

HUL242:: Tutorial-3

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1. Italian nouns

un uomo	a man
un uomo robusto	a robust man
un uomo robustissimo	a very robust man
una donna robusta	a robust woman
un vino rosso	a red wine
una faccia	a face
un vento secco	a dry wind

1. What does the data above tell you about the inflectional endings on the nouns article 'a' and adjectives 'robust', 'red' ?
In Italian, the articles and adjectives will mark gender to agree with the nouns they modify.
2. What is the morpheme for 'very' ?
-issimo
3. Generate the Italian forms for : 'a robust wine', 'a very red face', 'a very dry wine'
un vino robusto, una faccia rossissimo, un vino seccissimo
2. Isolate the verb roots for 'write' and 'reach' in this language (Tagalog)

sumulat 'write!'	?umabut 'reach!'
sumulat 'wrote'	?umabut 'reached'
susulat 'will write'	?a?abut 'will reach'
sumusulat 'is writing'	?uma?abut 'is reaching'
sulatin 'be written!'	?abutin 'be reached!'
sinulat 'was written'	?inabut 'was reached'
susulatin 'will be written'	?a?abutin 'will be reached'
sinusulat 'is being written'	?ina?abat 'is being reached'

Solution:

The verbal roots are sulat and ?abut.

The data here shows examples of infixation, suffixation as well as reduplication. The command and simple past tense form is -um- but it is an infix. Reduplication is found in the future e.g. susulat, where su is reduplicated. In certain cases, the infixation takes place after the first syllable has been reduplicated e.g. sumusulat, where the first syllable su is reduplicated as susulat, followed by infixation i.e. s-um-u-sulat

3. Dutch verb forms: Identify the morphological processes for the infinitive and past participle.

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

Solution:

The infinitive is formed by suffixation i.e. addition of -en and the past participle is a circumfix ge- -d as it is added to both parts of the word.