

LABORATORY MANUAL

**for Morphology
and Syntax**

Revised Edition

**William R. Merrifield
and Others - Editors**

001 \$16.00

LABORATORY MANUAL
FOR
MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

WILLIAM R. MERRIFIELD
CONSTANCE M. NAISH
CALVIN R. RENSCH
GILLIAN STORY

1987 Revision

Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc.
Dallas, Texas

© 1987 by SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS, INC.

ISBN 0-88312-785-7

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means-- electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording, or otherwise-- without the express permission of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, with the exception of brief excerpts in magazine articles and/or reviews.

Copies of this publication and other publications of the Summer Institute of Linguistics may be obtained from

Bookstore
Summer Institute of Linguistics
7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road
Dallas, TX 75236

PREFACE

This is the sixth edition of the Laboratory Manual for Morphology and Syntax. A lot of water has gone under the bridge since its last revision in 1974. The first edition appeared in 1960, four years after attention began to shift from morphology to syntax in the introductory grammar courses offered by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. I believe it was in 1956 that Velma Pickett's first grammar textbook (1954) was introduced at the University of Oklahoma, marking a shift from an almost complete emphasis on morphology and morphophonemics, based on Nida (1949), to an increasing interest in structures larger than the word. Pickett's text was followed by Elson's first text (Elson 1958), which was first used at the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the University of Washington in 1958. These two early texts were subsequently combined in a joint text by Elson and Pickett (1960) which, along with the work of Longacre (1964), became the earliest sources of pedagogy within the tagmemic framework of Kenneth L. Pike.

It was in the context of the development of these textbooks that the 'Lab Manual' came into being at the University of Washington. Unfortunately, the team that created the early editions has not been able to work together for many years. Since the second edition, the responsibility for revision and update has been left to just one of the original authors. Now, after many years of not having taught introductory syntax, this author has had the enjoyable experience of returning to teaching it again. This sixth edition is the result.

This edition omits seven problems that were in the fifth edition and adds sixty-seven new ones. To aid instructors who have used the manual previously, the tables on the next two pages correlate problem numbers in the old and new editions.

This edition has been computerized in the hope that subsequent improvements can be made on a more regular basis. Such improvements include the modification of certain problems and the addition of problems suitable for use in the introductory syntax course. Suggestions for further improvement will be gratefully received.

William R. Merrifield
Dallas, Texas

References

- Elson, Benjamin F. 1958. Beginning morphology-syntax. Glendale: SIL.
----- & Velma B. Pickett. 1960. Beginning morphology-syntax. Santa Ana: SIL.
Longacre, Robert E. 1964. Grammatical discovery procedures. The Hague: Mouton.
Nida, Eugene A. 1949. Morphology: the descriptive analysis of words. 2nd ed. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
Pickett, Velma B. 1954. An introduction to the study of grammatical structure. Glendale: SIL.

The following table relates the 298 problems of this edition to the corresponding problems of the fifth edition. The 67 problems that did not appear, at least in their present form, in the fifth edition are marked 'NEW'. In addition, new problems 268 and 269 have changes in format from their earlier counterparts.

| NEW | OLD | NEW | OLD | NEW | OLD | NEW | OLD | NEW | OLD | NEW | OLD | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | ===== | | |
| 1 | 218 | 44 | NEW | 87 | NEW | 130 | 93 | 173 | 216 | 216 | 212 | 259 | NEW |
| 2 | NEW | 45 | NEW | 88 | NEW | 131 | 94 | 174 | 217 | 217 | 113 | 260 | NEW |
| 3 | 200 | 46 | 28 | 89 | 67 | 132 | NEW | 175 | 226 | 218 | 120 | 261 | NEW |
| 4 | NEW | 47 | 30 | 90 | 69 | 133 | 45 | 176 | 206 | 219 | 193 | 262 | NEW |
| 5 | NEW | 48 | 31 | 91 | 68 | 134 | 117 | 177 | 207 | 220 | NEW | 263 | NEW |
| 6 | NEW | 49 | 35 | 92 | 70 | 135 | 95 | 178 | 208 | 221 | NEW | 264 | 194 |
| 7 | 3 | 50 | 224 | 93 | 71 | 136 | 96 | 179 | 130 | 222 | 147 | 265 | NEW |
| 8 | 4 | 51 | 27 | 94 | 75 | 137 | 98 | 180 | 131 | 223 | 170 | 266 | NEW |
| 9 | 5 | 52 | 225 | 95 | 74 | 138 | 99 | 181 | 132 | 224 | 168 | 267 | NEW |
| 10 | NEW | 53 | 32 | 96 | 76 | 139 | 100 | 182 | NEW | 225 | 169 | 268 | 235 |
| 11 | 6 | 54 | 33 | 97 | 85 | 140 | 101 | 183 | NEW | 226 | 195 | 269 | 236 |
| 12 | 237 | 55 | 34 | 98 | 63 | 141 | 196 | 184 | 133 | 227 | NEW | 270 | NEW |
| 13 | 2 | 56 | 238 | 99 | 66 | 142 | 197 | 185 | 179 | 228 | NEW | 271 | NEW |
| 14 | 9 | 57 | NEW | 100 | 64 | 143 | 198 | 186 | 118 | 229 | NEW | 272 | 135 |
| 15 | 10 | 58 | NEW | 101 | 175 | 144 | 199 | 187 | 119 | 230 | NEW | 273 | 136 |
| 16 | NEW | 59 | 84 | 102 | 59 | 145 | 102 | 188 | 228 | 231 | NEW | 274 | 140 |
| 17 | 7 | 60 | 26 | 103 | 205 | 146 | 106 | 189 | NEW | 232 | 97 | 275 | 181 |
| 18 | NEW | 61 | 176 | 104 | 204 | 147 | 114 | 190 | NEW | 233 | 128 | 276 | 215 |
| 19 | NEW | 62 | 39 | 105 | 173 | 148 | 105 | 191 | NEW | 234 | NEW | 277 | 137 |
| 20 | NEW | 63 | 37 | 106 | 44 | 149 | 103 | 192 | NEW | 235 | NEW | 278 | 138 |
| 21 | NEW | 64 | 38 | 107 | 203 | 150 | 115 | 193 | 121 | 236 | NEW | 279 | NEW |
| 22 | 8 | 65 | 40 | 108 | 57 | 151 | 104 | 194 | 177 | 237 | NEW | 280 | 210 |
| 23 | 22 | 66 | 41 | 109 | 65 | 152 | 227 | 195 | 178 | 238 | 134 | 281 | 214 |
| 24 | 13 | 67 | 42 | 110 | 72 | 153 | 180 | 196 | 209 | 239 | NEW | 282 | NEW |
| 25 | 14 | 68 | 43 | 111 | 73 | 154 | 129 | 197 | 124 | 240 | 141 | 283 | NEW |
| 26 | 15 | 69 | 55 | 112 | 78 | 155 | 229 | 198 | 123 | 241 | 142 | 284 | 139 |
| 27 | 11 | 70 | 29 | 113 | 81 | 156 | 185 | 199 | 122 | 242 | 143 | 285 | 187 |
| 28 | 12 | 71 | 61 | 114 | 82 | 157 | 155 | 200 | 125 | 243 | 144 | 286 | 186 |
| 29 | 25 | 72 | 62 | 115 | 77 | 158 | 156 | 201 | 126 | 244 | 233 | 287 | 172 |
| 30 | 24 | 73 | 80 | 116 | 36 | 159 | 219 | 202 | NEW | 245 | 234 | 288 | 221 |
| 31 | 23 | 74 | 79 | 117 | 83 | 160 | 157 | 203 | 127 | 246 | 145 | 289 | 222 |
| 32 | 201 | 75 | 171 | 118 | 87 | 161 | 107 | 204 | 159 | 247 | 211 | 290 | 116 |
| 33 | NEW | 76 | 174 | 119 | 88 | 162 | 108 | 205 | NEW | 248 | 232 | 291 | NEW |
| 34 | NEW | 77 | 46 | 120 | 89 | 163 | 158 | 206 | NEW | 249 | 146 | 292 | NEW |
| 35 | 16 | 78 | 47 | 121 | 90 | 164 | 190 | 207 | NEW | 250 | 148 | 293 | 165 |
| 36 | 17 | 79 | 48 | 122 | 91 | 165 | 191 | 208 | NEW | 251 | 149 | 294 | 151 |
| 37 | 202 | 80 | 49 | 123 | 56 | 166 | 109 | 209 | NEW | 252 | 150 | 295 | 152 |
| 38 | 223 | 81 | 51 | 124 | 183 | 167 | 110 | 210 | 163 | 253 | NEW | 296 | 153 |
| 39 | 18 | 82 | 52 | 125 | 184 | 168 | 111 | 211 | 162 | 254 | NEW | 297 | 166 |
| 40 | 19 | 83 | 54 | 126 | 50 | 169 | 112 | 212 | 230 | 255 | NEW | 298 | 167 |
| 41 | 20 | 84 | 58 | 127 | 182 | 170 | 188 | 213 | 231 | 256 | NEW | | |
| 42 | 21 | 85 | 60 | 128 | NEW | 171 | 189 | 214 | NEW | 257 | NEW | | |
| 43 | NEW | 86 | 86 | 129 | 92 | 172 | 220 | 215 | 164 | 258 | NEW | | |

The following table relates the problems of the fifth edition to the corresponding problems of this edition. The notation 'DEL' indicates that the earlier problem was either deleted altogether from this edition, or that it was changed sufficiently to consider it a new problem.

| OLD ===== | NEW | OLD ===== | NEW | OLD ===== | NEW | OLD ===== | NEW | OLD ===== | NEW | OLD ===== | NEW | OLD ===== | NEW |
|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1 | DEL | 35 | 49 | 69 | 90 | 103 | 149 | 137 | 277 | 171 | 75 | 205 | 103 |
| 2 | 13 | 36 | 116 | 70 | 92 | 104 | 151 | 138 | 278 | 172 | 287 | 206 | 176 |
| 3 | 7 | 37 | 63 | 71 | 93 | 105 | 148 | 139 | 284 | 173 | 105 | 207 | 177 |
| 4 | 8 | 38 | 64 | 72 | 110 | 106 | 146 | 140 | 274 | 174 | 76 | 208 | 178 |
| 5 | 9 | 39 | 62 | 73 | 111 | 107 | 161 | 141 | 240 | 175 | 101 | 209 | 196 |
| 6 | 11 | 40 | 65 | 74 | 95 | 108 | 162 | 142 | 241 | 176 | 61 | 210 | 280 |
| 7 | 17 | 41 | 66 | 75 | 94 | 109 | 166 | 143 | 242 | 177 | 194 | 211 | 247 |
| 8 | 22 | 42 | 67 | 76 | 96 | 110 | 167 | 144 | 243 | 178 | 195 | 212 | 216 |
| 9 | 14 | 43 | 68 | 77 | 115 | 111 | 168 | 145 | 246 | 179 | 185 | 213 | DEL |
| 10 | 15 | 44 | 106 | 78 | 112 | 112 | 169 | 146 | 249 | 180 | 153 | 214 | 281 |
| 11 | 27 | 45 | 133 | 79 | 74 | 113 | 217 | 147 | 222 | 181 | 275 | 215 | 276 |
| 12 | 28 | 46 | 77 | 80 | 73 | 114 | 147 | 148 | 250 | 182 | 127 | 216 | 173 |
| 13 | 24 | 47 | 78 | 81 | 113 | 115 | 150 | 149 | 251 | 183 | 124 | 217 | 174 |
| 14 | 25 | 48 | 79 | 82 | 114 | 116 | 290 | 150 | 252 | 184 | 125 | 218 | 1 |
| 15 | 26 | 49 | 80 | 83 | 117 | 117 | 134 | 151 | 294 | 185 | 156 | 219 | 159 |
| 16 | 35 | 50 | 126 | 84 | 59 | 118 | 186 | 152 | 295 | 186 | 286 | 220 | 172 |
| 17 | 36 | 51 | 81 | 85 | 97 | 119 | 187 | 153 | 296 | 187 | 285 | 221 | 288 |
| 18 | 39 | 52 | 82 | 86 | 86 | 120 | 218 | 154 | DEL | 188 | 170 | 222 | 289 |
| 19 | 40 | 53 | DEL | 87 | 118 | 121 | 193 | 155 | 157 | 189 | 171 | 223 | 38 |
| 20 | 41 | 54 | 83 | 88 | 119 | 122 | 199 | 156 | 158 | 190 | 164 | 224 | 50 |
| 21 | 42 | 55 | 69 | 89 | 120 | 123 | 198 | 157 | 160 | 191 | 165 | 225 | 52 |
| 22 | 23 | 56 | 123 | 90 | 121 | 124 | 197 | 158 | 163 | 192 | DEL | 226 | 175 |
| 23 | 31 | 57 | 108 | 91 | 122 | 125 | 200 | 159 | 204 | 193 | 219 | 227 | 152 |
| 24 | 30 | 58 | 84 | 92 | 129 | 126 | 201 | 160 | DEL | 194 | 264 | 228 | 188 |
| 25 | 29 | 59 | 102 | 93 | 130 | 127 | 203 | 161 | DEL | 195 | 226 | 229 | 155 |
| 26 | 60 | 60 | 85 | 94 | 131 | 128 | 233 | 162 | 211 | 196 | 141 | 230 | 212 |
| 27 | 51 | 61 | 71 | 95 | 135 | 129 | 154 | 163 | 210 | 197 | 142 | 231 | 213 |
| 28 | 46 | 62 | 72 | 96 | 136 | 130 | 179 | 164 | 215 | 198 | 143 | 232 | 248 |
| 29 | 70 | 63 | 98 | 97 | 232 | 131 | 180 | 165 | 293 | 199 | 144 | 233 | 244 |
| 30 | 47 | 64 | 100 | 98 | 137 | 132 | 181 | 166 | 297 | 200 | 3 | 234 | 245 |
| 31 | 48 | 65 | 109 | 99 | 138 | 133 | 184 | 167 | 298 | 201 | 32 | 235 | 268 |
| 32 | 53 | 66 | 99 | 100 | 139 | 134 | 238 | 168 | 224 | 202 | 37 | 236 | 269 |
| 33 | 54 | 67 | 89 | 101 | 140 | 135 | 272 | 169 | 225 | 203 | 107 | 237 | 12 |
| 34 | 55 | 68 | 91 | 102 | 145 | 136 | 273 | 170 | 223 | 204 | 104 | 238 | 56 |

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1950. The data is presented in a tabular form, with columns representing different categories and rows representing individual data points. The table is organized into several sections, each corresponding to a different aspect of the survey.

| Category | Sub-category | Value 1 | Value 2 | Value 3 | Value 4 | Value 5 |
|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Section 1 | Item 1 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| | Item 2 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 55 |
| | Item 3 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| | Item 4 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 |
| | Item 5 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| | Item 6 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 75 |
| | Item 7 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| | Item 8 | 45 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 |
| | Item 9 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| | Item 10 | 55 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 95 |
| Section 2 | Item 11 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| | Item 12 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 95 | 105 |
| | Item 13 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 |
| | Item 14 | 75 | 85 | 95 | 105 | 115 |
| | Item 15 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| | Item 16 | 85 | 95 | 105 | 115 | 125 |
| | Item 17 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 |
| | Item 18 | 95 | 105 | 115 | 125 | 135 |
| | Item 19 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 |
| | Item 20 | 105 | 115 | 125 | 135 | 145 |
| Section 3 | Item 21 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 |
| | Item 22 | 115 | 125 | 135 | 145 | 155 |
| | Item 23 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 |
| | Item 24 | 125 | 135 | 145 | 155 | 165 |
| | Item 25 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 |
| | Item 26 | 135 | 145 | 155 | 165 | 175 |
| | Item 27 | 140 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 |
| | Item 28 | 145 | 155 | 165 | 175 | 185 |
| | Item 29 | 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 |
| | Item 30 | 155 | 165 | 175 | 185 | 195 |

Acknowledgments

Over a number of years, a great many people, many of them unknown to the authors of this volume, have supplied data from their field notes or from languages of which they are native speakers, and have constructed problems for our use from these data. As the science of Linguistics has advanced and methods and procedures have shifted, these problems have been reworked and redesigned many times. This fact leaves us in heavy debt to a great number of people unknown to us, but to whom we wish to express our appreciation.

A partial acknowledgment is made below concerning the various sources of data which we have been able to trace. Where a particular speaker is known to have supplied data for a language, his/her name appears with that of the field linguist. If the language problem has been designed from a published source, rather than by personal communication, this source is footnoted to the problem.

| LANGUAGE | SOURCE |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Afar (Ethiopia)..... | A. Crozier |
| Agta (Philippines)..... | P. Healey |
| Alekano (Papua New Guinea)..... | E. Deibler |
| Amharic (Ethiopia)..... | B. Adams, L. Stinson |
| Amuzgo (Mexico)..... | A. Bauernschmidt, H. Hart, C. Stewart |
| Apinayé (Brazil)..... | J&K. Callow |
| Arabic (Saudi Arabia)..... | G. Saad, S. Bolozky |
| Asaro, Upper (Papua New Guinea)..... | E. Deibler, D. Strange |
| Awa (Papua New Guinea)..... | P. Healey, A. Loving |
| Bahnar (Vietnam)..... | E. Banker |
| Barasano, Southern (Colombia)..... | E. Smith |
| Buang (Papua New Guinea)..... | B. Hooley |
| Carib (Guatemala)..... | L. Howland |
| Cashinahua (Peru)..... | R. Cromack, K. Kensinger |
| Cheyenne (USA)..... | W. Leman |
| Chinantec, Lalana (Mexico)..... | C. Rensch |
| Palantla (Mexico)..... | W. Merrifield |
| Chinese, Mandarin (China)..... | M. Gui, K. Woo |
| Min Nan (Taiwan)..... | D. Chuang, C. Rensch |
| Choctaw (USA)..... | H. Hart |
| Chontal, Oaxaca (Mexico)..... | V. Waterhouse |
| Tabasco (Mexico)..... | K. Keller, L. Reber |
| Cocama (Peru)..... | N. Faust |
| Colorado (Ecuador)..... | B. Moore |
| Engenni (Nigeria)..... | E. Thomas |
| English (USA)..... | D. Frantz, W. Merrifield |
| Eskimo (USA)..... | D. Webster |
| Finnish (Finland)..... | S. Doherty, W. Sischo |
| Fore (Papua New Guinea)..... | A. Healey, R. Nicholson |
| French (France)..... | W. Henning |
| Alekano (Papua New Guinea)..... | E. Deibler |
| German (Germany)..... | C. Link, W. Merrifield, W. Sischo |
| Greek, Koiné..... | W. Merrifield |

LANGUAGE

SOURCE

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Guajajara (Brazil)..... | D. Bendor-Samuel |
| Guaymí (Panama) | M. Arosemena |
| Hausa (Nigeria)..... | M. Dykstra, C. Kraft |
| Hebrew, Biblical (Israel)..... | W. Sischo |
| Modern (Israel)..... | G. Saad, S. Bolozky |
| Hixkaryana (Brazil)..... | D. Derbyshire |
| Huastec (Mexico)..... | R. Larsen |
| Huave (Mexico)..... | M. Warkentin |
| Huichol (Mexico)..... | J. Grimes |
| Hungarian (Hungary)..... | W. Sischo |
| Japanese (Japan)..... | T. Honda |
| Kaiwá (Brazil)..... | L. Bridgeman, J&A. Taylor |
| Kalagan (Philippines)..... | F. Dawson |
| Kamano (Papua New Guinea)..... | A. Payne |
| Kamhu (Laos)..... | W. Smalley |
| Kankanay, Northern (Philippines)..... | J. Wallace |
| Kasem (Ghana)..... | J. Callow |
| Katu (Vietnam)..... | N. Costello |
| Kewa (Papua New Guinea)..... | K. Franklin |
| Kikuyu (Kenya)..... | K. Gregerson, R. Ngungu, C. Rensch |
| Kiowa (USA)..... | W. Merrifield |
| Kunimaipa (Papua New Mexico)..... | A. Pence |
| Latin (Italy)..... | Australia SIL |
| Lotuko (Sudan)..... | R. Anderson |
| Luganda (Uganda)..... | R. Starr, J. Roberts, M. Ndaula |
| Lyle (Burkina Faso)..... | R. Hartell |
| Manobo, W. Bukidnon (Philippines)..... | R. Elkins |
| Mazahua (Mexico)..... | D. Stewart |
| Mazatec, Chiquihuitlán (Mexico)..... | C. Jamieson |
| Highland (Mexico)..... | E. V. Pike |
| Mixe, Coatlán (Mexico)..... | S. Hoogshagen |
| Totontepec (Mexico)..... | J. Crawford, A. Schoenhals |
| Mixtec, Peñoles (Mexico)..... | J. Daly |
| San Miguel (Mexico)..... | A. Dyk |
| Mono (Zaire)..... | R. Anderson |
| Nahuatl, Huasteca (Mexico)..... | M. Thomas, R. Beller |
| Michoacán (Mexico)..... | W. Sischo |
| Sierra (Mexico)..... | H. Key, D. Robinson |
| Tetelcingo (Mexico)..... | F&J. Brewer |
| Nepali (Nepal)..... | A. Hale |
| Otomí, Mezquital (Mexico)..... | H. Hess |
| State of Mexico (Mexico)..... | D. Bartholomew |
| Paiute, Northern (USA)..... | J. Anderson |
| Pame, North (Mexico)..... | L. Gibson |
| Papago (USA)..... | J. Mason |
| Pitjantjatjara, Warburton Ranges (Australia)..... | W. Douglas |
| Ooldea (Australia)..... | W. Douglas |
| Pocomchi (Guatemala)..... | M&M. Mayers |
| Polish (Poland)..... | W. Sischo |
| Popoluca, Sayula (Mexico)..... | L. Clark |
| Sierra (Mexico)..... | B. Elson |

LANGUAGE

SOURCE

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Quichua, Jungle (Ecuador)..... | C. Peeke |
| Roglai (Vietnam)..... | E. Lee |
| Rotokas (Papua New Guinea)..... | I. Firchow |
| Russian (USSR)..... | NDSIL |
| Saija (Colombia)..... | R. Janssen |
| Siona (Colombia)..... | A. Wheeler |
| Spanish (Mexico)..... | W. Merrifield, C. Rensch |
| Swahili (Zaire)..... | H. Faust, H. Gleason |
| Telugu, Hyderabad (India)..... | R. Thwing |
| Tepehua (Mexico)..... | B. Blount |
| Tepehuán, Northern (Mexico)..... | B. Bascom |
| Terêna (Brazil)..... | J. Bendor-Samuel |
| Tlingit (USA)..... | C. Naish, G. Story |
| Tok Pisin (Papua New Guinea)..... | I. Firchow |
| Totonac, N. Puebla (Mexico)..... | A. Reid |
| Trique, Copala (Mexico)..... | B&B. Hollenbach |
| Tsonga (South Africa)..... | P-D. Cole-Beuchat |
| Turkish (Turkey)..... | R. Herbert, C. Naish, E. Seviel, O. Tuna |
| Tzeltal, Highland (Mexico)..... | M. Slocum |
| Tzotzil, Huixtec (Mexico)..... | M. Cowan, W. Merrifield |
| Urim (Papua New Guinea)..... | D. Ross |
| Usarufa (Papua New Guinea)..... | D. Bee |
| Vietnamese (Vietnam)..... | K. Gregerson, R. Rhodes, R. Starr, H. Ton |
| Wali (Ghana)..... | K. Updyke |
| Walmatjari (Australia)..... | J. Hudson |
| Wantoat (Papua New Guinea)..... | D. Davis, E. Deibler |
| Waorani (Ecuador)..... | C. Peeke |
| Wolaytta (Ethiopia)..... | B. Adams |
| Xavánte (Brazil)..... | E. Burgess, J. Hall |
| Yagua (Peru)..... | P. Powlison |
| Zapotec, Choapan (Mexico)..... | L. Lyman |
| Isthmus (Mexico)..... | J&J. Alsop, V. Pickett |
| Zoque, Copainalá (Mexico)..... | W. Wonderly |
| Ocoatepec (Mexico)..... | R. Goerz |

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information is both reliable and up-to-date.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in marketing, improving operational efficiency, and maintaining the high standards of data accuracy that have been established.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 1. Hyderabad Telugu

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. pilla | child | 8. pillalu | children |
| 2. puwu | flower | 9. puwulu | flowers |
| 3. čiima | ant | 10. čiimalu | ants |
| 4. doma | mosquito | 11. domalu | mosquitos |
| 5. godugu | elephant | 12. godugulu | elephants |
| 6. čiire | sari | 13. čiirelu | saris |
| 7. annagaaru | elder brother | 14. annagaarulu | elder brothers |

Problem 2. Kewa

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. ada | house(s) | 5. adanu | group(s) of houses |
| 2. pora | path(s) | 6. poranu | group(s) of paths |
| 3. yana | dog(s) | 7. yananu | group(s) of dogs |
| 4. nu | net bag(s) | 8. nunu | group(s) of net bags |

Problem 3. Southern Barasano (Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. kahea | eye |
| 2. kahe | eyes |
| 3. bitia | bead |
| 4. biti | beads |
| 5. kja | cassava tuber |
| 6. kɨ | cassava tubers |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 4. Swahili

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. mtoto | child | 5. watoto | children |
| 2. mtu | person | 6. watu | people |
| 3. mpiši | cook | 7. wapiši | cooks |
| 4. mgeni | stranger | 8. wageni | strangers |

Problem 5. Palantla Chinantec

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. ziy ² | dog(s) |
| 2. lo ¹² | pheasant(s) |
| 3. nyé ¹² | pig(s) |
| 4. tǎ ¹² | bird(s) |

Problem 6. Huixtec Tzotzil

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. ná | house(s) | 5. náetik | houses |
| 2. ?ántš | woman, women | 6. ?ántsetik | women |
| 3. vínik | man, men | 7. víniketik | men |
| 4. atséb | girl(s) | 8. atsébetik | girls |

Data from Marion M. Cowan, 1969, Tzotzil Grammar, 67-70, Norman: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 7. Tepehua

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. kinčʌqʌ? | my house | 7. kintʌpaqaʔut | my name |
| 2. minčʌqʌ? | your house | 8. mintʌpaqaʔut | your name |
| 3. iščʌqʌ? | his house | 9. ištʌpaqaʔut | his name |
| 4. kintʌncʻ | my stool | 10. kincʻʌpU | my berries |
| 5. mintʌncʻ | your stool | 11. mincʻʌpU | your berries |
| 6. ištʌncʻ | his stool | 12. išcʻʌpU | his berries |

Problem 8. Michoacán Nahuatl

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. nokali | my house | 9. mopelomes | your dogs |
| 2. nokalimes | my houses | 10. ipelo | his dog |
| 3. mokali | your house | 11. pelo | dog |
| 4. ikali | his house | 12. nokwahmili | my cornfield |
| 5. kali | house | 13. mokwahmili | your cornfield |
| 6. kalimes | houses | 14. ikwahmili | his cornfield |
| 7. nopelo | my dog | 15. ikwahmilimes | his cornfields |
| 8. mopelo | your dog | 16. kwahmili | cornfield |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 9. Isthmus Zapotec
(Phonemic tone and stress not indicated)

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ñee | foot | 12. kažigitu | your (pl) chins |
| 2. kañee | feet | 13. kažigidu | our chins |
| 3. ñeebe | his foot | 14. žike | shoulder |
| 4. kañeebe | his feet | 15. žikebe | his shoulder |
| 5. ñeelu? | your foot | 16. kažikelu? | your shoulders |
| 6. kañeetu | your (pl) feet | 17. diaga | ear |
| 7. kañeedu | our feet | 18. kadiagatu | your (pl) ears |
| 8. žigi | chin | 19. kadiagadu | our ears |
| 9. kažigi | chins | 20. bišozedu | our father |
| 10. žigibe | his chin | 21. bišozetu | your (pl) father |
| 11. žigilu? | your chin | 22. kabišozetu | your (pl) fathers |

Problem 10. Guaymí

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. kuge | burns | 5. kugaba | burned |
| 2. blite | speaks | 6. blitaba | spoke |
| 3. kite | throws | 7. kitaba | threw |
| 4. mete | hits | 8. metababa | hit |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 11. Tetelcingo Nahuatl

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. nɪkwika | I sing. | 7. tɪčuka | You cry. |
| 2. tɪkwika | You sing. | 8. tɪčukataya | You were crying. |
| 3. tɪkonik | You drank. | 9. tɪkonitɪka | You are drinking. |
| 4. nɪkonitɪka | I am drinking. | 10. nɪkwikataya | I was singing. |
| 5. tɪkwikas | You will sing. | 11. nɪkonis | I will drink. |
| 6. nɪčukatɪka | I am crying. | 12. nɪčukak | I cried. |

Problem 12. Chiquihuitlán Mazatec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. faʔa | takes | 7. čha | speaks |
| 2. tifaʔa | is taking | 8. tičha | is speaking |
| 3. kafaʔa | took | 9. kačha | spoke |
| 4. sæ | sings | 10. fi | goes |
| 5. tisæ | is singing | 11. tifi | is going |
| 6. kasæ | sang | 12. kafi | went |

Problem 13. Finnish

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. laulan | I sing. | 7. yuon | I drink. |
| 2. laulat | You sing. | 8. yuot | You drink. |
| 3. laulavi | He sings. | 9. yuovi | He drinks. |
| 4. laulamme | We sing. | 10. yuomme | We drink. |
| 5. laulatte | You (pl) sing. | 11. yuotte | You (pl) drink. |
| 6. laulavat | They sing. | 12. yuovat | They drink. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 14. Palantla Chinantec

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. kwí ² hni | I sneeze. | 7. hú ² hni | I cough. |
| 2. kwí ² za | He sneezes. | 8. hú ³ hni | I'll cough. |
| 3. kwí ³ hnyaw | We'll sneeze. | 9. hú ² za | He coughs. |
| 4. ʔmí ³ hni | I'll blink. | 10. ɲyú ³ hni | I'll vomit. |
| 5. ʔmí ² za | He blinks. | 11. ɲyú ² hnyaw | We vomit. |
| 6. ʔmí ² hnyaw | We blink. | 12. ɲyú ³ hnyaw | We'll vomit. |

Problem 15. San Miguel Mixtec

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. šítĩñā | She will cut. | 7. kúṽdē | He is descending. |
| 2. kṽṽtì | It (animate) will descend. | 8. sámātì | It (animate) is changing. |
| 3. kúṽčā | It is raining. | 9. šítĩñā | She is cutting. |
| 4. sámāṽ | It (inanimate) is changing. | 10. kṽṽžà | He (god) will descend. |
| 5. šítĩṽ | It (inanimate) will cut. | 11. sāmāčā | It (water) will change. |
| 6. sāmāžà | He (god) will change. | 12. šítĩdē | He is cutting. |

Problem 16. Terêna

(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. ɛmɔʔṽ | my word | 4. yemoʔu | your word | 7. emoʔu | his word |
| 2. ɔyɔ | my brother | 5. yayo | your brother | 8. ayo | his brother |
| 3. ɔwɔkṽ | my house | 6. yowoku | your house | 9. owoku | his house |

Data from John T. Bendor-Samuel, 1960, Some Problems of Segmentation in the Phonological Analysis of Tereno, Word 16:348-55.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 17. Oaxaca Chontal (Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cece | squirrel | 9. cełce | squirrels |
| 2. tuwa | foreigner | 10. tułwa | foreigners |
| 3. teʔa | elder | 11. tełʔa | elders |
| 4. akan'oʔ | woman | 12. akałn'oʔ | women |
| 5. kon'iʔ | grandchild | 13. kołn'iʔ | grandchildren |
| 6. łipo | possum | 14. łiłpo | possums |
| 7. sewiʔ | magpie | 15. sełwiʔ | magpies |
| 8. mekoʔ | spoon | 16. mełkoʔ | spoons |

Problem 18. Agta

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. gafutan | grab | 5. ginafut | grabbed |
| 2. dangagan | hear | 6. dinangag | heard |
| 3. hulutan | follow | 7. hinulut | followed |
| 4. paligatan | hit (pres) | 8. pinaligat | hit (past) |

Problem 19. Katu

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. gap | to cut | 5. ganap | scissors |
| 2. juut | to rub | 6. januut | cloth |
| 3. panh | to shoot | 7. pananh | crossbow |
| 4. piih | to sweep | 8. paniih | broom |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 20. Modern Hebrew

| | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1. naḥal | inherit | 6. hiḥil | bequest |
| 2. qaraʔ | read | 7. hiqriʔ | make read |
| 3. ʔaraf | hire | 8. hiʔrif | feed |
| 4. raqad | dance | 9. hirqid | make dance |
| 5. šaʔal | borrow | 10. hišʔil | lend |

Data from Saad, George N. and Shmuel Bolozky, 1984, Causativization and Transitivity in Arabic and Modern Hebrew, Afroasiatic Linguistics 9:106.

Problem 21. Arabic

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. laqima | gobble | 7. ʔalqama | make gobble |
| 2. sariba | drink | 8. ʔašraba | make drink |
| 3. laʕiqa | lick | 9. ʔalʕaqa | make lick |
| 4. labisa | wear | 10. ʔalbasa | dress (someone) |
| 5. xasira | lose | 11. ʔaxsara | make lose |
| 6. samiʕa | hear | 12. ʔasmaʕa | make hear |

Data from Saad, George N. and Shmuel Bolozky, 1984, Causativization and Transitivity in Arabic and Modern Hebrew, Afroasiatic Linguistics 9:105.

Problem 22. Amharic

(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | <u>3s-PST</u> | <u>3p-PST</u> | <u>3s-PRES</u> | <u>3p-PRES</u> | <u>s-IMPV</u> | <u>p-IMPV</u> | <u>INF</u> |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. take | wəsədə | wəsədu | yiwəsidal | yiwəsidalu | wisəd | wisədu | məwsəd |
| 2. resemble | məsələ | məsəlu | yiməsilal | yiməsilalu | misəl | misəlu | məmsəl |
| 3. join | gət'əmə | gət'əmu | yigət'iməl | yigət'iməlu | git'əm | git'əmu | məgt'əm |
| 4. repeat | dəgəmə | dəgəmu | yidəgimal | yidəgimalu | digəm | digəmu | mədgəm |
| 5. trade | nəgədə | nəgədu | yinəgidal | yinəgidalu | nigəd | nigədu | məngəd |
| 6. get down | wərədə | wərədu | yiwəridal | yiwəridalu | wirəd | wirədu | məwrəd |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 23. Mezquital Otomí

Tones: ´ (high), ˇ (rising); low tone is unmarked.

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. dímpení | I launder. | 10. bintíhi | He hurries. |
| 2. dántíhi | I hurried. | 11. gímpení | You will launder. |
| 3. dampení | He will launder. | 12. gántíhi | You hurried. |
| 4. dántíhi | I hurry. | 13. bímpení | He launders. |
| 5. bímpení | He laundered. | 14. gántíhi | I will hurry. |
| 6. bintíhi | He hurried. | 15. gámpení | I will launder. |
| 7. gíntíhi | You will hurry. | 16. dántíhi | He will hurry. |
| 8. dámpení | I laundered. | 17. gámpení | You laundered. |
| 9. gímpení | You launder. | 18. gíntíhi | You hurry. |

Problem 24. Pocomchí

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. qoril | He sees us. | 8. kiril | He sees them. |
| 2. qoreht'al | He recognizes us. | 9. kiweht'al | I recognize them. |
| 3. tireht'al | He recognizes you (pl). | 10. kiqil | We see them. |
| 4. kiwil | I see them. | 11. tiwil | I see you (pl). |
| 5. kiqeht'al | We recognize them. | 12. tikil | They see you (pl). |
| 6. qokil | They see us. | 13. tiqil | We see you (pl). |
| 7. tikeht'al | They recognize you (pl). | 14. kikeht'al | They recognize them. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 25. Sierra Popoluca

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. miñpa | He comes. | 9. se·tpa | He returns. |
| 2. miñyahpa | They come. | 10. se·tum | He returned. |
| 3. miñyahum | They came. | 11. se·tyahpa | They return. |
| 4. miñum | He came. | 12. se·tyahpanam | They still return. |
| 5. miñpanam | He still comes. | 13. se·tyahumt ^y im | They also returned. |
| 6. miñumt ^y im | He also came. | 14. se·tpanam | He still returns. |
| 7. miñyahpat ^y im | They also come. | 15. se·tpat ^y im | He also returns. |
| 8. miñyahumt ^y im | They also came. | 16. se·tyahum | They returned. |

Problem 26. Fore

(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. natuwi | I ate yesterday. | 8. natuni | We ate yesterday. |
| 2. nagasuwi | I ate today. | 9. nagasuni | We ate today. |
| 3. nakuwi | I will eat. | 10. nakuni | We will eat. |
| 4. nata·ni | You ate yesterday. | 11. nagasusi | We two ate today. |
| 5. nata·naw | You ate yesterday? | 12. nakusi | We two will eat. |
| 6. nakiyi | He will eat. | 13. nata·wi | They ate yesterday. |
| 7. nakiyaw | He will eat? | 14. nata·si | They two ate yesterday. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 27. Huichol

(Length, juncture, and tone not indicated)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. pepʌʔuki | You are a man. | 6. petinunuci | Are you a child? |
| 2. nepʌʔuki | I am a man. | 7. pemʌnunuci | you who are a child |
| 3. petiʔuki | Are you a man? | 8. netinunuci | Am I a child? |
| 4. pemʌʔuki | you who are a man | 9. nemʌnunuci | I who am a child |
| 5. pepʌnunuci | You are a child. | 10. | I am a child. |

Problem 28. Michoacán Nahuatl

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. nimoita | I see myself. | 7. nimoaniltia | I dirty myself. |
| 2. nimicita | I see you. | 8. nimicaniltia | I dirty you. |
| 3. nikita | I see him. | 9. nikaniltia | I dirty him. |
| 4. tinečita | You see me. | 10. tinečaniltia | You dirty me. |
| 5. timoita | You see yourself. | 11. timoaniltia | You dirty yourself. |
| 6. tikita | You see him. | 12. tikaniltia | You dirty him. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 29. Kikuyu
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

Do not attempt to identify the meaning of ne-.

1. nenderadie I am (already) going.
2. neoradie You are (already) going.
3. nearadie He is (already) going.
4. neodiaga You (usually) go.
5. nemadiaga They (usually) go.
6. neogudie You will go (immediately).
7. nemogudie You (pl) will go (immediately).
8. nenderedie I will go (today).
9. nearedie He will go (today).
10. netogadie We will go (after today).
11. nemagadie They will go (after today).
12. neorediaga You will (already) be going (today).
13. nearediaga He will (already) be going (today).
14. nemogadiaga You (pl) will (already) be going (after today).
15. nemagadiaga They will (already) be going (after today).
16. neoadie You have (just) gone.
17. netoadie We have (just) gone.
18. neadiete He has gone (in the past).
19. netodiete We have gone (in the past).
20. nemadiete They have gone (in the past).
21. netodire We went (today).
22. nemodire You (pl) went (today).
23. nenderadire I went (yesterday).
24. netoradire We went (yesterday).
25. netoadire We went (day before yesterday).
26. nemoadire You (pl) went (day before yesterday).
27. neogudiaga You were (already) going (today).
28. netogudiaga We were (already) going (today).
29. nenderadiaga I was (already) going (yesterday).
30. nemaradiaga They were (already) going (yesterday).
31. neoadiaga You were (already) going (day before yesterday).
32. nemoadiaga You (pl) were (already) going (day before yesterday).

