Morphology:
What is a morpheme? Allomorph?
What is a free/bound morpheme?
What is a derivational/inflectional morpheme?
What is a prefix? Suffix? Circumfix? Infix?
Morphological processes: Affixation, Compounding, Reduplication, Alternations, Suppletion?

Practice Problems

A. Consider the following words from Isleta, a dialect of Southern Tiwa, a Native American language spoken in New Mexico, and answer the questions.

i. [temiwe] 'I am going'
ii. [temiban] 'I went'
iii. [amiban] 'You went'
iv. [mimiay] 'He was going'
v. [tewanhi] 'I will come'
vi. [tewanban] 'I came'

1) Which of the following is the root of a verb?
   a. [wan] b. [te] c. [a]
   d. [ay] e. [ban]

2) The Isleta morpheme corresponding to English 'go' is:
   a. [miban]
   b. [mimi]
   c. [emi]
   d. [mi]
   e. [imi]

3) The Isleta morpheme corresponding to English 'I' is:
   a. [temi]
   b. [tewan]
   c. [te]
   d. [t]
   e. [tem]

4) What does the morpheme [ban] mean?
   a. present b. past c. future
   d. 'come' e. 'you'

5) Which Isleta word would correspond to the English sentence 'He will go'?
   a. [amihi]
   b. [miwanhi]
   c. [temihi]
   d. [mimihi]
   e. [banmihi]
B. Make a derivation tree of the following English words, identifying the change of parts of speech at each juncture; no. of morphemes is provided:

atomic (2); participation (2); unobjectionable (4)

Rule Ordering 1:
Consider the following data from an artificial language. There are two rules that account for the alternation in the given data. Rule 1: “vowel lengthening” and Rule 2: “vowel length dissimilation”. Answer the following questions.

1. What should be the order of these rules? Justify with derivations.
2. What is this kind of rule interaction called? Justify your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>“baskets”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qu:m</td>
<td>“coins”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:kwa</td>
<td>“fountains”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule Ordering 2:
Consider the following data from an artificial language. There are two rules that account for the alternation in the given data. Rule 1: “Coronal Palatalization” and Rule 2: “vowel cluster simplification”. Answer the following questions.

1. What should be the order of these rules? Justify with derivations.
2. What is this kind of rule interaction called? Justify your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. [-sonorant +coronal] (\rightarrow) [distributed] / V [+front]</th>
<th>2. V (\rightarrow) (\emptyset) / V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saso</td>
<td>“I dance” /isasa/ “I don’t dance”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:ʃi</td>
<td>“you dance” isāʃa “you don’t dance”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saʃem</td>
<td>“she dances” isāʃema “she doesn’t dance”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sasum</td>
<td>“we dance” isasum “we don’t dance”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Japanese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English gloss</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>win</td>
<td>kat</td>
<td>katta</td>
<td>katanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
<td>mot</td>
<td>motta</td>
<td>motanai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Give the morphemes corresponding to:

   win, hold, past-tense and Negative.

More data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drink</th>
<th>nom</th>
<th>nondae</th>
<th>nomanae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>step</td>
<td>fum</td>
<td>funda</td>
<td>fumana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die</td>
<td>sin</td>
<td>finda</td>
<td>finae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What kind of alternations do you see in the Past forms? Write the rules (employing features) for these alternations. Is the ordering of the rules important?