

## HUL242:: Tutorial-3

25/1

Q1. Identify the morphemes for the words house/dog/cornfield as well as pronouns and the plural morpheme.

nokali	“my house”	mopelo	“your dog”
nokalimes	“my houses”	mopelomes	“your dogs”
mokali	“your house”	ikwahmili	“his cornfield”
ikali	“his house”	nokwahmili	“my cornfield”
nopelo	“my dog”	mokwahmili	“your cornfield”

The morphemes are as follows:

kali-house

pelo-dog

kwahmili-cornfield

no- my

mo- your

i- his

-mes plural

Q2. Here is some Swedish data.

en lampa	“a lamp”	en bil	“a car”
en stol	“a chair”	en soffa	“a sofa”
en tidning	“a newspaper”	en katt	“a cat”
lampor	“lamps”	bilar	“cars”
stolar	“chairs”	soffor	“sofas”
tidningar	“newspapers”	kattar	“cats”
lampan	“the lamp”	bilen	“the car”
stolen	“the chair”	soffan	“the sofa”
tidningaren	“the newspaper”	katten	“the cat”
lamporna	“the lamps”	bilarna	“the cars”
stolarna	“the chairs”	sofforna	“the sofas”
tidningarna	“the newspapers”	kattarna	“the cats”

1. What is the Swedish word for the indefinite article *a* ?
2. What are the two forms of the plural morpheme in these data? How can you tell which plural form applies?

3. What are the two forms of the morpheme that make a singular word definite, that is, correspond to the English article *the* ? How can you tell which form applies?
4. What is the morpheme that makes a plural word definite?
5. In what order do the various suffixes occur when there is more than one?
6. If *en flicka* is 'a girl' what are the forms for 'girls', 'the girl' and 'the girls' ? [Bonus question]
7. If *bussarna* is 'the buses', what are the forms for 'buses' and 'the bus' ? [Bonus question]

Solutions: en

Singular	Plural	Sg.Definite	Plural Definite
en lampa	lampor	lampan	lamporna
en bil	bilar	bilen	bilarna
en soffa	soffor	soffan	sofforna
en tidning	tidningar	tidningaren	tidningarna
en katt	kattar	katten	kattarna

The two forms are -or and -ar, where -or occurs when a stem ends in the vowel -a and -ar occurs elsewhere. (We don't know if this happens with all vowels given only a small sample of data)

The two forms are -n and -en and they are also distributed according to the presence or absence of vowels on the stem.

The form is -na

The ordering is Number-Definiteness

flickor, flickan, flickorna

You try !

Q3. The Hindi forms \*khaga, \*soga are ungrammatical. How can they be made grammatical? How many suffixes are present in the final grammatical forms? Are they inflectional or derivational and what inflectional category (tense, person, number, gender ) do they represent?

Ans: The forms can be made grammatical with the addition of the person marker e.g. khaa-e-ga or so-e-ga. This suffix shows third person marking as in *vah khaana khaega*. The forms can be made grammatical using other person markers as well *khaungaa* or *soungaa*.

There are three suffixes present after the stem of *khaa* 'eat' and *so* 'sleep'. They are person, future, gender respectively. E.g. kha+e+g+a is eat.3person singular, future, masculine