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 30. Sierra Popoluca

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. iko?cpa | He is hitting him. |
| 2. aꞑko?cpa | I am hitting him. |
| 3. iꞑwaspa | You are biting him. |
| 4. iko?cne | He has hit him. |
| 5. ako?cum | He hit me. |
| 6. iwasneyahum | He had bitten them; They had bitten him; They had bitten them. |
| 7. aꞑko?cta?mpa | We are hitting him. |
| 8. miwasum | He bit you. |
| 9. iwasyahpa | He is biting them; They are biting him; They are biting them. |
| 10. awasneyahum | They had bitten me. |
| 11. awasneta?mum | He had bitten us. |
| 12. miko?cta?mum | He hit you (pl). |
| 13. iꞑwasta?mpa | You (pl) are biting him. |
| 14. aꞑko?cneum | I had hit him. |
| 15. iꞑko?cne | You have hit him. |
| 16. miwasneyah | They have bitten you. |
| 17. iꞑwasyahum | You bit them. |
| 18. aꞑwasneyah | I have bitten them. |

Problem 31. Sayula Popoluca

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. tʌčeʔmp | I am seeking you. |
| 2. tʌnčeʔmp | I am seeking him/it. |
| 3. ʔinčeʔmp | You are seeking him/it. |
| 4. ʔičeʔmp | He is seeking him/it. |
| 5. ʔiščeʔmp | He is seeking you/you are seeking me. |
| 6. tʌščeʔmp | He is seeking me. |
| 7. tʌʔeʔp | I am looking at you. |
| 8. tʌnʔeʔp | I am looking at him/it. |
| 9. ʔinʔeʔp | You are looking at him/it. |
| 10. ʔiʔeʔp | He is looking at him/it. |
| 11. ʔišʔeʔp | He is looking at you/you are looking at me. |
| 12. tʌšʔeʔp | He is looking at me. |
| 13. tʌnhúyp | I am buying it. |
| 14. ʔinhúyp | You are buying it. |
| 15. ʔihúyp | He is buying it. |
| 16. tʌnhúyhap | I am buying it for him. |
| 17. ʔinhúyhap | You are buying it for him. |
| 18. ʔihúyhap | He is buying it for him. |
| 19. tʌhúyhap | I am buying it for you. |
| 20. ʔišhúyhap | He is buying it for you/you are buying it for me. |
| 21. tʌšhúyhap | He is buying it for me. |
| 22. tʌnhúyw | I bought it. |
| 23. tʌšhúyhaw | He bought it for me. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 32. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. wabɔ | She went. |
| 2. bɨdɨbɨ | He went upstream. |
| 3. tɨdɨbɨ | I/you returned. |
| 4. bɨdɨkoabɨ | He really went upstream. |
| 5. tɨdɨboabɨ | I/you unexpectedly returned. |
| 6. wakoabɨ | I/you really went. |
| 7. tɨdirɨtɨbɨ | He continued to return. |
| 8. bɨdɨboabɔ | She unexpectedly went upstream. |
| 9. warɨtɨbɨ | He continued going. |
| 10. tɨdɨkoabɔ | She really ^{re-} turned. |
| 11. bɨdirɨtɨbɨ | I/you continued to go upstream. |
| 12. waboabɔ | She unexpectedly went. |

Problem 33. Cheyenne

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ^a nɛmesehe | I eat. |
| 2. emesehe | He eats. |
| 3. naešemesehe | I already ate. |
| 4. esaamesehehe | He doesn't eat. |
| 5. emeomesehe | He ate this morning. |
| 6. eohkemesehe | He always eats. |
| 7. epevemesehe | He eats well. |
| 8. esaaešemesehehe | He has not eaten yet. |
| 9. eohkesaapevemesehehe | He never eats well. |
| 10. eohkepevemesehe | He always eats well. |
| 11. nameoešemesehe | I already ate this morning. |
| 12. naohkepevenemene | I always sing well. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 34. Huasteca Nahuatl (simplified)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. kikwa | He eats it. |
| 2. kitemo | He hunts it. |
| 3. kitemoh | He hunted it. |
| 4. kitemos | He will hunt it. |
| 5. kitemosok | He will hunt it again. |
| 6. kitemoltih | He caused him to hunt it. |
| 7. kitemoki | He comes to hunt it. |
| 8. kitemokiya | He already comes to hunt it. |
| 9. kitemokiok | He comes to hunt it again. |
| 10. kitemoltilih | He caused him to hunt it for her. |
| 11. kitemoltiki | He causes him to come to hunt it. |
| 12. kitemoltilis | He will cause him to hunt it for her. |
| 13. kitemoltiliki | He causes him to come to hunt it for her. |
| 14. kitemoskia | He would hunt it. |
| 15. kitemoskiaya | Already (now) he would hunt it. |
| 16. kitemoltiskia | He would cause him to hunt it. |
| 17. kitemoltiliskia | He would cause him to hunt it for her. |
| 18. kitemoskiaok | He would hunt it again. |
| 19. kitemokiyaok | Already he comes to hunt it again. |
| 20. kitemoskiayaok | Already (now) he would hunt it again. |

Data from Elson and Pickett, 1983, Beginning Morphology and Syntax, Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, p.12.

Problem 35. Sierra Nahuatl

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. nimicita | I see you. |
| 2. nikita | I see him. |
| 3. tikmaka | You give it to him. |
| 4. tinečita | You see me. |
| 5. nannečmaka | You (pl) give it to me. |
| 6. tikonmaka | You give it to him, Sir. |
| 7. tikonitatihcinoh | You see him, most honored Sir. |
| 8. tikonmakatihcinohtikah | You give it to him, most very honored Sir. |
| 9. tinečonita | You see me, Sir. |
| 10. tinečonmakatihcinoh | You give it to me, most honored Sir. |
| 11. nannečonmakatikah | You (pl) give it to me, honored Sirs. |
| 12. nannečonitatihcinohtikah | You (pl) see me, most very honored Sirs. |
| 13. tinečonitaticah | You see me, honored Sir. |
| 14. nannečonmakatihcinoh | You (pl) give it to me, most honored Sirs. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 36. Cashinahua

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. mḭ pikḭ | You eat it. |
| 2. ḭ pikḭ | I eat it. |
| 3. ḭ bikḭ | I bring it. |
| 4. ḭ biṣṣu | I brought it. |
| 5. ḭ biṣṣukḭ | I bring it for him. |
| 6. ḭ bibaiṣṣu | I brought it all day. |
| 7. ḭ bituširikḭ | I suddenly bring it also. |
| 8. ḭ bitušisṣu | I only brought it suddenly. |
| 9. ḭ biṣṣubidaṣṣu | I came and brought it for him. |
| 10. ḭ biṣṣuskḭ | I only bring it for him. |
| 11. ḭ biyubaḭikḭ | I first go and bring it. |
| 12. ḭ bibaibaḭiṣṣu | I went and brought it all day. |
| 13. ḭ bibaibaḭukḭ | I bring it around all day. |
| 14. ḭ bibaiyuṣṣu | I first brought it all day. |
| 15. ḭ biribaḭikḭ | I also go and bring it. |
| 16. ḭ bisbaḭuṣṣu | I only brought it around. |
| 17. ḭ bibaḭukḭ | I bring it around. |
| 18. ḭ bimabidaḭikḭ | I make him come and bring it. |
| 19. ḭ biṣṣutuṣiṣṣu | I suddenly brought it for him. |
| 20. ḭ bimasṣu | I only made him bring it. |
| 21. ḭ bimabaikḭ | I make him bring it all day. |
| 22. ḭ biyubidaṣṣu | I first came and brought it. |
| 23. ḭ bibaḭiṣṣu | I went and brought it. |
| 24. ḭ biriṣṣu | I also brought it. |
| 25. ḭ bimarikḭ | I also make him bring it. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 37. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. wabɔ | She went. |
| 2. baɣaɓi | He ascended. |
| 3. biɗiɓa | They went upstream. |
| 4. waruɣɔɓi | He went on foot. |
| 5. baɣaɓetibɓa | They did not ascend. |
| 6. biɗikoahi | I/you went upstream there. |
| 7. tidikudikoahi | I/you stopped off while returning there. |
| 8. baɣaɓetiboabɓa | Unexpectedly they did not ascend. |
| 9. tidiboakoahi | I/you returned there unexpectedly. |
| 10. baɣarɔtɔɓacibi | It seems he continued to ascend. |
| 11. biɗiɓaciboabɔ | It seems she went upstream unexpectedly. |
| 12. wabetirɔtɔɓi | He continued not to go. |
| 13. wabetibacibɓa | It seems they did not go. |
| 14. baɣaɓacikoabɓa | It seems they ascended there, <u>or</u> It seems they really ascended. |
| 15. biɗikoakoabɔ | She really went upstream there. |
| 16. warɔtɔkoabi | He continued to go there, <u>or</u> He really continued to <u>go</u> . |
| 17. tidirɔɣɔkoabɔ | She returned there on foot, <u>or</u> She really returned on foot. |
| 18. baɣaɣudiboabɓa | They stopped off while ascending unexpectedly. |
| 19. waruɣɔboabi | He went on foot unexpectedly. |
| 20. biɗiɓetikudibɔ | She did not stop off while going upstream. |
| 21. tidibetirɔɣɔɓa | They did not return on foot. |
| 22. wabacikoahi | It seems I/you went there. |
| 23. tidirɔɣɔɓacibɔ | It seems she returned on foot. |
| 24. biɗikudibacibi | It seems he stopped off while going upstream. |
| 25. tidibetikoabɔ | She did not return there. |
| 26. biɗikudikoabi | He stopped off while going upstream there, <u>or</u> He stopped off while really going upstream. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 38. Rotokas

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. kareue | You returned today. |
| 2. ikaurae | I hurried today. |
| 3. ikauroei | He hurries. |
| 4. karerovere | He will return. |
| 5. ikaupaovere | She will be hurrying. |
| 6. kareragaoei | She only returns. |
| 7. ikauvirorae | I hurried all the way today. |
| 8. kareiraoroei | He really returns. |
| 9. ikaurovopaoe | She began to be hurrying today. |
| 10. kareviroparoe | He was returning all the way today. |
| 11. karerovorovere | He will begin to return. |
| 12. ikauragaparaei | I am only hurrying. |
| 13. kareragarovorae | I began only to return today. |
| 14. kareragaviroroe | He only returned all the way today. |
| 15. kareiraopauvere | You really will be returning. |
| 16. ikauiraovirouei | You really hurry all the way. |
| 17. ikauiraorovouvere | You will begin really to hurry. |
| 18. karerovoviroravere | I will begin to return all the way. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 39. Choctaw (regularized)

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. p̄isalitok | I saw. | 8. īssap̄isač̄i | You will see me. |
| 2. čip̄isali | I see you. | 9. īssaso | You hit me (present). |
| 3. čisoli | I hit you (present). | 10. īssotok | You hit (past). |
| 4. solič̄i | I will hit. | 11. īšpayatok | You called. |
| 5. čipayalič̄i | I will call you. | 12. īssapaya | You call me. |
| 6. čak̄maṇelič̄i | I will like. | 13. čičak̄maṇelitok | I liked you. |
| 7. īssačak̄maṇe | You like me. | 14. īšp̄isa | You see. |

Problem 40. Amuzgo

(Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated)

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ndiya | I hear. | 11. hndæ? | You sell. |
| 2. tyondi? | You heard. | 12. tyohndæya | I sold. |
| 3. nndiya | I will hear. | 13. nhndæ? | You will sell. |
| 4. tandi? | You no longer hear. | 14. tahndæya | I no longer sell. |
| 5. tindiya | I did not hear. | 15. tihndæ? | You did not sell. |
| 6. šondi? | You will not hear. | 16. šohndæya | I will not sell. |
| 7. leindiya | I can't hear. | 17. leihndæ? | You can't sell. |
| 8. tatindi? | You no longer heard. | 18. tatihndæya | I no longer sold. |
| 9. tašondiya | I will no longer hear. | 19. tašohndæ? | You will no longer sell. |
| 10. taleindi? | You can no longer hear. | 20. taleihndæya | I can no longer sell. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 41. Kamhu (Regularized)

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. siʔgii | today |
| 2. pmgii | tomorrow |
| 3. pmuuy | day after tomorrow |
| 4. pmmaay | day after day after tomorrow |
| 5. pmmɪt | the day after that |
| 6. hnjeʔ | yesterday |
| 7. siʔmuuy | day before yesterday |
| 8. siʔmaay | day before day before yesterday |
| 9. siʔmɪt | day before that |
| 10. nimklaay | last year |
| 11. nimgii | this year |
| 12. nimmuuy | year before last |
| 13. nimmaay | year before year before last |
| 14. nimmɪt | year before that |

Problem 42. Isthmus Zapotec

(Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated)

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. bizaʔna pedru | Peter's sister |
| 2. bizaʔna maria | Mary's brother |
| 3. benda maria | Mary's sister |
| 4. biʔči pedru | Peter's brother |
| 5. bizaʔnabe | his sister, her brother |
| 6. rosa | Rose |
| 7. | Rose's brother |
| 8. | Rose's sister |
| 9. | her sister |
| 10. | his brother |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 43. English

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. talk | 5. talked | 9. employ | 13. employed |
| 2. earn | 6. earned | 10. boil | 14. boiled |
| 3. laugh | 7. laughed | 11. play | 15. played |
| 4. go | 8. went | 12. am | 16. was |

Problem 44. Palantla Chinantec

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. ?lia ¹² hni | I speak. | 7. ?lia ¹² za | He speaks. |
| 2. ?o ¹² hni | I cry. | 8. ?o ¹² za | He cries. |
| 3. hú ² hni | I cough. | 9. hú ² za | He coughs. |
| 4. ney ¹² hni | I go. | 10. záv ¹² za | He goes. |
| 5. gi ² hni | I drink. | 11. ?í ² za | He drinks. |
| 6. hma ¹² hni | I grab. | 12. cạ ¹² za | He grabs. |

Problem 45. Palantla Chinantec (simplified)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. ?e ¹² hni | I teach. | 9. tá ² hni | I fall. |
| 2. ?e ¹² hnyaw | We teach. | 10. tá ² za | He/she falls. |
| 3. ?e ¹² za | He/she/they teach. | 11. kyạ ¹² hnyaw | We fall. |
| 4. hmo ¹² hni | I make/do. | 12. kyạ ¹² za | They fall. |
| 5. hmo ¹² hnyaw | We make/do. | 13. hq ¹² hni | I die. |
| 6. hmo ¹² za | He/she/they make/do. | 14. hq ¹² za | He/she dies. |
| 7. háy ¹² hni | I see. | 15. zạ ¹² hnyaw | We die. |
| 8. háy ¹² za | He/she/they see. | 16. zạ ¹² za | They die. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 46. Kiowa

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. àbá·nmà | I go. | 16. yátáy | I wake up. |
| 2. èmbá·nmà | You go. | 17. gyáttáy | You wake up. |
| 3. bá·nmà | He goes. | 18. àntáy | He wakes up. |
| 4. gyàtk ^h ó·mò | I read. | 19. gyàthí·nmò | I dig. |
| 5. bát ^h ó·mò | You read | 20. báthí·nmò | You dig. |
| 6. gyák ^h ó·mò | He reads. | 21. gyáthí·nmò | He digs. |
| 7. gyàtpíò·mò | I cook. | 22. yáyáy | I am busy. |
| 8. bát ^h íò·mò | You cook. | 23. gyátyáy | You are busy. |
| 9. gyápíò·mò | He cooks. | 24. ànyáy | He is busy. |
| 10. yátò·zá·nmà | I talk. | 25. àpóttò | I eat. |
| 11. gyáttò·zá·nmà | You talk. | 26. èmpóttò | You eat. |
| 12. àntò·zá·nmà | He talks. | 27. póttò | He eats. |
| 13. àp ^h ò | I stand up. | 28. gyàtgúttò | I write. |
| 14. èmp ^h ò | You stand up. | 29. bátgúttò | You write. |
| 15. p ^h ò | He stands up. | 30. gyágúttò | He writes. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 47. Isthmus Zapotec

(Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated)

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. rukaadu | We write. | 18. ruyubibe | He looks for. |
| 2. rukaabe | He writes. | 19. zuyubibe | He will look for. |
| 3. zukaabe | He will write. | 20. biyubibe | He looked for. |
| 4. bikaabe | He wrote. | 21. kuyubibe | He is looking for. |
| 5. kukaabe | He is writing. | 22. rireebe | He goes out. |
| 6. ružooñebe | He runs. | 23. zareebe | He will go out. |
| 7. zužooñebe | He will run. | 24. bireebe | He went out. |
| 8. bižooñebe | He ran. | 25. kareebe | He is going out. |
| 9. kužooñebe | He is running. | 26. ribanibe | He wakes up. |
| 10. riželabe | He finds. | 27. zabanibe | He will wake up. |
| 11. zaželabe | He will find. | 28. bibanibe | He woke up. |
| 12. biželabe | He found. | 29. kabanibe | He is waking up. |
| 13. kaželabe | He is finding. | 30. kabanidu | We are waking up. |
| 14. rikabibe | He answers. | 31. ružiibabe | He goes up. |
| 15. zakabibe | He will answer. | 32. zužiibabe | He will go up. |
| 16. bikabibe | He answered. | 33. bižiibabe | He went up. |
| 17. kakabibe | He is answering. | 34. kužiibabe | He is going up. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 48. Spanish
 (Phonemic stress not indicated)

| | <u>infinitive</u> | <u>1st sg.</u> | <u>3rd sg.</u> | <u>1st pl.</u> | <u>participle</u> |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. create | krear | kreo | krea | kreamos | kreado |
| 2. stop | parar | paro | para | paramos | parado |
| 3. throw out | botar | boto | bota | botamos | botado |
| 4. burn | kemar | kemo | kema | kemamos | kemado |
| 5. believe | kreer | kreo | kree | kreemos | kreido |
| 6. insert | meter | meto | mete | metemos | metido |
| 7. eat | komer | komo | kome | komemos | komido |
| 8. drink | beber | bebo | bebe | bebemos | bebido |
| 9. depart | partir | parto | parte | partimos | partido |
| 10. stir | batir | bato | bate | batimos | batido |
| 11. live | bibir | bibo | bibe | bibimos | bibido |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 49. Lalana Chinantec

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. ri ² ŋī·n ³¹ | I will laugh. | 27. ri ² ŋī·n ²³² | I will request. |
| 2. ri ² ŋī·hn ² | You will laugh | 28. ri ² ŋī·hn ² | You will request. |
| 3. ri ²³ ŋī·h ² | He will laugh. | 29. ri ²³ ŋī·h ²³ | He will request. |
| 4. ri ² ŋī· ²³² ra ² | We will laugh. | 30. ri ² ŋī· ² ra ² | We will request. |
| 5. ri ² ŋī·h ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will laugh. | 31. ri ² ŋī·h ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will request. |
| 6. ri ² ʔm̄ē·n ³¹ | I will press. | 32. ri ² ho·hn ¹ | I will see. |
| 7. ri ² ʔm̄ē·hn ² | You will press. | 33. ri ² ho·n ³¹ | You will see. |
| 8. ri ²³ ʔm̄ē·h ² | He will press. | 34. ri ²³ ho·h ² | He will see. |
| 9. m̄ī ³ ʔm̄ē·h ² | He pressed. | 35. m̄ī ³ ho·h ² | He saw. |
| 10. ri ² ʔm̄ē· ²³² ra ² | We will press. | 36. ri ² ho· ²³² ra ² | We will see. |
| 11. ri ² ʔm̄ē·h ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will press. | 37. ri ² ho· ³¹ ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will see. |
| 12. ri ² hm̄ē·n ²³² | I will do. | 38. ri ² šī·n ³¹ | I will cut. |
| 13. ri ² hm̄ē·hn ² | You will do. | 39. ri ² šī·hn ² | You will cut. |
| 14. ri ² hm̄ē·h ²³ | He will do. | 40. ri ²³ šī·h ² | He will cut. |
| 15. ri ² hm̄ē· ² ra ² | We will do. | 41. ri ² šī· ²³² ra ² | We will cut. |
| 16. ri ² hm̄ē·h ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will do. | 42. ri ² šī·h ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will cut. |
| 17. ri ² kw̄ēn ³¹ | I will sneeze. | 43. ri ² lön ²³² | I will speak. |
| 18. ri ² kw̄ēhn ² | You will sneeze. | 44. ri ² löhn ² | You will speak. |
| 19. ri ²³ kw̄ēh ² | He will sneeze. | 45. ri ²³ löh ²³ | He will speak. |
| 20. ri ² kw̄ē ²³² ra ² | We will sneeze. | 46. ri ² lö ² ra ² | We will speak. |
| 21. ri ² kw̄ēh ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will sneeze. | 47. ri ² löh ² ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will speak. |
| 22. ri ² n̄õhn ¹ | I will knead. | 48. ri ² hn̄īhn ¹ | I will carry. |
| 23. ri ² n̄õn ³¹ | You will knead. | 49. ri ² hn̄īn ³¹ | You will carry. |
| 24. ri ²³ n̄õh ² | He will knead. | 50. ri ²³ hn̄īh ² | He will carry. |
| 25. ri ² n̄õ ²³² ra ² | We will knead. | 51. ri ² hn̄ī ²³² ra ² | We will carry. |
| 26. ri ² n̄õ ³¹ ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will knead. | 52. ri ² hn̄ī ³¹ ra ⁷³ | You (pl) will carry. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 50. Rotokas

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. avaravere | I'll go. | 25. puraavere | I'll make (it). |
| 2. avauvere | You'll go. | 26. purarivere | You'll make (it). |
| 3. avarovere | He'll go. | 27. purarevere | He'll make (it). |
| 4. avaraepa | I went. | 28. puraava | I made (it). |
| 5. avauropa | You went. | 29. purariva | You made (it). |
| 6. avaroepa | He went. | 30. purareva | He made (it). |
| 7. puraravere | I'll say (it). | 31. ruiparavere | I'll want (it). |
| 8. purauvere | You'll say (it). | 32. ruipauvere | You'll want (it). |
| 9. purarovere | He'll say (it). | 33. ruiparovere | He'll want (it). |
| 10. puraraepa | I said (it). | 34. ruiparaepa | I wanted (it). |
| 11. purauropa | You said (it). | 35. ruipauropa | You wanted (it). |
| 12. puraroepe | He said (it). | 36. ruiparoepe | He wanted (it). |
| 13. pauavere | I'll build (it). | 37. vokaavere | I'll walk. |
| 14. paurivere | You'll build (it). | 38. vokarivere | You'll walk. |
| 15. paurevere | He'll build (it). | 39. vokarevere | He'll walk. |
| 16. pauava | I built (it). | 40. vokaava | I walked. |
| 17. pauriva | You built (it). | 41. vokariva | You walked. |
| 18. paureva | He built (it). | 42. vokareva | He walked. |
| 19. tapaavere | I'll hit (it). | 43. pauravere | I'll sit. |
| 20. taparivere | You'll hit (it). | 44. pauuvere | You'll sit. |
| 21. taparevere | He'll hit (it). | 45. paurovere | He'll sit. |
| 22. tapaava | I hit (it). | 46. pauraepa | I sat. |
| 23. tapariva | You hit (it). | 47. pauuepa | You sat. |
| 24. tapareva | He hit (it). | 48. pauroepa | He sat. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 51. San Miguel Mixtec

1. kūnūrì I will weave.
2. káʔàì It (the child) is speaking.
3. kìbīñā She will enter.
4. sīhīrì I will sift.
5. káʔàdē He is speaking.
6. kìbīrì I am entering.
7. čāāì It (the child) will load.
8. kúnūñā She is weaving.
9. šítīdē He is cutting.
10. kàāì It (the child) will adjust.
11. čāāñā She will load.
12. kīʔìrì I am going.
13. káʔàdē He will speak.
14. sīhīñā She is sifting.
15. kīʔìrì I will go.
16. šítīì It (the child) will cut.
17. kàāì It (the child) is adjusting.
18. čáādē He is loading.
19. čāàrì I will come.
20. čáàñā She is coming.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 52. Rotokas

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. kaakau | dog | 13. kaakaukare | pack of dogs |
| 2. avuka | old woman | 14. avukariako | group of old women |
| 3. avuru | fly | 15. avurupitu | swarm of flies |
| 4. koisi | bee | 16. koisipitu | swarm of bees |
| 5. atari | fish | 17. atarikare | school of fish |
| 6. isiso | grass | 18. isisokou | bunch of grass |
| 7. kokio | bird | 19. kokiokare | flight of birds |
| 8. aako | mother | 20. aakoriako | group of mothers |
| 9. kokopuo | butterfly | 21. kokopuopitu | swarm of butterflies |
| 10. toru | wave | 22. torukou | series of waves |
| 11. tavauru | young girl | 23. tavaururiako | group of young girls |
| 12. koie | pig | 24. koiekare | herd of pigs |

Problem 53. Huichol

(Length, juncture and tone are not indicated)

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>possessed</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. fishhook | qaicʌ | qaicʌte | qaicʌya |
| 2. bead | kuka | kukate | kukaya |
| 3. tree | kʌye | kʌyezi | kʌyeya |
| 4. axe | haca | hacate | hacaya |
| 5. candle | hauri | haurite | yuhauri |
| 6. road | huye | huyete | yuhuye |
| 7. pumpkin | maku | makute | makuya |
| 8. cat | micu | micuri | yumicu |
| 9. sheep | muza | muzaci | muzaya |
| 10. nit | zʌnai | zʌnaici | yuzʌnai |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 54. Wali

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|---------|
| 1. gbebiri | toe | 17. daa | market |
| 2. gbebie | toes | 18. daahi | markets |
| 3. libiri | coin | 19. lumbiri | orange |
| 4. libie | coins | 20. lumbie | oranges |
| 5. nuɔ | fowl | 21. kpakpani | arm |
| 6. nuɕi | fowls | 22. kpakpama | arms |
| 7. noɕbani | lip | 23. wɔɔ | yam |
| 8. noɕbama | lips | 24. wɔɕhi | yams |
| 9. dzela | egg | 25. nubiri | finger |
| 10. dzelii | eggs | 26. nubie | fingers |
| 11. na | cow | 27. dau | man |
| 12. nii | cows | 28. dauba | men |
| 13. bie | child | 29. poga | woman |
| 14. biehi | children | 30. pogaba | women |
| 15. wadze | cloth | 31. nimbiri | eye |
| 16. wadzehi | cloths | 32. nimbie | eyes |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 55. Kikuyu
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. teacher | murutani | arutani |
| 2. elderly person | muduuri | aduuri |
| 3. girl | muiretu | airetu |
| 4. woman | mutumia | atumia |
| 5. parent | mušiarī | ašiarī |
| 6. buyer | muguri | aguri |
| 7. traveler | mugendi | agendi |
| 8. politician | muteti | ateti |
| 9. root | muri | miri |
| 10. tree | muti | miti |
| 11. lion | muroodi | miroodi |
| 12. gun | mušiiṅga | mišiiṅga |
| 13. mattress | muuto | miuto |
| 14. bottle | mušuuba | mišuuba |
| 15. comb | gišanundi | išanundi |
| 16. chair | geti | eti |
| 17. cup | gikombe | ikombe |
| 18. yam | gikoa | ikoa |
| 19. tray | gitaruru | itaruru |
| 20. muscle | gišoka | išoka |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 55 continued:

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. crocodile | kiṇaṇi | iṇaṇi |
| 22. sugar cane | kigoa | igoa |
| 23. worm | kinguñu | iṅguñu |
| 24. folk song | kibata | ibata |
| 25. flood | kinguo | iṅguo |
| 26. steering wheel | kibara | ibara |
| 27. hiding place | kimamo | imamo |
| 28. spider | mbombue | mbombue |
| 29. donkey | bunda | bunda |
| 30. cow | ṅombe | ṅombe |
| 31. pig | ṅurue | ṅurue |
| 32. stomach | nda | nda |
| 33. house | ñumba | ñumba |
| 34. mole | huko | huko |
| 35. wave | ikombi | makombi |
| 36. foot | ikiña | makiña |
| 37. tooth | igago | magago |
| 38. banana | irigu | marigu |
| 39. cloud | itu | matu |
| 40. stone | ihiga | mahiga |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 56. Chiquihuitlán Mazatec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>1st Sg.</u> | <u>1st Pl.(incl)</u> | <u>2nd Sg.</u> | <u>2nd Pl.</u> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. hand | nca | ncą | nce | ncų |
| 2. receive | fa?anca | fa?anca | fa?ance | fa?ancų |
| 3. tortilla | niñuna?a | niñunaha | niñurihi | niñunuhu |
| 4. sister | tičha | tičha | tiče | tičų |
| 5. work | šana?a | šanaha | šarihi | šanuhu |
| 6. language | ?nena?a | ?nenaha | ?nerihi | ?nenuhu |
| 7. husk corn | vithia | vithia | vithie | vithių |
| 8. father | na?mina?a | na?minaha | na?mirihi | na?minuhu |

Problem 57. Papago

| | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. hi | go, walk | 7. him | is going |
| 2. hio | bloom | 8. hios | is blooming |
| 3. kili | shell corn | 9. kilib | is shelling corn |
| 4. o?o | drip | 10. o?ot | is dripping |
| 5. amo | shout | 11. amog | is shouting |
| 6. maa | give | 12. maak | is giving |

Problem 58. Saija

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. wa`nu | He/she goes. | 6. `waxi | Go! |
| 2. če`ru | He/she comes. | 7. `čexi | Come! |
| 3. `khode | He/she eats. | 8. `khoxi | Eat! |
| 4. to`na | He/she drinks. | 9. `toxi | Drink! |
| 5. pedee`tho | He/she talks. | 10. pe`deexi | Talk! |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 59. Amuzgo.

(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. house | wʔaa | lʔaa |
| 2. chile | cʔa | lʔa |
| 3. horse | kaso | kaco |
| 4. pig | kacku | kalku |
| 5. coal | čoom | ñoom |
| 6. jabalí | kackuhndæ | kalkuhndæ |
| 7. deer | kasohndæ | kacohndæ |
| 8. bottle | cio | lio |
| 9. cat | čmei | ñmei |
| 10. blanket | liaso | liaco |
| 11. cow | kasondye | kacondye |
| 12. dog | kacueʔ | kalueʔ |
| 13. hand | cʔoo | lʔoo |
| 14. mat | cue | lue |
| 15. turkey | kachom | kanhom |
| 16. scorpion | kachə | kalhə |
| 17. turtle | cui | lui |
| 18. hole | cueʔ | lueʔ |
| 19. paper | com | nom |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 62. Sierra Popoluca

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. tʌk | house | 21. antʌk | my house |
| 2. petkuy | broom | 22. ampetkuy | my broom |
| 3. me·me | butterfly | 23. amme·me | my butterfly |
| 4. co·goy | liver | 24. anco·goy | my liver |
| 5. he·pe | cup | 25. anhe·pe | my cup |
| 6. piyu | hen | 26. ampiyu | my hen |
| 7. kawah | horse | 27. aŋkawah | my horse |
| 8. yemkuy | fan | 28. aňyemkuy | my fan |
| 9. nʌ·yi | name | 29. annʌ·yi | my name |
| 10. ha·ya | husband | 30. anha·ya | my husband |
| 11. čikši | itch | 31. aňčikši | my itch |
| 12. wʌčo·mo | wife | 32. aŋwʌčo·mo | my wife |
| 13. suuŋ | cooking pot | 33. ansuuŋ | my cooking pot |
| 14. nʌc | armadillo | 34. annʌc | my armadillo |
| 15. šiʔmpa | bamboo | 35. aňšiʔmpa | my bamboo |
| 16. tʲaka | chick | 36. aňtʲaka | my chick |
| 17. kʌ·pi | firewood | 37. aŋkʌ·pi | my firewood |
| 18. me·sah | table | 38. amme·sah | my table |
| 19. šapun | soap | 39. aňšapun | my soap |
| 20. suskuy | whistle | 40. ansuskuy | my whistle |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 63. Min Nan Chinese
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. cin ta | very dry | 13. sioŋ ta | driest |
| 2. cin sin | very new | 14. sioŋ sin | newest |
| 3. cin ho | very good | 15. sioŋ ho | best |
| 4. cin o | very black | 16. sioŋ o | blackest |
| 5. ciŋ kao | very thick | 17. sioŋ kao | thickest |
| 6. cin toa | very big | 18. sioŋ toa | biggest |
| 7. cin doa | very hot | 19. sioŋ doa | hottest |
| 8. cin sue | very small | 20. sioŋ sue | smallest |
| 9. cim pe | very white | 21. sioŋ pe | whitest |
| 10. cin əŋ | very yellow | 22. sioŋ əŋ | yellowest |
| 11. ciŋ kuə | very cold | 23. sioŋ kuə | coldest |
| 12. cim bai | very ugly | 24. sioŋ bai | ugliest |

Problem 64. Hausa

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. ?yákkà | your (m) sister | 8. gídánkà | your (m) house |
| 2. ?yákkì | your (f) sister | 9. gídánkì | your (f) house |
| 3. ?yássà | his sister | 10. gídánsà | his house |
| 4. ?yáttà | her sister | 11. gídántà | her house |
| 5. ?yámmù | our sister | 12. gídámmù | our house |
| 6. ?yákkù | your (pl) sister | 13. gídánkù | your (pl) house |
| 7. ?yássù | their sister | 14. gídánsù | their house |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 65. Xavánte

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------------|------------|
| 1. stomach | du | 10. your stomach | ʔaddu |
| 2. child | ʔra | 11. your child | ʔayʔra |
| 3. knee | hiʔrąti | 12. your knee | ʔayhiʔrąti |
| 4. eye(s) | tɔ | 13. your eye(s) | ʔatto |
| 5. tooth | ʔwa | 14. your tooth | ʔayʔwa |
| 6. wife | brɔ | 15. your wife | ʔaybrɔ |
| 7. hair | šɛ·rɛ | 16. your hair | ʔaššɛ·rɛ |
| 8. foot | pa·ra | 17. your foot | ʔaypa·ra |
| 9. father | bą·bą | 18. your father | ʔaybą·bą |

Problem 66. San Miguel Mixtec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. kaka | walk | 11. skaka | make walk |
| 2. haa | be frothy | 12. shaa | make frothy |
| 3. dibi | enter | 13. šdibi | make enter |
| 4. taka | assemble | 14. staka | make assemble |
| 5. čaku | live | 15. sčaku | make live |
| 6. lili | be stiff | 16. šlili | make stiff |
| 7. nɨʔɨ | purr | 17. šnɨʔɨ | make purr |
| 8. kunu | run | 18. skunu | make run |
| 9. data | split | 19. šdata | make split |
| 10. ʔaʔa | landslide | 20. šʔaʔa | make landslide |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 67. Copainalá Zoque

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. kenu | he looked | 8. kenpa | he looks |
| 2. sihku | he laughed | 9. sikpa | he laughs |
| 3. wihtu | he walked | 10. witpa | he walks |
| 4. ka?u | he died | 11. ka?pa | he dies |
| 5. nahpu | he kicked | 12. nahpa | he kicks |
| 6. cihcu | it tore | 13. cicpa | it tears |
| 7. sohsu | it cooked | 14. sospa | it cooks |

Problem 68. Usarufa
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>I</u> | <u>you</u> | <u>he</u> | <u>you two</u> |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. talk | tune | tene | tiye | tekao |
| 2. eat | naune | naane | naiye | naakao |
| 3. do | une | one | iye | okao |
| 4. give | amune | amene | amiye | amekao |
| 5. hear | itaune | itaane | itaiye | itaakao |
| 6. hit | ikamune | ikamone | ikamiye | ikamokao |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 69. Usarufa
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>nominative</u> | <u>predicative</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. tree | yaama | yaae |
| 2. sound | aama | aae |
| 3. burned end of firewood | aimma | aine |
| 4. seed | amu?a | amure |
| 5. machete | yaamma | yaane |
| 6. pit pit | omma | one |
| 7. offspring | araa?a | araare |
| 8. queue | araama | araae |
| 9. weather | aa?a | aare |
| 10. rust color | oima | oie |
| 11. opossum | waamma | waane |
| 12. another | o?a | ore |
| 13. housetop | amuma | amue |
| 14. path | aamma | aane |
| 15. sugar cane | yaa?a | yaare |
| 16. cut edge | aima | aie |
| 17. mushroom | araamma | araane |
| 18. pain | ai?a | aire |
| 19. lid | oma | oe |
| 20. pit pit shoots | oimma | oine |
| 21. noise | waa?a | waare |
| 22. man | waama | waae |
| 23. face | oi?a | oire |
| 24. new growth | amunma | amune |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 70. Buang

| | <u>my</u> | <u>your</u> | <u>his</u> |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. child | nalug | nalum | nalu |
| 2. knee | luk | lup | lus |
| 3. father | amag | amam | ama |
| 4. tongue | dageg | dagem | dagen |
| 5. head | yug | yum | yu |
| 6. hand | nmag | nmam | nma |
| 7. back | kwbeg | kwbem | kwben |
| 8. tail | guk | gup | gus |
| 9. brother | arig | arim | ari |
| 10. breath | sageg | sagem | sagen |
| 11. name | areg | arem | are |
| 12. face | malag | malam | mala |
| 13. cousin | gadeg | gadem | gade |
| 14. neck | kwag | kwam | kwa |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 71. San Miguel Mixtec

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. bílóžá | god's lizard(s) | 10. nūnižò | our corn |
| 2. čakáro | your fish | 11. lúsūrí | my puppy(ies) |
| 3. ñitírí | my sand | 12. hā?āžò | our feet |
| 4. k ^w áñūrō | your squirrel(s) | 13. šīnirò | your head |
| 5. dā?āžá | god's hand(s) | 14. nūnirí | my corn |
| 6. šīnižá | god's head | 15. dā?ārō | your hand(s) |
| 7. lúsūžō | our puppy(ies) | 16. k ^w áñūrí | my squirrel(s) |
| 8. čakáří | my fish | 17. ñitížó | our sand |
| 9. hā?āžá | god's foot(feet) | 18. bílóžó | our lizard(s) |

Problem 72. Isthmus Zapotec
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

Key to Phonemic symbols: acute accent (´) indicates high tone.
grave accent (`) indicates low tone.
wedge (˘) indicates a low-high tone sequence.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. cùpǎ | two | 13. cònnà bèú? | three cherries |
| 2. cònnǎ | three | 14. cònnà bá?dò? | three children |
| 3. tàpà | four | 15. cònnà gúnàà | three women |
| 4. nùú | there are | 16. cònnà dáà | three mats |
| 5. bèú? | cherry | 17. tàpà bèú? | four cherries |
| 6. bà?dù? | child | 18. tàpà bà?dù? | four children |
| 7. gúnàà | woman | 19. tàpà gúnàà | four women |
| 8. dàà | mat | 20. tàpà dàà | four mats |
| 9. cùpà bèú? | two cherries | 21. nùú bèú? | there are cherries |
| 10. cùpà bá?dù? | two children | 22. nùú bá?dù? | there are children |
| 11. cùpà gúnàà | two women | 23. nùú gúnàà | there are women |
| 12. cùpà dáà | two mats | 24. nùú dàà | there are mats |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 73. Lalana Chinantec

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. zo·ʔn ²³² | I practice. | 26. ʔñu·ʔn ²³ na ²³ | I tie him. |
| 2. zo·ʔn ²³² | You practice. | 27. ʔñu·ʔn ²³ nu ³ | You tie him. |
| 3. zo·ʔ ²³² ra ² | We (in) practice. | 28. ʔñu·ʔn ²³ na ² | We (in) tie him. |
| 4. zo·ʔ ²³² ra ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) practice. | 29. ʔñu·ʔn ²³ na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) tie him. |
| 5. zo·ʔ ²³² ra ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) practice. | 30. ʔñu·ʔn ²³ na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) tie him. |
| 6. ku ³ jeʔn ² na ²³ | I send. | 31. ʔu·n ²³² na ¹ | I pour on him. |
| 7. ku ³ jeʔn ² nu ³ | You send. | 32. ʔu·n ²³² nu ³ | You pour on him. |
| 8. ku ³ jeʔn ² na ² | We (in) send. | 33. ʔu·n ²³² na ² | We (in) pour on him. |
| 9. ku ³ jeʔn ² na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) send. | 34. ʔu·n ²³² na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) pour on him. |
| 10. ku ³ jeʔn ² na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) send. | 35. ʔu·n ²³² na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) pour on him. |
| 11. gwa·ʔn ²³² na ¹ | I change. | 36. ʔih ² na ²³ | I answer. |
| 12. gwa·ʔn ²³² nu ³ | You change. | 37. ʔih ² nu ³ | You answer. |
| 13. gwa·ʔn ²³² na ² | We (in) change. | 38. ʔih ² na ² | We (in) answer. |
| 14. gwa·ʔn ²³² na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) change. | 39. ʔih ² na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) answer. |
| 15. gwa·ʔn ²³² na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) change. | 40. ʔih ² na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) answer. |
| 16. ʔmi·n ²³² | I mend. | 41. hn̩·n ³² na ²³ | I am in the way. |
| 17. ʔmi·n ²³² | You mend. | 42. hn̩·n ³² nu ³ | You are in the way. |
| 18. ʔmi· ²³² ra ² | We (in) mend. | 43. hn̩·n ³² na ² | We (in) are in the way. |
| 19. ʔmi· ²³² ra ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) mend. | 44. hn̩·n ³² na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) are in the way. |
| 20. ʔmi· ²³² ra ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) mend. | 45. hn̩·n ³² na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) are in the way. |
| 21. ʔi·ʔn ³² | I receive. | 46. zuʔn ²³² na ¹ | I fold over. |
| 22. ʔi·ʔn ³² | You receive. | 47. zuʔn ²³² nu ³ | You fold over. |
| 23. ʔi· ^{ʔ32} ra ² | We (in) receive. | 48. zuʔn ²³² na ² | We (in) fold over. |
| 24. ʔi· ^{ʔ32} ra ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) receive. | 49. zuʔn ²³² na ^{ʔ31} | We (ex) fold over. |
| 25. ʔi· ^{ʔ32} ra ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) receive. | 50. zuʔn ²³² na ^{ʔ3} | You (pl) fold over. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 74. Pitjantjatjara--Warburton Ranges Dialect (Regularized)

| | <u>Desiderative</u> | <u>Cont Impv</u> | <u>Imperative</u> | <u>Past</u> | <u>Future</u> |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. listen | kuliltaku | kulinma | kulila | kulinu | kulilku |
| 2. hide | kumpiltaku | kumpinma | kumpila | kumpinu | kumpilku |
| 3. sing | yinkataku | yinkama | yinka | yinkaŋu | yinkaku |
| 4. hurry | warpuŋkutaku | warpuŋama | warpuwa | warpuŋu | warpuŋku |
| 5. get it | manṯiltaku | manṯinma | manṯila | manṯinu | manṯilku |
| 6. put it | ṯunkutaku | ṯunama | ṯura | ṯunu | ṯunku |
| 7. cry | yulataku | yulama | yula | yulaŋu | yulaku |
| 8. hit it | puŋkutaku | puŋama | puwa | puŋu | puŋku |
| 9. rejoice | pukularitaku | pukularima | pukulari | pukulariŋu | pukulariku |
| 10. learn | ṅintiriŋkutaku | ṅintiriŋama | ṅintiriwa | ṅintiriŋu | ṅintiriŋku |
| 11. climb | ṯatiltaku | ṯatinma | ṯatila | ṯatinu | ṯatilku |
| 12. talk | waŋkataku | waŋkama | waŋka | waŋkaŋu | waŋkaku |
| 13. breathe | ŋa·lmankutaku | ŋa·lmanama | ŋa·lmara | ŋa·lmanu | ŋa·lmanku |
| 14. arise | katuririŋkutaku | katuririŋama | katuriwa | katuririŋu | katuririŋku |
| 15. give it | ṅintiltaku | ṅintinma | ṅintila | ṅintinu | ṅintilku |
| 16. run | kukuralṯaku | kukuranma | kukurala | kukuranu | kukuralku |
| 17. hide | kumpiṯunkutaku | kumpiṯunama | kumpiṯura | kumpiṯunu | kumpiṯunku |
| 18. carry it | katitaku | katima | kati | katiŋu | katiku |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 75. Kasem

