
(d) sirke	'to a/the circus'	(l) cambazımız	'our acrobat'
(e) sirkler	'circuses'	(m) kaplanın	'of at/the tiger'
(f) sirkin	'of a/the circus'	(n) cambazlarımız	'my acrobats'
(g) fillerim	'my elephants'	(o) kaplanıma	'to my tiger'
(h) sirklerimiz	'of our circuses'	(p) cambazdan	'from an/the acrobat'

(i) What is the Turkish morpheme for the following:

elephant	[fil]
circus	[sirk]
tiger	[kaplan]
acrobat	[cambaz]

(ii) What are the Turkish allomorphs for the following:

to	[e]	[a]
from	[den]	[dan]
of	[in]	[ın]
my	[im]	[ım]
our	[imiz]	[ımız]
[plural]	[ler]	[lar]

(iii) In Turkish, how would you say

to my circus	[sirkime]
from our tigers	[kaplanlarımızdan]
from my acrobat	[cambazımdan]

(2) Consider the following data from **Quiché**, spoken in Guatemala.

Quiché	English
(a) [kiɲsik'ix le líbr]	'I read [present] the book'
(b) [kusik'ix le líbr]	'he reads the books'

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| (c) [kiŋwetamáx le kém] | 'I learn the (art of) weaving' |
| (d) [kataxín kiŋwetamáx le kém] | 'I continually learn the (art of) weaving' |
| (e) [kataxín kawetamáx le kém] | 'You continually learn the (art of) weaving' |
| (f) [ʃiŋwetamáx] | 'I learned (it)' |
| (g) [ʃuwetamáx le kém] | 'He learned the (art of) weaving' |
| (h) [ʃasikíx le líbr iwír] | 'You read the book yesterday' |

(i) What is the Quiché morpheme for each of the following:

i	[iŋ]
he	[u]
you	[a]
book	[líbr]
learn	[wetamax]
read	[sikix]
the	[le]
weaving	[kém]
[present]	[k]
[past]	[ʃ]
continually	[kataxin]
yesterday	[iwir]

(ii) How do you think you would say the following in Quiché?

He read the books yesterday	[ʃusikix le líbr iwir]
You read (it)	[ʃasilix]

(3) The following data is from **Hungarian**. Consider the data, then state the allomorphs of the [plural] and their conditioning environments. Note that [a:] is a low back vowel in Hungarian.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
(a) table	[ɔstɔl]	[ɔstɔlok]	
(b) worker	[munka:ʃ]	[munka:ʃok]	[ok] - preceding vowel is back
(c) man	[ɛmber]	[ɛmberɛk]	[ɛk] - preceding vowel is front
(d) white	[fɛhe:r]	[fɛhe:rɛk]	fun fact: it's vowel harmony!
(e) this	[ɛz]	[ɛzɛk]	
(f) line	[ʃor]	[ʃorok]	
(g) eyeglasses	[ɛemyvɛg]	[ɛemyvɛgɛk]	
(h) shirt	[iŋ]	[iŋɛk]	
(i) head	[fɛy]	[fɛyɛk]	
(j) box	[doboz]	[dobozok]	
(k) drum	[dob]	[dobok]	
(l) age	[kor]	[korok]	
(m) coat	[kɔba:t]	[kɔba:tɔk]	
(n) flower	[vira:g]	[vira:gɔk]	

(4) Consider the following data from **Zoque**.

(a) [kenu]	'he looked'	(g) [kenpa]	'he looks'
(b) [sihku]	'he laughed'	(h) [sikpa]	'he laughs'
(c) [wihtu]	'he walked'	(i) [witpa]	'he walks'
(d) [ka?u]	'he died'	(j) [ka?pa]	'he dies'
(e) [cihcu]	'it tore'	(k) [cicpa]	'it tears'
(f) [sohsu]	'it cooked'	(l) [sospa]	'it cooks'

(i) What is the Zoque morpheme indicating [present]?

[pa]

(ii) For each verb, give the meaning and list the allomorphs of the stem.

look [ken]
laugh [sihk]/[sik]
walk [wiht]/[wit]
die [ka?]
tear [cihc]/[cic]
cook [sohs]/[sos]

(iii) Given any Zoque verb with two stem allomorphs, what morphological category determines the choice of stem? (How do you know which stem to use, when?)

It depends on the suffix: [h] allomorphs occur with [u] and without [h] occur with [pa]

(iv) Describe the relationship between the stem allomorphs in terms of phonological form.

The allomorphs differ only when glottal fricative [h] is present

(v) Is there a Zoque morpheme meaning 'he' or 'it'?

No, no overt marker OR -∅

(5) Consider the following data from a language spoken in Mexico: **Michoacan Axtec**

(a) [nokali]	'my house'	(f) [mopelo]	'your dog'
(b) [nokalimes]	'my houses'	(g) [mopelomes]	'your dogs'
(c) [mokali]	'your house'	(h) [ikwahmili]	'his cornfield'
(d) [ikali]	'his house'	(i) [nokwahmili]	'my cornfield'
(e) [nopelo]	'my dog'	(j) [mokwahmili]	'your cornfield'

- (i) What are the Michoacan morphemes for the following:

house	[kali]
dog	[pelo]
cornfield	[kwahmili]
[plural]	[mes]
my	[no]
your	[mo]
his	[i]

- (ii) What does [pelo] mean in English? **'His dog'**

- (iii) How would you say the following in Michoacan?

his cornfields	[ikwahmilimes]
his dogs	[ipelomes]
my dogs	[nopelomes]