

PROF. MARCUS KRACHT: LING 20. WINTER 2007.

Assignment C [Week 2] (5 Points per exercise, do 4 out of 5 exercises)

The exercises below may either be solved on the basis of spelling or on the basis of pronunciation (if you happen to know it, of course). Either way is correct.

**Exercise C.1.** Here are some facts about German verbs. From a stem the infinitive is formed by adding a suffix *en*. To the left you find some stems of verbs, and on the right the perfect active stems.

Present	Perfect	
führ	geführt	<i>to lead</i>
ausführ	ausgeführt	<i>to execute</i>
aufführ	aufgeführt	<i>to perform</i>
anführ	angeführt	<i>to cite</i>
sag	gesagt	<i>to say</i>
aussag	ausgesagt	<i>to give evidence</i>
aufsag	aufgesagt	<i>to recite</i>
ansag	angesagt	<i>to announce</i>

In this exercise, try to formulate a hypothesis about the structure of the verbal stems on the left. Form the infinitives of the verbs above.

**Exercise C.2.** (Continuing the previous exercise.) Write a rule that captures the formation (that is, give the morphs and environments) of the perfect active stem (given in the middle column).

**Exercise C.3.** Suppose you have a word of the form

PREF<sub>1</sub>-PREF<sub>2</sub>-STEM-SUF<sub>1</sub>-SUF<sub>2</sub>

Draw all structures of this word without annotating word classes. (You may use brackets instead of drawing.)

**Exercise C.4.** Adjectives of English have three forms. For example, from the adjective *simple* we can form the *comparative simpler* and the *superlative simplest*. For longer adjectives (for example, all words with more than two syllables) the gradation goes *beautiful/more beautiful/most beautiful*. Identify the morphemes for the comparative and superlative. The morpheme for the comparative and superlative has more than one allomorph. Can you find them? Can you find the allomorphs of *good* (which is a stem)?

**Exercise C.5.** Some languages have a case called *inessive*; given a noun *N* that means *X* (say *box*) the inessive means *in X* (eg *in (the) box*). The inessive case in

Hungarian is formed in the following way (the spelling is pretty much indicative of the pronunciation):

Nominative		Inessive
ház	<i>house</i>	házban
ember	<i>human</i>	emberben
falu	<i>village</i>	faluban
hold	<i>moon</i>	holdban
öböl	<i>bay</i>	öbölben
tükör	<i>mirror</i>	tükörben
sziget	<i>island</i>	szigetben

What are the allomorphs of the inessive? Can you guess what determines the choice of the forms (based on this data)? What do the inessive forms mean (give examples only).