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> | | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. hand | jɪŋa | jɪ | 16. funeral | luə | lui |
| 2. white person | fələ | fəli | 17. shelter | poŋə | pue |
| 3. bone | kuə | kui | 18. truth | čɪga | čɪ |
| 4. path | čoŋə | čue | 19. fishnet | buda | budɪ |
| 5. bile | lɪŋa | lɪɪ | 20. farm | kada | kadɪ |
| 6. knife | fana | fanɪ | 21. leg | naga | nɛ |
| 7. stick | daa | dɛ | 22. calabash | zɪŋa | zɪɪ |
| 8. place | zəgə | zɛ | 23. dry season | kwɪa | kwɪ |
| 9. bowstring | miə | mi | 24. granary | tulə | tuli |
| 10. back | kəga | kʊɛ | 25. roof beam | bəŋə | be |
| 11. medicine | lidə | lidi | 26. finger | nua | nʊɪ |
| 12. market | yaga | yɛ | 27. type of pot | kala | kalɪ |
| 13. bee | tua | tʊɪ | 28. room | digə | di |
| 14. river | bugə | bui | 29. shea-nut oil | nugə | nui |
| 15. song | ləŋə | le | 30. bow | taŋa | tɛ |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 76. Hungarian

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. door | aytoo | aytook |
| 2. woman | nöö | nöök |
| 3. pupil | tanuloo | tanulook |
| 4. salt | šoo | šook |
| 5. boy | fiuu | fiuuk |
| 6. hour | oora | ooraak |
| 7. tree | fa | faak |
| 8. brown | barna | barnaak |
| 9. pear | körte | körteek |
| 10. camel | teve | teveek |
| 11. brush | kefe | kefeek |
| 12. tube | čöö | čövek |
| 13. stone | köö | kövek |
| 14. juice | lee | levek |
| 15. art | műü | művek |
| 16. horse | loo | lovak |
| 17. red | piroš | pirošak |
| 18. iron | vaš | vašak |
| 19. wall | fal | falak |
| 20. tooth | fog | fogak |
| 21. gentleman | uur | urak |
| 22. spoon | kanaal | kanalak |
| 23. bird | madaar | madarak |
| 24. summer | ñaar | ñararak |
| 25. noise | zörey | zöreyek |
| 26. water | viiz | vizek |
| 27. fire | tűüz | tűzek |
| 28. name | neev | nevek |
| 29. book | köñv | köñvek |
| 30. heart | siiv | sivek |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 77. Tetelcingo Nahuatl

| | <u>present</u> | <u>past</u> | <u>future</u> |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. know | kɨmati | okɨmat | kɨmatis |
| 2. go out | kisa | okis | kisas |
| 3. stop | mokeca | omokec | mokecas |
| 4. sleep | kočɨ | okoč | kočɨs |
| 5. die | mɨki | omɨk | mɨkis |
| 6. seem | niesi | onies | niesis |

Problem 78. Wantoat

| | <u>my</u> | <u>your</u> | <u>his</u> | <u>our</u> |
|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. hand | katakɨa | katakga | katakɨa | katakɨin |
| 2. foot | kepina | kepika | kepina | kepinin |
| 3. house | yotna | yotda | yotna | yotnin |

Problem 79. Xavánte (Regularized)

| | <u>3rd sg</u> | <u>2nd sg</u> | <u>3rd sg neg</u> | <u>2nd sg neg</u> | <u>imperative</u> |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. run | wa·ra | ?aywa | wara?ɔdi | ?aywara?ɔdi | ?aywa·ra |
| 2. lie down | dɔ·brɔ | ?addɔ | dɔbrɔ?ɔdi | ?addɔbrɔ?ɔdi | ?addɔ·brɔ |
| 3. sleep | šɔ·tɔ | ?aššɔ | šɔtɔ?ɔdi | ?aššɔtɔ?ɔdi | ?aššɔ·tɔ |
| 4. go | bɔ·ri | ?aybɔ | bɔri?ɔdi | ?aybɔri?ɔdi | ?aybɔ·ri |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 80. Isthmus Zapotec
(Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated)

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. taburete | chair | 19. mani? | horse |
| 2. štaburetebe | his chair | 20. hmanibe | his horse |
| 3. štaburetedu | our chair | 21. diiĵa? | word |
| 4. tanguyu | clay doll | 22. štiiĵabe | his word |
| 5. štanguyube | her clay doll | 23. daa | mat |
| 6. pačeeza? | meeting place | 24. štaabe | his mat |
| 7. špačeezadu | our meeting place | 25. doo | rope |
| 8. pan | bread | 26. štoobe | his rope |
| 9. španbe | her bread | 27. geta | tortilla |
| 10. špandu | our bread | 28. šketabe | her tortilla |
| 11. kuba | corn dough | 29. giña | trunk |
| 12. škubabe | her corn dough | 30. škiñabe | his trunk |
| 13. kuananaši | fruit | 31. gamiža? | shirt |
| 14. škuananašibe | his fruit | 32. škamižabe | his shirt |
| 15. luuna? | bed | 33. bere | chicken |
| 16. hluunabe | his bed | 34. šperebe | her chicken |
| 17. neza | road | 35. biuza? | guest |
| 18. hnezabe | his road | 36. špiuuzabe | his guest |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 81. Koiné Greek
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | <u>nom sg</u> | <u>gen sg</u> | <u>acc sg</u> |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Ethiopian | aiθiops | aiθiopos | aiθiopa |
| 2. Arab | araps | arabos | araba |
| 3. stake | skolops | skolopos | skolopa |
| 4. southwest | lips | libos | liba |
| 5. vein | fleps | flebos | fleba |
| 6. date palm | foiniks | foinikos | foinika |
| 7. flame | floks | flogos | floga |
| 8. throat | larugks | laruggos | larugga |
| 9. flesh | sarks | sarkos | sarka |
| 10. trumpet | salpigks | salpiggos | salpigga |
| 11. lash | mastiks | mastigos | mastiga |
| 12. hope | elpis | elpidos | elpida |
| 13. key | kle·s | kle·dos | kle·da |
| 14. favor | xaris | xaritos | xarita |
| 15. night | nuks | nuktos | nukta |
| 16. ear | o·s | o·tos | o·ta |
| 17. witness | martus | marturos | martura |
| 18. bird | ornis | orniθos | orniθa |
| 19. nose | hris | hrinos | hrina |
| 20. thong | himas | himantos | himanta |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 82. Polish

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> | | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. wife | żona | żony | 18. leg | noga | nogi |
| 2. train | počok | počogi | 19. pear tree | gruša | gruše |
| 3. horse | koň | koňe | 20. country | kray | kraye |
| 4. neck | štya | štye | 21. shore | bžek | bžegi |
| 5. house | dom | domy | 22. bread | xlep | xleby |
| 6. nose | nos | nosy | 23. fish | ryba | ryby |
| 7. cow | krova | krovy | 24. mother | matka | matki |
| 8. river | žeka | žeki | 25. bear | ņeįv' eč | ņeįv' eje |
| 9. storm | buža | buže | 26. cheese | ser | sery |
| 10. rose | ruža | ruže | 27. cloud | xmura | xmury |
| 11. shadow | čeň | čeňe | 28. bird | ptak | ptaki |
| 12. shoe | but | buty | 29. road | droga | drogi |
| 13. person | osoba | osoby | 30. dress | sukña | sukñe |
| 14. winter | žima | žimy | 31. kitchen | kuxña | kuxñe |
| 15. elephant | swoň | swoňe | 32. thief | zwoįey | zwoįeye |
| 16. guest | gošč | gošče | 33. physician | lekaš | lekaže |
| 17. book | kšoška | kšoški | 34. shop | sklep | sklepy |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 83. Cocama

| | | <u>my</u> | <u>your</u> |
|------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. arm | iwa | tiwa | niwa |
| 2. heart | ia | tia | nia |
| 3. head | daki | tiaki | niaki |
| 4. nose | ti | tati | nati |
| 5. farm | ka | taka | naka |
| 6. cassava | dawidi | tiawidi | niawidi |
| 7. hand | pua | tapua | napua |
| 8. house | uka | tuka | nuka |

Problem 84. Kamano

| | | <u>it is</u> | <u>in</u> | <u>on</u> | <u>dual</u> |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. house | no | nona | nompi | nonte? | nontere |
| 2. my hand | naza | nazana | nazampi | nazante? | nazantere |
| 3. water | ti | tina | timpi | tinte? | |
| 4. bamboo | tfe | tfena | tfempi | tfente? | tfentere |
| 5. plaited wall | pra | prana | prampi | prante? | prantere |
| 6. pig | afu? | afura | afu?pi | afu?te? | afu?tere |
| 7. string | nofi? | nofira | nofi?pi | nofi?te? | |
| 8. man | vhe? | vhera | vhe?pi | vhe?te? | vhe?tere |
| 9. dog | ma?ma? | ma?mara | ma?ma?pi | ma?ma?te? | ma?ma?tere |
| 10. grass | hofa | hofa | hofafi | hofare? | |
| 11. earth | mopa | mopa | mopafi | mopare? | |
| 12. skirt | kena | kena | kenafi | kenare? | kenarere |
| 13. sky | mona | mona | monafi | monare? | |
| 14. rat | kfa | kfa | | | kfarere |
| 15. bow | ati | atia | | atire? | atirere |
| 16. mist | hmpo | hmpoa | hmpofi | hmpore? | |

Problem 85. Ixtlahuaca Mazahua
(Tone only partially indicated)

Partial paradigm of the verb to go:

| | <u>Past</u> | <u>Future</u> | <u>Present Progressive</u> | <u>Past Progressive</u> | <u>Present Habitual</u> | <u>Past Habitual</u> |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I | rómago | rámago | řámago | mímago | rípago | mípago |
| 2. you (sg) | ímage | rímage | nímage | mímage | ípage | mípage |
| 3. he | óma | rama | níma | míma | pa | mípa |
| 4. we (du-ex) | rómægobe | rámægobe | řámægobe | mímægobe | rípægobe | mípægobe |
| 5. we (du-in) | rómægovi | rámægovi | řámægovi | mímægovi | rípægovi | mípægovi |
| 6. you (dual) | ímagevi | rímagevi | nímagevi | mímagevi | ípägevi | mípägevi |
| 7. they (dual) | ómævi | ramævi | nímævi | mímævi | pævi | mípævi |
| 8. we (pl-ex) | rómok ^h ohme | rámok ^h ohme | řámok ^h ohme | mímok ^h ohme | rípok ^h ohme | mípok ^h ohme |
| 9. we (pl-in) | rómok ^h ohi | rámok ^h ohi | řámok ^h ohi | mímok ^h ohi | rípok ^h ohi | mípok ^h ohi |
| 10. you (pl) | ímok ^h ehi | rímok ^h ehi | nímok ^h ehi | mímok ^h ehi | ípok ^h ehi | mípok ^h ehi |
| 11. they (pl) | ómohi | ramohi | nímohi | mímohi | pohi | mípohi |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 86. North Pame

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Dual</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. bed | ngobé | ngobé | mbé |
| 2. bean | ngokhwè? | ngokhwè? | ŋkhwè? |
| 3. dog | nadò | nadòì | ladòt |
| 4. hummingbird | nil ^y è | nil ^y ì | ril ^y èt |
| 5. locust | číkhiš | číkhiš | šíkhišt |
| 6. basket | mancá? | mancá? | wancá? |
| 7. manure | ngophgói | ngophói | mphói |
| 8. coyote | nan [?] ò | nan [?] òì | lan [?] òt |
| 9. night | ngosâoŋ | ngosâoŋ | nsâoŋ |
| 10. frog | ngowò? | ngowòì? | wò [?] t |
| 11. cat | nimìš | nimìš | rimìšt |
| 12. grass | číšši | číšši | šišši |
| 13. paper | ngok [?] wéš | ngok [?] wéš | ŋg [?] wéš |
| 14. century plant | ngodôa | ngodôa | ndôa |
| 15. arroyo | nanhá | nanhá | lanhá |
| 16. flower | ngotógn | ngotógn | ndógn |
| 17. mouse | ningyàò | ningyàòì | ringyàòt |
| 18. fish | čikyáo | čikyáoì | šikyáòt |
| 19. moon, month | ngom [?] ào? | ngom [?] ào? | m [?] ào? |
| 20. chair | ngop [?] óho | ngop [?] óho | mb [?] óho |
| 21. adult | čikè? | čikì? | šikè [?] t |
| 22. path | nan [?] éhe? | nan [?] éhe? | lan [?] éhe? |
| 23. corn | ngolhwá | ngolhwá | nlhwá |
| 24. lion | máncwe? | máncwi? | wáncwe [?] t |
| 25. tree, stick | ngokwáŋ | ngokwáŋ | ŋgwáŋ |
| 26. thunder | ngonwé | ngonwéì | nwét |
| 27. leaf | nišši | nišši | rišši |
| 28. monkey | ngokhwè? | ngokhwèì? | ŋkhwè [?] t |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 87. Koiné Greek

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. luo: | I loose | 10. leluka | I have loosed |
| 2. pisteuo: | I believe | 11. pepisteuka | I have believed |
| 3. kapiao: | I toil | 12. kekapiaka | I have toiled |
| 4. paideuo: | I teach | 13. pepaideuka | I have taught |
| 5. mageuo: | I practice magic | 14. memageuka | I have practiced magic |
| 6. teleo: | I finish | 15. teteleka | I have finished |
| 7. geuo: | I eat | 16. gegeuka | I have eaten |
| 8. saleuo: | I shake | 17. sesaleuka | I have shaken |
| 9. deo: | I tie | 18. dedeka | I have tied |

Problem 88. Lyele

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1. kúmi | bird | 8. kúmií | the bird |
| 2. yálá | millet | 9. yáláá | the millet |
| 3. ná | foot | 10. náá | the foot |
| 4. yiji | church | 11. yijii | the church |
| 5. ya | market | 12. yaá | the market |
| 6. cèlé | parrot | 13. cèléé | the parrot |
| 7. kulí | dog | 14. kùlií | the dog |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 89. Pocomchi

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------------|
| 1. q'an | ripe | 8. q'anq'an | rotten |
| 2. suk | good | 9. suksuk | delicious |
| 3. raš | green | 10. rašraš | very green |
| 4. q'eq | black | 11. q'eqq'eq | jet black |
| 5. nim | big | 12. nimnim | very big |
| 6. kaq | red | 13. kaqkaq | very red |
| 7. saq | white | 14. saqsaq | very white |

Problem 90. Amharic

(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. gət'əm | he joined | 13. təgət'əmu | they were joined |
| 2. məsəl | he resembled | 14. təməsəlu | they were resembled |
| 3. məkər | he counselled | 15. təməkəru | they were counselled |
| 4. mələs | he returned (tr) | 16. təmələsu | they returned (intr) |
| 5. kəfəl | he divided | 17. təkəfəlu | they were divided |
| 6. gələbət' | he turned over | 18. təgələbət'u | they were turned over |
| 7. gət'əmu | they joined | 19. təgət'at'əmu | they were joined together |
| 8. məsəlu | they resembled | 20. təməsasəlu | they resembled each other |
| 9. məkəru | they counselled | 21. təməkəkəru | they counselled together |
| 10. mələsu | they returned (tr) | 22. təməlaləsu | they commuted |
| 11. kəfəlu | they divided | 23. təkəfafəlu | they were all divided up |
| 12. gələbət'u | they turned | 24. təgələbabət'u | they were all upset |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 91. Tabasco Chontal

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. untu bek'et | one cow | 5. untuntu bek'et | only one cow |
| 2. unše | one side | 6. unšense | only one side |
| 3. ump'e otot | one house | 7. ump'emp'e otot | only one house |
| 4. unk'e pop | one sleeping mat | 8. unk'enk'e pop | only one sleeping mat |

Problem 92. Sierra Popoluca

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. pet | He swept. |
| 2. miñ | He came. |
| 3. wi'k | He ate. |
| 4. nɔk | He went. |
| 5. hoks | He hoed. |
| 6. miññe? | He has come. |
| 7. wi'kne? | He has eaten. |
| 8. hoksne? | He has hoed. |
| 9. pedo'y | He swept here and there. |
| 10. hokso'y | He hoed here and there. |
| 11. petpetne? | He kept sweeping over and over. |
| 12. wi'kwikne? | He kept eating over and over. |
| 13. nɔknɔkne? | He kept going over and over. |
| 14. hokshoksne? | He kept hoeing over and over. |
| 15. petpedo'y | He kept sweeping here and there. |
| 16. hokshokso'y | He kept hoeing here and there. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 93. Turkish

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. enli | broad | 31. epenli | very broad |
| 2. soguk | cold | 32. sopsoguk | very cold |
| 3. tamam | correct | 33. tastamam | exactly correct |
| 4. boş | empty | 34. bomboş | completely empty |
| 5. ğavlak | bald | 35. ğasğavlak | completely bald |
| 6. pasli | stained | 36. pampasli | very stained |
| 7. yalĉin | steep | 37. yapyalĉin | very steep |
| 8. toparlak | round | 38. tostoparlak | perfectly round |
| 9. ulu | great | 39. upulu | very great |
| 10. buz | ice cold | 40. bumbuz | extremely cold |
| 11. pembe | pink | 41. pespembe | very pink |
| 12. besli | fat | 42. bembesli | very fat |
| 13. dolu | full | 43. dopdolu | chock full |
| 14. yař | wet | 44. yamyayř | all wet |
| 15. yamuk | uneven | 45. yasyamuk | shapeless |
| 16. yoz | wild | 46. yomyoz | extremely wild |
| 17. kara | black | 47. kapkara | jet black |
| 18. ölgün | faded | 48. öpölgün | completely faded |
| 19. diri | vigorous | 49. dipdiri | extremely vigorous |
| 20. piřkin | mature | 50. pimpiřkin | very mature |
| 21. düz | smooth | 51. dümdüz | perfectly smooth |
| 22. dinĉ | healthy | 52. dipdinĉ | very healthy |
| 23. yassi | flat | 53. yamyassi | perfectly flat |
| 24. kaba | coarse | 54. kaskaba | very coarse |
| 25. köpüklü | foamy | 55. kösköpüklü | very foamy |
| 26. kalin | thick | 56. kapkalin | very thick |
| 27. mavi | blue | 57. masmavi | very blue |
| 28. kivrak | supple | 58. kiskivrak | very supple |
| 29. babağan | good-natured | 59. basbabağan | very good-natured |
| 30. oyuk | hollow | 60. opoyuk | completely hollow |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 94. Agta

(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|---|----------------|
| 1. assaŋ | small | 11. alaʔassaŋ | very small |
| 2. wer | creek | 12. walawer | small creek |
| 3. talobag | beetle | 13. talatalobag | lady-bird |
| 4. bakbakat | granny | 14. balabakbakat | little granny |
| 5. bag | g-string | 15. balabag | small g-string |
| 6. k ^w ak | mine | 16. k ^w alak ^w ak | my small thing |
| 7. pirak | money | 17. palapirak | a little money |
| 8. abbiŋ | child | 18. alaʔabbiŋ | a little child |
| 9. bahuy | pig | 19. balabahuy | a little pig |
| 10. pesuk | peso | 20. palapesuk | a mere peso |

These data are taken from Phyllis M. Healey, *An Agta Grammar* (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1960), 104 pp.

Problem 95. Agta

(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. adanuk | long | 13. adadanuk | very long |
| 2. addu | many | 14. adaddu | very many |
| 3. apisi | small | 15. apapisi | very small |
| 4. abikan | near | 16. ababikan | very near |
| 5. uffu | thigh | 17. ufuffu | thighs |
| 6. takki | leg | 18. taktakki | legs |
| 7. labaŋ | patch | 19. lablaban | patches |
| 8. dakal | big | 20. dadakal | very big |
| 9. dana | old | 21. dadana | very old |
| 10. ŋaŋay | long time (months) | 22. ŋaŋaŋay | long time (years) |
| 11. furab | afternoon | 23. fufurab | late afternoon |
| 12. laʔwat | tomorrow | 24. lalaʔwat | morning |

These data are taken from Phyllis M. Healey, *An Agta Grammar* (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1960), 104 pp.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 96. Afar
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. fire | gira | girari |
| 2. sore | dale | dalela |
| 3. debt | mago | magoga |
| 4. head | amo | amoma |
| 5. police cap | torbus | torabus |
| 6. picture | taswir | tasawir |
| 7. canvas cloth | torbal | torabil |
| 8. pants | sirwal | sirawil |
| 9. nail | bismar | bisamir |
| 10. nose | san | sanite |
| 11. week | ayyam | ayyamite |
| 12. face, health | nabsi | nabsite |
| 13. baby | al'i | al'ite |
| 14. fingernail | lifi' | lifi'a |
| 15. knee | gulub | guluba |
| 16. ox | a'ur | a'ura |
| 17. companion | wakali | wakalwa |
| 18. brain | hangala | hangalwa |
| 19. sieve | manfio | manfiwa |
| 20. log | gurumuda | gurumudwa |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 97. Northern Tepehuán
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. rabbit | toši | totoši |
| 2. man | kʌli | kʌkʌli |
| 3. foreigner | obai | obai |
| 4. tree | uši | uši |
| 5. son | mara | mamara |
| 6. aunt | vovoita | vopoita |
| 7. cliff | vavoi | vapavoi |
| 8. stone | odai | oxodai |
| 9. friend, relative | aduñi | aaduñi |
| 10. arrow | uyi | uxuyi |
| 11. turkey | tova | totova |
| 12. older brother | šiʌgi | šišiʌgi |
| 13. wool thread | avoxadai | apoxadai |
| 14. species of bird | adatomali | aadatomali |
| 15. needle | oyi | oxoyi |
| 16. younger brother | sukuli | susukuli |
| 17. species of fish | aaši | aaši |
| 18. rat | dʌgi | dʌdʌgi |
| 19. eye | vuxi | vupuxi |
| 20. water jar | ayi | axayi |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 98. Turkish

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. candle | mum | mumlar | 17. your candle | mumun | mumların |
| 2. match | kibrit | kibritler | 18. your match | kibritin | kibritlerin |
| 3. grape | üzüm | üzümler | 19. your grape | üzümün | üzümlerin |
| 4. class | sinif | siniflar | 20. your class | sinifin | sinifların |
| 5. lesson | ders | dersler | 21. your lesson | dersin | derslerin |
| 6. hair | saç | saçlar | 22. your hair | saçın | saçların |
| 7. eye | göz | gözler | 23. your eye | gözün | gözlerin |
| 8. gun | top | toplar | 24. your gun | topun | topların |
| 9. bird | kuş | kuşlar | 25. your bird | kuşun | kuşların |
| 10. tooth | diş | dişler | 26. your tooth | dişin | dişlerin |
| 11. day | gün | günler | 27. your day | günün | günlerin |
| 12. girl | kız | kızlar | 28. your daughter | kızın | kızların |
| 13. hand | el | eller | 29. your hand | elin | ellerin |
| 14. horse | at | atlar | 30. your horse | atın | atların |
| 15. arrow | ok | oklar | 31. your arrow | okun | okların |
| 16. root | kök | kökler | 32. your root | kökün | köklerin |

Problem 99. Turkish

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. görüdü | He saw. | 21. yetti | He reached it. |
| 2. görüldü | He was seen. | 22. yetmeliydim | I should have reached it. |
| 3. görülmedi | He was not seen. | 23. yetejekmiyiz | Will we reach it? |
| 4. görüyordu | He was seeing. | 24. yetmemeli | He should not reach it. |
| 5. görmedimi | Didn't he see? | 25. yetmişti | He has reached it. |
| 6. görülmüyorumuz | We are not being seen. | 26. yetiyoruz | We are reaching it. |
| 7. görmeveyekmi | Won't he see? | 27. kirdi | He broke it. |
| 8. görejektim | I was going to see. | 28. kiriyorum | I am breaking it. |
| 9. görejekler | They will see. | 29. kırılmıştı | It has been broken. |
| 10. görmüştü | He has seen. | 30. kırmayaçakmıym | Won't I break it? |
| 11. görmemişti | He has not seen. | 31. kırılmayaçakmı | Won't it be broken? |
| 12. açtı | He opened it. | 32. kırmamalıyız | We should not break it. |
| 13. açmışlardı | They have opened it. | 33. kıracağım | I was going to break it. |
| 14. açacaklar | They will open it. | 34. yazıyorlar | They are writing. |
| 15. açacakmışım | I will have opened it. | 35. yazmalıymışım | I should have written. |
| 16. açtım | Did he open it? | 36. yazılmamıştı | It has not been written. |
| 17. açmalıydım | I should have opened it. | 37. yazacağmı | Will he write? |
| 18. açiyormu | Is he opening it? | 38. yazacağmıyız | Will we write? |
| 19. açmadım | I did not open it. | 39. yazmıyordu | He was not writing. |
| 20. yetmedimi | Didn't he reach it? | 40. yazacağmışız | We will have written. |

Problem 100. Finnish

| | <u>Inf. I</u> | <u>Inf. I</u> | <u>Inf. II</u> | <u>Inf. III</u> | <u>Inf. IV</u> | <u>Past Part.</u> | <u>Past Part.</u> |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>interr.</u> | <u>instruc.</u> | <u>instruc.</u> | <u>nom. sg.</u> | <u>nom. sg.</u> | <u>nom. sg.</u> | <u>part. pl.</u> |
| 1. sleep | nukkua | nukkuen | nukkuma | nukkuminen | nukkunut | nukkuneita | nukkuneita |
| 2. succeed | onnistua | onnistuen | onnistuma | onnistuminen | onnistunut | onnistuneita | onnistuneita |
| 3. get | saada | saaden | saama | saaminen | saanut | saaneita | saaneita |
| 4. read | lukea | lukien | lukema | lukeminen | lukenut | lukeneita | lukeneita |
| 5. sell | müüdä | müüden | müümä | müüminen | müünüt | müüneitä | müüneitä |
| 6. drink | yuoda | yuoden | yuoma | yuominen | yuonut | yuoneita | yuoneita |
| 7. scare | pelyättää | pelyättäen | pelyättämä | pelyättäminen | pelyättänüt | pelyättäneitä | pelyättäneitä |
| 8. live | elää | eläen | elämä | eläminen | elänüt | eläneitä | eläneitä |
| 9. sing | laulaa | laulaen | laulama | laulaminen | laulanut | laulaneita | laulaneita |
| 10. seek | etsiä | etsien | etsimä | etsiminen | etsinüt | etsineitä | etsineitä |
| 11. look | katsoa | katsoen | katsoa | katsominen | katsonut | katsooneita | katsooneita |
| 12. swim | uida | uiden | uima | uiminen | uinut | uineita | uineita |
| 13. eat | süödä | süöden | süömä | süöminen | süönüt | süöneitä | süöneitä |
| 14. walk | käüdä | käüden | käümä | käüminen | käünüt | käüneitä | käüneitä |
| 15. take | viedä | vieden | viemä | vieminen | vienüt | vieneitä | vieneitä |
| 16. hit | luödä | luöden | luömä | luöminen | luönüt | luöneitä | luöneitä |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 101. Hungarian

Note: consider each form below to be constituted of a stem followed by a single suffix.

| | <u>Infinitive</u> | <u>1 singular</u> <u>Subjunctive</u> | <u>3 singular</u> <u>Subjunctive</u> | <u>1 plural</u> <u>Subjunctive</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. scold | rooni | rooyak | rooyon | rooyunk |
| 2. shoot | lööni | lööyek | lööyön | lööyünk |
| 3. obtain | kapni | kapyak | kapyon | kapyunk |
| 4. put | tenni | tedyek | tedyen | tedyünk |
| 5. carry | vinni | vidyek | vidyen | vidyünk |
| 6. ask | keerni | keeryek | keeryen | keeryünk |
| 7. dine | ebeedelni | ebeedelyek | ebeedelyen | ebeedelyünk |
| 8. lead | vezetni | vezešsek | vezeššen | vezeššünk |
| 9. listen | hallgatni | hallgašsak | hallgaššon | hallgaššunk |
| 10. love | seretni | serešsek | sereššen | sereššünk |
| 11. recline | feküdni | feküdyek | feküdyön | feküdyünk |
| 12. know | tudni | tudyak | tudyon | tudyunk |
| 13. perish | vesni | vessek | vessen | vesstünk |
| 14. fish | halaasni | halaassak | halaasson | halaassunk |
| 15. crawl | maasni | maassak | maasson | maassunk |
| 16. cook | föözni | föözzek | föözzön | föözzünk |
| 17. pull | huuzni | huuzzak | huuzzon | huuzzunk |
| 18. look at | neezni | neezzek | neezzen | neezztünk |
| 19. wash | mošni | mošsak | moššon | moššunk |
| 20. dig | aašni | aašsak | aaššon | aaššunk |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 102. Upper Asaro

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. geheni | stone |
| 2. numuno | house |
| 3. noso | water |
| 4. gesi | fence |
| 5. embe? | village |
| 6. olo? | fire |
| 7. kali | car |
| 8. numudo? | on the house |
| 9. gesilo? | on the fence |
| 10. nosou? | in the water |
| 11. gehedo? | on the stone |
| 12. nosoloti? | from on the water |
| 13. numu?velo? | on his house |
| 14. oloto? | on the fire |
| 15. numugu? | in the house |
| 16. nosolo? | on the water |
| 17. kaliu? | in the car |
| 18. embekuti? | from in the village |
| 19. numuguti? | from in the house |
| 20. oloku? | in the fire |
| 21. olo?velo? | on his fire |
| 22. numu?veu? | in his house |
| 23. gehegu? | in the stone |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 103. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. wabi | He went. |
| 2. wabetibi | He did not go. |
| 3. waro | when (he) went |
| 4. wabeto | when (he) did not go |
| 5. wadibi | He came. |
| 6. wadibetibi | He did not come. |
| 7. wado | when (he) came |
| 8. wadibeto | when (he) did not come |
| 9. bahibi | He was. |
| 10. bahibetibi | He was not. |
| 11. bahiro | when (he) was |
| 12. bahibeto | when (he) was not |
| 13. yibi | He did (it) . |
| 14. yibetibi | He did not do (it). |
| 15. yiro | when (he) did (it) |
| 16. yibeto | when (he) did not do (it) |
| 17. kitibi | He had (it). |
| 18. kitibetibi | He did not have (it). |
| 19. kito | when (he) had (it) |
| 20. kitibeto | when (he) did not have (it) |
| 21. budibi | He left. |
| 22. budibetibi | He did not leave. |
| 23. buhiro | when (he) left |
| 24. budibeto | when (he) did not leave |
| (25. wahi | I went.) ¹ |

¹The last utterance is given to help verify morpheme identification, but should not be accounted for within the analysis of the other utterances.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 104. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>diminutive</u> |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. deer | yəbą | yəbą | yəbąka |
| 2. fish | wai | waia | waiaka |
| 3. parrot | weko | wekoa | wekoaka |
| 4. toucan | race | racea | raceaka |
| 5. turtle | gu | gua | guaka |
| 6. snake | ąya | ąya | ąyaka |
| 7. eagle | ga | ga | gaka |
| 8. hummingbird | bibi | bibią | bibiąka |
| 9. armadillo | habọ | habọą | habọąka |
| 10. bird | bidi | bidią | bidiąka |
| 11. quacamayo | bąha | bąha | bąhaka |
| 12. peccary | yece | yecea | yeceaka |
| 13. crab | kawia | kawia | kawiaka |
| 14. tiger | yai | yaia | yaiaka |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 105. Barrow Eskimo

| | <u>1s pres decl</u> | <u>1s past decl</u> | <u>1d fut decl</u> | <u>1d pres interr</u> | <u>2p past interr</u> | <u>2p fut interr</u> |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| come | kairuḡa | kaḡaruḡa | kaḡniaktuguk | kaiviḡuk | kaḡavisi | kaḡniaktupisi |
| fly | tiḡmiruḡa | tiḡmiḡaruḡa | tiḡmiḡniaktuguk | tiḡmiviḡuk | tiḡmiḡavisi | tiḡmiḡniaktupisi |
| eat | nigiruḡa | nigḡaruḡa | nigḡniaktuguk | nigiviḡuk | nigḡavisi | nigḡniaktupisi |
| sick | naḡittuḡa | naḡinḡaruḡa | naḡinniaktuguk | naḡitpiḡuk | naḡinḡavisi | naḡinniaktupisi |
| stand | makitḡuḡa | makinḡaruḡa | makinniaktuguk | makitpiḡuk | makinḡavisi | makinniaktupisi |
| sit | aḡuvittuḡa | aḡuvinḡaruḡa | aḡuvinniaktuguk | aḡuvitpiḡuk | aḡuvinḡavisi | aḡuvinniaktupisi |
| depart | aullaktuḡa | aullaḡaruḡa | aullagniaktuguk | aullakpiḡuk | aullaḡavisi | aullagniaktupisi |
| enter | isiktḡuḡa | isiḡaruḡa | isigniaktuguk | isikpiḡuk | isiḡavisi | isigniaktupisi |
| walk | pisuaktḡuḡa | pisuḡaruḡa | pisuagniaktuguk | pisuaḡpiḡuk | pisuḡavisi | pisuagniaktupisi |
| never come | kaḡiḡaitčuḡa | kaḡiḡaiḡaruḡa | kaḡiḡaiḡniaktuguk | kaḡiḡaitpiḡuk | kaḡiḡaiḡavisi | kaḡiḡaiḡniaktupisi |
| never fly | tiḡmiḡaitčuḡa | tiḡmiḡaiḡaruḡa | tiḡmiḡaiḡniaktuguk | tiḡmiḡaitpiḡuk | tiḡmiḡaiḡavisi | tiḡmiḡaiḡniaktupisi |
| never eat | nigḡaitčuḡa | nigḡaiḡaruḡa | nigḡaiḡniaktuguk | nigḡaitpiḡuk | nigḡaiḡavisi | nigḡaiḡniaktupisi |
| never sick | naḡilaitčuḡa | naḡilaiḡaruḡa | naḡilaiḡniaktuguk | naḡilaitpiḡuk | naḡilaiḡavisi | naḡilaiḡniaktupisi |
| never stand | makilaitčuḡa | makilaiḡaruḡa | makilaiḡniaktuguk | makilaitpiḡuk | makilaiḡavisi | makilaiḡniaktupisi |
| never sit | aḡuvilaiḡčuḡa | aḡuvilaiḡaruḡa | aḡuvilaiḡniaktuguk | aḡuvilaiḡitpiḡuk | aḡuvilaiḡavisi | aḡuvilaiḡniaktupisi |
| never depart | aullalaitčuḡa | aullalaiḡaruḡa | aullalaiḡniaktuguk | aullalaitpiḡuk | aullalaiḡavisi | aullalaiḡniaktupisi |
| never enter | isilaitčuḡa | isilaiḡaruḡa | isilaiḡniaktuguk | isilaitpiḡuk | isilaiḡavisi | isilaiḡniaktupisi |
| never walk | pisualaitčuḡa | pisualaiḡaruḡa | pisualaiḡniaktuguk | pisualaitpiḡuk | pisualaiḡavisi | pisualaiḡniaktupisi |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 106. Northern Puebla Totonac

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. li·min | He brings it/him. |
| 2. laqci·ʔn | He sees it/him. |
| 3. čičiʔpa | He seizes it/him. |
| 4. ma·wi·ʔ | He feeds it/him. |
| 5. li·mił | He brought it/him. |
| 6. čičiʔpał | He seized it/him. |
| 7. laqci·ʔł | He saw it/him. |
| 8. ma·wi·ʔkuʔtun | He wants to feed it/him. |
| 9. laqci·ʔnkuʔtun | He wants to see it/him. |
| 10. li·minkuʔtun | He wants to bring it/him. |
| 11. laqci·ʔniʔ | He sees it/him for him. |
| 12. li·minqo·ʔ | He brings it all. |
| 13. laqci·ʔnkuʔtuł | He wanted to see it/him. |
| 14. laqci·ʔnqo·ʔ | He sees it all. |
| 15. li·miniʔł | He brought it/him for him. |
| 16. čičiʔpaniʔkuʔtuł | He wanted to seize it/him for him. |
| 17. ka·ki·čičiʔpaniʔqo·ʔł | He went to seize all of them for him, or He went to seize it/him for all of them. |
| 18. načičiʔpa | He will seize it/him. |
| 19. naka·ki·čičiʔpakuʔtunqo·ʔ | He will want to go seize them all. |
| 20. kinčičiʔpał | He seized me. |
| 21. ka·čičiʔpaqo·ʔ | He seizes them all. |
| 22. kilaqci·ʔnkuʔtuł | He wanted to see me. |
| 23. nama·wi·ʔ | He will feed it/him. |
| 24. naki·ma·wi·ʔ | He will go feed it/him. |
| 25. kilaqci·ʔn | He sees me. |
| 26. naki·ta·ʔčičiʔpa | He will go with him to grab it/him. |
| 27. kima·wi·ʔniʔł | He fed it/him for me, or He fed me for him. |
| 28. kinki·čičiʔpaniʔł | He went to grab it/him for me, or He went to grab me for him. |
| 29. naka·čičiʔpa | He will seize them. |
| 30. ki·ta·ʔlaqci·ʔnkuʔtun | He wants to go with him to see it/him. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 107. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> | <u>sg dimin</u> | <u>pl dimin</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. house | wi | wiri | wiaka | wiriaka |
| 2. cassava | kɿa | kɿ | kɿaka | kɿaka |
| 3. louse | gia | gi | giaka | giaka |
| 4. eagle | ga | ga | gaka | gaka |
| 5. snake | ɣa | ɣa | ɣaka | ɣaka |
| 6. banana | ohoro | oho | ohoroaka | ohoaka |
| 7. turtle | gu | gua | guaka | guaka |
| 8. hair | hoabɔ | hoa | hoabɔka | hoaka |
| 9. bone | gɔaro | gɔa | gɔaroaka | gɔaka |
| 10. pot | coti | cotiri | cotiaka | cotiriaka |
| 11. vine | bɿcibɔ | bɿci | bɿcibɔka | bɿciaka |
| 12. pile | widiro | widi | widiroaka | widiaka |
| 13. armadillo | habɔ | habɔa | habɔaka | habɔaka |
| 14. eye | kahea | kahe | kaheaka | kaheaka |
| 15. platform | kacabo | kacabori | kacaboaka | kacaboriaka |
| 16. bench | kuburo | kubu | kuburoaka | kubuaka |
| 17. shelter | wihɔi | wihɔiri | wihɔiaka | wihɔiriaka |
| 18. toucan | race | racea | raceaka | raceaka |
| 19. bead | bitia | biti | bitiaka | bitiaka |
| 20. tiger | yai | yaia | yaiaka | yaiaka |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 108. Isthmus Zapotec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

All forms are in the habitual aspect indicated by ri-, ru-, or r-. Laryngeal vowels, indicated elsewhere in the manual by VV, are here indicated by ʋ to simplify the description of morphophonemics. Laryngeal vowels are always stressed.

