

7.A ILOCANO (Philippine Islands)

1	píngan	dish	pihpíngan	dishes
2	tálon	field	taltálon	fields
3	dálan	road	daldálan	roads
4	bíag	life	bibíag	lives
5	nuáñ	carabao	munuáñ	caribao
6	úlo	head	ulúlo	heads

What type of affix is used to form the plural?

Describe its form and relationship to the stem. Be sure to make clear exactly how much is involved.

Given /múla/ 'plant', what would be the most likely form meaning 'plants'?

Given /tawtáwa/ 'windows', what would be the most likely form meaning 'window'?

7.B DINKA (Sudan)

1	pal	knife	paal	knives	.....
2	bit	spear	biit	spears	.....
3	ɣot	hut	ɣoot	huts	.....
4	čiin	hand	čin	hands	.....
5	agook	monkey	agok	monkeys	.....
6	kat	frame	kct	frames	.....
7	mač	fire	msč	fires	.....
8	bcñ	chief	bañ	chiefs	.....
9	dom	field	dum	fields	.....
10	dok	boy	dak	boys	.....
11	gol	clan	gal	clans	.....
12	tuon	egg	ton	eggs	.....
13	muor	bull	mior	bulls	.....
14	buol	rabbit	bial	rabbits	.....
15	met	child	miit	children	.....
16	ɣon	dog	ɣok	dogs	.....
17	yič	ear	yit	ears	.....

What type of affix is shown in this data? List the forms of the affixes in the spaces provided opposite the stems with which they are found. Do not attempt to find conditioning factors; the distribution of allomorphs is morphologically conditioned. This is very frequently true of this type of affix.

7.C BONTOC (Philippine Islands)

1	fikas	strong	fumikas	he is becoming strong
2	kilad	red	kumilad	he is becoming red
3	bato	stone	bumato	he is becoming stone
4	fusul	enemy	fumusul	he is becoming an enemy

What type of affix is used to form the verbs?

Describe its form and relationship to the stem.

Given /pusi/ 'poor', what would be the most likely meaning of /pumusi/?

Given /nitad/ 'dark', what would be the most likely form meaning 'he is becoming dark'?

Given /pumukaw/ 'he is becoming white', what is the most likely form meaning 'white'?

7.D SAMOAN (The Pacific)

1	manao	(he) wishes	mananao	(they) wish
2	matua	(he) is old	matutua	(they) are old
3	malosi	(he) is strong	malolosi	(they) are strong
4	punou	(he) bends	punonou	(they) bend
5	savali	(he) travels	savavali	(they) travel
6	pese	(he) sings	pepese	(they) sing
7	laga	(he) weaves	lalaga	(they) weave
8	atama'i	(he) is wise	atamama'i	(they) are wise

What type of affix is used to make the form of the verb used with a plural subject?

Describe its form and relationship to the stem.

Given /galue/ '(he) works', what would be the most likely form with a plural subject?

Given /alolofa/ '(they) love', what would be the most likely form with a singular subject?