

Some Practice Problems

(A) *Zhyler Passives*

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Passive</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Passive</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
1.) ʃomal	ʃomnos	“to learn”	9.) aʒal	aʒnes	“to enter”
2.) besel	besnes	“to pay”	10.) valan	valnes	“to build”
3.) zinel	zinnis	“to come”	11.) val	vas	“to descend”
4.) død̄ʒel	død̄ʒnos	“to anger”	12.) mysal	mysas	“to walk”
5.) nyxel	nyknus	“to forget”	13.) mijul	mijus	“to kiss”
6.) juṃal	juṃnis	“to possess”	14.) laval	lavas	“to owe”
7.) usal	usnus	“to eat”	15.) gal	gas	“to act”
8.) ðalan	ðalnes	“to bite”	16.) lan	las	“to ascend”

This problem features consonantal, vocalic, and morphological variation. Note that [x] is a voiceless velar fricative, [ʃ] is a voiceless post-alveolar or palato-alveolar fricative, and [ʒ] is the voiced version of that fricative. Also, the vowels (as well as all the symbols) are represented strictly with IPA symbols, so refer to the IPA chart if you’re unsure as to exactly what the symbol is supposed to refer.

(B) *Gweydr Plurals*

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
1.) həθl̄	həθlik̄s	“fog”	11.) bent	bentiks	“nose”
2.) kəj	kəjks	“cloud”	12.) ʔɛʃ	ʔɛʒiks	“mouth”
3.) dobrok	dobrokis	“armor”	13.) ɔl	ɔlks	“maple tree”
4.) gri	griks	“oak tree”	14.) ʔilø	ʔiløks	“brook”
5.) ʔindr̄	ʔindr̄iks	“coal”	15.) tonuks	tonuks	“arm”
6.) d̄ʒanu	d̄ʒanuks	“log”	16.) pɛθ	pɛðiks	“hand”
7.) mɔs	moziks	“fish”	17.) ʔyzin	ʔyziŋks	“spruce tree”
8.) xælik	xælikis	“horse”	18.) kazur	kazurks	“tooth”
9.) dɔw	dɔwks	“bone”	19.) rɔks	rɔks	“knee”
10.) pɛk	pɛkis	“mountain”	20.) ʃik	ʃikis	“lake”

There’s a lot of variation in this problem; figure out what you can. To help out, the following vowels are classified as tense vowels in Gweydr: [i], [e], [a], [æ], [o], [ø], [y], and [u]. The following vowels are the corresponding lax vowels in Gweydr: [ɪ], [ɛ], [ɐ], [a], [ɔ], [œ], [ɻ], and [ʊ]. Not all these vowels appear in this problem. If a segment has a line underneath like so [r̄], it is syllabic. The symbol [ʔ] is a glottal stop.

(C) *Njaama Verbs*

<u>Habitual</u>	<u>Transitive</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Passive</u>	<u>Reflexive</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
1.) má:lé	kémá:lé	nǐmá:lé	wámá:lé	súmá:lé	“to hug”
2.) ijekér	kijekér	nizijekér	wijekér	suwijekér	“to descend”
3.) úmé	kúmé	nǐjúmé	vúmé	súvúmé	“to habitate”
4.) wá:zé	kéwá:zé	nǐwá:zé	wáwá:zé	súwá:zé	“to talk to”
5.) mbanáj	kεmbanáj	nimbanáj	wambanáj	sumbanáj	“to work towards”
6.) Ǫóntu	kéǪóntu	nǐǪóntu	wáǪóntu	súǪóntu	“to eat”
7.) mula	kεmula	nimula	wamura	sumula	“to release”
8.) ε:ngú	kε:ngú	nije:ngú	wε:ngú	suwε:ngú	“to build”
9.) a:zu	ka:zu	nija:zu	wa:zu	suwa:zu	“to cut”
10.) ál!á:	kál!á:	nǐjál!á:	wál!á:	súwál!á:	“to throw”

This problem should be easier than the previous two. Don't be thrown off by the symbols [Ǫ] and [!]. They represent a bilabial click and an alveolar click, respectively, but just think of them as consonants: They do nothing special in this problem. If a vowel is marked with an acute accent, it means that the vowel has a high tone. If it has no accent, it means that vowel has a low tone. Can you predict when a prefix will have a high or low tone? Also, see if you can account for the odd forms in (2) and (3). (Oh, and [:] marks a long vowel.)

(D) *Kamakawi Plurals and Diminutives*

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Diminutive</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
1.) hopoko	u'opoko	hopokoi	“man”
2.) apeoteve	teve	tevei	“blood”
3.) eine	ueine	einei	“woman”
4.) apeovale	fale	falei	“grass”
5.) palaki	upalaki	palakiki	“dog”
6.) apeolelea	lelea	lelei	“water”
7.) ivi	uivi	iviki	“lightning storm”
8.) apeonu	nu	nui	“wood”
9.) miwimi	umiwimi	miwimiki	“one who is insane”
10.) apeokava	kava	kavai	“fire”
11.) ukalaka	u'ukalaka	ukalakai	“sunflower”
12.) apeotemi	temi	temiki	“bone”
13.) leya	uleya	leyai	“(a/the) rock”
14.) apeoleya	leya	leyai	“stone (e.g., made of stone)”

In this set of data, an apostrophe is a glottal stop, and a "y" is a palatal glide. Pay special attention to forms (13) and (14) (especially if you're having trouble seeing which forms take which morphology and why).