| | <u>2nd sg</u> | <u>3rd sg</u> | <u>1st sg</u> |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. glean | ribáguʋu? | ribáguʋbe | ribáguʋa? |
| 2. put in | rigúʋu? | rigúʋbe | rigúʋa? |
| 3. sell | rutóʋo? | rutóʋbe | rutúʋa? |
| 4. sleep | rásiluʋ? | rásibe | ráseʋ? |
| 5. sit | ribíʋu? | ribíʋbe | ribiéʋ? |
| 6. scrape | ruráʋu? | ruráʋbe | ruráʋ? |
| 7. fall | riábaluʋ? | riábabe | riábaʋ? |
| 8. cover | ručíʋu? | ručíʋbe | ručiéʋ? |
| 9. get fat | riróʋo? | riróʋbe | rirúʋa? |
| 10. bathe | rázeluʋ? | rázebe | rázeʋ? |
| 11. pinch | rigiéʋu? | rigiéʋbe | rigiéʋ? |
| 12. walk | rizáʋu? | rizáʋbe | rizáyaʋ? |
| 13. put on | rákuluʋ? | rákube | rákuaʋ? |
| 14. err | ručéʋu? | ručéʋbe | ručéʋ? |
| 15. get old | rióšoloʋ? | rióšobe | rióšuaʋ? |
| 16. cough | rurúʋu? | rurúʋbe | ruruʋaʋ? |
| 17. enter | riúʋu? | riúʋbe | riuʋaʋ? |
| 18. take out | ribéʋu? | ribéʋbe | ribéʋ? |
| 19. say | rábíʋu? | rábíʋbe | rábeʋ? |
| 20. get up | riásaluʋ? | riásabe | riásaʋ? |
| 21. give | rudíʋu? | rudíʋbe | rudíéʋ? |
| 22. faint | riéguluʋ? | riégube | riéguaʋ? |
| 23. suppose | ruzulúʋu? | ruzulúʋbe | ruzuluʋaʋ? |
| 24. hunt | rukuáguʋu? | rukuáguʋbe | rukuáguʋaʋ? |
| 25. save | ruláʋu? | ruláʋbe | ruláyaʋ? |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 109. Alekano
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. nonepelene | You are striking me. |
| 2. nogupuluve | I am striking you. |
| 3. napuluve | I am striking him. |
| 4. napelene | You are striking him. |
| 5. nonipilive | He is striking me. |
| 6. ninepeleve | They are striking me. |
| 7. nogipilive | He is striking you. |
| 8. nigepeleve | They are striking you. |
| 9. ninepelesive | You two are striking me. |
| 10. nolukupuluve | I am striking you two. |
| 11. nokupuluve | I am striking them. |
| 12. nokepelene | You are striking them. |
| 13. napelesive | You two are striking him. |
| 14. napeleve | They are striking him. |
| 15. nikepeleve | They are striking them. |
| 16. nolikipilive | He is striking you two. |
| 17. apuluve | I struck him. |
| 18. kepeleve | They struck them. |
| 19. nepelene | You struck me. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 110. Sierra Nahuatl

| | <u>singular</u> | <u>plural</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. egg | piotet | piotemeh |
| 2. fire | tit | timeh |
| 3. skunk | epat | epameh |
| 4. man | takat | takah |
| 5. deer | masat | masameh |
| 6. ant | askat | askameh |
| 7. rabbit | točin | točimeh |
| 8. cat | miston | mistomeh |
| 9. star | sitalin | sitalimeh |
| 10. rat | miničin | kimičimeh |
| 11. grasshopper | čapolin | čapolimeh |
| 12. rock | tet | temeh |
| 13. day | mosta | mostah |
| 14. chicken | pio | piomeh |

Problem 111. Kaiwá

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. iñąąą | his head | 11. oąąą | his own head |
| 2. id ^y avati | his corn | 12. oavati | his own corn |
| 3. ikise | his knife | 13. okise | his own knife |
| 4. hęmbireko | his wife | 14. ęwęmbireko | his own wife |
| 5. inąmbi | his ear | 15. onąmbi | his own ear |
| 6. heįndiri | his sister | 16. ęweįndiri | his own sister |
| 7. iñąpeķų | his tongue | 17. oąpeķų | his own tongue |
| 8. hupa | his lying place | 18. gwupa | his own lying place |
| 9. id ^y ape | his shell | 19. oape | his own shell |
| 10. hape | his track | 20. gwape | his own track |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 112. Spanish.

| | <u>Inf</u> | <u>Pres</u> <u>Ind</u> | <u>Pres</u> <u>Subj</u> | <u>Imperf</u> <u>Ind</u> | <u>Past</u> <u>Part</u> |
|-------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. speak | ablár | ábla | áble | ablába | abládo |
| 2. cite | sitár | síta | síte | sitába | sitádo |
| 3. doubt | dudár | dúda | dúde | dudába | dudádo |
| 4. burn | kemár | kéma | kéme | kemába | kemádo |
| 5. think | pensár | piensa | piense | pensába | pensádo |
| 6. steal | řobár | řóba | řóbe | řobába | řobádo |
| 7. cost | kostár | kuستا | kuсте | kostába | kostádo |
| 8. sweep | bařer | báře | bářa | bařía | bařído |
| 9. sell | bendér | bénde | bénda | bendía | bendído |
| 10. lose | perdér | pierde | piérda | perdía | perdído |
| 11. eat | komér | kóme | kóma | komía | komído |
| 12. move | mobér | múebe | muéba | mobía | mobído |
| 13. yelp | gañír | gáñe | gáña | gañía | gañído |
| 14. suggest | suxerír | suxiere | suxiéra | suxería | suxerído |
| 15. feel | sentír | siénte | siénta | sentía | sentído |
| 16. ask for | pedír | píde | pída | pedía | pedído |
| 17. sleep | dormír | duérme | duérma | dormía | dormído |
| 18. burnish | bruñír | brúñe | brúña | bruñía | bruñído |
| 19. follow | segír | síge | síga | segía | segído |

$V_p = R_v S_p$

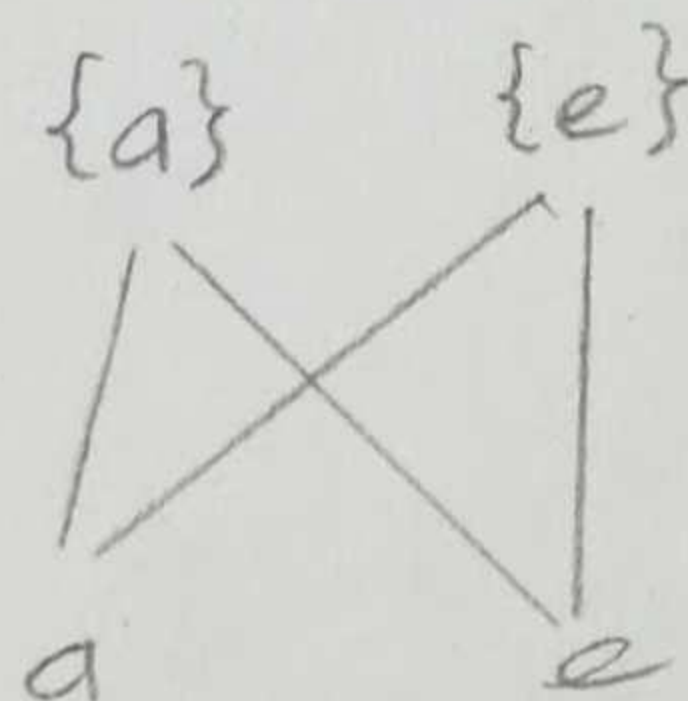
$V_h = R_v T S_v$

$S_v = \{r\}$
 $\{do\}$
 $\{ba\}$

$T = \{i\}$

$\{e\}$ PRES IND

$\{a\}$ PRES SUBJ



LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 113. German

| | <u>nom.sg.</u> | <u>gen.sg.</u> | <u>nom.pl.</u> |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. light | liçt | liçtes | liçter |
| 2. egg | ai | aies | aier |
| 3. song | li·t | li·des | li·der |
| 4. nest | nest | nestes | nester |
| 5. ox | rint | rindes | rinder |
| 6. log | šait | šaites | šaiter |
| 7. evening | a·bent | a·bents | a·bende |
| 8. maple | a·horn | a·horns | a·horne |
| 9. paper | papi·r | papi·rs | papi·re |
| 10. flour | me·l | me·ls | me·le |
| 11. swamp | mo·r | mo·rs | mo·re |
| 12. oil | ö·l | ö·ls | ö·le |
| 13. cloud | volke | volke | volken |
| 14. woman | frau | frau | frauen |
| 15. toad | krö·te | krö·te | krö·ten |
| 16. cure | kur | kur | kuren |
| 17. muse | mu·ze | mu·ze | mu·zen |
| 18. coal | ko·le | ko·le | ko·len |
| 19. beast | ti·r | ti·res | ti·re |
| 20. hoof | hu·f | hu·fes | hu·fe |
| 21. dog | hunt | hundes | hunde |
| 22. shoe | šu· | šu·es | šu·e |
| 23. spear | špi·s | špi·ses | špi·se |
| 24. murder | mort | mordes | morde |
| 25. jam | mu·s | mu·zes | mu·ze |
| 26. residue | rest | restes | reste |
| 27. sprout | tri·p | tri·bes | tri·be |
| 28. war | kri·k | kri·ges | kri·ge |
| 29. cabbage | ko·l | ko·les | ko·le |
| 30. lion | lö·ve | lö·ven | lö·ven |
| 31. layman | laie | laien | laien |
| 32. comet | kome·t | kome·ten | kome·ten |
| 33. boy | kna·be | kna·ben | kna·ben |
| 34. parrot | papagai | papagaien | papagaien |
| 35. paragraph | paragra·f | paragra·fen | paragra·fen |
| 36. ox | okse | oksen | oksen |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 114. Palantla Chinantec

Note: The phonemic sequences iy, yi, ki and ke do not occur in Palantla Chinantec.

| | <u>I</u> | <u>we</u> | <u>you</u> |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. scratch | ca ¹² | ca ² | ca ^{?2} |
| 2. extract | li ¹² | li ² | li ^{?2} |
| 3. step on | ?ia ¹² | ?ia ² | ?ia ^{?2} |
| 4. set | ?ay ¹² | ?ey ² | ?iy ^{?2} |
| 5. pay | ki ¹² | kyi ² | ki ^{?2} |
| 6. sell | ?nay ¹² | ?niy ² | ?niy ^{?2} |
| 7. chew | hwɨy ¹² | hwɨy ² | hwɨy ^{?2} |
| 8. compete | ko ¹² | kiw ² | kiw ^{?2} |
| 9. dream | ki ¹² | ki ² | ki ^{?2} |
| 10. strike | kyɛw ¹² | kyɛw ² | kyɛw ^{?2} |
| 11. slap | hnaw ¹² | hnaw ² | hnaw ^{?2} |
| 12. do | hmo ¹² | hmo ² | hmo ^{?2} |
| 13. cry | ?o ¹² | ?iw ² | ?iw ^{?2} |
| 14. hear | naw ¹² | new ² | niw ^{?2} |
| 15. catch | ?yéy ^{?12} | ?yéy ^{?2} | ?yéy ^{?2} |
| 16. raise | cyo ¹² | cyew ² | cyew ^{?2} |
| 17. tie | kɨy ¹² | kyɨw ² | kɨy ^{?2} |
| 18. dig | gyéw ¹² | gyéw ² | gyéw ^{?2} |
| 19. rub | ci ¹² | ci ² | ci ^{?2} |
| 20. roast | to ¹² | tew ² | tiw ^{?2} |
| 21. accept | ?yey ¹² | ?yiw ² | ?yiw ^{?2} |
| 22. clear | hay ¹² | hey ² | hiy ^{?2} |
| 23. grind | yey ^{?12} | yiw ^{?2} | yiw ^{?2} |
| 24. recite | ?ia ¹² | ?iw ² | ?ia ^{?2} |
| 25. hand over | háy ^{?12} | háy ^{?2} | háy ^{?2} |
| 26. inhale | hɨ ¹² | hɨ ² | hɨ ^{?2} |
| 27. shave | tey ¹² | tiw ² | tiw ^{?2} |
| 28. earn | ?no ¹² | ?new ² | ?niw ^{?2} |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 115. Huixtec Tzotzil

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. č'ulelal | soul | 18. sč'ulel | his soul* |
| 2. mulil | sin | 19. smul | his sin |
| 3. ac'am | salt | 20. yac'am | his salt |
| 4. abtel | work | 21. yabtel | his work |
| 5. lum | land | 22. slum | his land |
| 6. čenek' | beans | 23. sčenek' | his beans |
| 7. ic'inal | younger brother | 24. yic'in | his younger brother |
| 8. motonil | gift | 25. smoton | his gift |
| 9. sempatil | sandal | 26. sempat | his sandal |
| 10. vakaš | bull | 27. svakaš | his bull |
| 11. ton | stone | 28. ston | its egg |
| 12. ič | chili | 29. yič | her chili |
| 13. bankilal | older brother | 30. sbankil | his older brother |
| 14. kerem | boy | 31. skerem | his boy |
| 15. nič'onil | son | 32. snič'on | his son |
| 16. totil | male | 33. stot | his father |
| 17. moč | basket | 34. smoč | her basket |

*The possessive is not specifically masculine, but rather third person 'his/her/its' in all forms given here.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 116. Huastec

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. unuhpiy | I hurriedly sold it. |
| 2. anuhčal | You sell it to him. |
| 3. anuhwic | You already sold it. |
| 4. unuhpiyal | I hurriedly sell it. |
| 5. unuhpinči | I hurriedly sold it to him. |
| 6. unuhwčik | I sold them. |
| 7. unuhčamal | I have sold it to him. |
| 8. anuhčinči | You sold it to him for someone. |
| 9. unuhwalic | I already sell it. |
| 10. unuhwamal | I have sold it. |
| 11. anuhwamal | You have sold it. |
| 12. anuhwalak | You would sell it. |
| 13. unuhpiyamal | I hurriedly have sold it. |
| 14. anuhwicčik | You already sold them. |
| 15. unuhpiyalak | I hurriedly would sell it. |
| 16. unuhwalčik | I sell them. |
| 17. anuhwalakic | You already would sell it. |
| 18. anuhčinčalak | You would sell it to him for someone. |
| 19. unuhwamalčik | I have sold them. |
| 20. unuhpinčinčal | I hurriedly sell it to him for someone. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 117. Highland Tzeltal

| | <u>1 sg fut</u> | <u>2 sg fut</u> | <u>1 sg perf</u> | <u>2 sg perf</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. die | yaščamon | yaščamat | čamenon | čamenat |
| 2. fall | yašyahlon | yašyahlat | yahlemon | yahlemat |
| 3. recover | yaškolon | yaškolat | kolemon | kolemat |
| 4. burst | yašt'ohmon | yašt'ohmat | t'ohmenon | t'ohmenat |
| 5. increase | yašp'ohlon | yašp'ohlat | p'ohlemon | p'ohlemat |
| 6. return | yasuhton | yasuhtat | suhtemon | suhtemat |
| 7. stop | yaškohmon | yaškohmat | kohmenon | kohmenat |
| 8. be hindered | yašmahkon | yašmahkat | mahkemon | mahkemat |
| 9. get separated | yašpihton | yašpihtat | pihtemon | pihtemat |
| 10. be cut open | yašxuht'on | yašxuht'at | xuht'emon | xuht'emmat |
| 11. make it wilt | yaxčamtes | yakačamtes | xčamtesex | ačamtesex |
| 12. drop it | yaxyaltes | yakayaltes | xyaltesex | ayaltesex |
| 13. raise it | yaxkoltes | yakakoltes | xkoltesex | akoltesex |
| 14. burst it | yaxt'omtes | yakat'omtes | xt'omtesex | at'omtesex |
| 15. make it increase | yaxp'oltes | yakap'oltes | xp'oltesex | ap'oltesex |
| 16. return it | yaxsutes | yakasutes | xsutesex | asutesex |
| 17. stop it | yaxkom | yakakom | xkomox | akomox |
| 18. close it | yaxmak | yakamak | xmakox | amakox |
| 19. separate it | yaxpit | yakapit | xpitox | apitox |
| 20. cut it open | yaxut' | yakaxut' | xut'ox | axut'ox |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 118. Ocotepc Zoque

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. kobahk | head | 11. kyobahk | his head |
| 2. aci | brother | 12. yaci | his brother |
| 3. ane | tortilla | 13. yane | his tortilla |
| 4. tuwi | dog | 14. tyuwi | his dog |
| 5. aɲbʌhk | beard | 15. yaɲbʌhk | his beard |
| 6. eme | aunt | 16. yeme | his aunt |
| 7. oci | tobacco | 17. yoci | his tobacco |
| 8. une | child | 18. yune | his child |
| 9. ʌɲguy | bed | 19. yʌɲguy | his bed |
| 10. kama | cornfield | 20. kyama | his cornfield |

Problem 119. Yagua

| | | <u>her</u> | <u>my</u> |
|---------------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1. man | wanʉ | cawanʉ | rawyanʉ |
| 2. bread | pʌʌ | capʌʌ | rapyʌʌ |
| 3. poison | raʌwaʌ | carʌwaʌ | raryaʌwaʌ |
| 4. grub fat | nií | canií | ranyií |
| 5. wild fruit | nɪyaʌ | canɪyaʌ | ranyɪyaʌ |
| 6. fishhook | tóóya | catóóya | ratyóóya |
| 7. bug | tootóo | catootóo | ratyootóo |
| 8. snack | kʉkʉ | cakʉkʉ | rakyʉkʉ |
| 9. bottle | puutiya | capuutiya | rapyuutiya |
| 10. table | míica | camíica | ramyíica |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 120. Biblical Hebrew

| | <u>3 sg imperf</u> <u>intensive</u> | <u>3 sg perf</u> <u>reflexive</u> |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. kill | yqat̄tel | hitqat̄tel |
| 2. unite | ydabbeq | hidabbeq |
| 3. frighten | yyareʔ | hityareʔ |
| 4. warm | yhammem | hihammem |
| 5. slap | ysappeq | histappeq |
| 6. make despicable | ybazze | hitbazze |
| 7. justify | ycaddeq | hictaddeq |
| 8. equip | yʔazzer | hitʔazzer |
| 9. watch | yšammer | hišammer |
| 10. steal | ygannev | hitgannev |
| 11. honor | yhadder | hihadder |
| 12. purify | yzakkex | hizdakkex |
| 13. stupify | yamtem | hiamtem |
| 14. mark | ycayyen | hictayyen |
| 15. prove perjury | yzammem | hizdammem |
| 16. compare | ydamme | hidamme |
| 17. mock | ytaʕateaʕ | hitaʕateaʕ |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 121. Fore
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | <u>my</u> | <u>your</u> | <u>his</u> | <u>our</u> |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. axe | tunte | tuka | tunkwa | tute |
| 2. clothes | kayne | kayga | kaywa | kayre |
| 3. one (thing) | ka·?ne | ka·ka | ka·?wa | ka·te |
| 4. liver | awnte | awka | awkwa | awte |
| 5. knot | aw?ne | awka | aw?wa | awte |
| 6. eye | awne | awga | awwa | awre |
| 7. shell | pine | piga | piwa | pire |
| 8. snake | ma·?ne | ma·ka | ma·?wa | ma·te |
| 9. trap | kone | koga | kowa | kore |
| 10. skin | aw?ne | awka | aw?wa | awte |
| 11. bee | inte | ika | inkwa | ite |
| 12. house | na·nte | na·ka | na·nkwa | na·te |
| 13. name | agene | agega | agewa | agere |
| 14. bag | ko?ne | koka | ko?wa | kote |
| 15. vomit | mune | muga | muwa | mure |
| 16. kneecap | arawnte | arawka | arawnkwa | arawte |
| 17. ginger | kaynte | kayka | kaynkwa | kayte |
| 18. navel | abe?ne | abeka | abe?wa | abete |

Problem 122. Totontepec Mixe

| | <u>I</u> | <u>you</u> | <u>he</u> |
|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. see | n?iř | m?iř | y?iř |
| 2. play | nko·?ya | mko·?ya | kya·?ya |
| 3. plow | nyu?u | myu?u | yu?u |
| 4. get angry | n?ekha | m?ekha | y?ekha |
| 5. sneeze | nha?anja | mha?anja | hya?anja |
| 6. laugh | nži?ik | mži?ik | šyi?ik |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 123. Kamhmu

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. kap | to grasp with tongs | krnap | tongs |
| 2. poot | to walk on | prnoot | platform around house |
| 3. toh | to chisel | trnoh | a chisel |
| 4. see | to drill | srnee | a drill |
| 5. paay | to drill | prnaay | a drill (another kind) |
| 6. pæy | to fan | prnæy | a fan |
| 7. klam | to carry suspended from the two ends of a pole | krlam | a pole carried on the shoulder |
| 8. hoom | to tie | hrnoom | thing with which to tie |
| 9. hiip | to eat with a spoon | hrniip | a spoon |
| 10. cok | to gouge | crnok | a gouging instrument |
| 11. crieh | comb | cndrieh | a comb |
| 12. p ^h rak | to place on a shelf | pndrak | a shelf |
| 13. p ^h ru? | to place a kettle on the fire | pndru? | support for a kettle over the fire |
| 14. cmool | to make a hole with a dibble stick | crmool | a dibble stick |
| 15. teh | to kick backwards | trneh | a match |
| 16. tiap | to fold a small package | trniap | a small package |
| 17. bo? | to carry a child tied to one's back | prno? | a shawl for carrying a child |
| 18. sal | to place in earlobe | srnal | an ear ornament |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 124. Huixtec Tzotzil

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. nibát | I went | 13. nabát | you went |
| 2. nikóm | I stayed | 14. nakóm | you stayed |
| 3. nivé? | I ate | 15. navé? | you ate |
| 4. nitál | I came | 16. natál | you came |
| 5. tšibát | I will go | 17. tšabát | you will go |
| 6. tšikóm | I will stay | 18. tšakóm | you will stay |
| 7. tšivé? | I will eat | 19. tšavé? | you will eat |
| 8. tšitál | I will come | 20. tšatál | you will come |
| 9. bátemun | I have gone | 21. bátemot | you have gone |
| 10. kómenun | I have stayed | 22. kómenot | you have stayed |
| 11. vé?emun | I have eaten | 23. vé?emot | you have eaten |
| 12. tálemun | I have come | 24. tálemot | you have come |

Problem 125. French

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. žömöluiprezat | I present myself to him. |
| 2. ilmöluiprezat | He presents me to him. |
| 3. ilmölöprezat | He presents him to me. |
| 4. žölöluiprezat | I present him to him. |
| 5. illöluiprezat | He presents him to him. |
| 6. žömölöprezat | I present him to myself. |
| 7. žönömöluiprezatpa | I don't present myself to him. |
| 8. ilnömöluiprezatpa | He doesn't present me to him. |
| 9. ilnömölöprezatpa | He doesn't present him to me. |
| 10. žömöluieprezate | I presented myself to him. |
| 11. ilmöluiaiprezate | He presented me to him. |
| 12. ilmölaprezate | He presented him to me. |
| 13. žölöluieprezate | I presented him to him. |
| 14. žömöleprezate | I presented him to myself. |
| 15. ilnömöluiaipaprezate | He didn't present me to him. |
| 16. ilnömölapaprezate | He didn't present him to me. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 126. Waorani

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. abo | I see. |
| 2. amo | I say. |
| 3. aṅa | He says. |
| 4. kəṅa | She eats. |
| 5. aḍata | She saw. |
| 6. aṅiṅa | He will take. |
| 7. akimo | I shall see. |
| 8. kətamṅ | We (incl) did. |
| 9. aḍa | She sees. |
| 10. aṭabo | I said. |
| 11. kəkimo | We (incl) shall do. |
| 12. akina | She will see. |
| 13. kəkata | He did. |
| 14. kəṅṅ | We (incl) do. |
| 15. kəkina | He will do. |
| 16. kəkata | He ate. |
| 17. kəṅina | She will eat. |
| 18. kəkə | He does. |
| 19. aṅata | She took. |
| 20. aṅimo | We (incl) shall take. |
| 21. aṭabo | I took. |
| 22. kəṅimo | I shall eat. |
| 23. amṅ | We (incl) see. |
| 24. aṅimo | I shall take. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 127. Huixtec Tzotzil

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. lách-k-ʔíl-ot | I saw you. |
| 2. lách-k-ʔíl | I saw him. |
| 3. lách-av-ʔíl-un | You saw me. |
| 4. lách-av-ʔíl | You saw him. |
| 5. lách-y-ʔíl-un | He saw me. |
| 6. lách-y-ʔíl-ot | He saw you. |
| 7. lách-y-ʔíl | He saw him. |
| 8. lách-k-ʔíl-ot-Uk | I saw you (pl). |
| 9. lách-k-ʔíl-Uk | I saw them. |
| 10. lách-av-ʔíl-un-tutik | You saw us. |
| 11. lách-av-ʔíl | You saw them. |
| 12. lách-y-ʔíl-ukutik | He saw us (incl). |
| 13. lách-y-ʔíl-un-tutik | He saw us (excl). |
| 14. lách-y-ʔíl-ot-Uk | He saw you (pl). |
| 15. lách-y-ʔíl | He saw them. |
| 16. lách-k-ʔíl-tik | We (incl) saw him. |
| 17. lách-k-ʔíl-tutik-ot | We (excl) saw you. |
| 18. lách-k-ʔíl-tutik | We (excl) saw him. |
| 19. lách-av-ʔíl-Uk-un | You (pl) saw me. |
| 20. lách-av-ʔíl-Uk | You (pl) saw him. |
| 21. lách-y-ʔíl-Uk-un | They saw me. |
| 22. lách-y-ʔíl-Uk-ot | They saw you. |
| 23. lách-y-ʔíl-Uk | They saw him. |
| 24. lách-k-ʔíl-tik | We (incl) saw them. |
| 25. lách-k-ʔíl-ot-Uk | We (excl) saw you (pl). |
| 26. lách-k-ʔíl-tutik | We (excl) saw them. |
| 27. lách-av-ʔíl-un-tutik | You (pl) saw us. |
| 28. lách-av-ʔíl-Uk | You (pl) saw them. |
| 29. lách-y-ʔíl-ukutik | They saw us (incl). |
| 30. lách-y-ʔíl-un-tutik | They saw us (excl). |
| 31. lách-y-ʔíl-ot-Uk | They saw you (pl). |
| 32. lách-y-ʔíl-Uk | They saw them. |

These data are presented in a morphophonemic orthography with morpheme boundaries indicated by hyphen (-) to expedite the analysis. Assume the following structure for the verb: tns + pn + vs + pl + pn + pl. Describe when, where, and how plural is marked in Tzotzil.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 128. English

1. Mary went.
2. John came.
3. Judy fell.
4. Ralph swam.

Problem 129. San Miguel Mixtec

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. kēē 'īsò | The rabbit will go away. |
| 2. kēē kōò | The snake will go away. |
| 3. kēē sùčí | The child will go away. |
| 4. kēē sáná | The turkey will go away. |
| 5. dòò kōò | The snake will stay. |
| 6. dòò sùčí | The child will stay. |
| 7. žéē 'īsò | The rabbit is eating. |
| 8. žéē sáná | The turkey is eating. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 130. Awa

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. wæ tópa næ? | The man is eating sweet potatoes. |
| 2. ibaní tópa uwí | The woman is planting sweet potatoes. |
| 3. arari kɔripe tídí? | The girl is cooking peanuts. |
| 4. wæ kɔripe uwí | The man is planting peanuts. |
| 5. mabi aŋko næ? | The young man is eating taro. |
| 6. ibaní tópa tídí? | The woman is cooking sweet potatoes. |
| 7. ibaní aŋko uwí | The woman is planting taro. |
| 8. arari ca uwí | The girl is planting sugar cane. |
| 9. mabi aŋko tídí? | The young man is cooking taro. |
| 10. ibaní ca næ? | The woman is eating sugar cane. |

Name: S-O-V

Problem 131. Lotuko

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. idulak atulo ema | The man is planting grain. |
| 2. idulak atulo aful | The man is planting peanuts. |
| 3. abak atulo ezok | The man hit the dog. |
| 4. ohonya eito erizo | The child is eating meat. |
| 5. amata eito aari | The child is drinking water. |
| 6. amata odwoti aari | The girl is drinking water. |
| 7. ohonya odwoti erizo | The girl is eating meat. |
| 8. ohonya ezok erizo | The dog is eating meat. |

V-S-O

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 132. Hixkaryána

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. toto yahosiye kamara | The jaguar grabbed the man. |
| 2. biryekomo yahosiye toto | The man grabbed the boy. |
| 3. waywi yeryeye biryekomo | The boy put the arrow down. |
| 4. yawaka yeryeye wosi | The woman put the axe down. |
| 5. kamara yotahano toto | The man hit the jaguar. |
| 6. wosi yotahano biryekomo | The boy hit the woman. |

Problem 133. Mono

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. àbá dá m̀ì | Father spanked me. |
| 2. àbá dà m̀ì | Father will spank me. |
| 3. gbòlò lú m̀àngè | The child planted corn. |
| 4. gbòlò ú lù m̀àngè | The child will plant corn. |
| 5. kòmbá z̀í gbàgà | The bird ate the peanut. |
| 6. kòmbá z̀ì gbàgà | The bird will eat the peanut. |
| 7. kàpítà š̀ó k̀ìndì | The chief burned the field. |
| 8. kàpítà ó š̀ò k̀ìndì | The chief will burn the field. |
| 9. yàsè z̀í gbàgà | The woman ate the peanut. |
| 10. yàsè í z̀ì gbàgà | The woman will eat the peanut. |
| 11. múrú wó š̀è | The leopard killed him. |
| 12. múrú wò š̀è | The leopard will kill him. |
| 13. àbá dá š̀è | Father spanked him. |
| 14. àbá dà š̀è | Father will spank him. |

Problem 134. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. ʔma ¹² hni kwɨy ² | I'm hiding corn. |
| 2. ʔma ¹³ hni ʔɨw ² | I'll hide the peppers. |
| 3. ʔma ¹² za sey ³ | He's hiding the cassava. |
| 4. ʔma ¹ za hnew ² | He'll hide the beans. |
| 5. rə ^{ʔ13} hni kwɨy ² | I'm/I'll wash the corn. |
| 6. rə ^{ʔ12} za ʔɨw ² | He's washing the peppers. |
| 7. rə ^{ʔ1} za hnew ² | He'll wash the beans. |
| 8. zɨ ^{ʔ12} hni sey ³ | I'm burning up the cassava. |
| 9. zɨ ^{ʔ13} hni ʔɨw ² | I'll burn up the peppers. |
| 10. zɨ ^{ʔ2} za kwɨy ² | He's/He'll burn up the corn. |
| 11. ʔɨ ¹² hni kwɨy ² | I'm counting the ears of corn. |
| 12. ʔɨ ¹³ hni ʔɨw ² | I'll count the peppers. |
| 13. ʔɨ ¹² za sey ³ | He's counting the cassava. |
| 14. ʔɨ ¹ za hnew ² | He'll count the beans. |
| 15. hwi ³ hni sey ³ | I'm/I'll stack the cassava |
| 16. hwi ¹² za kwɨy ² | He's stacking the corn. |
| 17. hwi ¹ za kwɨy ² | He'll stack the corn. |
| 18. ʔnay ¹² hni kwɨy ² | I'm selling the corn. |
| 19. ʔnay ¹³ hni ʔɨw ² | I'll sell the peppers. |
| 20. ʔnay ¹² za sey ³ | He's selling the cassava. |
| 21. ʔnay ¹ za hnew ² | He'll sell the beans. |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 134 continued:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 22. hɲyáw ^{ʔ3} hni ʔɨw ² | I'm/I'll move the peppers. |
| 23. hɲyáw ^{ʔ12} za hnew ² | He's moving the beans. |
| 24. hɲyáw ^{ʔ1} za sey ³ | He'll move the cassava. |
| 25. hlí ¹² hni ʔɨw ² | I'm covering the peppers. |
| 26. hlí ¹³ hni kwiy ² | I'll cover the corn. |
| 27. hlí ² za hnew ² | He's/He'll cover the beans. |
| 28. zyó ^{ʔ13} hni sey ³ | I'm/I'll distribute the cassava. |
| 29. zyó ^{ʔ12} za kwiy ² | He's distributing the corn. |
| 30. zyó ^{ʔ1} za ʔɨw ² | He'll distribute the peppers. |
| 31. gye ^{ʔ12} hni hnew ² | I'm throwing away the beans. |
| 32. gye ^{ʔ13} hni kwiy ² | I'll throw away the corn. |
| 33. gye ^{ʔ12} za ʔɨw ² | He's throwing away the peppers. |
| 34. gye ^{ʔ1} za sey ³ | He'll throw away the cassava. |
| 35. ʔwá ³ hni hnew ² | I'm/I'll sort out the bad beans. |
| 36. ʔwá ¹² za ʔɨw ² | He's sorting out the bad peppers. |
| 37. ʔwá ¹ za sey ³ | He'll sort out the bad cassava. |
| 38. hɲyé ^{ʔ12} hni kwiy ² | I'm removing the corn. |
| 39. hɲyé ^{ʔ13} hni hnew ² | I'll remove the beans. |
| 40. hɲyé ^{ʔ2} za ʔɨw ² | He's/He'll remove the peppers. |
| 41. tɛ ¹² hni kwiy ² | I'm/I'll let down the corn. |
| 42. tɛ ¹² za sey ³ | He's letting down the cassava. |
| 43. tɛ ¹ za hnew ² | He'll let down the beans. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 135. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. háy ^{ʔ12} ʔyo ¹³ kow ³ | The woman hands over the money. |
| 2. háy ^{ʔ12} gyu ^{ʔ13} si ² | The man hands over the paper. |
| 3. háy ^{ʔ12} ci ^{ʔ2} | The child hands it over. |
| 4. hǵí ^{ʔ2} ci ^{ʔ2} si ² | The child removes the paper. |
| 5. hǵí ^{ʔ2} gyu ^{ʔ13} kow ³ | The man removes the money. |
| 6. hǵí ^{ʔ2} ʔyo ¹³ | The woman removes it. |
| 7. ʔe ¹² ci ^{ʔ2} kow ³ | The child indicates the money. |
| 8. ʔe ¹² ʔyo ¹³ si ² | The woman indicates the paper. |
| 9. ʔe ¹² gyu ^{ʔ13} | The man indicates it. |

Problem 136. Mezquital Otomí
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. kuwi ra fani | Chase the horse! |
| 2. tæni ri miši | Follow your cat! |
| 3. pēhē ma catyo | Rescue my dog! |
| 4. kuwi ri t'ika fani | Chase your little horse! |
| 5. pēhē ra ɖata miši | Rescue the big cat! |
| 6. tæni ma t'aša catyo | Follow my white dog! |
| 7. kuwi ma catyo | Chase my dog! |
| 8. pēhē ra fani | Rescue the horse! |
| 9. tæni ma t'ika catyo | Follow my little dog! |
| 10. kuwi ri t'aša miši | Chase your white cat! |
| 11. tæni ri fani | Follow your horse! |
| 12. kuwi ma ɖata fani | Chase my big horse! |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 137. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>bathe</i> <i>woman</i> se ¹ mi ² ba ²² ci ²² <i>child</i> | The chubby woman will bathe the child. |
| 2. hə ² kwi ³ mi ² pa ¹³ | The horse will see the fat woman. |
| 3. zyā ¹² gyū ¹³ ci ²² | The gentleman will find the child. |
| 4. hə ² kwi ³ gyū ¹³ | The horse will see the gentleman. |
| 5. zyā ¹² kwi ³ ba ²² ci ²² | The stocky horse will find the child. |
| 6. se ¹ ci ²² kwi ³ pi ²³ | The child will bathe the little horse. |
| 7. hə ² mi ² ci ²² ba ²² | The woman will see the chubby child. |
| 8. zyā ¹² ci ²² pi ²³ kwi ³ ba ²² | The little child will find the stocky horse. |
| 9. hə ² gyū ¹³ pa ¹³ mi ² | The fat gentleman will see the woman. |
| 10. hə ² ci ²² te ² gyū ¹³ | The skinny child will see the gentleman. |
| 11. se ¹ gyū ¹³ pi ²³ kwi ³ te ² | The little gentleman will bathe the skinny horse. |
| 12. zyā ¹² mi ² gyū ¹³ | The woman will find the gentleman. |

Problem 138. Vietnamese

(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ǎ sem ǎim tǎ | The dog sees the big bird. |
| 2. ǎ tǎ xǎwŋ sem ǎ ǎo | The big dog does not see the little dog. |
| 3. thay ǎim ǎo | Someone perceives the little bird. |
| 4. ǎim ku [?] ŋ sem ǎ | The bird also sees the dog. |
| 5. ǎim ku [?] ŋ thay | The bird also perceives. |
| 6. xǎwŋ thay | Someone does not perceive. |
| 7. ǎ thay ǎim | The dog perceives the bird. |
| 8. sem | Someone sees. |
| 9. ǎim tǎ thay ǎ tǎ | The big bird perceives the big dog. |
| 10. ǎim ǎo ku [?] ŋ thay ǎim tǎ | The little bird also perceives the big bird. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 139. Apinayé

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. kukrę kokoi | The monkey eats. |
| 2. kukrę kra | The child eats. |
| 3. ape kra | The child works. |
| 4. kukrę kokoi rač | The big monkey eats. |
| 5. ape kra meč | The good child works. |
| 6. ape meč kra | The child works well. |
| 7. ape rač mi meč | The good man works a lot. |
| 8. kukrę rač kokoi punui | The bad monkey eats a lot. |
| 9. ape ŋre mi punui | The bad man works a little. |
| 10. ape punui mi | The man works badly. |

Problem 140. Oaxaca Chontal (Regularized)
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. šimpa nulyi law?a nulyi lapanla | One child sees one duck. |
| 2. šimpa lapanla law?a | The duck sees the child. |
| 3. xoy?pa law?a lapanla | The child calls the duck. |
| 4. xanaxpa lapanla tige law?a | The duck likes that child. |
| 5. xoy?pa? lapanla piłki lapanlay? | The duck called all the ducks. |
| 6. xanaxpa? piłki lapanlay? tige law?a | All the ducks liked that child. |
| 7. xoy?pa? tige law?a ataxu law?ay? | That child called many children. |
| 8. šimpa? law?ay? piłki lapanlay? | The children saw all the ducks. |
| 9. xanaxpa? piłki law?ay? piłki lapanlay? | All the children liked all the ducks. |
| 10. xanaxpa? piłki lapanlay? piłki law?ay? | All the ducks liked all the children. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 141. Michoacán Nahuatl

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. mayanak inpelo we | The big dog hungered. |
| 2. mayanaya imula we | His big mule was hungry. |
| 3. mayanas nošolul | My child will be hungry. |
| 4. mayana intunči tomawak | The/their fat cat is hungry. |
| 5. mayana nomula | My mule is hungry. |
| 6. molaluk inmula tomawak | The/their fat mule ran. |
| 7. molaluk itunči we | His big cat ran. |
| 8. molaluaya nopelo tomawak | My fat dog was running. |
| 9. molalus inšolul we | The/their big child will run. |
| 10. molalua impičo | Their turkey is running. |
| 11. nehnemik ipičo we | His big turkey walked. |
| 12. nehnemiaya notunči | My cat was walking. |
| 13. nehnemis impelo | Their dog will walk. |
| 14. nehnemis inpičo tomawak | The fat turkey will walk. |
| 15. nehnemi išolul tomawak | His fat child is walking. |

Problem 142. Bahnar

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. kó | dog |
| 2. 'dák | water |
| 3. banét | dam |
| 4. panái | stirring stick |
| 5. kó kél kó két | disgusting dog |
| 6. 'dák 'dél 'dák 'dét | disgusting water |
| 7. banét banél banét banét | disgusting dam |
| 8. panái panél panái panét | disgusting stirring stick |

These data are taken from Elizabeth M. Banker, 1964, "Bahnar Reduplication," Mon-Khmer Studies I, Publication No. 1 of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 143. Bahnar

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. gó | Wait! |
| 2. tók | Go up! |
| 3. sá | Eat it! |
| 4. pahrúk | Dress him! |
| 5. taton | Hit each other! |
| 6. gó géh | Don't wait! What are you waiting for? |
| 7. tók téh | Don't go up! Why are you going up? |
| 8. sá séh | Don't eat it! It isn't worth eating! |
| 9. pahrúk hréh | Don't dress him! Why are you doing that? |
| 10. taton téh | Don't hit each other! That's not good! |

These data are taken from Elizabeth M. Banker, 1964, "Bahnar Reduplication," Mon-Khmer Studies I, Publication No. 1 of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

Problem 144. Bahnar

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. hãñir | sweaty person |
| 2. bãbrék | noise of people talking |
| 3. tãbúl | person to sleep curled up |
| 4. sãlwé | evil looking face |
| 5. 'bã'bló | lazy person |
| 6. hãháh | girls laughing and giggling |
| 7. mãlwéŋ | drunk person |
| 8. hãñir hãñóñ móñ | each of many sweaty people |
| 9. bãbrék bãbróñ móñ | noise of each group of many people talking |
| 10. tãbúl tãbóñ móñ | each of many people to sleep curled up |
| 11. sãlwé sãlwóñ móñ | each of many evil looking faces |
| 12. 'bã'bló 'bã'blóñ móñ | each of many lazy people |
| 13. hãháh hãhóñ móñ | each of many girls laughing and giggling |
| 14. mãlwéŋ mãlwóñ móñ | each of many drunk people |

These data are taken from Elizabeth M. Banker, 1964, "Bahnar Reduplication," Mon-Khmer Studies I, Publication No. 1 of the Linguistic Circle of Saigon.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 145. Northern Puebla Totonac

1. wan čiči?šku? pu?ša kafe pała?
the man is-picking coffee energetically
The man is energetically picking coffee.
2. qałatin puska.t wa? la.ššaš wampala
one woman is-eating oranges again
A woman is eating oranges again.
3. wa?ma qa?wa.čču sta.? stapu.n lakacuku
this boy is-selling beans slowly
This boy is slowly selling beans.
4. qałatin qa?wa.čču pu?ša la.ššaš pała?
one boy is-picking oranges energetically
A boy is energetically picking oranges.
5. wa?ma čiči?šku? sta.? kafe lakacuku
this man is-selling coffee slowly
This man is slowly selling coffee.
6. wan puska.t sta.? stapu.n wampala
the woman is-selling beans again
The woman is selling beans again.
7. wan qa?wa.čču wa? stapu.n pała?
the boy is-eating beans energetically
The boy is eating beans energetically.
8. qałatin čiči?šku? wa? la.ššaš
one man is-eating oranges
A man is eating oranges.
9. wa?ma puska.t pu?ša kafe lakacuku
this woman is-picking coffee slowly
This woman is picking coffee slowly.
10. wa?ma qa?wa.čču sta.? stapu.n
this boy is-selling beans
This boy is selling beans.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 146. Coatlán Mixe

1. he cu·k cuk tiʔiř
that rat ant saw
That rat saw the ant.
2. he muc cu·k tugΛ:k cuk tiʔiř
that little rat three ant saw
That little rat saw three ants.
3. he cu:č po·p cu·k tiʔiř
that horsefly white rat saw
That horsefly saw the white rat.
4. ʔuk mec cuk tiʔiř
dog two ant saw
The dog saw two ants.
5. tugΛ:k cuk mec po.ř tiʔiř
three ant two spider saw
Three ants saw two spiders.
6. cu·k po·p cu:č tiʔiř
rat white horsefly saw
The rat saw the white horsefly.
7. či:t muc cu·k tikoř
cat little rat hit
The cat hit the little rat.
8. mΛk či:t he muc cu·k tikoř
strong cat that little rat hit
The strong cat hit that little rat.
9. he ka· muc wah tiyahʔoʔok
that tiger little calf killed
That tiger killed the little calf.
10. mΛh ka· mec wah tiyahʔoʔok
big tiger two calf killed
The big tiger killed two calves.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 146 continued:

11. he mΛh cu·k cahka:yk tika·y
that big rat bread ate
That big rat ate the bread.
12. ?uk he mΛk ka· ti?iř
dog that strong tiger saw
The dog saw that strong tiger.
13. he mec po·p cu·k cahka:yk ka·yip
that two white rat bread will-eat
Those two white rats will eat the bread.
14. tugΛ:k mΛk ka· he muc wah ka·yip
three strong tiger that little calf will-eat
Three strong tigers will eat that little calf.
15. mΛh cu:č he tugΛ:k muc cuk ?iřp
big horsefly that three little ant sees
The big horsefly sees those three little ants.
16. he tugΛ:k či:t ?uk yah?o?okp
that three cat dog kill
Those three cats kill the dog.
17. po·p ?uk cuk yah?o?okip
white dog ant will-kill
The white dog will kill the ant.
18. mΛh wah he cahka:yk ?iřip
big calf that bread will-see
The big calf will see that bread.
19. po·ř cu:č ka·yp
spider horsefly eats
The spider eats the horsefly.
20. he po·p či:t mec mΛh cu·k kořip
that white cat two big rat will-hit
That white cat will hit the two big rats.

muc little
po·p white
mΛh big

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 147. Waorani

1. mæpo qmæde go
Daddy goes to the jungle.
2. gita go
Doggie goes along.
3. mæpo taado go
Daddy goes along the trail.
4. gita wij taado go
Doggie doesn't go along the trail.
5. onoke qmæde go
He just goes in the jungle.
6. wij kinæ go
He doesn't go fast.
7. gona po
A red monkey comes.
8. kinæ go
He goes fast.
9. mæpo ayæ qo
Then daddy shoots (his blowgun).
10. gona ayæ qmæde wæ
The red monkey then falls in the jungle.
11. wij taado wæ
He doesn't fall on the trail.
12. gita ayæ kinæ qmæde go
Doggie then goes fast through the jungle.
13. æ
He takes it.
14. wij kæ
He doesn't eat it.
15. onoke kinæ æ
He just takes it fast.
16. mæpo ayæ æ
Daddy then takes it.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 147 continued:

17. wìj ɔmæde kæ
He doesn't eat it in the jungle.
18. ɔnɔke ɔkɔne pɔ
He just comes home.
19. pɔ
He comes.
20. ayæ kæ
Then he eats.
21. kiŋæ kæ
He eats fast.
22. giɬa ayæ ɔkɔne kæ
Doggie then eats at home.

