

I. Nigerian Tangale

All forms given are surface representations. You will have to figure out the base forms from which they have been derived.

A.	'window'	'berry'	'load'	'harp'
'N'	bugat	tugat	aduk	kuluk
'the N'	bugati	tugadi	aduki	kulugi
'my N'	bugadno	tugadno	adugno	kulugno

1. Formulate two hypotheses to account for the root allomorphy and show that only one can account for the data in A.

2. Based on A, what is the morpheme (underlying representation) for:

- a) window
- b) load
- c) berry
- d) harp
- e) definiteness (the)
- f) first person possessive (my)

B.	'window'	'berry'	'load'	'harp'
'your N'	bugatko	tugadgo	adukko	kuluggo
'her N'	bugatto	tugaddo	adukto	kulugdo

3. Describe the suffixal allomorphy in B.

4. Why does A show root allomorphy and B show suffixal allomorphy? What is the difference between A and B?

5. Predict a strategy the language may adopt to make the paradigm optimal.

C.	'tooth'	'bag'	'shoe'	'salt'
'N'	wudo	lutu	taga	duka
'the N'	wudi	luti	tagi	duki
'my N'	wudno	lutno	tagno	dukno
'your N'	wudgo	lutko	taggo	dukko
'her N'	wuddo	lutto	tagdo	dukto

6. Formulate two hypotheses to account for the root allomorphy and show that only one can account for the data in C.

7. What is the morpheme (underlying representation) for:

- a) tooth
- b) bag
- c) shoe
- d) salt

8. Contrast the words [bugadno] 'my window' and [lutno] 'my bag' to explain why the voicing Sandhi applies differently in the two cases.

9. Why does voicing assimilation fail to occur for 'my N' but continue to occur for 'your N' and 'her N' in C? Explain with respect to levels in order of affixation. Make sure your answer is consistent with A and B as well.

II. Multiple Choice

- Select all and only the correct options, and add at least a line to justify the choice.
- There is proportional negative marking

1. The English suffix [-ness] attaches to \_\_ (X) \_\_ to form a \_\_ (Y) \_\_.

- a) X=N Y=Adj  
 b) X= Adj Y=N  
 c) X= V Y=N  
 d) X=V Y=Adj

2. The word [proudness] doesn't exist in English because

- a) [-ness] is a level 1 affix  
 b) [-ness] is a level 2 affix  
 c) [-ness] affixation is preceded by suppletion  
 d) [-ness] cannot attach to adjectives

3. In the sentence 'He loves to read', what is the [-s] marker?

- a) derivational morpheme  
 b) inflectional morpheme  
 c) agreement marker  
 d) tense marker

4. Why does [incredible] differ from [illegal] and [irregular]?

- a) voicing distinction  
 b) difference in manner of articulation  
 c) difference in place of articulation  
 d) [incredible] is an exception to the rule

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III. Malayalam Pronouns

	Nominative	Accusative	Possessive	Dative
1p sg	nyaan	enikkya	ente	enne
1p pl (incl)	naam	naamukkə	nammude	naamme
1p pl (excl)	nyangal	nyangalkə	nyangalude	nyangale
2p sg	nii	ninnəkkə	ninte	ninne
2p hon	ningal	ningalkə	ningalude	ningale
2p pl	ningal	ningalkə	ningalude	ningale
3p sg masc	avan	avane	avante	avane
3p sg fem	aval	avalkə	avalude	avale
3p hon	avar	avarkə	avarude	avare
3p pl	avar	avarkə	avarude	avare
3p dim pl masc	avanmaar	avanmaarkə	avanmaarude	avanmaare
3p dim pl fem	avalmaar	avalmaarkə	avalmaarude	avalmaare

The pronominal paradigm of Malayalam does not require a 12x4 matrix. Describe the morphosyntactic distinctions that the language actually makes. [Hint: You may need subsets within sets]