

Fromkin, Victoria et al. (2003): An Introduction to Language. 7th edition. Thomson Wadsworth, Boston.
Strany 110 – 112

5. A. Consider the following nouns in Zulu and proceed to look for the recurring forms. Note that the ordering of morphemes is not identical across languages. Thus, what is a prefix in one language may be a suffix or an infix in another.

umfazi	"married woman"	abafazi	"married women"
umfani	"boy"	abafani	"boys"
umzali	"parent"	abazali	"parents"
umfundisi	"teacher"	abafundisi	"teachers"
umbazi	"carver"	ababazi	"carvers"
umlimi	"farmer"	abalimi	"farmers"
umdlali	"player"	abadlali	"players"
umfundi	"reader"	abafundi	"readers"

- What is the morpheme meaning "singular" in Zulu?
- What is the morpheme meaning "plural" in Zulu?
- List the Zulu stems to which the singular and plural morphemes are attached, and give their meanings.

- B. The following Zulu verbs are derived from noun stems by adding a verbal suffix.

fundisa	"to teach"	funda	"to read"
lima	"to cultivate"	baza	"to carve"

- Compare these words to the words in section A that are related in meaning, for example, umfundisi "teacher," abafundisi "teachers," fundisa "to teach." What is the derivational suffix that specifies the category verb?
- What is the nominal suffix (i.e., the suffix that forms nouns)?
- State the morphological noun formation rule in Zulu.
- What is the stem morpheme meaning "read"?
- What is the stem morpheme meaning "carve"?

6. Examine the following words from Michoacan Aztec.

nokali	"my house"	mopelo	"your dog"
nokalimes	"my houses"	mopelomes	"your dogs"
mokali	"your house"	ipelo	"his dog"
ikali	"his house"	nokwahmili	"my cornfield"
kalimes	"houses"	mokwahmili	"your cornfield"
		ikwahmili	"his cornfield"

- The morpheme meaning "house" is:
(1) kal (2) kali (3) kalim (4) ikal (5) ka
- The word meaning "cornfields" is:
(1) kwahmilimes (2) nokwahmilimes (3) nokwahmili (4) kwahmili
(5) ikwahmilimes
- The word meaning "his dogs" is:
(1) pelos (2) ipelomes (3) ipelos (4) mopelo (5) pelomes
- If the word meaning "friend" is *mahkwa*, then the word meaning "my friends" is:
(1) momahkwa (2) imahkwas (3) momahkwames
(4) momahkwaes (5) nomahkwames
- The word meaning "dog" is:
(1) pelo (2) perro (3) peli (4) pel (5) mopel

7. The following infinitive and past participle verb forms are found in Dutch.

Root	Infinitive	Past Participle	
wandel	wandelen	gewandeld	"walk"
duw	duwen	geduwd	"push"
stofzuig	stofzuigen	gestofzuigd	"vacuum-clean"

With reference to the morphological processes of prefixing, suffixing, infixing, and circumfixing discussed in this chapter and the specific morphemes involved:

- State the morphological rule for forming an infinitive in Dutch.
- State the morphological rule for forming the Dutch past participle form.

8. Below are some sentences in Swahili:

mtoto	amefika	"The child has arrived."
mtoto	anafika	"The child is arriving."
mtoto	atafika	"The child will arrive."
watoto	wamefika	"The children have arrived."
watoto	wanafika	"The children are arriving."
watoto	watafika	"The children will arrive."
mtu	amelala	"The person has slept."
mtu	analala	"The person is sleeping."
mtu	atalala	"The person will sleep."
watu	wamelala	"The persons have slept."
watu	wanalala	"The persons are sleeping."
watu	watalala	"The persons will sleep."
kisu	kimeanguka	"The knife has fallen."
kisu	kinaanguka	"The knife is falling."
kisu	kitaanguka	"The knife will fall."
visu	vimeanguka	"The knives have fallen."
visu	vinaanguka	"The knives are falling."
visu	vitaanguka	"The knives will fall."
kikapu	kimeanguka	"The basket has fallen."
kikapu	kinaanguka	"The basket is falling."
kikapu	kitaanguka	"The basket will fall."
vikapu	vimeanguka	"The baskets have fallen."
vikapu	vinaanguka	"The baskets are falling."
vikapu	vitaanguka	"The baskets will fall."

One of the characteristic features of Swahili (and Bantu languages in general) is the existence of noun classes. Specific singular and plural prefixes occur with the nouns in each class. These prefixes are also used for purposes of agreement between the subject noun and the verb. In the sentences given, two of these classes are included (there are many more in the language).

- Identify all the morphemes you can detect, and give their meanings.

Example: -toto "child"

m- noun prefix attached to singular nouns of Class I

a- prefix attached to verbs when the subject is a singular noun of Class I

Be sure to look for the other noun and verb markers, including tense markers.

b. How is the verb constructed? That is, what kinds of morphemes are strung together and in what order?

c. How would you say in Swahili:

(1) The child is falling.

(2) The baskets have arrived.

(3) The person will fall.

9. One morphological process not discussed in this chapter is **reduplication** — the formation of new words through the repetition of part or all of a word — which occurs in many languages. The following examples from Samoan exemplify this kind of morphological rule.

manao	“he wishes”	mananao	“they wish”
matua	“he is old”	matutua	“they are old”
malosi	“he is strong”	malolosi	“they are strong”
punou	“he bends”	punonou	“they bend”
atamaki	“he is wise”	atamamaki	“they are wise”
savali	“he travels”	pepese	“they sing”
laga	“he weaves”		

a. What is the Samoan for:

(1) they weave

(2) they travel

(3) he sings

b. Formulate a general statement (a morphological rule) that states how to form the plural verb form from the singular verb form.