Problem 148. Hausa

1. ná tàfí I went away.
2. ná fitá gidánsà I went out of his house.
3. ná šigá gidánkù I went into your (pl) house.
4. ná dáwó jíyà I returned here yesterday.
5. zân tàfí gòbé I'll go away tomorrow.
6. ká šigá gidánsà You (masc) went into his house.
7. kín dáwó You (fem) returned here.
8. zân fitá gidámmù gòbé I'll go out of our house tomorrow.
9. ká dáwó gidàjénsù jíyà You (masc) returned here to their houses yesterday.
10. kín tàfí gidánsù You (fem) went away to their house.
11. ná šigá gidàjénsà I went into his houses.
12. zân dáwó I'll return here.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 149. State of Mexico Otomí
(Phonemic tone is only partially indicated)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. bihyoni karphani kar?ñěhě | The man hunted for the horse. |
| 2. bihohki karhñuni kar?bahñą | The woman fixed the meal. |
| 3. bi?ïni karphani kar?ñěhě | The man hurt the horse. |
| 4. biza kar?ñěhě karphani | The horse bit the man. |
| 5. bime karbayo kar?bahñą ranoho | The big woman wove the shawl. |
| 6. bimeni karbayo ranoho kar?bahñą | The woman washed the big shawl. |
| 7. bi?ïni karphani ranthæni karbahci | The child hurt the red horse. |
| 8. bihohki karhñuni kar?bahñą čič?ï | The little woman fixed the meal. |
| 9. bihyoni kárphani kar?ñěhě | The man hunted for his horse. |
| 10. dahyoni kīphani nur?ñěhě | This man will hunt for the horses. |
| 11. damo?ti nurbahci kar?yo ranthæni | The red dog will kill this child. |
| 12. da?ïni kár?yo nur?ñěhě | This man will hurt his dog. |
| 13. daza kībahci nur?yo ranoho | This big dog will bite the children. |
| 14. bimo?ti kī?yo čič?ï nurphani ranoho | This big horse killed the little dogs. |
| 15. biza kī?ñěhě nur?yo čič?ï | This little dog bit the men. |
| 16. dameni kībayo nur?bahñą | This woman will wash the shawls. |
| 17. dahohki kárhñuni kár?bahñą | His wife will fix his meal. |
| 18. dame nurbayo nur?bahñą | This woman will weave this shawl. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 150. Min Nan Chinese
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. i t'at cu book | He reads a book. |
| 2. gua k'ua cu | I see a book. |
| 3. gua t'at cu | I read a book. |
| 4. gua t'it t'at cu | I am reading a book. |
| 5. gua be t'at cu | I shall read a book. |
| 6. gua e sai t'at cu | I am permitted to read a book. |
| 7. gua e hiaŋ t'at cu | I am able to read a book. |
| 8. gua be t'it t'at cu | I shall be reading a book. |
| 9. gua tio si t'it t'at cu | I <u>am</u> reading a book. |
| 10. gua bo e hiaŋ t'at cu | I am not able to read a book. |
| 11. gua bo e hiaŋ be t'at cu | I shall not be able to read a book. |
| 12. gua e sai be k'i t'at cu | I shall be permitted to go read a book. |
| 13. gua e sai k'i t'at cu | I am permitted to go read a book. |
| 14. gua bo e sai k'i t'at cu | I am not permitted to go read a book. |
| 15. gua e hiaŋ k'i t'at cu | I am able to go read a book. |
| 16. gua e hiaŋ be t'it t'at cu | I shall be able to read a book. |
| 17. gua bo e hiaŋ be t'it t'at cu | I shall not be able to read a book. |
| 18. gua be k'i t'at cu | I shall go read a book. |
| 19. gua bo t'it t'at cu | I am not reading a book. |
| 20. gua tio si bo be t'at cu | I shall <u>not</u> read a book. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 151. Pitjantjatjara--Warburton Ranges Dialect

1. ɬiti yulaŋu
The child cried.
2. kuŋka yulaŋu
The girl cried.
3. ɬiti kuɬara yulaŋu
The two children cried.
4. ɬiti ŋariŋu
The child lay down.
5. kuŋka waɭkumunu yikariŋu
The good girl laughed.
6. kuŋka pukulariŋu
The girl rejoiced.
7. ɬiti waɭkumunu yikariŋu
The good child laughed.
8. kuŋka puɭka kuɬara yulaŋu
The two big girls cried.
9. ɬiti waɭkumunu kuɬara yulaŋu
The two good children cried.
10. wati puɭka kuɬu ŋaraŋu
One big man stood up.
11. ɬiti maŋkurpa ŋuluriŋu
The three children became afraid.
12. wati yikariŋu
The man laughed.
13. ɬiti waɭkumunu maŋkurpa pukulariŋu
The three good children rejoiced.
14. wati ŋa.ña ñinaŋu
This man sat down.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 151 continued:

15. ʔiti kuʔu kutipiʔaŋu
One child went away.
16. wati kuʔu ŋa·ña katuriqũ
This one man arose.
17. ŋankuku ʔiti ŋariŋu
My child lay down.
18. ʔiti wałkumunu kuʔu ñaraña yulaŋu
That (distant) one good child cried.
19. wati pułka kuʔu palaña ŋalturiŋu
That (mid-distant) one big man became sorry.
20. palaku ʔiti yikariŋu
His child laughed.
21. ʔiti palaña miririŋu
That (mid-distant) child died.
22. miñma maŋkurpa yulaŋu
Three women cried.
23. ŋankuku ʔiti ŋa·ñaya pukułariŋu
These children of mine rejoiced.
24. ñuntuku kuŋka pułka kuʔara kutipiʔaŋu
Your two big girls went away.
25. palaku yuŋtalpa kuʔara ŋa·ñaya yikariŋu
These two daughters of his laughed.
26. ŋankuku ʔiti pika kuʔara ñarañaya kułiriŋu
Yonder two sick children of mine became hot.
27. ñuntuku kuŋka pika maŋkurpa palañaya palyaruŋuriŋu
Those (mid-distant) three sick girls of yours have become better.
28. palaku wati wałkumunu maŋkurpa ñarañaya kutipiʔaŋu
Yonder three good men of his went away.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 152. Rotokas

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. kareaera | They returned. |
| 2. pouviroaepa | They arrived. |
| 3. tuariri kareaera | They returned long ago. |
| 4. voea pouviroaepa | The people arrived. |
| 5. vairo rutu kareaera | All the women returned. |
| 6. vairo rutu pouviroaepa | All the women arrived. |
| 7. ikauvira raga pouviroaepa | They arrived only momentarily. |
| 8. voea ikauvira pouviroaepa | The people arrived quickly. |
| 9. vairo raga tuariri kareaera | Only the women returned long ago. |
| 10. vairo tuariri rutu kareaera | The women returned very long ago. |
| 11. voea rutu tuariri raga kareaera | All the people returned only long ago. |
| 12. voea raga ikauvira rutu pouviroaepa | Only the people arrived very quickly. |

Problem 153. Pocomchi

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. kinwirik | I sleep. |
| 2. tiq'ehb | You fall down. |
| 3. inčal | He comes. |
| 4. nimeš inčal | My cat comes. |
| 5. ac'i? inq'ehb | Your dog falls down. |
| 6. ihin kinq'ehb | I fall down. |
| 7. rimeš inq'ehb | His cat falls down. |
| 8. nic'i? inwirik | My dog sleeps. |
| 9. hat tičal | You come. |
| 10. ameš inwirik | Your cat sleeps. |
| 11. ric'i? inčal | His dog comes. |
| 12. re? inwirik | He sleeps. |
| 13. re? inčal | He comes. |
| 14. ihin kinwirik | I sleep. |

Problem 154. Apinayé

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. mri meč | The meat is good. |
| 2. pičo meč | The bananas are good. |
| 3. pičo punui | The bananas are bad. |
| 4. mri meč kumreč | The meat is very good. |
| 5. mri meč ken Δ | The meat is definitely good. |
| 6. pičo meč žape | The bananas may be good. |
| 7. pičo punui ken Δ | The bananas are definitely bad. |
| 8. mri ža meč | This meat is good. |
| 9. pičo mui meč kumreč | Those bananas are very good. |
| 10. pičo ža žar meč | These bananas here are good. |
| 11. mri mui atar punui | That meat there is bad. |
| 12. mri ža žar meč | This meat here is good. |
| 13. pičo mui atar meč žape | Those bananas there may be good. |
| 14. mri ža žar punui ken Δ | This meat here is definitely bad. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 155. Rotokas

1. ragai uusiraepa tuariri I slept long ago (remote).
2. vii uriouepa rovopakekiraia You came in January (remote).
3. rera uusiroera rovopakekiraia He slept in January.
4. oira uriooera tuariri She came long ago.
5. ragai urioraerao rovopakekiraia I came in January (near).
6. vii uusiuerao aruvea You slept yesterday.
7. rera urioroe vovokio He came today.
8. oira uusioe rovopakekiraia She slept in January (today).
9. ragai uusiraei vovokio I sleep today (now).
10. vii uriouei vaviopavira You come now.
11. rera uusiroei rovopakekiraia He sleeps in January (now).
12. oira urioovere vovokio She will come today.
13. ragai urioravere vokipavira I will come tomorrow.
14. vii uusiuvare rovopakekiraia You will sleep in January (near).
15. rera uriorovere utupaiva He will come next year (near).
16. oira uusioverea utupaiva She will sleep next year (remote).
17. ragai urioraverea rovopakekiraia I will come in January (remote).

Problem 156. Lalana Chinantec

1. ka²³gwi·n³ ši·^{ʔ3} m̩³ho·h²
slept boy day-before-yesterday
The boy slept day before yesterday.
2. ka²³n̩·^{ʔn23} zi·³ ʝo·h³
got-up dog yesterday
The dog got up yesterday.
3. m̩³n̩·^{ʔn23} ši·^{ʔ3} ʔm̩·h³
got-up boy earlier-today
The boy got up earlier today.
4. m̩³gwi·n³ zi·³ ri³n̩²³
slept dog today
The dog slept today.
5. ri²³n̩·^{ʔn23} ši·^{ʔ3} ri³n̩²³
will-get-up boy today
The boy will get up today.
6. ri²³gwi·n³ ši·^{ʔ3} ʔä·h²³
will-sleep boy tomorrow
The boy will sleep tomorrow.
7. ri²³n̩·^{ʔn23} zi·³ ʔyo·h²
will-get-up dog day-after-tomorrow
The dog will get up day after tomorrow.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 157. Palantla Chinantec
(Phonemic tone is only partially indicated)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. kalə-hni ziy ² | I bought the dog(s). |
| 2. bá-za nyé ¹² | He will strike the pig(s). |
| 3. kala-hni ʔma ² | I bought the wood. |
| 4. bá-za ɲí ³ | He will strike the metal object(s). |
| 5. kaləʔ-ʔniw nyé ¹² pə ¹³ | You bought the fat pig(s). |
| 6. báʔ-ʔniw ow ¹ nyé ¹² | You will strike two pigs. |
| 7. kabá-za kɨw ² ʔma ² | He struck one piece of wood. |
| 8. báʔ-ʔniw úw ² ziy ² | You will strike three dogs. |
| 9. bá-hni ziy ² cáʔ ² | I will strike the dirty dog(s). |
| 10. kalaʔ-ʔniw ɲí ³ pa ³ | You bought the big metal object(s). |
| 11. kabáʔ-ʔniw tɔ ¹ ɲí ³ | You struck two metal objects. |
| 12. la-hni ʔma ² cáʔ ² | I will buy the dirty wood. |
| 13. bá-hni ʔnia ¹² ɲí ³ cáʔ ² | I will strike three dirty metal objects. |
| 14. lə-hni ow ¹ ziy ² cáʔ ² | I will buy two dirty dogs. |
| 15. kalaʔ-ʔniw ʔnia ¹² ʔma ² pa ³ | You bought three big pieces of wood. |
| 16. la-hni kɨw ² ɲí ³ cáʔ ² | I will buy one dirty metal object. |
| 17. kalə-hni hə ² nyé ¹² cáʔ ² | I bought one dirty pig. |
| 18. kabá-za hə ² ziy ² pə ¹³ | He struck one fat dog. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 158. Spanish

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. yó yegé | I arrived. |
| 2. tú yegáste | You arrived. |
| 3. él yegó | He arrived. |
| 4. éyos yegáron | They arrived. |
| 5. yó miré | I looked. |
| 6. tú miráste | You looked. |
| 7. él miró | He looked. |
| 8. éyos miráron | They looked. |
| 9. el león miró | The lion looked. |
| 10. los ómbres yegáron | The men arrived. |
| 11. las muxéres yegáron | The women arrived. |
| 12. la yégua yegó | The mare arrived. |
| 13. el león ermóso yegó | The handsome lion arrived. |
| 14. el ómbre číko miró | The small man looked. |
| 15. la muxér číka yegó | The small woman arrived. |
| 16. la muxér ermósa miró | The beautiful woman looked. |
| 17. las yéguas číkas miráron | The small mares looked. |
| 18. las yéguas ermósas yegáron | The handsome mares arrived. |
| 19. los leónes číkos miráron | The small lions looked. |
| 20. los ómbres ermósos miráron | The handsome men looked. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 159. Hyderabad Telugu

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. waadu mančiwaadu | He is good. |
| 2. atanu peddawaadu | He (respect) is big. |
| 3. adi peddadi | She/it is big. |
| 4. aame mančidi | She (respect) is good. |
| 5. naanna mančiwaadu | Father is good. |
| 6. anna peddawaadu | Older brother is big. |
| 7. pilla mančidi | The child is good. |
| 8. akka peddadi | Older sister is big. |
| 9. amma mančidi | Mother is good. |
| 10. godugu peddadi | The elephant is big. |
| 11. čiiire mančidi | The sari is good. |
| 12. puwu peddadi | The flower is big. |
| 13. waalu peddawaalu | They (human) are big. |
| 14. awi mančiwi | They (nonhuman) are good. |
| 15. naannalu peddawaalu | The fathers are big. |
| 16. annalu mančiwaalu | The older brothers are good. |
| 17. pillalu peddawaalu | The children are big. |
| 18. akkalu mančiwaalu | The older sisters are good. |
| 19. ammalu peddawaalu | The mothers are big. |
| 20. godugulu mančiwi | The elephants are good. |
| 21. čiiirelu peddawi | The saris are big. |
| 22. puwulu mančiwi | The flowers are good. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 160. Tsonga (Regularized)
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. mufana watlana ^{nga} | The boy plays. |
| 2. mufana lonkulu watirha | The big boy works. |
| 3. mufana waḽeka | The boy laughs. |
| 4. mufana watsutsuma | The boy runs. |
| 5. mufana wadya | The boy eats. |
| 6. vafana vatlanga | The boys play. |
| 7. vafana lavakulu vatirha | The big boys work. |
| 8. vafana vaḽeka | The boys laugh. |
| 9. vafana vatsutsuma | The boys run. |
| 10. vafana vadya | The boys eat. |
| 11. šihari šatsutsuma | The animal runs. |
| 12. šihari lešikulu šabaleka | The big animal runs away. |
| 13. šiluva lešitsongo šanuhela | The small flower smells nice. |
| 14. sihari satsutsuma | The animals run. |
| 15. sihari lesikulu sabaleka | The big animals run away. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 161. Turkish

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. bu küçük kedi buradadır | This little cat is here. |
| 2. o kara köpek buradadır | That black dog is here. |
| 3. o hoşa oradadır | That teacher is there. |
| 4. küçük kedi buradadır | The little cat is here. |
| 5. bu kediler buradadır | These cats are here. |
| 6. küçük arkadaşı buradadır | The little friend is here. |
| 7. küçük arkadaşları buradadır | His little friends are here. |
| 8. o hoşalar buradaydı | Those teachers were here. |
| 9. iki hoşa buradaydı | Two teachers were here. |
| 10. hoşası oradadır | His teacher is there. |
| 11. köpeklerim oradaydı | My dogs were there. |
| 12. iki büyük köpek buradadır | Two big dogs are here. |
| 13. kara kedi buradadır | The black cat is here. |
| 14. kara kedim buradadır | My black cat is here. |
| 15. o üç küçük kız buradadır | Those three little girls are here. |
| 16. hoşanın küçük kızı oradadır | My teacher's little girl is there. |
| 17. hoşasının büyük köpekleri oradadır | His teacher's big dogs are there. |
| 18. bu küçük kızın hoşası buradadır | The teacher of this little girl is here. |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 161 continued:

19. kúčúk köpeklerimin iki arkadaşı buradadır
My little dogs' two friends are here.
20. bu iki güzel arkadaşın hořalari buradaydı
These two pretty friends' teachers were here.
21. üç güzel kızimin arkadaşlari buradaydı
My three pretty daughters' friends were here.
22. o kızların güzel kedileri buradadır
Those girls' pretty cats are here.
23. iki kúčúk arkadaşının güzel hořasi oradadır
His two little friends' pretty teacher is there.
24. arkadaşımın üç büyük kedisi oradadır
My friends' three big cats are there.
25. iki kúčúk kızimin üç arkadaşı oradaydı
My two little daughters' three friends were there.

Problem 162. San Miguel Mixtec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

1. žeei It (a child) will eat.
2. kišiña She will sleep.
3. kį'įde He will go.
4. žeeña žata haku She will eat behind the corral.
5. kišii ?ini be?e It (a child) will sleep in the house.
6. kišide šini žuku He will sleep on the top of the mountain.
7. kį'įña žata be?e She will go behind the house.
8. žeede ?ini bekaa He will eat in the jail.
9. kį'įi šini žuku It (a child) will go to the top of the mountain.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 163 Pocomchi

1. iril
S/he sees him/her.
2. kireht'al
S/he knows them.
3. inkoxq'or
They urge him/her.
4. kikel
They see them.
5. kiroxq'or re išok take
s/he-urge-them the woman PLURAL
She urges the women.
6. inkeht'al re halak'un take.
they-know-him/her the child PLURAL
The children know him/her.
7. iroxq'or re winak
s/he-urge-him/her the man
The man urges him/her, or S/he urges the man.
8. kiketh'al re halak'un take
they-know-them the child PLURAL
The children know them, or They know the children.
9. ireht'al re išok re halak'un
s/he-know-him/her the woman the child
The child knows the woman.
10. kiril *them* re halak'un take re winak
s/he-see-him/her the child PLURAL the man
The man sees the children.
11. inkil re winak re išok take
they-see-him/her the man the woman PLURAL
The women see the man.
12. kikoxq'or re išok take re winak take
they-urge-them the woman PLURAL the man PLURAL
The men urge the women.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 164. English

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Speak. | Hable. |
| 2. Watch. | Mire. |
| 3. Speak carefully. | Hable con cuidado. |
| 4. Speak casually. | Hable con indiferencia. |
| 5. Watch carefully. | Mire con cuidado. |
| 6. Watch casually. | Mire con indiferencia. |
| 7. Speak very carefully. | Hable con mucho cuidado. |
| 8. Speak less carefully. | Hable con menos cuidado. |
| 9. Speak very casually. | Hable con mucha indiferencia. |
| 10. Speak less casually. | Hable con menos indiferencia. |
| 11. Watch very carefully. | Mire con mucho cuidado. |
| 12. Watch less carefully. | Mire con menos cuidado. |
| 13. Watch very casually. | Mire con mucha indiferencia. |
| 14. Watch less casually. | Mire con menos indiferencia. |

Problem 165. English

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Run. | Corra. |
| 2. Walk. | Ande. |
| 3. Run here. | Corra acá. |
| 4. Run there. | Corra allá. |
| 5. Walk here. | Ande acá. |
| 6. Walk there. | Ande allá. |
| 7. Run to town. | Corra al pueblo. |
| 8. Walk to town. | Ande al pueblo. |
| 9. Run to school. | Corra a la escuela. |
| 10. Walk to school. | Ande a la escuela. |
| 11. Run from town. | Corra del pueblo. |
| 12. Walk from town. | Ande del pueblo. |
| 13. Run from school. | Corra de la escuela. |
| 14. Walk from school. | Ande de la escuela. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 166. Pocomchi

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. inelik | He is leaving. |
| 2. nel kin [?] ox ru·k' | I will go with him. |
| 3. yu [?] nak nel kinokik wibil | I will enter alone now. |
| 4. nel inelik ribil | He will leave by himself. |
| 5. ti [?] ox pan pat | You are going to the house. |
| 6. iqal nel telik wu·m | Tomorrow I will make you leave. |
| 7. inokik ru·m | I am making him enter. |
| 8. iqal nel in [?] ox pan k'aybal awu·k' | Tomorrow he will go with you to market. |
| 9. yu [?] nak telik pan k'aybal awibil | Now you are leaving the market by yourself. |
| 10. tokik wu·k' | You are entering with me. |
| 11. yu [?] nak kin [?] ox awu·m | Now you are making me go. |
| 12. nel tokik pan k'aybal | You will enter the market. |
| 13. kin [?] ox | I am going. |
| 14. telik | You are leaving. |
| 15. ti [?] ox ru·m | He is making you go. |
| 16. nel inokik awu·m | You will make him enter. |
| 17. kinelik ru·m | He is making me leave. |
| 18. nel in [?] ox ribil | He will go by himself. |
| 19. telik pan pat wu·m | I am making you leave the house. |
| 20. kinokik pan pat awu·k' | I am entering the house with you. |
| 21. in [?] ox pan tinamit | He is going to town. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 167. Guajajara

P [S] [L]

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. oho kuzə ko pe | The woman went to the field. | Post Phr Ax R |
| 2. oho kwez kuzə taw pe | That woman went to town. | |
| 3. ur kuzə kwez taw wi | The woman came from that town. | |
| 4. ur mokoż awa ko wi | Two men came from the field. | |
| 5. uata kwez awa taw rupi | That man walked around town. | |
| 6. uata mane pehu rupi | Manuel walked along the road. | |
| 7. uata mane raʔir ko rupi | Manuel's son walked around the field. | |
| 8. ur mane reimaw pehu wi | Manuel's dog came from the road. | |
| 9. oho mokoż mane reimaw ko pe | Two of Manuel's dogs went to the field. | |
| 10. oho kuzə mane rupi | The woman went along with Manuel. | |
| 11. ur mokoż awa wi | He came from the two men. | |
| 12. uata mane | Manuel walked around. | |
| 13. oho mokoż mane raʔir rupi | He went with Manuel's two sons. | |

Problem 168. Mezquital Otomí
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. bima ra cĭnt'ĭ | The boy went. |
| 2. biyĭt'i mbo ra dehe | He entered the water. |
| 3. bidagi ra dehe | The water fell. |
| 4. dabĕc'e ri cĭnt'ĭ mañə ri fani | Your boy will climb onto your horse. |
| 5. dama ma t'aşa fani xa ra dehe | My white horse will go to the water. |
| 6. dama ri ɖata cĭnt'ĭ mbo ra t'aşa ngu | Your big boy will go into the white house. |
| 7. dadagi ra dehe xa ra hai | The water will fall to the ground. |
| 8. bibĕc'e mañə ma ɖata ngu | He climbed onto my large house. |
| 9. bima | He went. |
| 10. dadagi ma fani xa ra hai | My horse will fall to the ground. |
| 11. bibĕc'e | He climbed up. |
| 12. dayĭt'i ra dehe mbə ra hai | The water will seep into the ground. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

- gender concord

Problem 169. Tabasco Chontal

- | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>exists</i> | 1. ahnon | I was there. |
| <i>flee</i> | 2. puc'i | He fled. |
| | 3. puc'on | I fled. |
| | 4. ahnet tΛ k'Λnkan | You were on an errand. |
| <i>sleep</i> | 5. wΛyi čitam yaba ump'e c'eŋ ^{BED} | The pig slept under a bed. |
| | 6. wΛyi tuyak'o ump'e kah | He slept in a town. |
| | 7. oči a pap tan čoh | Your father entered the cornfield. |
| | 8. očon tan čoh | I entered the cornfield. |
| | 9. očet tan u čoh ^{ONE} | You entered his cornfield. |
| | 10. wΛyon yaba ump'e kΛ c'eŋ ^{BED} | I slept under one of my beds. |
| | 11. očet tan čap'e čoh | You entered two cornfields. |
| | 12. ahni untu kΛ čitam tΛ čoh | One of my pigs was in the cornfield. |
| | 13. čΛmi untu u čitam | One of his pigs died. |
| | 14. puc'i ča?tu kΛ čitam | Two of my pigs fled. |
| | 15. wΛyi ^{my} kΛ pap | My father slept. |
| | 16. čΛmi ^{your} a čitam | Your pig died. |
| <i>die</i> | 17. čΛmi a pap | Your father died. |
| <i>exists</i> | 18. ahni untu mulu? | There was a turkey. |
| | 19. čΛmi ča?tu mulu? | Two turkeys died. |
| | 20. yΛlet tΛ kab | You fell to the ground. |
| <i>fall</i> | 21. yΛli winik tΛ kab | The man fell to the ground. |
| | 22. t'Λbon tΛ ump'e a c'eŋ | I climbed up in one of your beds. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 170. English

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. He departed today. | El salió hoy. |
| 2. She departed yesterday. | Ella salió ayer. |
| 3. He called early. | El llamó temprano. |
| 4. She called late. | Ella llamó tarde. |
| 5. She departs tomorrow. | Ella sale mañana. |
| 6. He departs early. | El sale temprano. |
| 7. She calls today. | Ella llama hoy. |
| 8. He calls late. | El llama tarde. |
| 9. He'll depart today. | El saldrá hoy. |
| 10. She'll depart late. | Ella saldrá tarde. |
| 11. He'll call tomorrow. | El llamará mañana. |
| 12. She'll call early. | Ella llamará temprano. |

Problem 171. English

1. My mother came.
2. Your brother swam.
3. His wife went.
4. My son spoke.
5. Your mother's father came.
6. His brother's daughter went.
7. Her sister's husband swam.
8. My wife's sister's husband spoke.
9. Her husband's brother's son came.
10. Your father's wife's mother's husband went.
11. His daughter's husband's father's mother's brother came.
12. My son's son's wife's father's sister's...daughter swam.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 174. Tok Pisin

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. mi kam | I come. |
| 2. nau yu go | You go now. |
| 3. yu kam wantaim mi | You come with me. |
| 4. mi go wantaim yu | I go with you. |
| 5. mi stap long bus | I am in the jungle. |
| 6. you stap long haus | You are in the house. |
| 7. mi go long taun | I go to town. |
| 8. bai yu go wantaim mi | You'll go with me later. |
| 9. nau mi stap long haus | I am in the house now. |
| 10. bai mi stap wantaim yu | I'll be with you later. |
| 11. yu go wantaim mi long bus | You go with me to the jungle. |
| 12. mi kam wantaim yu long haus | I come with you to the house. |
| 13. bai yu kam long bus | You'll come to the jungle later. |
| 14. bau yu stap wantaim mi long taun | You are with me in the town now. |
| 15. bai mi kam wantaim yu long taun | I'll come with you to town later. |

Problem 175. Rotokas

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. kareuviro | He returns all the way. |
| 2. uriopa | He is coming. |
| 3. hosi avaera | The horse went. |
| 4. avaera kepa iava | He went from the house. |
| 5. kakaeto kareuviro | The boy returns all the way. |
| 6. uriopa urui iare | He is coming to the village. |
| 7. hosi kareuviro evaova iava | The horse returns all the way from the tree. |
| 8. kakaeto uriopa kepa iava | The boy is coming from the house. |
| 9. kareuviro kepa iare | He returns all the way to the house. |
| 10. kakaeto avaera urui iava | The boy went from the village. |
| 11. kakaeto avaera evaova iare | The boy went to the tree. |
| 12. hosi uriopa evaova iava | The horse is coming from the tree. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 176. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. abibi | He carried (it). |
| 2. koebq kede | She washed (it) also. |
| 3. wecikahi cudi abibi | He carried the garment upstream. |
| 4. to wecikahi abibi | He carried (it) there upstream. |
| 5. to cudi koebq | She washed that garment. |
| 6. tohi koebq | She washed (it) there. |
| 7. ti wecikahi koebi | He washed (it) here upstream. |
| 8. tihi koebi kede | He washed (it) here also. |
| 9. ti burohi abibi | He carried (it) to this hill. |
| 10. to koaro abibi kede | He carried that gourd also. |
| 11. to burohi ti koaro abibq | She carried this gourd to that hill. |
| 12. burohi abibq | She carried (it) to the hill. |
| 13. cudi koebq kede | She washed the garment also. |
| 14. wecikahi ti cudi abibi | He carried this garment upstream. |
| 15. tohi cudi abibi | He carried the garment there. |
| 16. tohi ti koebq kede | She washed this one there again. |
| 17. burohi to abibq | She carried that one to the hill. |
| 18. ti wecikahi to koebi | He washed that one here upstream. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 177. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. kũhĩ bĩ | You stored (it). |
| 2. kũbɔ co | She will store (it); <u>or</u> She stored (it). |
| 3. otebɔ co | She will plant (it); <u>or</u> She planted (it). |
| 4. otekahĩ yi | I planted (it). |
| 5. otekahĩ bĩ | You planted (it). |
| 6. kĩ kũkahĩ yi | I stored the cassava. |
| 7. yukĩ kũha bĩ | You will store (it) now/today. |
| 8. kĩ otegoha bĩ | You (fem) intend to plant the cassava. |
| 9. yukĩ oteha yi | I will plant (it) now/today. |
| 10. yukĩ oteaha bĩ | You plant (it) now/today. |
| 11. yãbɔ oteabɔ co | She plants the yams. |
| 12. yãbɔ kũgoha yi | I (fem) intend to store the yams. |
| 13. yãbĩka kũbĩ ĩ | He stored (it) yesterday. |
| 14. buciyi kũha yi | I will store (it) tomorrow. |
| 15. yukĩ otegi bĩ ĩ | He intends to plant (it) now/today. |
| 16. buciyi kũgiha bĩ | You (masc) intend to store (it) tomorrow. |
| 17. ohorika kũaha bĩ | You store the corn. |
| 18. yukĩ kĩ kũk o bɔ co | She intends to store the cassava now/today. |
| 19. ohorika oteaha yi | I plant the corn. |
| 20. buciyi otegiha yi | I (masc) intend to plant (it) tomorrow. |
| 21. buciyi kĩ otebĩ ĩ | He will plant they cassava tomorrow. |
| 22. yukĩ yãbɔ kũabĩ ĩ | He stores the yams now/today. |
| 23. yukĩ yãbɔ otehi bĩ | You planted the yams today. |
| 24. tirĩbĩhĩ kũkabɔ co | She stored (it) long ago. |
| 25. yãbĩka ohorika kũhĩ yi | I stored the corn yesterday. |
| 26. tirĩbĩhĩ ohorika otekabĩ ĩ | He planted the corn long ago. |

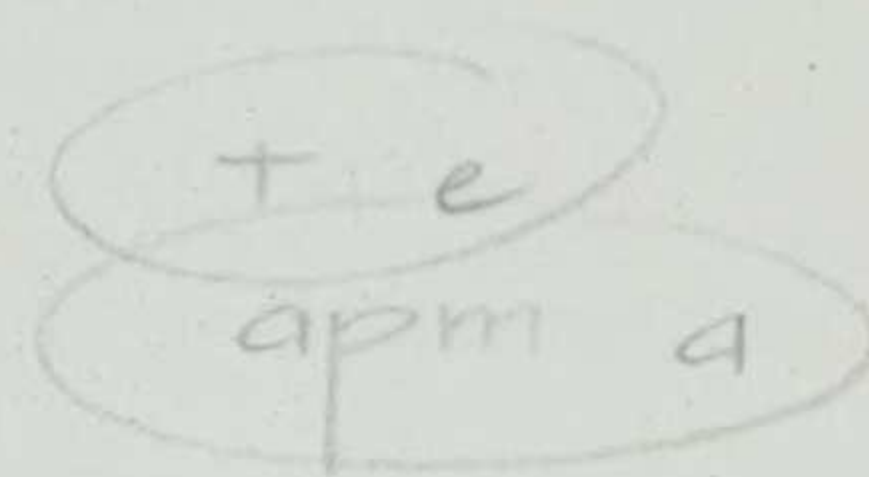
LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 178. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. babi b̥i | You ate (it here). |
| 2. bab̥o co | She ate (it). |
| 3. koehi yi | I washed (it there). |
| 4. bakabi i | He ate (it long ago). |
| 5. koeb̥o co | She washed (it). |
| 6. koekab̥o co | She washed (it long ago). |
| 7. yuki babi i | He ate (it) today. |
| 8. y̥ab̥ika babi i | He ate (it) yesterday. |
| 9. yuki koehi b̥i | You washed (it there) today. |
| 10. tih̥i bakahi b̥i | You ate (it) here (long ago). |
| 11. tohi koekahi yi | I washed (it) there (long ago). |
| 12. tih̥i k̥i koebi i | He washed cassava here. |
| 13. tohi k̥i bahi b̥i | You ate cassava there. |
| 14. tih̥i y̥ab̥a babi yi | I ate yams here. |
| 15. yuki y̥ab̥a koebi yi | I washed yams today. |
| 16. tohi y̥ab̥a koeb̥o co | She washed yams there. |
| 17. tih̥i bab̥o co, yuki | She ate (it) here today. |
| 18. tirib̥ih̥i koekahi b̥i | You washed (it) long ago. |
| 19. tohi koebi i, y̥ab̥ika | He washed (it) there yesterday. |
| 20. tohi bahi yi, y̥ab̥ika | I ate (it) there yesterday. |
| 21. tirib̥ih̥i k̥i bakahi yi | I ate cassava long ago. |
| 22. tih̥i koebi b̥i, y̥ab̥ika | You washed (it) here yesterday. |
| 23. tohi bakab̥o co, tirib̥ih̥i | She ate (it) there long ago. |
| 24. tih̥i koekabi i, tirib̥ih̥i | He washed (it) here long ago. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

a = SPECIFIC OBJECT
 e = NON-SPECIFIED OBJ
 t = PAST
 apm = FUTURE



Problem 179. Huave
 (Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. tandok tišem | He netted shrimp. |
| 2. tahond kiet nop našey | A man dried fish. |
| 3. tehanc | He washed (something). |
| 4. apmahanc kiet | He will wash fish. |
| 5. aaga nenč apmehanc | That boy will wash (something). |
| 6. apmandok tišem aaga nenč | That boy will net shrimp. |
| 7. nop nenč tendok | A boy netted (something). |
| 8. aaga našey tehond | That man dried (something). |
| 9. nop nenč apmahond kiet | A boy will dry fish. |
| 10. nop našey apmehond | A man will dry (something). |
| 11. aaga našey tahanc tišem | That man washed shrimp. |
| 12. apmendok | He will net (something). |
| 13. nop našey apmandok kiet | A man will net fish. |
| 14. tohond tišem | He dried shrimp. |
| 15. nop našey tahond kiet | A man dried fish. |
| 16. aaga nenč apmehond | That boy will dry (something). |
| 17. nop nenč apmehanc | A boy will wash (something). |
| 18. aaga nenč apmandok tišem | That boy will net shrimp. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 180. Highland Mazatec

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>went girl</i> 1. ki ³ co ² ti ³ | The girl went. |
| <i>arrived man</i> 2. hi ³ čo ¹ šʔi ⁴ | The man arrived there. |
| <i>woman</i> 3. hi ³ čo ¹ čhɔ ⁴² | The woman arrived there. |
| <i>little</i> 4. ki ³ čhɔ ⁴² ʔnti ¹ | The little woman went. |
| <i>waited woman girl</i> 5. ki ³ sko ² ya ³ čhɔ ⁴² co ² ti ³ | The girl waited for the woman. |
| <i>sweater man old</i> 6. ki ³ tho ³ nta ¹ šʔi ⁴ hči ¹ nka ³ | The old man perspired. |
| <i>saw girl woman little</i> 7. ca ³ ve ³ co ² ti ³ čhɔ ⁴² ʔnti ¹ | The little woman saw the girl. |
| 8. ki ³ tho ³ nta ¹ co ² ti ³ ntʔe ¹ | The hard-working girl perspired. |
| 9. ca ³ ve ³ šʔi ⁴ čhɔ ⁴² hči ¹ nka ³ | The old woman saw the man. |
| <i>hard woman</i> 10. ca ³ kʔe ¹ le ⁴ čhɔ ⁴² ntʔe ¹ šʔi ⁴ | The man hit the hard-working woman. |
| 11. ca ³ kʔe ¹ le ⁴ šʔi ⁴ hči ¹ nka ³ co ² ti ³ | The girl hit the old man. |
| 12. ki ³ sko ² ya ³ co ² ti ³ ʔnti ¹ šʔi ⁴ ntʔe ¹ | The hard-working man waited for the little girl. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 181. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. hwi ¹ tiw ² | The banana will ripen. |
| 2. lo ¹ sia ¹³ | Joe will bathe. |
| 3. ni ² be ³ | Bob will laugh. |
| 4. gia ¹ be ³ | Bob will eat it. |
| 5. hli ² taw ³ | The avocado will spoil. |
| 6. nyu ¹ mi ² ge ³ wu ¹² | Mike will want the orange. |
| 7. tew ² sia ¹³ | Joe will discard it. |
| 8. o ¹ mi ² ge ³ | Mike will cry. |
| 9. tyi ² tiw ² | The banana will fall. |
| 10. hwi ¹ wu ¹² | The orange will ripen. |
| 11. gia ¹ mi ² ge ³ taw ³ | Mike will eat the avocado. |
| 12. nyu ¹ be ³ | Bob will want it. |
| 13. tew ² be ³ tiw ² | Bob will discard the banana. |
| 14. lo ¹ be ³ | Bob will bathe. |
| 15. nyu ¹ sia ¹³ wu ¹² | Joe will want the orange. |
| 16. ni ² mi ² ge ³ | Mike will laugh. |
| 17. tyi ² taw ³ | The avocado will fall. |
| 18. tew ² mi ² ge ³ taw ³ | Mike will discard the avocado. |
| 19. o ¹ sia ¹³ | Joe will cry. |
| 20. hli ² wu ¹² | The orange will spoil. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 182. Mandarin Chinese

1. nǐ qù
you go You are going.
2. nǐ bù qù
you not go You are not going.
3. nǐ hǎo
you well You are well.
4. tā hǎo
he well He is well.
5. nǐ hǎo ma
you well ? Are you well?
6. tā lái
he come He is coming.
7. tā lái ma
he come ? Is he coming?
8. tā lái le
he come PAST He came.
9. tā lái le ma
he come PAST ? Did he come?
10. tā mǎi shū
he buy book He buys books.
11. tā bù mǎi shū
he not buy book He doesn't buy books.
12. tā mǎi shū le ma
he buy book PAST ? Did he buy books?
13. nǐ bù kàn shū
you not read book You do not read books.
14. tā kàn shū ma
he read book ? Does he read books?
15. tā kàn shū le ma
he read book PAST ? Did he read the book?

