

Exercise - Tagalog (Austronesian)

basa (“read”)

tawag (“call”)

sulat (“write”)

bumasa (“Read!”)

tumawag (“Call!”)

sumulat (“Write!”)

babasa (“will read”)

tatawag (“will call”)

susulat (“will write”)

lakad (“walk”)

_____ (“Walk!”)

_____ (“will walk”)

lapit (“come here”)

_____ (“Come here!”)

_____ (“will come here”)

Exercise - Hungarian (Finno-Ugric)

(1)	<i>te szép vagy</i>	“you’re beautiful” (singular)
(2)	<i>én beteg vagyok</i>	“I’m ill”
(3)	<i>te magas vagy</i>	“you’re tall” (singular)
(4)	<i>mi lankadtak vagyunk</i>	“we’re tired”
(5)	<i>ti kedvesek vagytok</i>	“you’re nice” (plural)
(6)	<i>ti betegek vagytok</i>	“you’re ill” (plural)
(7)	<i>mi magasak vagyunk</i>	“we’re tall”
(8)	<i>te kedves vagy</i>	“you’re nice” (singular)
(9)	<i>én lankadt vagyok</i>	“I’m tired”
(10)	__ _____	“you’re beautiful” (plural)

- (i) Did you complete the example in (10)?
- (ii) What are the five free (adjective) morphemes in the data?
- (iii) What are the four pronouns? Are these lexical or functional morphemes?
- (iv) What are the three verb suffixes? Are these derivational or inflectional suffixes?
- (v) What are the two adjective suffixes? What do you think is the basis for choosing one or the other?

Exercise Turkish (Turkic)

II In Turkish, there is some variation in the plural inflection.

	Singular		Plural	
("man")	<i>adam</i>	–	<i>adamlar</i>	("men")
("gun")	_____	–	<i>toplar</i>	("guns")
("lesson")	<i>ders</i>	–	_____	("lessons")
("place")	<i>yer</i>	–	<i>yerler</i>	("places")
("road")	_____	–	<i>yollar</i>	("roads")
("lock")	_____	–	<i>kilitler</i>	("locks")
("arrow")	<i>ok</i>	–	_____	("arrows")
("hand")	<i>el</i>	–	_____	("hands")
("arm")	<i>kol</i>	–	_____	("arms")
("bell")	_____	–	<i>ziller</i>	("bells")
("friend")	_____	–	<i>dostlar</i>	("friends")
("apple")	<i>elma</i>	–	_____	("apples")

- (i) Can you provide the missing forms?
- (ii) What are the two plural morphs exemplified here?
- (iii) Treat the written forms of *a* and *o* as representing back vowels and *e* and *i* as representing front vowels. Using this information, can you state the conditions under which each of the plural morphs is used?

Exercise Turkish (Turkic)

(v) While English usually marks location with prepositions (*in a house* or *at a place*), Turkish has postpositions (*house-in* or *place-at*). After looking at the following examples, try to identify the three versions of the “location” suffix and the conditions for their use.

(“book”)	<i>kitap</i>	–	<i>kitabta</i>	(“in a book”)
(“chair”)	<i>koltuk</i>	–	<i>koltukta</i>	(“in a chair”)
(“room”)	<i>oda</i>	–	<i>odada</i>	(“in a room”)
(“restaurant”)	<i>lokanta</i>	–	<i>lokantada</i>	(“in a restaurant”)
(“house”)	<i>ev</i>	–	<i>evde</i>	(“in a house”)
(“place”)	<i>yer</i>	–	<i>yerlerde</i>	(“in places”)
(“hand”)	<i>el</i>	–	<i>ellerimde</i>	(“in my hands”)
(“road”)	<i>yol</i>	–	<i>yollarda</i>	(“in roads”)

(vi) When Turkish speakers borrowed (from French) the word *randevu*, meaning “an appointment,” how do you think they expressed “in an appointment”?