

Select Topics in Linguistics
HUL350
Minor 1

Total Marks:20

Hints

- **Notice!** There are dots within words. They mark syllable division.
- **Assume!** All questions are based on data that immediately precedes
- **Unpack!** If it appears complex, go step by step. Unpack the complex into multiple simple steps.
- **Solve!** Don't search for answers- all you need is in the question.

A. Malagasy Verbs

[8]

Set 1	Verb Root	Gloss
	dá.ka	to kick
	fó.no	to envelop
	tó.hi	to continue
	tsín.jo	to perceive from a distance
	té.ni	to speak about
	dó.ka	to flatter

* /ts/ is a single consonant sound.

- Based on the data in Set 1 (Only Set 1) write a generalization about: [2]
 - Placement of stress
 - Syllable structure of Verb roots

Set 2	Verb Root	Passive form	Gloss
	dá.ka	da.ká.ji.na	be kicked
	fó.no	fo.nó.si.na	be enveloped
	tó.hi	to.hí.zi.na	be continued
	tsín.jo	tsín.jó.vi.na	be perceived from a distance
	té.ni	te.ní.ni.na	be spoken about
	dó.ka	do.ká.fi.na	be flattered

- What is the passive suffix? [1]
- Based on the data in Set 2, formulate two hypotheses that explain the alternation in the form of the verb root and its passive form. [2]
- Which of your two hypotheses is more plausible and why? [1]

- Suggest a stress rule that would at the same time predict the location of the stress in the passive forms as well as verb root. [2]
[Hint: Take morphological boundary into consideration]

B. Japanese Verbs

[9]

Set 1.	'sleep'	'see'
Present	ne.ru	mi.ru
Negative	ne.nai	mi.nai

* /ai/ is a single vowel sound.

- What is the syllable structure of Japanese words like? [1]
- List, with respect to set A, the [2]
 - verb root for sleep
 - verb root for see
 - present morpheme
 - negative morpheme

Set B.	'die'	'read'	'call'
Present	ši.nu	yo.mu	yo.bu
Negative	ši.na.nai	yo.ma.nai	yo.ba.nai

- List the Verb roots for 'die', 'read' and 'call'. With respect to syllable structure, how do they differ from the verb roots for 'sleep' and 'see'? [2]
- Write a rule to account for the alternation between [-ru] and [-u] in the present morpheme. [1]
- Write a rule to account for the alternation between [-nai] and [-anai] in the negative morpheme. [1]
- What is the order in which these rules apply in Japanese? [1]
- Explain why we call it ~~counter-feeding~~ *disjunctive* order? [1]

C. Tangale

[3]

Set 1	tu:3e	'horse'	tu:3-də	'her horse'
	taja	'cow'	taŋ-wu	'their cow'
	wudo	'tooth'	wud-no	'my tooth'

Set 2	lipra	'needle'	lipur-3i	'your needle'
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Explain what is different about the word 'needle' that makes it morphologically different from the words in Set 1.