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 183. Northern Paiute

1. i piawabi tikaba timikwi
my old-woman bread will-buy
My old woman will buy bread.
2. tikaba dzagwi
bread carry
She carries bread.
3. tikaba i gea?akwi
bread me will-give
She will give me bread.
4. i piawabi tikaba i makakwi
my old-woman bread me will-feed
My old woman will feed me bread.
5. ni tsipisa dzagwikwi
I squirrel will-carry
I will carry ground squirrels.
6. tsipisa yapa tika
squirrel carrot eat
The ground squirrel eats wild carrots.
7. ni tsipisa u gea?a
I squirrel her give
I give ground squirrels to her.
8. ni tsipisa i piawabi maka
I squirrel my old-woman feed
I feed my old woman ground squirrel.
9. ni tsipisa puni
I squirrel see
I see the ground squirrel.
10. i punikwi
me will-see
It will see me.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 184. Sierra Popoluca

1. hesʌk heʔm šiš wiʔkpa ko·pho·m
Then that cow will eat in the meadow.
2. heʔm šiš ikuʔtpa soʔk ko·pho·m hoymʌ
That cow will eat grass in the meadow tomorrow.
3. apoyum ʌč ka·mho·m
I ran in the cornfield.
4. okmʌ ipetum heʔm šiwan tʌk matʌk
Later yesterday that John swept the house.
5. wiʔkum čimpa
The dog ate.
6. ikuʔtum
He ate it.
7. anuʔkpa
I will arrive.
8. hesʌk tu·m čimpa annuusum ʌč tʌkho·m
Then I held a dog in the house.
9. šiwan ihuyum tu·m ko·pa
John bought a meadow.
10. miwiʔkpa mič ka·mkʌʌm hoymʌ
Tomorrow you will eat at the cornfield.
11. mič iŋkuʔtpa sʌk
You will eat beans.
12. okmʌ heʔm čimpa ikuʔtum šiš
Later that dog ate beef.
13. mič iññuuspa šiwan tʌkkʌʌm
You will hold John at the house.
14. hesʌk anhuypa tu·m šiš ʌč
Then I will buy a cow.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 184 continued:

15. heʔm čimpa iwasum heʔm šiš mawΛški
That dog bit that cow day before yesterday.
16. poyum šiwan
John ran.
17. mič iñhuyum tu·m ka·ma
You bought a cornfield.
18. Λč aŋkuʔtum sΛk
I ate beans.
19. okmΛ mipoypa mič ko·pkΛΛm
Later you will run at the meadow.
20. tu·m šiš nuʔkpa sa·bΛy
A cow will arrive later.
21. miñuʔkpa
You will arrive.
22. ihuyum huumΛ mawΛški
He bought it far away day before yesterday.
23. hesΛk nuʔkpa tΛkho·m hoymΛ
Then he will arrive in the house tomorrow.
24. hesΛk Λč aŋkuʔtpa
Then I will eat it.
25. aŋwaspa Λč
I will bite it.
26. šiwan iñuuspa cΛ·ši
John will hold the child.
27. cΛ·ši iñuusum čimpa
The child held the dog.
28. sΛk iŋwaspa mič
You will bite beans.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 185. Pocomchi

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. šniloq' išim ar | I bought corn there. |
| 2. kink'ul ar | I arrive there. |
| 3. šk'ul ar | He arrived there. |
| 4. wilik | He is here. |
| 5. amol kape ayu? | You pick coffee here. |
| 6. risik' kape wulu? | He looks for coffee over there. |
| 7. šq'ehb | He fell down. |
| 8. kačalkin | I am alive. |
| 9. čuhnulkat | You are seated. |
| 10. kinbirxik ayu? | I hear here. |
| 11. tibirxik wulu? | You hear over there. |
| 12. inq'ehb | He falls down. |
| 13. šatk'ul wulu? | You arrived over there. |
| 14. šbirxik ar | He heard there. |
| 15. šik'ay kinaq' ar | He sold beans there. |
| 16. šimol išim | He picked corn. |
| 17. riloq' tulul | He buys bananas. |
| 18. nimol kinaq' | I pick beans. |
| 19. ink'ul | He arrives. |
| 20. wilkat | You are here. |
| 21. šasik' išim ar | You looked for corn there. |
| 22. aloq' kinaq' wulu? | You buy beans over there. |
| 23. šak'ay tulul | You sold bananas. |
| 24. kačalkat | You are alive. |
| 25. šatq'ehb ar | You fell down there. |
| 26. wilkin | I am here. |
| 27. šinbirxik ayu? | I heard here. |
| 28. nik'ay kape ayu? | I sell coffee here. |
| 29. šinq'ehb wulu? | I fell down over there. |
| 30. čuhnulkin | I am seated. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 186. Huichol

(Length, juncture, and tone are not indicated)

1. meɽyehu
They are going.
2. meɽtekuzatakai
They chatted.
3. mepeutuaziyu
They are going hunting.
4. tepeutuaziyu
We are going hunting.
5. meɽyehu ʔakicie
They are going to the canyon.
6. teɽyehu ʔakicie
We are going to the canyon.
7. meɽtekuzatakai hɽricie
They chatted in the mountains.
8. meɽtekuzatakai zariuka
They chatted by radio.
9. meɽtekuzatakai ʔaki ʔamɽpacie
They chatted in the big canyon.
10. meɽtekuzatakai zariu ʔamɽpaka
They chatted on the big radio.
11. mepeutuaziyu ʔɽɽka
They are going hunting with arrows.
12. mepeutuaziyu ʔɽɽ manuyemɽmɽcaɽka ʔaki ʔamɽpacie
They are going hunting in the big canyon with sharp arrows.
13. teɽyehu hɽri ʔamɽpacie
We are going to the big mountains.
14. meɽtekuzatakai zariuka ʔaki ʔamɽpacie
They chatted by radio in the big canyon.
15. tepeutuaziyu ʔɽɽ manuyemɽmɽcaɽka
We are going hunting with sharp arrows.
16. meɽtekuzatakai zariucie
They chatted on the radio (i.e., they were sitting on top of it).

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 187. Isthmus Zapotec
(Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. ričesa tibigu | A turtle jumps. |
| 2. ružiiji čupa bigu ro? | Two big turtles laugh. |
| 3. bičee biguka | That turtle erred. |
| 4. ruyaadu <i>du'rs an erreditee</i> | We dance. |
| 5. guza bigu wiinika | That little turtle walked. |
| 6. ruyaa čupa waga | Two rats dance. |
| 7. bižiiji tiwaga wiini | A little rat laughed. |
| 8. bižiijime | It laughed. |
| 9. biyaa wagaka | That rat danced. |
| 10. ručee čonna waga ro? | Three big rats err. |
| 11. ričesame | It jumps. |
| 12. riza bere wiinika | That little chicken walks. |
| 13. gučesa čonna bere | Three chickens jumped. |
| 14. bičee bereka | That chicken erred. |
| 15. riza bere ro?ka | That big chicken walks. |
| 16. ručeebe | He errs. |
| 17. ružiiji tiležu ro? | A big rabbit laughs. |
| 18. biyaa čupa ležu wiini | Two little rabbits danced. |
| 19. gučesa ležuka | That rabbit jumped. |
| 20. guzadu | We walked. |
| 21. ričesa kaležuka | Those rabbits jump. |
| 22. ruyaa kawaga wiinika | Those little rats dance. |
| 23. bižiiji kabere | The chickens laughed. |
| 24. riza čupa biguka | Those two turtles walk. |
| 25. riza kabigu | The turtles walk. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 188. Rotokas

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. uriopa | He is coming. |
| 2. avaera | He went. |
| 3. araoko uriopa | Brother is coming. |
| 4. kaakauva avaera | He went with the dog. |
| 5. popote aite avaera | White father went. |
| 6. vearo aiteva uriopa | He is coming with good father. |
| 7. popote voropato avaera | White hunter went. |
| 8. riro voropatova uriopa | He is coming with big hunter. |
| 9. aite voropatova uriopa | Father is coming with the hunter. |
| 10. voropato aiteva uriopa | The hunter is coming with father. |
| 11. kaakau riro araokova avaera | The dog went with big brother. |
| 12. popote araoko aiteva uriopa | White brother is coming with father. |
| 13. voropato vearo araokova uriopa | The hunter is coming with good brother. |
| 14. riro aite vearo kaakauva avaera | Big father went with the good dog. |
| 15. riro kaakau popote kaakauva avaera | The big dog went with the white dog. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 189. Isthmus Zapotec
(Phonemic tone and stress are not indicated)

1. bižooñe ležu
ran rabbit
Rabbit ran.
2. ružooñe ngiiu-ka
runs man-that
The man runs.
3. bičesa čupa mistu
jumped two cat
The two cats jumped.
4. bičesa ti-geu? ro?
jumped one-coyote big
A big coyote jumped.
5. bičesa čonna ngiiu ro?-ka
jumped three man big-that
Those three big men jumped.
6. rukwaagu ngiiu-ka ležu
hunts man-that rabbit
The man hunts rabbits.
7. bikwaagu čupa ngiiu wiini čonna geu?
hunted two man little three coyote
Two little men hunted three coyotes.
8. biiya ležu ngiiu-ka
saw rabbit man-that
Rabbit saw the man.
9. biiya ngiiu-ka ti-mistu wiini
saw man-that one-cat little
The man saw a little cat.
10. biiya ngiiu-ka čonna geu? ro?
saw man-that three coyote big
The man saw three big coyotes.
11. rukwaagu geu? ležu
hunts coyote rabbit
Coyote hunts rabbit.
12. rukwaagu ngiiu-ka ležu wiini-ka
hunts man-that rabbit little-that
The man hunts the little rabbit.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 190. Peñoles Mixtec

1. ní-šinu tée-ą
COMPL-run man-that
That man ran.
2. ní-ndua-ši
COMPL-fall-she
She fell.
3. ní-šini tée-ą †† iná
COMPL-see man-that one dog
That man saw a dog.
4. ní-tuši-dě bitú
COMPL-hew-he beam
He hewed the beam.
5. ní-sá?a tée-ą dé?e-dé †† iná
COMPL-give man-that child-he one dog
That man gave his child a dog.
6. ní-šii-ši ditó-ši †† kwèndú
COMPL-say-she uncle-she one story
She told her uncle something.

Note that the following sentences are ungrammatical (as indicated by *):

7. *ní-šinu tée-ą †† iná
COMPL-run man-that one dog
That man ran a dog.
8. *ní-šini tée-ą
COMPL-see man-that
That man saw.
9. *ní-sá?a tée-ą dé?e-dé
COMPL-give man-that child-he
That man gave to his child.
10. *ní-sá?a tée-ą †† iná
COMPL-give man-that one dog
That man gave a dog.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 191. Choapan Zapotec

The basic order of Zapotec clause constituents is presented in (1).

- (1) uyo ben? na? taria uga niogue
went man that rapidly there yesterday
That man went there quickly yesterday.

The arrangements of constituents in (2) through (4) represent focussed constituents, as indicated by underlining in the free translation of each clause.

- (2) taria uyo ben? na? uga niogue
rapidly went man that there yesterday
That man went there quickly yesterday.

- (3) uga uyo ben? na? taria niogue
there went man that rapidly yesterday
That man went there quickly yesterday.

- (4) niogue uyo ben? na? taria uga
yesterday went man that rapidly there
That man went there quickly yesterday.

(5) represents the neutral ordering of additional clause constituents.

- (5) bë? ben? na? nigula na? dumi
gave man that woman that money
That man gave money to that woman.

(6) through (8) show focussed constituents. Ignore the special form of the verb in (6) since you would need more information to handle it properly.

- (6) ben? na? bë?ne? nigula ^{na?} dumi
man that gave woman money
That man gave money to that woman.

- (7) nigula na? bë? ben? na? dumi
woman that gave man that money
To that woman that man gave money.

- (8) dumi bë? ben? na? nigula na?
money gave man that woman that
(It was) money (that) that man gave to that woman.

There are also clauses like (9) for which one (but only one) element can be placed in focus at a time in the same manner as shown above.

- (9) bë? ben? na? nigula dumi tzadica?dao? zan yu?u niogue
gave man that woman money quickly in house yesterday
That man quickly gave money to the woman yesterday in his house.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 192. Palantla Chinantec

1. ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³ gow¹² hwa^{ʔ12}
opened woman trunk large
The woman opened the large trunk.
2. ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³ gyuw^{ʔ2} gow¹²
opened woman old trunk
The old woman opened the trunk.
3. ka¹nyí¹ hɛ² ʔyo¹³ gyuw^{ʔ2} gow¹²
opened one woman old trunk
One old woman opened the trunk.
4. ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³ gyuw^{ʔ2} tɔ¹ gow¹²
opened woman old two trunks
The old woman opened two trunks.
5. ka¹nyí¹ bá^{ʔ3} ʔyo¹³ gow¹²
opened AFFIRM woman trunk
The woman opened the trunk.
6. ʔyo¹³ bá^{ʔ3} ka¹nyí¹ gow¹²
woman AFFIRM opened trunk
It was the woman who opened the trunk.
7. gow¹² bá^{ʔ3} ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³
trunk AFFIRM opened woman
It was the trunk the woman opened.
8. tɔ¹ gow¹² bá^{ʔ3} ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³
two trunk AFFIRM opened woman
It was two trunks the woman opened.
9. tɔ¹ bá^{ʔ3} gow¹² ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³
two AFFIRM trunk opened woman
It was two trunks the woman opened.
10. gow¹² hwa^{ʔ12} bá^{ʔ3} ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³ gyuw^{ʔ2}
trunk large AFFIRM opened woman old
It was the large trunk the old woman opened.
11. hɛ² ʔyo¹³ gyuw^{ʔ2} bá^{ʔ3} ka¹nyí¹ gow¹².
one woman old AFFIRM opened trunk
It was one old woman who opened the trunk.
12. hɛ² bá^{ʔ3} ʔyo¹³ gyuw^{ʔ2} ka¹nyí¹ gow¹².
one AFFIRM woman old opened trunk
It was one old woman who opened the trunk.
13. *hɛ² ʔyo¹³ bá^{ʔ3} gyuw^{ʔ2} ka¹nyí¹ gow¹².
14. *tɔ¹ gow¹² bá^{ʔ3} hwa^{ʔ12} ka¹nyí¹ ʔyo¹³.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 193. Sierra Popoluca

1. nɔkpa pe·toh
Peter is going.
2. nɔkpa šiwan a·tebet
John is going to Soteapan.
3. lu·š miñpa hoymɔ kawahyukmɔ
Louis is coming tomorrow on horseback.
4. matɔk nɔkum labrada puymɔ
He went to Piedra Labrada yesterday on foot.
5. miñum matɔk kamyonyukmɔ pe·toh
Peter came yesterday on a truck.
6. kamyonyukmɔ nɔkpa mina lu·š
Louis is going to Minatitlan on a truck.
7. kawahyukmɔ nɔkum šiwan a·tebet
John went to Soteapan on horseback.
8. hoymɔ nɔkpa labrada pe·toh puymɔ
Peter is going to Piedra Labrada tomorrow on foot.
9. wɔstɔkmiñpa miñpa šiwan
John is coming day after tomorrow.
10. puymɔ miñpa lu·š wɔstɔkmiñpa
Louis is coming day after tomorrow on foot.
11. nɔkpa lu·š a·tebet hoymɔ
Louis is going to Soteapan tomorrow.
12. nɔkum šiwan matɔk a·tebet
John went to Soteapan yesterday.
13. mina nɔkpa hoymɔ lu·š
Louis is going to Minatitlan tomorrow.
14. nɔkum puymɔ mina matɔk
He went to Minatitlan yesterday on foot.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 194. Tabasco Chontal
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

1. anume You pass by.
2. ayalo You fall.
3. kak'ušnan I eat.
4. kayalo nanti I fall way over there.
5. ubon č'oye He gets up frequently.
6. nanti kak'č'oye I get up way over there.
7. ač'oye wida You get up here.
8. ak'alín k'ušnan You eat well.
9. unume nanti He passes by way over there.
10. ya'i k'anume I pass by there.
11. wida uk'ušnan He eats here.
12. upapʔ yalo He falls without cause.
13. ak'ušnan ya'i You eat there.
14. uk'ušnan wida He eats here.
15. wida kak'alín yalo I fall here well.
16. kabon nume wida I pass by here frequently.
17. ya'i abon č'oye You get up there frequently.
18. kapapʔ č'oye nanti I get up way over there without cause.
19. nanti upapʔ nume He passes by aimlessly way over there.
20. ubon yalo ya'i He falls there frequently.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 195. Tabasco Chontal
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. umane? bu?u | He buys beans. |
| 2. uk'uši išim | He ate corn. |
| 3. kat'abo | I climb up. |
| 4. ak'ab ylet | You fell at night. |
| 5. ak'ab uk'uše? we?e | He eats meat at night. |
| 6. kamani bu?u ak'ab | I bought beans at night. |
| 7. yali i?sapan | He fell early in the morning. |
| 8. ak'uši we?e ak'ab | You ate meat at night. |
| 9. ayalo | You fall. |
| 10. i?sapan kumane? išim | I buy corn early in the morning. |
| 11. učapi bu?u | He cooked beans. |
| 12. p'išon | I woke up. |
| 13. i?sapan kayalo | I fall early in the morning. |
| 14. up'išo i?sapan | He wakes up early in the morning. |
| 15. t'abon ak'ab | I climbed up at night. |
| 16. ačpe? we?e i?sapan | You cook meat early in the morning. |
| 17. t'abet | You climbed up. |
| 18. i?sapan amani we?e | You bought meat early in the morning. |
| 19. ut'abo i?sapan | He climbs up early in the morning. |
| 20. kak'uše? bu?u | I eat beans. |
| 21. p'iši ak'ab | He woke up at night. |
| 22. ak'ab kačapi išim | I cooked corn at night. |
| 23. učpe? išim | He cooks corn. |
| 24. ak'ab ap'išo | You wake up at night. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 196. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. wadibi i | He came. |
| 2. wadibi bi, yuki | You came today. |
| 3. yabika wadibi yi | I came yesterday. |
| 4. bahabi yi | I ascended. |
| 5. yuki bahabi i | He ascended today. |
| 6. bahabq co, yabika | She ascended yesterday. |
| 7. yuki cena iabq co | She saw the pineapple today. |
| 8. wai iabi bi | You saw the <u>fish</u> . |
| 9. yece iabi i, yabika | He saw the pig yesterday. |
| 10. yabika wai babi i | He ate fish yesterday. |
| 11. yece babq co | She ate the pig(-meat). |
| 12. cena babi yi, yuki | I ate the pineapple today. |
| 13. ire ekabq co, cena, yabika | She fed the pineapple to him yesterday. |
| 14. ire ekabi yi | I fed (it) to him. |
| 15. yuki bire ekabi yi, wai | I fed the fish to you today. |
| 16. core ekabi i, yuki | He fed (it) to her today. |
| 17. core ekabi bi, yece | You fed the pig(-meat) to her. |
| 18. yabika yire ekabi bi | You fed (it) to me yesterday. |
| 19. yire icibi i, yece, yuki | He gave the pig to me today. |
| 20. yuki bire icibi i | He gave (it) to you today. |
| 21. yabika core icibi yi, cena | I gave the pineapple to her yesterday. |
| 22. ire icibi bi, yabika | You gave (it) to him yesterday. |
| 23. bire icibq co, wai | She gave fish to you. |
| 24. yire icibq co | She gave (it) to me. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 197. Tlingit
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

Note: treat awΛ- as a 3rd-person perfective prefix

1. hɪt t'ex' awΛjɫk we kɫgɫk
house behind he-killed that mouse
He killed the mouse behind the house.
2. as ganx' awΛhun
tree outside he-sold
He sold the timber outside.
3. ɫuk t'et awΛxɪč we x'ux'
box behind he-threw that book
He threw the book behind the box.
4. awΛt'e we x'ux'
he-found that book
He found the book.
5. ɫuk tɫyix' awΛjɫk
box under he-killed
He killed it under the box.
6. gant awΛxɪč we yiʔɫ
outside he-threw that bed
He threw the bed outside.
7. as xɫndɫɫ awΛt'e
tree near he-found
He found it near the tree.
8. ɫuk hɪt tɫyit awΛxɪč
box house under he-threw
He threw the box under the house.
9. gandɫɫ awΛt'e
outside he-found
He found it outside.
10. awΛxɪč
he-threw
He threw it.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 197 continued:

11. hit yix' awΛhun
house in he-sold
He sold it in the house.
12. kuk yukdax awΛt'e
box in he-found
He found it in the box.
13. awΛhun we hit
he-sold that house
He sold the house.
14. hit xΛnx' awΛjΛk we xuc
house near he-killed that brown-bear
He killed the brown bear near the house.
15. hit yix' awΛjΛk
house in he-killed
He killed it in the house.
16. x'ux' xΛnt awΛxιč
book near he-threw
He threw it near the book.
17. yiʔat t'edax awΛt'e we kuk
bed behind he-found that box
He found the box behind the bed.
18. xuc as xΛnx' awΛjΛk
brown-bear tree near he-killed
He killed the brown bear near the tree.
19. kΛgak yiʔat tΛyidax awΛt'e
mouse bed under he-found
He found the mouse under the bed.
20. x'ux' xuc t'et awΛxιč
book brown-bear behind he-threw
He threw the book behind the brown bear.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 198. Northern Puebla Totonac

Note: Do not attempt morphology.

1. wał
He spoke.
2. a·kalista·n wał pedro
then
After that Peter spoke.
3. ki·wał pedro
Peter went to speak.
4. ki·wał pedro a?nca
 there
Peter went to speak there.
5. qo·tan wał pedro
yesterday
Yesterday Peter spoke.
6. pedro wał laqa·ču
 everywhere
Peter spoke everywhere.
7. a·kalista·n pedro wał pahcu qo·tan
then nearby yesterday
After that Peter spoke nearby yesterday.
8. nawan a?nca laqali
 there tomorrow
He will speak there tomorrow.
9. nawan maqłuwa laqali tušuma?n
 many-times tomorrow day-after-tomorrow
He will speak many times in the future.
10. stu?nkwa nawan laqa·ču ka·cisa·t
certainly everywhere early
He will certainly speak early everywhere.
11. ču?nca nawan
thus
Thus he will speak.
12. a·kalista·n nawan pedro lakapał
then quickly
Then Peter will speak quickly.
13. čo?la wał pahcu lakapał
probably nearby quickly
He probably spoke quickly nearby.
14. čo?la pedro laqali nawan
probably tomorrow
Peter will probably speak tomorrow.
15. wał a?ca qo·tan tušuma?nca
 here yesterday day-before-yesterday
He spoke here in the past.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 198 continued:

16. stu[?]nkwa wał tušuma[?]nca
certainly day-before-yesterday
He certainly spoke day before yesterday.
17. wał šiwa·n laqa·ču wampala čo[?]h
everywhere again today
John spoke everywhere again today.
18. ču[?]nca pedro qo·tan wał pahcu
thus yesterday nearby
Peter thus spoke nearby yesterday.
19. stu[?]nkwa šiwa·n čo[?]h ki·wał maqłuwa
certainly today many-times
John certainly went to speak many times today.
20. ka·cisa·t pedro ki·wał wampala
early again
Peter went early to speak again.
21. laqali šiwa·n naki·wan pahcu ša[?]nka
tomorrow nearby well
Tomorrow John will go to speak well nearby.
22. tušuma[?]n pedro nawan
day-after-tomorrow
Peter will speak day after tomorrow.
23. čo[?]h šiwa·n naki·wan a[?]nca
today there
John will go to speak there today.
24. wał ša[?]nka qo·tan
well yesterday
He spoke well yesterday.
25. nawan lakapał tušuma[?]n
quickly day-after-tomorrow
He will speak quickly day after tomorrow.
26. ki·wał šiwa·n pahcu
nearby
John went nearby to speak.
27. nawan pedro a[?]ca ša[?]nka
here well
Peter will speak well here.
28. ču[?]nca ka·cisa·t čo[?]h nawan wampala
thus early today again
He will thus speak again this morning.
29. qo·tan tušuma[?]nca wał a[?]ca maqłuwa
yesterday day-before-yesterday here many-times
He spoke here many times in the past.
30. čo[?]la pedro ki·wał a[?]nca maqłuwa ka·cisa·t čo[?]h
probably there many-times early today
Peter probably went to speak there many times this morning.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 199. Waorani

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. tepæ kiŋæ pø bei ñowø | Come quickly now and drink cassava drink! |
| 2. kiŋæ pø beida æmæmæ | You two come across (river) fast and drink! |
| 3. ñowø yowø iyikii pø beidani | You all come close by now and eat tree grapes! |
| 4. ñowø ao go beboi iyikii | Now I'll go right here nearby and eat Inga fruit! <u>or</u> Now let me go...etc.! |
| 5. iyikii tepæ pø bekai wætæpiyæ | He'll come near and drink cassava drink in awhile! <u>or</u> Let him...! |
| 6. kiŋæ pø aida | You two come look, fast! |
| 7. ñowø æmæmæ kiŋæ go bekai | He'll hurry across now and drink! <u>or</u> Let him...! |
| 8. kiŋæ iyikii go ai | Go right here nearby quickly and see! |
| 9. yowø go aida æmæmæ | You two go look at the tree grapes on the other side! |
| 10. wætæpiyæ yowø pø ai | Come see the tree grapes afterwhile! |
| 11. pø aidani ñowø | You all come look now! |
| 12. ñowø kiŋæ ao pø akai | He'll come quickly now and see the Inga fruit! <u>or</u> Let him...! |
| 13. ñowø go beboida | I'll go drink now, you two! <u>or</u> Let me...! |
| 14. æmæmæ go aboi | I'll go across and see! <u>or</u> Let me....! |
| 15. wætæpiyæ pø beboidani | I'll come and drink afterwhile, you all! <u>or</u> Let me...! |
| 16. pø akaida | He'll come and look, you two! <u>or</u> Let him...! |
| 17. tepæ pø bekaidani | He'll come and drink cassava drink, you all! <u>or</u> Let him...! |
| 18. kiŋæ ao go ai | Go quickly and see the Inga fruit! |
| 19. go aboida æmæmæ | I'll go across and see, you two! <u>or</u> Let me...! |
| (20. a | looks) ¹ |

¹The last utterance is given to help verify morpheme identification, but should not be accounted for within the analysis of the other utterances.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 200. Palantla Chinantec

Note: underlining indicates emphasis.

1. ka¹zyéw¹ za² Someone arrived.
2. hní² ka¹lóʔ¹ ha³ná³ I bathed there.
3. za² ka¹zyéw¹ ha³yó¹ zyéw² Someone arrived way over there yesterday.
4. ha³la² ka¹ɲia¹ za² ho¹ Someone walked here day before yesterday.
5. hní² ka¹ɲia¹ ha³la² I walked here.
6. ha³yó¹ ka¹ɲia¹ hní² I walked way over there.
7. zyéw² ka¹lóʔ¹ hní² Yesterday I bathed.
8. ho¹ ka¹zyéw¹ za² ha³ná³ Day before yesterday someone arrived there.
9. za² ka¹lóʔ¹ Someone bathed.
10. ka¹zyéw¹ hní² ha³yó¹ ho¹ I arrived way over there day before yesterday.

Problem 201. Northern Tepehuán
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

Note: underlining indicates emphasis.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. koi | Slept. | 9. maikoipɻši api | You didn't sleep? |
| 2. tɻɻ | Saw. | 10. maitɻɻɻɻɻši | You didn't see? |
| 3. koiñši anɻ | I slept? | 11. apipɻši koi | <u>You</u> slept? |
| 4. tɻɻñši | I saw? | 12. apipɻši tɻɻ | <u>You</u> saw? |
| 5. koipɻši | You slept? | 13. apipɻši maikoi | <u>You</u> didn't sleep? |
| 6. tɻɻɻɻɻši api | You saw? | 14. apipɻši maitɻɻ | <u>You</u> didn't see? |
| 7. maikoiñši | I didn't sleep? | 15. maitapɻši koi api | You <u>didn't</u> sleep? |
| 8. maitɻɻñši anɻ | I didn't see? | 16. maitapɻši tɻɻ | You <u>didn't</u> see? |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 202. Carib

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. lariha wə maría | John saw Mary. |
| 2. lariha wə ɣuli le | John saw the dog. |
| 3. tariha maría ɣuli le | Mary saw the dog. |
| 4. tariha maría wə | Mary saw John. |
| 5. wə lariha maría | It was John who saw Mary. |
| 6. maría tariha wə | It was Mary who saw John. |
| 7. maría lariha wə | It was Mary whom John saw. |
| 8. wə tariha maría | It was John whom Mary saw. |
| 9. ɣuli le tariha maría | It was the dog that Mary saw. |

Problem 203. Vietnamese
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ɬwŋ hawk | You study. |
| 2. toy hawk | I study. |
| 3. toy ŋu | I sleep. |
| 4. ɬwŋ ŋu hay zě | You slept two hours. |
| 5. ɬwŋ hawk baw zě | How many hours did you study? |
| 6. toy hawk baw lɔw | How long did I study? |
| 7. hay zě toy ŋu | I will sleep two hours. |
| 8. baw lɔw ɬwŋ ŋu | How long will you sleep? |
| 9. baw lɔw toy hawk | How long will I study? |
| 10. baw zě toy ŋu | How many hours will I sleep? |

Problem 204. Finnish

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. etsin karitsaa | I look for the lamb. |
| 2. koira etsii lehmää | The dog looks for the cow. |
| 3. sisko etsii enoa | Sister looks for mother's brother. |
| 4. naapuri etsii ystävää | The neighbor looks for a friend. |
| 5. katson koiraa | I look at the dog. |
| 6. katsot isää | You look at father. |
| 7. ystävä katsoo karitsaa | A friend looks at the lamb. |
| 8. isä katsoo naapuria | Father looks at the neighbor. |
| 9. kuuntelet naapuria | You listen to a neighbor. |
| 10. lehmä kuuntelee siskoa | The cow listens to sister. |
| 11. eno kuuntelee isää | Mother's brother listens to father. |
| 12. karitsa kuuntelee koiraa | The lamb listens to the dog. |

Problem 205. Japanese

1. kodomo ga aruku
The child walks.
2. josei ga aruku
The woman walks.
3. kodomo ga kuru
The child comes.
4. dansei no kodomo ga kuru
The man's child comes.
5. kodomo ga hon o miru
The child sees the book.
6. kodomo ga josei no okashi o miru
The child sees the woman's cake.
7. josei no kodomo ga hon o mitsukeru
The woman's child finds the book.
8. josei ga hon o kodomo ni ageru
The woman gives the child the book.
9. josei ga okashi o dansei ni ageru
The woman gives the man the cake.
10. dansei ga okashi o josei no kodomo ni motteiku
The man takes the woman's child the cake.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 206. Russian

1. dyévačka ⁵ íait sabáku
little-girl look-for dog
The little girl is looking for the dog.
2. sabáka ísit byélku
dog look-for squirrel
The dog is looking for the squirrel.
3. byélku ganyáit sabáka
squirrel chase dog
The dog is chasing the squirrel.
4. ganyáit sabáku dyévačka
chase dog little-girl
The little girl is chasing the dog.
5. ísit sabáka dyévačku
look-for dog little-girl
The dog is looking for the little girl.

Problem 207. German

1. Der Küster zeigt dem Sohn den Schuh.
The sexton shows the son the shoe.
2. Der Onkel zeigt dem Küster den Hund.
The uncle shows the sexton the dog.
3. Der Sohn verkauft dem Onkel den Hund.
The son sells the uncle the dog.
4. Der Küster verkauft dem Onkel den Schuh.
The sexton sells the uncle the shoe.
5. Der Hund beißt den Küster.
The dog bites the sexton.
6. Der Sohn beißt den Onkel.
The son bites the uncle.
7. Der Hund jagt den Onkel.
The dog chases the uncle.
8. Der Onkel jagt den Sohn.
The uncle chases the son.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 208. Pitjantjatjara—Ooldea dialect

1. kuḷpirpa ḡalyapityaḡu
kangaroo came
The kangaroo came.
2. yuḡḡalpa pakanu
daughter got-up
[My] daughter got up.
3. ḡali ḡalyapityaḡu
we-DUAL came
We (two) came.
4. ḡura pakanu
you got-up
You got up.
5. ampintu kuḷpirpa ḡaḡu
Ampin kangaroo saw
Ampin saw the kangaroo.
6. ḡura yuḡḡalpa kulinu
you daughter heard
You heard [my] daughter.
7. kuḷpirtu ḡuraḡa ḡaḡu
kangaroo you saw
The kangaroo saw you.
8. yuḡḡaltu ḡaliḡa kulinu
daughter us-DUAL heard
[My] daughter heard us (two).
9. ḡali kuḷpirpa ḡaḡu
we-DUAL kangaroo saw
We (two) saw the kangaroo.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 209. Jungle Quichua

1. wawa šamun
child come
The child comes.
2. kay wawa šayahurka
this child was-standing
This child was standing.
3. šayahun atun kari
is-standing big man
The big man is standing.
4. či ičilya mama šamurka
that small mother came
That small mother came.
5. mama kay atun wawata kayan
mother this big child call
Mother calls this big child.
6. kay ičilya karita kayahun ali wawa
this small man is-calling good child
The good child is calling this small man.
7. ičilya wawata kari rikun
small child man watch
The man watches the small child.
8. kay karita mama kayarka
this man mother called
Mother called this man.
9. či atun mama kay ičilya wawata maskahun
that big mother this small child is-seeking
That big mother is seeking this small child.
10. kay wawa kayahurka či ali karita
this child was-calling that good man
This child was calling that good man.
11. či atun mamata ali wawa maskahurka
that big mother good child was-seeking
The good child was seeking that big mother.
12. ičilya kari atun karita rikuhurka
small man big man was-watching
The small man was watching the big man.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Se
Si
O
L

'I' 'MAN'
 gayulu watıŋku
 gayulu wati
 gayuŋa wati

Split ergativity

Problem 210. Pitjantjatjara--Ooldea Dialect

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. watıŋku kułpirpa ŋalakatiŋu | The man brought the kangaroo. |
| 2. ɕiɕi ŋuraŋka ñinaŋu | The child sat in camp. |
| 3. papa paŋaŋka ñinaŋu | The dog sat on the ground. |
| 4. papaŋku ɕiɕi paɕaŋu | The dog bit the child. |
| 5. ɕiɕi yulaŋu | The child cried. |
| 6. ŋayulu ɕiɕi kulınu | I heard the child. |
| 7. watıŋku ŋura wantıŋu | The man left the camp. |
| 8. watıŋku kułpirpa kułtuŋu | The man speared the kangaroo. |
| 9. kułpirtu wati pirınu | The kangaroo scratched the man. |
| 10. yuŋɕaltu ɕiɕi maŋınu | The daughter picked up the child. |
| 11. miñma ŋalakulpaŋu | The woman returned. |
| 12. miñmaŋku ŋayuña ñaŋu | The woman saw me. |
| 13. ŋayulu miñma waɕaŋu | I told the woman. |
| 14. ŋayulu mirpaŋariŋu | I became angry. |
| 15. ñura ŋayuña ñaŋu | You saw me. |
| 16. miñmaŋku ñuranña ñaŋu | The woman saw you. |
| 17. yuŋɕalpa ŋalapıtaŋu | The daughter came. |
| 18. kułpirpa iluriŋu | The kangaroo died. |
| 19. miñma mapıtaŋu | The woman went away. |
| 20. ŋayulu ɕiɕi makatiñu | I carried the child away. |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 210 continued:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 21. nuṇulu ḡayuña ṅaḡu | Nunu saw me. |
| 22. paluru wati waṭaḡu | He told the man. |
| 23. watiḡku paluña kulinu | The man heard him. |
| 24. watiḡku ampinḡa yaḷṭiḡu | The man called Ampin. |
| 25. ampinḡa pakaḡu | Ampin got up. |
| 26. paluru mapiṭaḡu | He went away. |
| 27. ṅura ḡalaḡiṭaḡu | You came. |
| 28. ampintu ṅuraña ṅaḡu | Ampin saw you. |
| 29. ḡanaḡa ṅinakatiḡu | We (pl.) sat down. |
| 30. ḡanaḡa yuṅṭalpa yaḷṭiḡu | We called the daughter. |
| 31. ṅali yuṅṭalpa ṭapinu | We (2) asked the daughter. |
| 32. watiḡku ḡanaḡaña wanaḡu | The man followed us (pl.). |
| 33. ampintu ḡaliña yaḷṭiḡu | Ampin called us (2). |
| 34. ṅuramuka ṭiṭi kulinu | You (pl.) heard the child. |
| 35. pililu ṅuramukaña ṅaḡu | Pili saw you (pl.). |
| 36. ṭana ṭiṭi makatiḡu | The (pl.) took the child away. |
| 37. ṭiṭiḡku ṭanaña pirinu | The child scratched them (pl.). |
| 38. ṭana ṭiṭiḡka ṅinaḡu | They (pl.) sat on the child. |
| 39. ṭana pakaḡu | They got up (arose). |
| 40. piliña mirpaḡariḡu | Pili was angry. |
| 41. watiḡku piliña puḡu | The man hit Pili. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 211. Latin

1. filia columbam liberat
The daughter frees the dove.
2. femina filiam amat
The woman loves the daughter.
3. filiae columbas amant
The daughters love the doves.
4. aquila feminam salvat
The eagle saves the woman.
5. aquilae columbas portant
The eagles carry the doves.
6. feminae aquilam liberant
The women free the eagle.
7. femina latas longas columbas amat
The woman loves the long, wide doves.
8. magna aquila parvam columbam pugnata
The big eagle fights the small dove.
9. magna alba aquila alas duas portat
The big white eagle carries two wings.
10. mea filia gratas tuas picturas duas amat
My daughter loves your two fine paintings.
11. magnae meae aquilae duae parvam columbam pugnant
My two big eagles fight the small dove.
12. albae magnae meae columbae duae bellicosas tuas aquilas pugnant
My two big white doves fight your warlike eagles.
13. longae latae meae aquilae duae puellas amant
My two long, wide eagles love girls.
14. magnae aquilae parvas columbas duas pugnant
The big eagles fight two small doves.
15. mea filia albas magnas tuas columbas duas liberat.
My daughter frees your two big white doves.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 212. Rotokas

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ikauuepa | You hurried. |
| 2. avaraepa | I went. |
| 3. avarovere | He'll go. |
| 4. avauvere evoa | You'll go over there. |
| 5. urua paurivere | You'll build a bed. |
| 6. kepa kipuava | I painted a house. |
| 7. ikauravere evoa | I'll hurry over there. |
| 8. ikauroepa ragaiva | He hurried with me. |
| 9. avaupepa ragaiva | You went with me. |
| 10. avaravere rerava | I'll go with him. |
| 11. kepa pauavere evoa | I'll build a house over there. |
| 12. rerapa urua paureva | He built a bed for him. |
| 13. ikaurovere varavira | He'll hurry down to the coast. |
| 14. opuruva pauava viiva | I built a canoe with you. |
| 15. ikauraepa viiva varavira | I hurried with you down to the coast. |
| 16. ikauuvere rerava evoa | You'll hurry with him over there. |
| 17. rerapa opuruva kipuriva | You painted a canoe for him. |
| 18. kepa kipurevere varavira | He'll paint a house down on the coast. |
| 19. avaroepa viiva varavira | He went with you down to the coast. |
| 20. opuruva kipurivere ragaiva | You'll paint a canoe with me. |
| 21. viipa urua kipuavere rerava | I'll paint a bed with him for you. |
| 22. kepa pauriva rerava varavira You built a house with him down on the coast. | |
| 23. viipa opuruva paurevere ragaiva He'll build a canoe with me for you. | |
| 24. ragaipa urua kipureva viiva evoa He painted a bed with you for me over there. | |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 213. Rotokas

