

**2<sup>nd</sup> TERM EXAM (MODEL ANSWERS)**

**Part One (4 pts):** Provide the appropriate term associated with the concepts and features described in the statements below.

1. The type of language in which morphemes are represented by affixes, but in which it is difficult to assign morphemes precisely to the different parts of the affixes. **Fusional/ inflecting languages (1pt)**
2. The process of repeating the entire word to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. **Full reduplication(1pt)**
3. The policy of describing languages as they are found to exist. **Descriptivism (1pt)**
4. A consonant that functions as the nucleus of a syllable. **Syllabic consonant (1pt)**

**Part Two: (5 pts)** 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"

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

- a. **2-Kali (1pt)**
- b. **1-Kwahmilimes (1pt)**
- c. **2-Ipelomes (1pt)**
- d. **5-Nomahkwames (1pt)**
- e. **1-Pelo (1pt)**

**Part Three (5pts):**

A- The following data from Agta (spoken in the Philippines) illustrate a specific type of affix.

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a) dakal 'big'   | dumakal 'become big'   |
| b) darag 'red'   | dumarag 'become red'   |
| c) furaw 'white' | fumuraw 'become white' |

- 1)- What is the affix in Agta meaning become X ? **um (1pt)**
- 2)- What type of affix is it ? **Infix (1pt)**
- 3)- Describe its placement: **Within the root/base; after the first consonant. (1pt)**

**B/** The following “Samoan” data illustrate one of the morphological processes.

- |         |             |        |             |
|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| a) mate | ‘he dies’   | mamate | ‘they die’  |
| b) nofo | ‘he stays’  | nonofo | ‘they stay’ |
| c) tanu | ‘he buries’ | tatanu | ‘they bury’ |

1- What morphological process is illustrated by these data ? **Partial reduplication (1pt)**

2- If ‘he is strong’ in Samoan is “malosi”, how would you say ‘they are strong’ in this language ?

**mamalosi (1pt)**

**Part Four (6 pts):** Each of the following columns illustrates a different morphological process:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Mouse/Mice Goose/ Geese Woman/women	Is/was She/her am/ are	ímport/impórt cónvict/convíct ímprint/imprínt

1. What morphological process is at work in **Column1: Internal change (1pt)** **Column2:Suppletion (1pt)** **Column3: Stress Placement (1pt)**

2. Describe in your own words the difference between the process exemplified in **Column 1** versus that in **Column 2**: Whereas *Internal Change* is a process that substitutes one non-morphemic segment for another, *suppletion* is a morphological process whereby a root morpheme is replaced by a phonologically unrelated form in order to indicate a grammatical contrast **(1.5pt)**.

3. Think of one more English example to add to each column:

For eg: 1- Sing/sang **(0.5pt)**

2- good/better **(0.5pt)**

3- Re’bel/’Rebel **(0.5pt)**