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. opuruvaepa voa | The canoe was here. |
| 2. opuruvapere ipavira | The canoe will be up in the mountains. |
| 3. papapakepaepa ipavira | The airplane was up in the mountains. |
| 4. papapakepapere voa | The airplane will be here. |
| 5. viiepa rerava voa | You were with him here. |
| 6. viivere rerava ipavira | You will be with him up in the mountains. |
| 7. reraepa viiva ipavira | He was with you up in the mountains. |
| 8. reravere rerava voa | He will be with him here. |
| 9. vii uriouepa rerava voa | You came with him here. |
| 10. rera uriorovere viiva ipavira | He will come with you up to the mountains. |
| 11. opuruva urioepa ipavira | The canoe came up to the mountains. |
| 12. papapakepa uriopere voa | The airplane will come here. |
| 13. opuruva virupere ipavira | The canoe will move up to the mountains. |
| 14. papapakepa viruepa voa | The airplane moved here. |
| 15. vii viruovere rerava ipavira | You will move with him up to the mountains. |
| 16. rera viruroepa rerava voa | He moved with him here. |
| 17. vii opuruva purariva rerava ipavira | You made the canoe with him up in the mountains. |
| 18. rera papapakepa purarevere viiva voa | He will make the airplane with you here. |
| 19. vii papapakepa voririva ipavira | You bought the airplane in the mountains. |
| 20. rera papapakepa purareva voa | He made the airplane here. |
| 21. vii opuruva voririvere rerava voa | You will buy the canoe with him here. |
| 22. rera opuruva vorireva rerava ipavira | He bought the canoe with him up in the mountains. |
| 23. vii epao rerava ipavira | You are/were with him up in the mountains. |
| 24. rera epao viiva voa | He is/was with you here. |
| 25. opuruva epao voa | The canoe is/was here. |
| 26. papapakepa epao ipavira | The airplane is/was up in the mountains. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 214. Walmatjari

1. kunyarr pa laparni
dog it ran
The dog ran.
2. kunyarr pa laparni manajarti
dog it ran stick
The dog ran with a stick.
3. kunyarr pa pinya nganpayirlu kurraparlu
dog he hit man hand
The man hit the dog with his hand.
4. kakaji pa laparni
goanna it ran
The goanna ran.
5. nganpayi pa kurrapa pajani kakajirlu
man it hand bit goanna
The goanna bit the man on the hand.
6. kunyarr pa pinya nganpayirlu manajartirlu
dog he hit man stick
The man hit the dog with a stick.
7. mana pa nyanya nganpayirlu
stick he saw man
The man saw the stick.
8. jirnal pa kanyjirni nganpayirlu jinarlu
spear he trod man foot
The man trod on the spear with his foot.
9. jirnal pa kanyjirni nganpayirlu puutjartirlu
spear he trod man boot
The man trod on the spear with his boot.
10. yawarta pa nyanya nganpayirlu
horse he saw man
The man saw the horse.
11. nganpayi pa laparni yawartajarti
man he ran horse
The man rode a horse.
12. kunyarr pa nyanya nganpayirlu yawartajartirlu
dog he saw man horse
The man on the horse saw the dog.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 215. Cashinahua

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. ɨ bicə cakakɨ | My brother shoots it. |
| 2. ɨ bicə isu haida cakakɨ | My brother shoots many spider monkeys. |
| 3. ɨ bicə piawɨ isu cakakɨ | My brother shoots spider monkey with arrows. |
| 4. ɨ isu cakai kaşu | I hunted (went shooting) spider monkey. |
| 5. miarə ɨ ɯiʃu | I saw <u>you</u> . |
| 6. habu butukɨ | He goes down. |
| 7. mi kaşu | You went. |
| 8. ɨ bicə hasɨ ɯiki | My brother sees wild turkey. |
| 9. haarə hašiwɨ ɨnə imawawaşu | Mine killed <u>him</u> with a spear. |
| 10. hasɨ ɨ bica ɯiki | A wild turkey sees my brother. |
| 11. hasɨ kuši kakɨ | A wild turkey goes fast (runs). |
| 12. ɨ bicə cakabəiki | My brother shoots it, going along. |
| 13. kumə isu iwopa ɯiʃu | The partridge saw a big spider monkey. |
| 14. hunɨ isu iwopa haida ɯiʃu | The man saw a very big spider monkey. |
| 15. kuma haidə huni ɯinɨ | Many partridges will see the man. |
| 16. ɨ kuka yeš cakai kanu | My father-in-law will hunt (go shooting) armadillo. |
| 17. yeşə ɨ kuka ɯiki | My father-in-law sees <u>armadillo</u> . |
| 18. ɨ kuka pipə isu ɯiʃu | My good father-in-law saw a spider monkey. |
| 19. ɨ če haidə cakabubuşu | My many brothers-in-law shot it from place to place. |
| 20. ɨ isu pişupišta ɯii kanu | I'll go seeing a little spider monkey. |
| 21. hisisə ɨ ɯibəiki | Going along I see <u>ants</u> . |
| 22. ɨ isu şita ɯinɨ | I'll see spider monkey teeth. |
| 23. habuna cakabubui kakɨ | His hunts them from place to place. |
| 24. isu kuru mina ɯiʃu | The grey spider monkey saw yours. |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 215 continued:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 25. mī bīca isu kūj bičibajini butukī | Your brother, going along wanting real monkeys, descends. |
| 26. habū bicā j̄ kuma haida uīšū | His brother saw my many partridges. |
| 27. mī kukā isu šita uīšū | Your father-in-law saw spider monkey teeth. |
| 28. kuma iwopa haida kuši kanū | The very big partridge will run. |
| 29. j̄ isu bisu uīkī | I see a spider monkey face. |
| 30. isu iwopa haida pia uīnū | A very big spider monkey will see the arrows. |
| 31. hunirā pia haidawī j̄ cakakī | I shoot <u>men</u> with many arrows. |
| 32. kawī | Go! |
| 33. j̄ bicarā j̄ des pipā uīnū | My good nephew will see <u>my brother</u> . |
| 34. iarā j̄ bicā uīkī | My brother sees <u>me</u> . |
| 35. mīnā hasī pii bičikī | Yours wants wild turkey feathers. |
| 36. cakai kawī | Hunt! |
| 37. habū isurā j̄nā uīkī | Mine sees <u>his spider monkey</u> . |
| 38. isu imawawai inawī | Go up killing monkey! |
| 39. j̄narā habū isū bičibajinū | His spider monkey will want <u>mine</u> going along. |
| 40. j̄na cakawī | Shoot mine! |
| 41. isu mikj̄nā huni haida uīkī | Many men see <u>a monkey hand</u> . |
| 42. niwī | Walk! |
| 43. hasī bačirā habū bičikī | He wants <u>wild turkey eggs</u> . |
| 44. habūnā mia uībubunū | His will see you from place to place. |
| 45. kuši butuwī | Go down fast! |
| 46. huni iwopā niši bičikī | The big man wants a rope. |
| 47. haa imawawawī | Kill him! |
| 48. hīšis haida inakaj̄šū | Many ants ascended going along. |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 215 continued:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 49. habu kuka haši uibaišu | His father-in-law saw the spear going along. |
| 50. inawi | Go up! |
| 51. če pipa kakukukū | Good brothers-in-law go from place to place. |
| 52. mi če pipa haida kuši kakukušu | Your very good brother-in-law ran from place to place. |
| 53. yeš bičiwi | Want armadillo! |
| 54. ĩ hasi bači bičinu | I'll want wild turkey eggs. |
| 55. mina cakai kašu | Yours hunted it. |
| 56. uii butuwi | Seeing go down! |
| 57. habu kuka pipa kuši butunu | His good father-in-law will descend fast. |
| 58. ĩ kuka kuma pii bičišu | My father-in-law wanted partridge feathers. |
| 59. binura ĩ bičišu | I wanted <u>a club</u> . |
| 60. ĩ imawawai kašu | I went killing it. |
| 61. habu kuši nikukušu | He walked fast from place to place. |
| 62. haši inu imawawašu | The spear killed the jaguar. |
| 63. hasina ĩ bica pipa haida uiki | My very good brother sees <u>a wild turkey</u> . |
| 64. habu deš pia haidaw ĩ isu cakašu | His nephew shot spider monkeys with many arrows. |
| 65. mi kuma iwopa haida haa uiki | Your very big partridge sees him. |
| 66. kumara habu binuw ĩ imawawanu | I'll kill <u>partridge</u> with his club. |
| 67. hasi haidara hisis bičii butukukušu The ants wanting <u>many wild turkeys</u> went down from place to place. | |
| 68. minara piaw ĩ habu imawawabaini kaki He, going along killing <u>yours</u> with arrows, goes. | |
| 69. isura ĩ pia haidaw ĩ cakai inaki I, shooting <u>a spider monkey</u> with my many arrows, go up. | |
| 70. ĩ bica ĩ isu pišupišta uii inašu My brother, seeing my little spider monkey, went up. | |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 215 continued:

71. ĩ bicą pia iwopa haidawĭ kuma cakabąĭki
My brother going along shoots a partridge with a very big arrow.
72. huni iwopa haidarą kuma iwopą ųiřų
The big partridge saw the very big man.
73. habų habų isu piřupiřta haida cakařų
He shot his very small spider monkey.
74. mĭ isu haidarą ĩ pia iwopawĭ ĩ cakabubui kanų
I'll hunt your many spider monkeys from place to place with my big arrows.
75. mĭ isu kųĭ ĩ niři kųiwĭ habųna imawawanų
Your real monkey will kill his with my real rope.
76. yeřą haři iwopawĭ habu imawawai inakukunų
He, killing armadillo with a big spear, will go up from place to place.
77. isu kųĭną habų řitawĭ inu iwopa haidą imawawabubukĭ
The very big jaguar kills real monkeys with his teeth from place to place.
78. ĩ ĩ binu haidawĭ mĭ yeř imawawai nikĭ
I walk killing your armadillo with my many clubs.
79. ĩ ře haidą haři iwopawĭ inu imawwabąĭřų
My many brothers-in-law going along killed a jaguar with a big spear.
80. ĩ isu piřupiřta haidarą binu piřupiřta haidawĭ mĭ imawwakĭ
You kill my very small spider monkey with a very little club.
81. habųnarą mĭ binu iwopa haidawĭ mĭ imawawařų
You killed his with your very big club.
82. inų habų řitawĭ huni piřupiřta imawwakĭ
The jaguar kills the little man with his teeth.
83. huni habų binu iwopa haidawĭ yeř imawawai nikąĭnų
The man will walk going along, killing armadillo with his very big club.
84. habų isu piřupiřtarą ĩ pia haidą imawwakĭ
My many arrows kill his little spider monkey.
85. habų binuwĭ imawwabąĭki
He going along kills with a club.

Problem 216. Palantla Chinantec

1. ku²ri² we¹² zia¹² hwɨ¹³ kyɑ^{ʔ13} ti³hmi²za
 equal hard heart John with father-his
 John and his father are equally mean.

2. we¹² zia¹² hwɨ¹³ kyɑ^{ʔ13} ti³hmi²za
 hard heart John with father-his
 (a) John and his father are mean.
 (b) John is mean to his father.

3. we¹² zia¹² hwɨ¹³ ha³kow² ti³hmi²za
 hard heart John toward father-his
 John is mean to his father.

4. ka¹ŋo¹ hwɨ¹³ kyɑ^{ʔ13} ti³hmi²za.
 went(sg) John with father-his
 John went with his father.

5. ka¹ŋi¹lé² hwɨ¹³ kyɑ^{ʔ13} ti³hmi²za.
 went(pl) John with father-his.
 John and his father went.

6. ka¹bú² hwɨ¹³ kyɑ^{ʔ13} ʔma².
 struck John with wood
 John struck (someone) with a stick.

7. kyɑ^{ʔ13} hwɨ¹³ ti³hmi²za.
 with John father-his
 (a) John's father is with him.
 (b) John is with his father.

Ungrammatical:

8. *ha³kow² hwɨ¹³ ti³hmi²za

9. *kyɑ^{ʔ13} hwɨ¹³ ʔma²

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 217. Sayula Popoluca
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. minʌšp huypay | You go buying. |
| 2. nʌšp toʔkpay | He goes selling. |
| 3. tʌnʌškar huypay | We (not you) go buying. |
| 4. nanʌškar huypay | We all go buying. |
| 5. miganaškawu toʔkpay | You all didn't go selling. |
| 6. tʌnʌšp šišhuypay | I go meat-buying. |
| 7. tʌšišhuyp | I meat-buy. |
| 8. nʌšp huypay ʔinaʔw | Her husband goes buying. |
| 9. nʌšp toʔkpay tʌnyaʔw | My husband goes selling. |
| 10. tʌšišhuypkar | We (not you) meat-buy. |
| 11. mišištoʔkw | You meat-sold. |
| 12. šištoʔkah | He will meat-sell. |
| 13. migašištoʔkah | You will not meat-sell. |
| 14. kanʌšu šištoʔkpay | He did not go meat-selling. |
| 15. tʌgašištoʔkp | I do not meat-sell. |
| 16. naganʌškawu šišhuypay | We all did not go meat-buying. |
| 17. tʌganʌškaah šištoʔkpay | We (not you) will not go meat-selling. |
| 18. nʌšah šišhuypay ʔinaʔw | Her husband will go meat-buying. |
| 19. kanʌšu šištoʔkpay ʔinyaʔw | Your husband did not go meat-selling. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 218. Sierra Popoluca

Note: geminate vowels indicate a long laryngealized vowel; V? indicates a short laryngealized vowel.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. heʔm šiwan nɔkum ho·yi ka·mho·m | John went for a walk in the cornfield. |
| 2. pe·toh miñpa wiiki tɔkkɔɔm | Peter will come to eat at the house. |
| 3. ɔč nɔkra ači·ŋi nɔkkɔɔm | I will go to bathe at the river. |
| 4. mič oyum miwiiki pe·tohkɔɔm | You went to eat at Peter's house and returned. |
| 5. heʔm čimpa miñum wiiki | The dog came to eat. |
| 6. heʔm pe·toh mohum mɔ·či šiwanɔɔm | Peter began to play at John's place. |
| 7. ɔč aho·yɔpa | I will go for a walk. |
| 8. mič miwiʔkra | You will eat. |
| 9. čimpa čiŋpa | A dog will bathe. |
| 10. heʔm čimpa mɔ·čpa tɔkho·m | The dog will play inside the house. |
| 11. pe·toh wiʔkum | Peter ate. |
| 12. anɔkra | I will go. |
| 13. mič mioyum ka·mkɔɔm | You went to the cornfield and returned. |
| 14. nɔkra či·ŋi | He will go to bathe. |
| 15. ɔč mohpa awiiki tɔkho·m | I will begin to eat inside the house. |
| 16. mič miñum mimɔ·či nɔɔho·m | You came to play in the water. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 219. English

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I study. I can study. I may study. I shall study. | 9. I do not study. I cannot study. I may not study. I shall not study. |
| 2. I am studying. I can be studying. I may be studying. I shall be studying. | 10. I am not studying. I cannot be studying. I may not be studying. I shall not be studying. |
| 3. I have studied. I can have studied. I may have studied. I shall have studied. | 11. I have not studied. I cannot have studied. I may not have studied. I shall not have studied. |
| 4. I have been studying. I can have been studying. I may have been studying. I shall have been studying. | 12. I have not been studying. I cannot have been studying. I may not have been studying. I shall not have been studying. |
| 5. I studied. I could study. I might study. I should study. | 13. I did not study. I could not study. I might not study. I should not study. |
| 6. I was studying. I could be studying. I might be studying. I should be studying. | 14. I was not studying. I could not be studying. I might not be studying. I should not be studying. |
| 7. I had studied. I could have studied. I might have studied. I should have studied. | 15. I had not studied. I could not have studied. I might not have studied. I should not have studied. |
| 8. I had been studying. I could have been studying. I might have been studying. I should have been studying. | 16. I had not been studying. I could not have been studying. I might not have been studying. I should not have been studying. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 220. Huixtec Tzotzil

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. mólun | I am old. |
| 2. mólat | You are old. |
| 3. lékun | I am fine. |
| 4. lékat | You are fine. |
| 5. tšikóm | I will stay. |
| 6. tšakóm | You will stay. |
| 7. tšibát | I will go. |
| 8. nibát | I went. |
| 9. natál | You came. |
| 10. tšalík | You will begin. |
| 11. tšiláx | I will finish. |
| 12. niʔátin | I bathed. |
| 13. tšaʔábtex | You will work. |
| 14. níkóm ʔátinukun | I stayed and bathed. |
| 15. tšakóm ʔátinukat | You will stay and bathe. |
| 16. tšibát ʔátinukun | I will go and bathe. |
| 17. nabát ʔátinukat | You went and bathed. |
| 18. nitál ʔábtexukun | I came and worked. |
| 19. nalík ʔábtexukat | You began to work. |
| 20. tšaláx ʔábtexukat | You will finish working. |

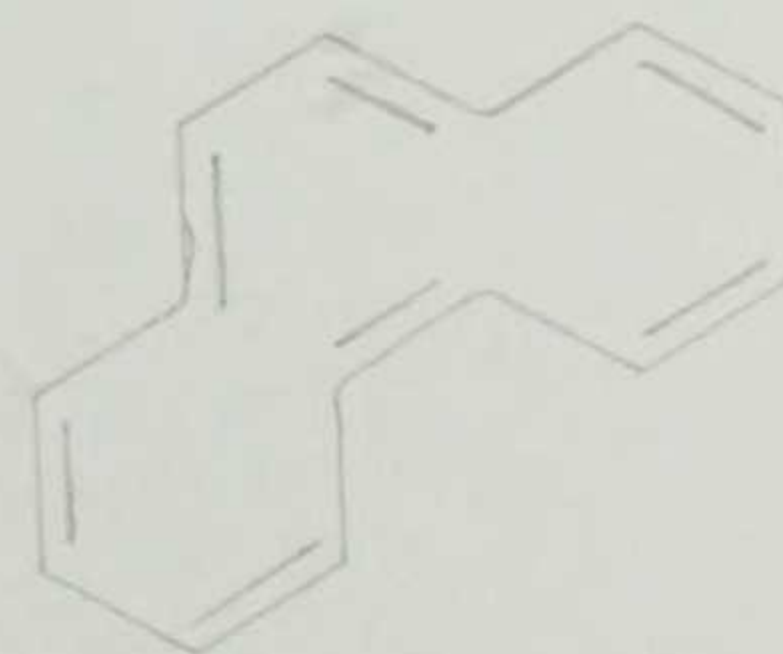
LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 221. Colorado

1. na ano fi-e The child ate plantains.
child plantain eat-DECL
2. unila kucu ka-e The man got cassava.
man cassava get-DECL
3. cacika ka-n Did he get meat?
meat get-INTERR
4. ka-e He got it.
get-DECL
5. susu fi-e The dog ate it.
dog eat-DECL
6. na cacika fari-e The child asked for meat.
child meat ask-DECL
7. na ho-n Is he a child?
child be-INTERR
8. ano fari-no ho-e He should ask for plantain.
plantain ask-INF be-DECL
9. fi-no ho-n Should he eat?
eat-INF be-INTERR
10. unila ka-no ho-e The man should get it.
man get-INF be-DECL
11. kucu fi-ka ho-e He has eaten cassava.
cassava eat-PTCPL be-DECL
12. ano fari-ka ho-n Has he asked for plantain?
plantain ask-PTCPL be-INTERR
13. unila cacika munara-e The man needs meat.
man meat need-DECL
14. fi-no munara-e He needs to eat.
eat-INF need-DECL
15. na susu fari-no munara-n Need the child ask for the dog?
child dog ask-INF need-INTERR

lausoid

*infinite
participles*



LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 222. Siona

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. saobi | He sent it there. |
| 2. saohi | He is sending it there. |
| 3. sahaihi | He intends to take it there. |
| 4. yai miabi | The shaman carried it up. |
| 5. yai daohi | The shaman is sending it here. |
| 6. mii saihi | He goes ascending. |
| 7. mio yai dabi | The shaman who sends it up brought it. |
| 8. mia sade?abi | He almost took it up there. |
| 9. kuya miihaihi | The foreigner intends to ascend. |
| 10. dai kuya miode?abi | The foreigner who comes almost sent it up. |
| 11. saide?a kuya daihi | The foreigner who almost went is coming. |
| 12. miade?a yai daohaihi | The shaman who almost carried it up intends to send it here. |
| 13. sa kuya dao miohaihi | The foreigner who takes it there intends to sent it up here. |
| 14. dahai kuya sai miihi | The foreigner who intends to bring it is ascending as he goes. |
| 15. saohai kuya da miade?abi | The foreigner who intends to send it there almost brought it up. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 223. Kalagan (Regularized)

1. magdala ya kuda? sa eseg
will-carry the horse the man
The horse will carry the man.
2. magkamang ya bubay sa umay adti be?en
will-get the woman the rice at basket
The woman will get the rice from the basket.
3. maglugpat ya idu? sa kauy
will-jump the dog the wood
The dog will jump the wood.
4. miglabet ya eseg sa kuda? na kauy
beat the man the horse with stick
The man beat the horse with a stick.
5. kamangen na idu? ya kauy adti umay
will-get the dog the stick at rice-field
The dog will get the stick at the rice field.
6. dala?an na eseg ya be?en sa umay
will-carry the man at basket the rice
The man will carry the rice to the basket.
7. lugpatan na kuda? ya umay sa kauy
will-jump the horse at rice-field the wood
The horse will jump over the wood at the rice field.
8. labetan na eseg ya umay sa idu?
will-beat the man at rice-field the dog
The man will beat the dog at the rice field.
9. pigdala na kuda? ya be?en sa umay adti eseg
carried the horse with basket the rice at man
The horse used the basket to carry the rice to the man.
10. paglugpat na bubay ya kauy sa be?en
will-jump the woman with stick the basket
The lady will use a stick to jump over the basket.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 223 continued:

11. piglugpat na eseg ya kauy sa idu?
jumped the man with stick the dog
The man used the stick to jump over the dog.
12. piglabet na bubay ya kauy sa idu? adti umay
beat the woman with stick the dog at rice-field
The woman used the stick to beat the dog at the rice field.
13. magdala ya eseg
will-carry the man
The man will carry.
14. pagkamang na eseg ya be?en sa umay adti idu?
will-get the man with basket the rice at dog
The man will get the rice from the dog in the basket.
15. lugpaten na idu? ya kuda?
will-jump the dog the horse
The dog will jump over the horse.
16. pagdala na bubay ya be?en sa umay adti eseg
will-carry the woman with basket the rice at man
The woman will use the basket to carry the rice to the man.
17. piglugpatan na kuda? ya be?en
jumped the horse at basket
The horse jumped at the place of the basket.
18. pigdala?an na be?en ya idu? sa umay
carried the basket at dog the rice
The basket carried the rice to the dog.
19. migkamang ya umay sa be?en adti eseg
got the rice the basket at man
The rice got the basket from the man.
20. migdala ya eseg sa umay na be?en adti bubay
carried the man the rice with basket at woman
The man carried the rice in a basket to the woman.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 223 continued:

21. pigkamang na bubay ya be?en sa umay adti eseg
got the woman with basket the rice at man
The woman used a basket to get the rice from the man.
22. miglugpat ya be?en adti umay
jumped the basket at rice
The basket jumped into the rice.
23. kamangan na idu? ya be?en sa umay
will-get the dog at basket the rice
The dog will get the rice from the basket.
24. pigkamangan na idu? ya eseg sa umay na be?en
got the dog at man the rice with basket
The dog got the rice in a basket from the man.
25. dala?en na bubay ya idu? na be?en adti eseg
will-carry the woman the dog with basket at man
The woman will carry the dog to the man in a basket.
26. maglabet ya eseg
will-hit the man
The man will hit.
27. labeten na bubay ya kuda? na kauy
will-beat the woman the horse with stick
The woman will beat the horse with a stick.
28. paglabet na eseg ya kauy sa kuda? adti umay
will-beat the man with stick the horse at rice-field
The man will beat the horse with a stick at the rice field.
29. piglabetan na eseg ya umay sa kuda?
beat the man at rice-field the horse
The man beat the horse at the rice field.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 224. Kalagan (Regularized)

1. magkita? ya utaw sa balay The man sees the house.
2. kita?en na utaw ya balay The man sees the house.
3. magdet ya bata? sa usa The boy hunts the pig.
4. deten na bata? ya usa The boy hunts the pig.
5. magtawag ya bata? sa utaw The boy calls the man.
6. tawagen na bata? ya utaw The boy calls the man.
7. magdala ya utaw sa usa The man carries the pig.
8. dala?en na utaw ya usa The man carries the pig.
9. magtuway ya utaw sa bata? The man guides the boy.
10. tuwayen na utaw ya bata? The man guides the boy.
11. migdet ya bata? sa usa adti pawa?
 The boy hunted the pig at the farm.
12. deten na utaw ya suwagan adti magalet
 The man hunts the deer in the jungle.
13. pigtawag na utaw ya usa
 The man called the pig.
14. magdali? ya utaw sa umay adti be?en
 The man mixes the rice in a basket.
15. dali?an na bata? ya be?en sa umay
 The boy mixes the rice in a basket.
16. lutu?en na utaw ya umay adti kulun
 The man cooks the rice in a pot.
17. miglutu? ya bata? sa suwagan adti kulun
 The boy cooked the deer in a pot.
18. piglutu?an na bata? ya kulun sa umay
 The boy cooked the rice in a pot.
19. tawagan na utaw ya pawa? sa bata?
 The man calls the boy at the farm.
20. pigdetan na utaw ya magalet sa usa
 The man hunted the pig in the jungle.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 224 continued:

21. tawagen na utaw ya bata? adti magalet
The man calls the boy in the jungle.
22. pigdali? na bata? ya umay adti be?en
The boy mixed the rice in a basket.
23. miglutu? ya maglutu? sa usa
The one who cooks cooked the pig.
24. magtawag ya utaw sa maglutu? adti balay
The man calls the cook to the house.
25. lutu?en na bata? ya usa adti kulun
The boy cooks the pig in the pot.
26. pigtuwayan na maglutu? ya magalet sa magdet
The cook guided the hunter in the jungle.
27. migdet ya magdet na sinapang adti pawa?
The hunter hunted at the farm with a gun.
28. magtimbang ya maglutu? sa usa adti magalet
The cook shoots the pig in the jungle.
29. pagdali? na bata? ya be?en sa umay adti balay
The boy mixes the rice in a basket at the house.
30. dali?en na maglutu? ya umay adti be?en
The cook mixes the rice in a basket.
31. magdali? ya magtuway sa umay
The guide mixes the rice.
32. pagtimbang na utaw ya sinapang adti balay
The man shoots the gun in the house.
33. timbakan na magdet ya pawa? sa usa na sinapang
The hunter shoots the pig at the farm with a gun.
34. pigdali? na magtimbang ya kulun sa sitaw adti abu
The shooter mixed the beans in a pot in the kitchen
35. pigdet na magtuway ya usa na sinapang adti pawa?
The guide hunted the pig with a gun at the farm.
36. pigtimbang na maglutu? ya magtimbang sa usa adti pawa?
The cook shot a pig with a gun (with a shooter) at the farm.
37. pigtimbang na bata? ya usa na sinapang
The boy shot the pig with a gun.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 225. Western Bukidnon Manobo

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. midtibas a kenikew | <u>I</u> slashed you. |
| 2. edtibas a kenikew | <u>I</u> slash you. |
| 3. neketibas a kenikew | <u>I</u> was able to slash you. |
| 4. ebpeketibas a kenikew | <u>I</u> am able to slash you. |
| 5. midtibas ku sikew | I slashed <u>you</u> . |
| 6. edtibasen ku sikew | I slash <u>you</u> . |
| 7. netibas ku sikew | I was able to slash <u>you</u> . |
| 8. egketibas ku sikew | I am able to slash <u>you</u> . |
| 9. intibas ku he?ini kenikew | I slashed you with <u>this</u> . |
| 10. idtibas ku he?ini kenikew | I slash you with <u>this</u> . |
| 11. iqketibas ku he?ini kenikew | I was able to slash you with <u>this</u> . |
| 12. igketibas ku he?ini kenikew | I am able to slash you with <u>this</u> . |
| 13. mibpetibas a kenikew te sundaru | <u>I</u> had the soldier slash you. |
| 14. ebpetibas a kenikew te sundaru | <u>I</u> have the soldier slash you. |
| 15. nekepetibas a kenikew te sundaru | <u>I</u> was able to have the soldier slash you. |
| 16. ebpekepetibas a kenikew te sundaru | <u>I</u> am able to have the soldier slash you. |
| 17. mibpetibas ku sikew te sundaru | I had the soldier slash <u>you</u> . |
| 18. ebpetibasen ku sikew te sundaru | I have the soldier slash <u>you</u> . |
| 19. nepetibas ku sikew te sundaru | I was able to have the soldier slash <u>you</u> . |
| 20. egkepetibas ku sikew te sundaru | I am able to have the soldier slash <u>you</u> . |
| 21. impetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru | I had the soldier slashed with <u>that</u> . |
| 22. ibpetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru | I have the soldier slashed with <u>that</u> . |
| 23. iqkepetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru | I was able to have the soldier slashed with <u>that</u> . |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 225 continued:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 24. igkepetibas ku he?eyan te sundaru | I am able to have the soldier slashed with <u>that</u> . |
| 25. waza? a medtibas kenikew | <u>I</u> did not slash you. |
| 26. waza? a meketibas kenikew | <u>I</u> was not able to slash you. |
| 27. waza? ku sikew tibasa | I did not slash <u>you</u> . |
| 28. waza? ku sikew metibas | I was not able to slash <u>you</u> . |
| 29. waza? ku he?ini itibas kinikew | I did not slash you with <u>this</u> . |
| 30. waza? ku he?ini iketibas kinikew | I was not able to slash you with <u>this</u> . |
| 31. mibpenibas a kinikew | <u>I</u> slashed you all up. |
| 32. nekepenibas a kinikew | <u>I</u> was able to slash you all up. |
| 33. mibpenibas ku sikew | I slashed <u>you</u> all up. |
| 34. nepenibas ku sikew | I was able to slash <u>you</u> all up. |
| 35. impenibas ku he?ini kinikew | I slashed you all up with <u>this</u> . |
| 36. inkepenibas ku he?ini kinikew | I was able to slash you all up with <u>this</u> . |
| 37. mibegayan a kinikew te vegas | You gave <u>me</u> rice. |
| 38. ebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You (will) give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 39. nebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You were able to give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 40. egkebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You are able to give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 41. mibpebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You had someone give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 42. ebpebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You (will) have someone give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 43. nepebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You were able to have someone give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 44. egkepebegayan a kinikew te vegas | You are able to have someone give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 45. waza? a begayi kinikew te vegas | You did not give <u>me</u> rice. |
| 46. waza? a kenikew mebegayi te vegas | You were not able to give <u>me</u> rice. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 226. English

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I washed myself. | 7. He washed me. |
| 2. I washed you. | 8. He washed you. |
| 3. I washed him. | 9. He washed him. |
| 4. You washed me. | 10. He washed himself. |
| 5. You washed yourself. | 11. Wash me! |
| 6. You washed him. | 12. Wash yourself! |
| | 13. Wash him! |

Problem 227. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. hji ¹² za ² | He rests. |
| 2. ca ¹ hji ¹² za ² | He does not rest. |
| 3. ka ¹ hji ¹ za ² | He rested. |
| 4. hɔ ²³ ?niw ² | You rest. |
| 5. ca ¹ hɔ ²³ ?niw ² | You do not rest. |
| 6. ka ¹ hji ²³ ?niw ² | You rested. |
| 7. hji ³ | Rest! |
| 8. ca ¹ hɔ ³ | Don't rest! |
| 9. ?o ¹² za ² | He cries. |
| 10. ?ew ²² ?niw ² | You cry. |
| 11. ca ¹ ?ew ² | Don't cry! |
| 12. ka ¹ ?aw ²³ ?niw ² | You cried. |
| 13. ?aw ³ | Cry! |
| 14. ka ¹ lɔ ²² za ² | He bathed. |
| 15. lɔ ²² ?niw ² | You bathe. |
| 16. ca ¹ lɔ ²² | Don't bathe! |
| 17. ka ¹ lyo ²¹² ?niw ² | You bathed. |
| 18. lyo ²¹² | Bathe! |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 228. Huixtec Tzotzil

The following examples illustrate the formation of a negative injunctive clause:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. šabát | You go. |
| 2. šabátme | You <u>go</u> (emphatic). |
| 3. mú šabát | You do not go. |
| 4. múme šabát | Don't go! |

The following examples illustrate the formation of injunctive stative clauses:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 5. kólun | I am free. |
| 6. kólót | You are free. |
| 7. kólukun | May I become free! |
| 8. kólukot | May you become free! |

The following examples illustrate the formation of an injunctive second-person active intransitive clause:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 9. šibát | I go. |
| 10. šabát | You go. |
| 11. šbát | He goes. |
| 12. bátan | Go! |

The remaining examples illustrate the formation of an injunctive second-person active transitive clause:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 13. xpás | I do it. |
| 14. šapás | You do it. |
| 15. špás | He does it. |
| 16. páso | Do it! |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 229. Urim

1. kupm antam namu
I boil plantain
I am boiling plantains.
2. wet kupm antam namu
just I boil plantain
I just boiled plantains.
3. mpa kupm intam namu
will I boil plantain
I will boil plantains.
4. kitn kaki wayu
you peel taro
You are peeling taro.
5. wet kitn kaki wayu
just you peel taro
You just peeled taro.
6. mpa kitn kiki wayu
will you peel taro
You will peel taro.
7. intam wayu o!
boil taro IMPV
Boil the taro!
8. kiki wayu o!
peel taro IMPV
Peel the taro!
9. kiki o!
peel IMPV
Peel [it/them]!
10. kitn intam o!
you boil IMPV
You boil [it/them]!
11. kitn intam namu o!
you boil plantain IMPV
You boil the plantains!

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 230. Luganda

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. omulenzi mulangira | The boy is a prince. |
| 2. omulenzi muwanvu | The boy is tall. |
| 3. emmere nnungi | The food is good. |
| 4. emmere eyokya | The food is hot. |
| 5. emmere matooke | The food is bananas. |
| 6. omulenzi yalya emmere | The boy ate the food. |
| 7. omulenzi yalya matooke | The boy ate bananas. |
| 8. omulenzi yafuuka mulangira | The boy became a prince. |
| 9. omulenzi yasigala nga mulangira | The boy remained a prince. |
| 10. emmere yasigala nga eyokya | The food remained hot. |

Problem 231. Engenni (modified)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. adidä nä wu rich.man the died | The rich man died. |
| 2. edei demu nä du eseni man fat the bought fish | The fat man bought fish. |
| 3. ade do eseni Ade stole fish | Ade stole fish. |
| 4. edei nä adidä man the rich.man | The man is a rich man. |
| 5. edei dori nä ade man tall the Ade | The tall man is Ade. |
| 6. ade doriya Ade tall | Ade is tall. |
| 7. adidä nä demuya rich.man the big | The rich man is fat. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 232. Michoacán Nahuatl

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ničoka | I cry. |
| 2. maltik in šolul | The child bathed. |
| 3. nisiwal | I am a woman. |
| 4. timaltia | You bathe. |
| 5. temuk se šolul | A child descended. |
| 6. nišolul | I am a child. |
| 7. tilakal | You are a man. |
| 8. koči in siwal | The woman sleeps. |
| 9. temua | He descends. |
| 10. tišolul | You are a child. |
| 11. čokak se siwal | A woman cried. |
| 12. wala in lakal | The man comes. |
| 13. lakal | He is a man. |
| 14. tikočik | You slept. |
| 15. siwal | She is a woman. |
| 16. nimolaluk | I ran. |
| 17. timolalua | You run. |
| 18. niwalak | I came. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 233. Lalana Chinantec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

1. za hm̩. ši.ʔ juh̩ *people good* The good boy is a Chinantec.
2. za juh̩ ši.ʔ kye.n za ha.n *pre people OLD* The old people's boy is good.
3. za juh̩ za hm̩. *Chinantec* The Chinantec people are good.
4. za ʔwe.ʔn ši.ʔ *STRONG* The boy is strong.
5. ši.ʔ ʔwe.n ši.ʔ juh̩ kye.n m̩h *woman* The woman's good boy is strong.
6. za ʔwe.ʔn ši.ʔ kye.n za hm̩. The Chinantec people's boy is strong.
7. ši.ʔ juh̩ ši.ʔ ʔwe.ʔn kye.n za ha.n The old people's strong boy is good.

Problem 234. Copala Trique
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

1. unanh žana The woman runs away.
2. ananh žana The woman weaves.
3. ananh žana zaʔ The pretty woman weaves.
4. yaan žinii The boy is sitting.
5. ranʔ žinii The boy is sick.
6. ʔyah žana The woman makes it.
7. ʔyah žinii weʔ The boy makes/builds a house.
8. ʔyah žinii weʔ ših The boy builds a large house.
9. zaʔ waa žana ših The large woman is pretty.
10. weʔe waa žana The woman is good-looking.
11. neh waa žana The woman is ugly.
12. neh waa žinii The boy is ugly.
13. *ranʔ waa žinii

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 235. Urim

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. kil kul 3rd come | S/he comes. |
| 2. Yantwilm irpma Yantwilm sit | Yantwilm is here/alive. |
| 3. Yantwilm irpma ti Yantwilm sit here | Yantwilm is <u>here</u> . |
| 4. Yantam kul ti ise Yantam come here already | Yantam has come <u>here</u> . |
| 5. mayen kil kul ti old.woman 3rd come here | The old woman comes <u>here</u> . |
| 6. kiñ wor kul woman good come | The good/pretty woman comes. |
| 7. melnum wailwail kul ise person important come already | The important person has come. |
| 8. mamik mayen a Yantam kul grandmother of Yantam come | Yantam's grandmother comes. |
| 9. kil wor 3rd good | S/he is good/pretty. |
| 10. Yantam kil watin Yantam 3rd long | Yantam is tall. |
| 11. kil melnum wailwail 3rd person important | S/he is an important person. |
| 12. Yantwilm kil mayen Yantwilm 3rd old.woman | Yantwilm is an old woman. |
| 13. kil yar 3rd sorcerer | He is a sorcerer. |
| 14. Yantam kil ipma wak et Yantam 3rd stomach hot | Yantam is angry. |
| 15. yikal pa a Yantam bow it of Yantam | The bow is Yantam's. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 236. Northern Paiute

1. ni taunawai tikaba timi
I town-in bread buy
I bought bread in town.
2. i hama?a idzi?i taunawai tikaba timi
my sister yesterday town-in bread buy
My sister bought bread in town yesterday.
3. i piawabi tikaba timikwi
my wife bread buy-FUT
My wife will buy bread.
4. ni idzi?i taunawai
I yesterday town-in
I was in town yesterday.
5. i hama?a kuiyuiwai
my sister Nixon-in
My sister is in Nixon.
6. i paba piawabi taunawai
my big wife town-in
My big wife is in town.
7. kuiyui paba?yu
Nixon big
Nixon is big.
8. i piawabi paba?yu
my wife big
My wife is big.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 237. Nepali

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. yo kukur ho | This is a dog. |
| 2. yo kitaab ho | This is a book. |
| 3. yo gher ho | This is a house. |
| 4. yo nani ho | This is a child. |
| 5. yo Thulo kitaab ho | This is a big book. |
| 6. yo saano kitaab ho | This is a small book. |
| 7. yo raato kukur ho | This is a red dog. |
| 8. kitaab saano ho | The book is small. |
| 9. gher Thulo ho | The house is big. |
| 10. yo kitaab raato ho | This book is red. |
| 11. yo gher Thulo ho | This house is big. |
| 12. raato kitaab Thulo ho | The red book is big. |
| 13. yo saano kukur kaalo ho | This small dog is black. |
| 14. nani gher dekhche | The child sees the house. |
| 15. yo nani Thulo kitaab dekhche | This child sees the big book. |
| 16. nani yo saano gher dekhche | The child sees this small house. |
| 17. yo nani kukurlai dekhche | This child sees the dog. |
| 18. nani saano kukurlai dekhche | The child sees the small dog. |
| 19. saano kukur Thulo nanilai dekhche | The small dog sees the big child. |
| 20. yo raato kukur nanilai dekhche | This red dog sees the child. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 238. Mezquital Otomí
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. dama ra ʔñěhě | The man will go. |
| 2. dazěhě ma t'ï | My son will arrive. |
| 3. nu ra baci go ma t'ï | That child is my son. |
| 4. bima | He went. |
| 5. stinc'o ra danga nda | The big chief will be bad. |
| 6. nu ma danga t'ï go ri nda | That big son of mine is your boss. |
| 7. dama ma t'ika t'ï | My little son will go. |
| 8. šmancæ ma baci | My child was cold. |
| 9. nu ri t'ï go ra t'ika ʔñěhě | That son of yours is the little man. |
| 10. bima ri danga baci | Your big child went. |
| 11. šmanc'o ra cæ dehe | The cold water was bad. |
| 12. nu ra c'o ʔñěhě go ra danga nda | That bad man is the big chief. |
| 13. dama ri c'o baci | Your bad child will go. |
| 14. stincæ ra c'o dehe | The bad water will be cold. |
| 15. bizěhě ra dehe | The water arrived. |
| 16. šmanc'o ra danga nda | The big chief was bad. |
| 17. nu ra cæ baci go ri t'ï | That cold child is your son. |
| 18. šmancæ | It was cold. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 239. English

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. bad | badness | 6. wood | wooden |
| good | goodness | earth | earthen |
| big | bigness | gold | golden |
| sick | sickness | wool | woolen |
| thick | thickness | silk | silken |
| 2. bright | brighten | 7. instruct | instructive |
| cheap | cheapen | select | selective |
| dark | darken | create | creative |
| deep | deepen | possess | possessive |
| thick | thicken | prevent | preventive |
| 3. glad | gladly | 8. brown | brownish |
| open | openly | small | smallish |
| normal | normally | red | reddish |
| sad | sadly | young | youngish |
| rhythmical | rhythmically | big | biggish |
| 4. arrive | arrival | 9. despot | despotism |
| refuse | refusal | heathen | heathenism |
| deny | denial | Mohammedan | Mohammedanism |
| approve | approval | Calvin | Calvinism |
| reverse | reversal | McCarthy | McCarthyism |
| 5. joy | enjoy | 10. day | daily |
| rage | enrage | hour | hourly |
| trance | entrance | week | weekly |
| power | empower | month | monthly |
| train | entrain | year | yearly |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 240. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. kyá ¹ ʔma ² hlyu ¹² | The crooked board will fall. |
| 2. ca ¹ hwe ¹ ta ¹² | The ladder will not break. |
| 3. li ¹ kyiw ² ʔma ² ʔli ² | The wet board will dry. |
| 4. ca ¹ li ¹ ziw ¹² ta ¹² | The ladder will not straighten. |
| 5. táy ^{ʔ1} ʔma ² ziw ¹² | The straight board will reach. |
| 6. li ¹ ʔli ² ʔma ² | The board will get wet. |
| 7. ca ¹ táy ^{ʔ1} ta ¹² hlyu ¹² | The crooked ladder will not reach. |
| 8. hwe ¹ bia ³ kyiw ² | The dry stick will break. |
| 9. ca ¹ li ¹ hlyu ¹² bia ³ ziw ¹² | The straight stick will not become crooked. |
| 10. ca ¹ kyá ¹ bia ³ | The stick will not fall. |

Problem 241. Turkish

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. çalışın adam çöjuktan kaçtı | The working man ran from the boy. |
| 2. kuş evde öttüyor | The bird is singing in the house. |
| 3. büyüyen çöjuk uyuyor | The growing boy is sleeping. |
| 4. uyuyan kedi ağaçtan düştü | The sleeping cat fell from the tree. |
| 5. düşen ağaç kumda büyümtüştü | The falling tree had grown in the sand. |
| 6. adam gültüyor | The man is laughing. |
| 7. öten kuş ağaçta uyudu | The singing bird slept in the tree. |
| 8. ölen adam çalışıyordu | The dying man was working. |
| 9. gülen çöjuk evde ölmüştü | The laughing boy had died in the house. |
| 10. büyüyordu | He was growing. |
| 11. evden kaçmıştı | He had fled from the house. |
| 12. kaçan adam düştü | The fleeing man fell. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 242. Huave

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. aaga našey tašip | That man got fat. |
| 2. aaga nakac nenč tahanc tišem | That wet boy washed shrimp. |
| 3. tišem apmahaw aaga nenč | The shrimp will see that boy. |
| 4. aaga nenč apmakac | That boy will get wet. |
| 5. aaga našey tandok nadam kïet | That man netted the big fish. |
| 6. tahaw nop našip nenč | He saw a fat boy. |
| 7. tadam | It got big. |
| 8. apmahond tišem | He will dry shrimp. |
| 9. aaga našey apmašip | That man will get fat. |
| 10. nop našip našey apmandok kïet | A fat man will net fish. |
| 11. apmahanc nadam tišem | He will wash the big shrimp. |
| 12. apmadam | It will get big. |
| 13. nop nenč tahond kïet | A boy dried the fish. |
| 14. nop nenč takac | A boy got wet. |

Problem 243. Lalana Chinantec
 (Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. kalakwa· kwi· li·? | The beautiful corn grew. |
| 2. li·? kalakwa· kwi· | The corn grew beautifully. |
| 3. kalaro·h kwi· ne | The yellow corn became ripe. |
| 4. džö kalane kwi· kya | My corn turned yellow very well. |
| 5. kaladžö kwi· | The corn turned out well. |
| 6. kalali·? kwi· džö | The good corn became beautiful. |
| 7. džö kalaro·h mo·h ne kya | My yellow pineapples became ripe well. |
| 8. kaladžö mo·h kya | My pineapples turned out well. |
| 9. kalane mo·h | The pineapples turned yellow. |
| 10. kalaro·h kwi· kwa· | The tall corn became ripe. |
| 11. li·? kalane kwi· kwa· kya | My tall corn turned yellow beautifully. |
| 12. milakwa· kwi· | The corn has grown. |
| 13. miladžö mo·h kya | My pineapples have turned out well. |
| 14. li·? ka?ya kwi· | The corn germinated beautifully. |
| 15. kaki?n kwi· ro·h | The ripe corn fell over. |
| 16. mi?ya kwi· | The corn has germinated. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 244. Rotokas

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. vii ikauuei | You hurry. |
| 2. vii rovouvere | You will begin. |
| 3. rera iparoepa | He ascended. |
| 4. rera vararoei | He descends. |
| 5. ragai iraravere | I will precede. |
| 6. rera siraorovere | He will sorrow. |
| 7. vii irauai kepaia | You precede to the house. |
| 8. ragai vararavere | I will descend. |
| 9. vii ipauvere voari | You will ascend over there. |
| 10. rera rovoroei iravira | He begins ahead. |
| 11. vii siraovira varauepa | You descended sorrowfully. |
| 12. rera vararoepa iravira | He descended ahead. |
| 13. ragai rovovira iparaei | I ascend at first. |
| 14. rera siraovira iraroepa | He preceded sorrowfully. |
| 15. ragai ikauraepa ipavira | I hurried up above. |
| 16. ragai siraoraai varavira | I sorrow down below. |
| 17. vii rovovira siraouepa voari | You sorrowed at first over there. |
| 18. rera ikauvira ikaurovere kepaia | He will hurry quickly to the house. |
| 19. ragai rovovira iraravere ipavira | I will precede at first up above. |
| 20. ragai ikauvira rovaraepa varavira | I began quickly down below. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 245. Rotokas

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. vii opuruva taparivere | You will hit a canoe. |
| 2. vii papapakepa purariva | You made an airplane. |
| 3. ragai opuruva kekeavere | I will see a canoe. |
| 4. vii opuruva kaekaepieriva | You lengthened a canoe. |
| 5. vii vearo wiliwili kekeriva | You saw a good bicycle. |
| 6. vii papapakepa riropierivere | You will enlarge an airplane. |
| 7. ragai papapakepa vuripieava | I ruined an airplane. |
| 8. ragai opuruva vearopieavere | I will improve a canoe. |
| 9. ragai riro papapakepa tapaava | I hit a big airplane. |
| 10. ragai vuri wiliwili puraavere | I will make a bad bicycle. |
| 11. vii vuri papapakepa vearopieriva | You improved a bad airplane. |
| 12. vii vearo wiliwili vuripierivere | You will ruin a good bicycle. |
| 13. ragai kaekae opuruva riropieava | I enlarged a long canoe. |
| 14. ragai riro wiliwili kaekaepieavere | I will lengthen a big bicycle. |

Problem 246. Sierra Popoluca

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ipetpa tʌk | He will sweep the house. |
| 2. ampetpa tʌk | I will sweep the house. |
| 3. ihuypa tʌk | He will buy the house. |
| 4. anhuypa petkuy | I will buy the broom. |
| 5. anhuyum maʔykuy | I bought things to sell. |
| 6. ammaʔypa mok | I will sell corn. |
| 7. imaʔyum haykuy | He sold the pen. |
| 8. anhaypa to·to | I will write a book. |
| 9. aɲwatum tʌk | I built the house. |
| 10. aɲwatpa ñipkuy | I will make a planting stick. |
| 11. iñippa mok | He will plant corn. |
| 12. aññippa sʌk | I will plant beans. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 247. Palantla Chinantec

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. hmě ² mía ¹² | The medicine dissolves. |
| 2. ni ²¹² míy ² | The ball bursts. |
| 3. ri ² híw ³ | The argument [word] is settled [smooth]. |
| 4. léy ¹³ híw ³ | The word is manifest. |
| 5. mi ² hmě ² zye ³ mía ¹² | Bill dissolves the medicine. |
| 6. mi ² ni ²¹² ka ³¹ míy ² | Dick bursts the ball. |
| 7. mi ² ri ² zye ³ híw ³ | Bill settles the argument. |
| 8. mi ² léy ¹³ ka ³¹ híw ³ | Dick reveals the word. |

Problem 248. Rotokas

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. rera rovoroei | He starts. |
| 2. vii rovouepa | You started. |
| 3. rera voreroepa | He returned. |
| 4. rera voreroei | He returns. |
| 5. vii voreuei | You return. |
| 6. vii kovouepa | You worked. |
| 7. rera kovoroepa | He worked. |
| 8. vii kovouei | You work. |
| 9. rera wiliwili kekereva | He saw the bicycle. |
| 10. vii opuruva kekerivoi | You see the canoe. |
| 11. rera opuruva kaerevoi | He carries the canoe. |
| 12. vii wiliwili kaeriva | You carried the bicycle. |
| 13. rera opuruva purareva | He made the canoe. |
| 14. vii papapakepa purarivoi | You make the airplane. |
| 15. rera wiliwili rovopiereva | He started the bicycle. |
| 16. vii opuruva rovopierivoi | You start the canoe. |
| 17. rera papapakepa vorepierivoi | He makes the airplane come back. |
| 18. vii wiliwili vorepieriva | You made the bicycle come back. |
| 19. rera opuruva kovopierevoi | He uses the canoe. |
| 20. vii papapakepa kovopieriva | You used the airplane. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 249. Tlingit

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. ɬx gɬni x ^w axaš my firewood I-sawed-off | I sawed off my firewood. |
| 2. una x ^w at'e gun I-found | I found a gun. |
| 3. ɬa t'uč' xɬša awɬ'e man black saw s/he-found | A man found a black saw. |
| 4. ɬa gɬn awɬaxaš man firewood s/he-sawed-off | A man sawed off firewood. |
| 5. we ɬa šawɬ awɬg ^w ɬ the man woman s/he-stabbed <i>at</i> | That man stabbed a woman. |
| 6. we šawɬ s'isa awɬus' that woman cloth s/he-washed | That woman washed a cloth. |
| 7. du dlet us'ayi awɬ'e her white soap s/he-found | S/he found her white soap. |
| 8. šawɬ we dlet s'isa awɬhun woman that white cloth s/he-sold | A woman sold that white cloth. |
| 9. we t'uč' ɬa us'a awɬhun that black man soap s/he-sold | That black man sold soap. |
| 10. ɬx xɬšayi awɬhun my saw s/he-sold | He sold my saw. |
| 11. t'uč' g ^w ɬa awɬ'e black dagger s/he-found | He found a black dagger. |
| 12. du g ^w ɬayi we ɬa awɬɬɬ his dagger that man s/he-killed | His dagger killed that man. |
| 13. we ɬa wacix awɬun that man caribou s/he-shot | That man shot a caribou. |
| 14. ɬx dlet wacixi šawɬ awɬɬɬ my white caribou woman s/he-killed | My white caribou killed a woman. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 250. Michoacán Nahuatl

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. nikočik | I slept. |
| 2. kočik išolul | His child slept. |
| 3. tiyuli | You live. |
| 4. yuli mosiwal | Your wife lives. |
| 5. nečlamačiltia | He informs me. |
| 6. kilamačiltik nosiwal | He informed my wife. |
| 7. tiwehkawa | You endure. |
| 8. wehkawa nočikawalisli | My strength holds out. |
| 9. nilamik | I finished. |
| 10. lami molamačiltisli | Your news ends. |
| 11. lamik ičikawalisli | His strength gave out. |
| 12. mihčikawak | He strengthened you. |
| 13. kičikawa | He strengthens him. |
| 14. kičikawa nošolul | He strengthens my child. |
| 15. kipolua | He loses it. |
| 16. kipolua kočilisli | He loses sleep. |
| 17. kipoluk ičikawalisli | He lost his strength. |
| 18. nečwililtia | He empowers me. |
| 19. micwililtik | He empowered you. |
| 20. kiwililtia mošolul | He empowers your child. |
| 21. nečneki | He loves me. |
| 22. kineki yulilisli | He wants life. |
| 23. kineki isiwal | He loves his wife. |
| 24. kinekik nowililtisli | He wanted my power. |

Problem 251. Turkish

1. demir taşıdı
He carried the iron.
2. şekerjiler şeker taşıdı
The confectioners carried sugar.
3. çiftçiler çiftler taşıdı
The farmers carried ploughs.
4. çiçekçiden çiçekler taşıdı
He carried flowers from the florist.
5. demirjiler çiftçilerden çift taşıdı
The smiths carried the plough from the farmers.
6. çiçekçi demirjilerden çiçek taşıdı
The florist carried the flower from the smiths.
7. demirji şekerjiden şeker taşıdı
The smith carried sugar from the confectioner.
8. şekerji çiftçiden çift taşıdı
The confectioner carried the plough from the farmer.
9. çiçekçiler şekerjilerden çiçekler taşıdı
The florists carried flowers from the confectioners.
10. çiftçi demirjiden demir taşıdı
The farmer carried iron from the smith.

Problem 252. Turkish

1. on adam beşinji günde beş elma verdiler
Ten men gave five apples on the fifth day.
2. beş adam sekiz gün için onunju adama elma verdiler
Five men gave apples to the tenth man for eight days.
3. dokuz adam beşimize on elma verdiler
Nine men gave ten apples to five of us.
4. adam onumuza beşer elma verdi
The man gave ten of us five apples apiece.
5. sekizinji ayda on elma verdi
He gave ten apples in the eighth month.
6. dokuzumuza sekizer elma aldı
He took nine of us eight apples apiece.
7. onunju adam dokuz ay için beş adama elma verdi
The tenth man gave five men apples for nine months.
8. beşinji adam sekizimize elma aldı
The fifth man took eight of us apples.
9. sekizinji adam beş elma verdi
The eighth man gave five apples.
10. onumuz dokuzunju günde adama sekiz elma aldık
Ten of us took the man eight apples on the ninth day.
11. sekizimiz on ay için onlara dokuzar elma verdik
Eight of us gave them nine apples apiece for ten months.
12. dokuzumuz sekiz adama onar elma verdik
Nine of us gave eight men ten apples apiece.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 253. English

1. I like to eat ice cream at bedtime.
2. Do you like to eat ice cream at bedtime?
3. When do you like to eat ice cream?
4. What do you like to eat for breakfast?
5. I like to eat banana cream pie for breakfast.
6. I would like some right now.
7. Would you like some now?
8. Who likes chocolate mousse?
9. Which mousse do you like best?
10. Where does a chocolate mousse live during the hunting season?
11. How does he keep out of the sun?
12. How many pounds of mousse can you eat in one sitting?
13. Can you eat two pounds?

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 254. Northern Paiute

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. ni tikabi poni | I *saw the bread. |
| 2. ni puku poni | I saw a horse. |
| 3. puku poni | Saw a horse (subject unspecified). |
| 4. ni tauna-wai puku poni | I saw a horse in town. |
| 5. ni idzi'i puku poni | I saw a horse yesterday. |
| 6. ni idzi'i tauna-wai puku poni | I saw a horse in town yesterday. |
| 7. pukuha poni | Did see the horse (subject unspecified)? |
| 8. iha puku poni | Did you see the horse? |
| 9. idzi'iha puku poni | Yesterday see the horse (subj. unspec.)? |

*The Paiute verb is here unmarked for tense and could be translated either 'see' or 'saw'.

Problem 255. Mandarin Chinese

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. tā lái | He is coming. |
| 2. tā lái ma | Is he coming? |
| 3. nǐ lái ma | Are you coming? |
| 4. tā bù lái | He is not coming. |
| 5. nǐ lái bù lái | Are you coming or not? |
| 6. nǐ lái háishi bù lái | Are you coming or not? |
| 7. tā lái bù lái | Is he coming or not? |
| 8. tā mǎi shū | He buys books. |
| 9. nǐ bù kàn shū | You do not read books. |
| 10. tā mǎi shū bù mǎi shū | Does he buy books or not? |
| 11. tā mǎi shū bù mǎi | Does he buy books or not? |
| 12. tā mǎi bù mǎi shū | Does he buy books or not? |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 256. Roglai

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. kəu nau | I go. |
| 2. ñu nau | He goes. |
| 3. ñu nau ata | He goes far. |
| 4. kəu ?dua·i? | I run. |
| 5. hə ?dua·i? ata | You run far. |
| 6. hə ?dua·i? suka | You run fast. |
| 7. ñu nau lu? | Does he go? |
| 8. ñu ?dua·i? ata lu? | Does he run far? |
| 9. hə nau suka lu? | Do you go fast? |
| 10. ?dua·i? | Run! |
| 11. ?dua·i? hə | You! Run! |
| 12. nau suka ñu | He goes fast! |
| 13. nau | Go! |
| 14. nau ata kəu | I go far! |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 257. Huixtec Tzotzil

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. tšibát té | I will go there. |
| 2. nibát té | I went there. |
| 3. tšbát yó? | He will go to the same place. |
| 4. tškóm yó? | He will stay in the same place. |
| 5. navé? yó? | You ate in the same place. |
| 6. bú nabát | Where did you go? |
| 7. bú tšikóm | Where will I stay? |
| 8. bú tšavé? | Where will ^{he} you eat? |
| 9. lác yíl ?išim tidóktor té see-PAST corn the-doctor there The doctor saw corn there. | |
| 10. bú lác yíl ?išim tidóktor where? see-PAST corn the-doctor Where did the doctor see corn? | |
| 11. k'usi lác yíl tidóktor té what? see-PAST the-doctor there What did the doctor see there? | |
| 12. lác yál mántal tiprésidentee say-PAST command the-president The president gave a command. | |
| 13. bú lác yál mántal tiprésidentee where? say-PAST command the-president Where did the president give a command? | |
| 14. k'usi lác yál tiprésidentee what? say-PAST the-president What did the president say? | |

Two Intr Dec
Interro
Three Tr C1

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 258. Palantla Chinantec

1. dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹
go-SG John to-town tomorrow
John is going to town tomorrow.
2. dsáw⁴¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹
go-SG? John to-town tomorrow
Is John going to town tomorrow?
3. ʔa²tia^{ʔ1} dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ ʔyá¹
where? go-SG John tomorrow
Where is John going tomorrow?
4. ʔa²líy^{ʔ2} dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi²
When? go-SG John to-town
When is John going to town?
5. ʔe²lia¹ dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹
Why? go-SG John to-town tomorrow
Why is John going to town tomorrow?
6. dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹ dí³ ʔnyu¹dsa la^{ʔ1}hḷ^{w2}
go-SG John to-town tomorrow because wants-he just-that
John is going to town tomorrow because that is what he wants to do.
7. ʔey² dsáw¹ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹
who? go-SG to-town tomorrow
Who is going to town tomorrow?
8. ʔey² kyā^{ʔ13} dsáw¹ hwi¹³ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹
who? with go-SG John to-town tomorrow
With whom is John going to town tomorrow?
9. dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi² ʔyá¹ kyā^{ʔ13} ow¹ ʔléw²
go-SG John to-town tomorrow with two soldiers
John is going to town tomorrow with two soldiers.
10. ʔa²kó^{ʔ2} ʔléw² dsa¹lé² hia³hwi² ʔyá¹ kyā^{ʔ13} huḷ¹³
how.many? soldier go-PL to-town tomorrow with John
How many soldiers are going to town tomorrow with John?
11. ʔe² hmay³ dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi²
what? day go-SG John to-town
What day is John going to town?
12. dsáw¹ huḷ¹³ hia³hwi² hmay³ sa³¹
go-SG John to-town day Saturday
John is going to town Saturday.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 259. Vietnamese
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. toy di cē I go market | I am going to market. |
| 2. toy thay kōn gay I see girl | I see the girl. |
| 3. toy an sway I eat mango | I am eating a mango. |
| 4. kōn gay xawŋ an sway girl not eat mango | The girl is not eating a mango. |
| 5. toy xawŋ thay ka I not see fish | I do not see any fish. |
| 6. kōn gay xawŋ di cē girl not go market | The girl is not going to the market. |
| 7. kōn gay di cē xawŋ girl go market not | Is the girl going to the market? |
| 8. kōn gay thay sway xawŋ girl see mango not | Does the girl see the mango? |
| 9. kōn gay an ka xawŋ girl eat fish not | Is the girl eating fish? |

Orthography from Nguyen Dinh Hoa. 1967. Vietnamese-English Student Dictionary. Southern Illinois University Press.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 260. Vietnamese
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

1. kɔn gay thɔy kɔn tray The girl saw the boy.
 girl see boy
2. kɔn gay an sway The girl ate the mango.
 girl eat mango
3. kɔn gay thɔy ay Who did the girl see?
 girl see who?
4. ay thɔy kɔn gay Who saw the girl?
 who? see girl
5. ay an sway Who ate the mango?
 who? eat mango
6. kɔn gay an kayzi What did the girl eat?
 girl eat what?
7. kɔn gay di cɛ ngay hom nay The girl went to market today.
 girl go market today
8. kɔn gay di cɛ xi naw When did the girl go to market?
 girl go market when?
9. kɔn gay di dɔw Where did the girl go?
 girl go where?

Orthography from Nguyen Dinh Hoa. 1967. Vietnamese-English Student Dictionary. Southern Illinois University Press.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 261. Northern Kankanay

1. nin[?]awit nan lalaki is iwis
carried man blanket
The man carried a blanket.
2. ay nin[?]awit nan lalaki is iwis
[?] carried man blanket
Did the man carry a blanket?
3. sino nan nang[?]awit is iwis
who? carried blanket
Who carried a blanket?
4. ay sino nan nang[?]awit is iwis
[?] who? carried blanket
Who carried a blanket?
5. sino nan baba[?]i
who? woman
Who is that woman?
6. [?]inawit nan lalaki nan iwis
carried man blanket
The man carried a blanket.
7. ngan nan [?]inawit nan lalaki
what? carried man
What did the man carry?
8. ay ngan nan [?]inawit nan lalaki
[?] what? carried man
What did the man carry?
9. binadangan nan lalaki id kob[?]a
helped man yesterday
The man helped yesterday.
10. ig[?]an nan binadangan nan lalaki
when? helped man
When did the man help?
11. [?]inmayan nan lalaki id ba[?]iy
went man house
The man went into the house.
12. into nan [?]inmayan nan lalaki
where? went man
Where did the man go?
13. into nan iwis
where? blanket
Where is the blanket?

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 262. Urim

1. weti kiñ antam wayu kai wri
today woman cooked taro at garden
The woman cooked taro in the garden today.
2. weti mla antam wayu kai wri
today who? cooked taro at garden
Who cooked taro in the garden today?
3. weti kiñ antam kuña kai wri
today woman cooked what? at garden
What did the woman cook in the garden today?
4. weti kiñ antam wayu kai ahi
today woman cooked taro at where?
Where did the woman cook taro today?
5. wa karke kiñ antam wayu kai wri
when? woman cooked taro at garden
When did the woman cook taro in the garden?
6. kiñ wek antam wayu
woman two cooked taro
Two women cooked taro.
7. kiñ aripm antam wayu
woman how.many? cooked taro
How many women cooked taro?
8. kiñ ari manto numpet wek
woman saw pig sick two
The woman saw two sick pigs.
9. kiñ ari manto numpet aripm
woman saw pig sick how.many?
How many sick pigs did the woman see?
10. kiñ ari manto kuña wek
woman saw pig what? two
Which two pigs did the woman see?

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 263. English

1. I ran across the gal who likes chocolate mousse.
2. I ran across the mousse which hides out during hunting season.
3. I ran across the gal (whom) you saw with the chocolate mousse.
4. I ran across the food (which) you eat for breakfast.
5. I ran across the gal whose chocolate mousse you like.
6. I ran across the gal with whom you ate chocolate mousse.
7. I ran across the gal that likes chocolate mousse.
8. I ran across the mousse that hides out during hunting season.
9. I ran across the gal (that) you saw with the chocolate mousse.
10. I ran across the food (that) you eat for breakfast.
- 11.*I ran across the gal that's chocolate mousse you like.
12. I ran across the gal that you ate chocolate mousse with.

Problem 264. English

This is the farmer sowing his corn
that kept the cock that crowed in the morn
that waked the priest all shaven and shorn
that married the man all tattered and torn
that kissed the maiden all forlorn
that milked the cow with the crumpled horn
that tossed the dog
that worried the cat
that killed the rat
that ate the malt
that lay in the house
that Jack built.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 265. Vietnamese

1. kôn gay an sway
girl eat mango
The girl ate the mango.
2. sway la hĩ
mango is rotten
The mango is rotten.
3. sway ma kôn gay an la hĩ
mango REL girl eat is rotten
The mango that the girl ate is rotten.
4. sway kôn gay an la hĩ
mango girl eat is rotten
The mango that the girl ate is rotten.
5. toy an sway ma kôn gay mua
I eat mango REL girl buy
I ate the mango that the girl bought.
6. toy an sway kôn gay mua
I eat mango girl buy
I ate the mango that the girl bought.
7. kôn gay an sway la sin
girl eat mango is pretty
The girl who ate the mango is pretty.
8. kôn gay ma an sway la sin
girl REL eat mango is pretty
The girl who ate the mango is pretty.
9. kôn gay la sin an sway
girl is pretty eat mango
The girl who is pretty ate the mango.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 266. Northern Kankanay

1. nin[?]awit nan lalaki
carried man
The man carried (it).
2. nin[?]awit nan lalaki is iwis
carried man blanket
The man carried a blanket.
3. nin[?]awit nan lalaki is iwis isnan ba[?]iy
carried man blanket house
The man carried a blanket into the house.
4. [?]inawit nan lalaki nan iwis isnan ba[?]iy
carried man blanket house
The man carried the blanket into the house.
5. [?]inawit nan lalaki nan iwis isnan baba[?]i
carried man blanket woman
The man carried the blanket to the woman.
6. ninbadang nan lalaki
helped man
The man helped.
7. nintimpak nan lalaki is onga
slapped man child
The man slapped a child.
8. binadang nan lalaki nan onga
helped man child
The man helped the child.
9. ninbadang nan lalaki ay nangtimpak isnan baba[?]i
helped man slapped woman
The man who slapped the woman helped.
10. ninbadang nan lalaki ay nangdayaw isnan baba[?]i is onga
helped man praised woman child
The man who praised the woman helped a child.
11. ninbadang nan lalaki ay dinayaw nan baba[?]i
helped man praised woman
The man whom the woman praised helped.
12. ninbadang nan lalaki ay tinimpak nan baba[?]i is onga
helped man slapped woman child
The man whom the woman slapped helped a child.
13. binadang nan lalaki ay nangtimpak isnan baba[?]i nan onga
helped man slapped woman child
The man who slapped the woman helped the child.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 266 continued:

14. binadang nan lalaki ay tinimpak nan baba?i nan onga
 helped man slapped woman child
 The man whom the woman slapped helped the child.
15. dinayaw nan baba?i nan lalaki ay nangbadang isnan onga
 praised woman man helped child
 The woman praised the man who helped the child.
16. tinimpak nan baba?i nan onga ay binadang nan lalaki
 slapped woman child helped man
 The woman slapped the child whom the man helped.
17. nindayaw nan gawis ay baba?i is onga
 praised good woman child
The good woman praised a child.
18. dinayaw nan baba?i nan onga ay gawis ay nangbadang isnan lalaki
 praised woman child good helped man
 The woman praised the good child who helped the man.
19. gawis nan onga
 good child
The child is good.
20. ninbadang nan gawis ay onga
 helped good child
The good child helped.
21. ninbadang nan onga ay gawis
 helped child good
The child who is good helped.
22. lalaki nan nangdayaw isnan onga
 man praised child
The praiser of the child is a man.
23. baba?i nan tinimpak nan lalaki
 woman slapped man
 [She whom] the man slapped is a woman.
24. onga nan nangbadang
 child helped
 [The one who] helped is a child.
25. onga nan gawis ay nangbadang
 child good helped
The good helper is a child.
26. onga nan nangbadang ay gawis
 child helped good
 [The one who] helped well is a child.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 267. Colorado

1. sona hi-e
woman went-DECL
The woman went.
2. sona waca fari-e
woman fish requested-DECL
The woman asked for fish.
3. manpi waca fi-ka ho-e
uncle fish eaten BE-DECL
Uncle has eaten fish.
4. manpi sana kucu fi-e
uncle raw cassava ate-DECL
Uncle ate the raw cassava.
5. uwan miya na-ka neya-e
tall chief child-ACC sought-DECL
The tall chief looked for the child.
6. kucu fi-min sona ha-e
cassava eat-NOM woman came-DECL
The woman who ate the cassava came.
7. cacika fi-min hi-e
meat eat-NOM went-DECL
The one who ate ^{meat} departed.
8. ha-min na kucu fari-e
come-NOM child cassava requested-DECL
The child who came asked for cassava.
9. unila waca fi-min na-ka neya-e
man fish eat-NOM child-ACC sought-DECL
The man looked for the child who had eaten the fish.
10. na-ka neya-min unila sona fi-ka ho-n waca fari-e
child-ACC seek-NOM man woman eaten BE fish requested-DECL
The man who looked for the child asked for the fish which the woman had eaten.
11. unila sona neya-ka ho-n-ka kira-e
man woman sought BE-ACC saw-DECL
The man saw the one for whom the woman had looked.
12. miya sona neya-ka ho-n unila-ka neya-e
chief woman sought BE man-ACC sought-DECL
The chief looked for the man for whom the woman had looked.
13. sona kira-ka ho-n miya ha-e
woman seen BE chief came-DECL
The chief whom the woman had seen came.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 268. Rotokas

1. vii ipa-u-vere
you ascend-you-FUT
You will go up.
2. voea ava-a-vere
they go-they-FUT
They will go.
3. reitai vore-ro-epa
Reitai come-back-he-PAST
Reitai came back.
4. ragai kare-ra-epa voa
I return-I-PAST here
I returned here.
5. rera ikau-ro-epa kepaia
he hurry-he-PAST house
He hurried to the house.
6. ipa-ro-epa rera ira urio-ro-vere
ascend-he-past he he come-he-FUT
He who will come went up.
7. urio-ro-epa reitai ira ikau-ro-vere kepaia
come-he-PAST Reitai he hurry-he-FUT house
Reitai who will hurry to the house came.
8. ava-ra-epa kepaia ragai ragoa vara-ra-epa
go-I-PAST house I I descend-I-PAST
I who went down went to the house.
9. vore-a-vere voa voea oea kare-a-vere kepaia
come-back-they-FUT here they they return-they-FUT house
They who will return to the house will come back here.
10. kare-u-vere kepaia vii viigoa vore-u-vere voa
return-you-FUT house you you come-back-you-FUT here
You who will come back here will return to the house.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 269. Rotokas

1. oira rera-ia sirao-o-epa.
she he-ACC sorrow-she-PAST
She sorrowed for him.
2. rera voea-ia tarai-ro-epa
he they-ACC know-he-PAST
He knew them.
3. voea oira-ia siposipo-a-vere
they she-ACC teach-they-FUT
They will teach her.
4. voea tarai-a-epa oira-ia iria rera-ia sirao-o-vere
they know-they-PAST she-ACC she he-ACC sorrow-she-FUT
They knew her who will sorrow for him.
5. rera uriri-ro-vere rera-ia ira voea-ia tarai-ro-epa
he fear-he-FUT he-ACC he they-ACC know-he-past
He will fear him who knew them.
6. voea sirao-a-vere rera-ia ira-ia sirao-ro-vere rera
they sorrow-they-FUT he-ACC he-ACC sorrow-he-FUT he
They will sorrow for him for whom he will sorrow.
7. oira tarai-o-vere voea-ia oea-ia uriri-ro-epa rera
she know-she-FUT they-ACC they-ACC fear-he-PAST he
She will know them whom he feared.
8. voea uriri-a-epa oira-ia iria-ia siposipo-o-epa oira
they fear-they-PAST she-ACC she-ACC teach-she-PAST she
They feared her whom she taught.
9. rera sirao-ro-vere voea-ia oea oira-ia siposipo-a-vere
he sorrow-he-FUT they-ACC they she-ACC teach-they-FUT
He will sorrow for them who will teach her.
10. rera siposipo-ro-epa oira-ia iria-ia tarai-a-vere voea
he teach-he-PAST she-ACC she-ACC know-they-FUT they
He taught her whom they will know.
11. voea-ia siposipo-o-vere oira iria-ia sirao-ro-vere rera
they-ACC teach-she-FUT she she-ACC sorrow-he-FUT he
She for whom he will sorrow will teach them.
12. rera-ia uriri-a-epa voea oea rera-ia tarai-a-epa
he-ACC fear-they-PAST they they he-ACC know-they-PAST
They who knew him feared him.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 270. Mandarin Chinese

1. bǎoli mài shū.
Baoli sell book
Baoli sells books.
2. wǒ xǐhuān yīfú
I enjoy clothes
I enjoy clothes.
3. nǐ kàn shū
you read book
You read books.
4. shū yǒu yìsi
book have interesting
Books are interesting.
5. yīfú hěn guì
clothes very expensive
Clothes are very expensive.
6. bǎoli hěn hǎo
baoli very good
Baoli is very nice.
7. bǎoli xǐhuān hěn hǎode yīfú
baoli enjoy very good clothes
Baoli enjoys very good clothes.
8. wǒ mài bǎolide shū
I sell baoli book
I am selling Baoli's books.
9. wǒde shū yǒu yìsi
my book have interesting
My books are interesting.
10. nǐde hěn guìde yīfú hěn hǎo
your very expensive clothes very good
Your very expensive clothes are very good.
11. bǎoli mài de shū hěn hǎo
baoli sell book very good
The books Baoli sells are very good.
12. wǒ xǐhuān nǐ kànde shū
I enjoy you read book
I enjoy the books you read.
13. nǐ kàn yǒu yìside shū
You study have interesting book
You study books which are interesting.
14. *xǐhuān shūde wǒ kàn hǎode shū
enjoy book I read good book
I who enjoy books read good ones.

*Although grammatically correct, sentence 14 is somewhat 'bookish'.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 271. Japanese

onnano hito

1. josei ga kita
woman came
The woman came.
2. kodomo ga hon o miru
child book see
The child sees the book.
3. josei ga kodomo ni okashi o motteitta
woman child cake carried
The woman took the child a cake.
4. dansei ga yoi okashi o mitsuketa
man good cake found
The man found the good cake.
5. dansei ga kita ka
man came
Did the man come?
6. dono kodomo ga kita ka
which child came
Which child came?
7. chiisai kodomo ga okashi o totta ka
small child cake took
Did the small child take the cake?
8. josei ga dono kodomo ga kita ka o mita
woman which child came saw
The woman saw which child came.
9. kodomo ga josei ga mitsuketa hon o mita
child woman found book saw
The child saw the book the woman found.
10. dansei ga hon o mitsuketa josei o mita
man book found woman saw
The man saw the woman who found the book.
11. kodomo ga josei ga dono okashi o totta ka o mita
child woman which cake took saw
The child saw which cake the woman took.
12. dansei ga yoi kodomo ni okashi o motteitta ka
man good child cake carried
Did the man take the good child a cake?
13. dansei ga hon o totta josei ni okashi o ageta
man book took woman cake gave
The man gave the cake to the woman who took the book.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 271 continued:

14. dare ga kita ka
who came
Who came?
15. dare ga kodomo o mita ka
who child saw
Who saw the child?
16. kodomo ga nani o mita ka
child what saw
What did the child see?
17. josei ga dare ni okashi o ageta ka
woman who cake gave
To whom did the woman give the cake?
18. josei ga dare ga kita ka o mita
woman who came saw
The woman saw who came.
19. josei ga kodomo ga nani o mitsuketa ka o mita
woman child what found saw
The woman saw what the child found.
20. josei ga kodomo ga okashi o ageta dansei o mita
woman child cake gave man saw
The woman saw the man to whom the child gave the cake.
21. dansei ga dare ga kita ka o mita ka
man who came saw
Did the man see who came?
22. dansei ga kodomo ga nani o totta ka o mita ka
man child what took saw
Did the man see what the child took?
23. josei ga kodomo ga dare ni hon o motteitta ka o mita ka
woman child who book carried saw
Did the woman see to whom the child took the book?
24. okashi o mitsuketa dansei ga hon o totta
cake found man book took
The man who found the cake took the book.
25. dansei ga kodomo ga josei ni motteitta okashi o mita
man child woman carried cake saw
The man saw the cake the boy took to the woman.
26. kodomo ga okashi o motteitta dansei ga kita
child cake carried man came
The man to whom the boy took the cake came.
27. dansei ga kodomo ga dare ni hon o motteitta ka o mita
man child who book carried saw
The man saw to whom the child took the book.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 272. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ɲó ¹² za | He goes. |
| 2. ɲó ¹² za má ^{ʔ2} | He goes to the mountain. |
| 3. gwí ¹² gyu ^{ʔ13} má ^{ʔ2} | The gentleman lives on the mountain. |
| 4. zyéw ¹² za má ^{ʔ2} | He arrives at the mountain. |
| 5. zyéw ¹² za ha ³ gwí ¹² gyu ^{ʔ13} | He arrives where the gentleman lives. |
| 6. gwí ¹² za | He is at home. |
| 7. <u>hji¹²za</u> <u>ha³</u> <u>zyéw¹²za</u> <u>má^{ʔ2}</u> | He rests where he arrives on the mountain. |
| 8. gwí ¹² gyu ^{ʔ13} ha ³ hji ¹² za | The gentleman lives where he rests. |
| 9. ɲa ^{ʔ12} za | He returns home. |

Problem 273. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>gia^{ʔ1}za</u> | He will eat. |
| 2. <u>ka¹ko¹</u> <u>ci^{ʔ2}</u> | <u>The child</u> played. |
| 3. ko ¹ za na ¹ | He will play today. |
| 4. ka ¹ gia ^{ʔ1} gyu ^{ʔ13} zyéw ² | The gentleman ate yesterday. |
| 5. ka ¹ gia ^{ʔ1} za mi ³ ka ¹ ko ¹ za | He ate when he had played. |
| 6. ko ¹ ci ^{ʔ2} na ³ ka ¹ gia ^{ʔ1} ci ^{ʔ2} | The child will play when he has eaten. |
| 7. gia ^{ʔ1} gyu ^{ʔ13} na ³ ka ¹ ko ¹ za na ¹ | The gentleman will eat when he has played today. |
| 8. ka ¹ ko ¹ za mi ³ ka ¹ gia ^{ʔ1} za zyéw ² | He played when he had eaten yesterday. |
| 9. ko ¹ za na ³ ka ¹ gia ^{ʔ1} ci ^{ʔ2} na ¹ | He will play when the child has eaten today. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 274. Copainalá Zoque

1. minba
He comes.
2. ho?pit minu
He came next day.
3. homih nu?kpa yΛy
He will arrive here tomorrow.
4. homih cu?kumyahpa
They will set out tomorrow.
5. ki?mu?k nu?kyahu ?ΛΛΛ
They arrived there when he went up.
6. minyahpa?k cu?kumba
He will set out when they come.
7. minba?k nu?kyahpa yΛy
They will arrive here when he comes.
8. nu?kyahu?k ?ΛΛΛ minu
He came when they arrived there.
9. minyahu nu?kpaΛy
They came to where he will arrive.
10. ki?myahpa cu?kumbamΛy homih
They will go up to where he will set out tomorrow.
11. ho?pit nu?ku ki?mumΛy
Next day he arrived where he went up.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 275. Pocomchi

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. ak'ušum | You eat. |
| 2. rik'ulik | He arrives. |
| 3. hat aloq' | You buy. |
| 4. ihin nik'amam | I work. |
| 5. ak'amam čiak'ušum | You work to eat. |
| 6. re? riloq' čirik'ušum | He buys to eat. |
| 7. riloq' čihat aloq' | He buys so you buy. |
| 8. ak'ulik čiihin nik'amam | You arrive so I work. |
| 9. ihin nik'ušum čire? rik'amam | I eat so he works. |
| 10. niloq' čiak'ušum čiak'amam čiak'ulik čiihin nik'ulik či... | |

Problem 276. Palantla Chinantec

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. hú ² za | He coughs. |
| 2. ŋíy ² hni | I laugh. |
| 3. ka ¹ kwú ² za | He sneezed. |
| 4. ka ¹ ?o ¹ za | He cried. |
| 5. ?o ¹² hni ?wu ¹³ hú ² hni | I cry because I cough. |
| 6. kwú ² hni ?wu ¹³ kwú ² za | I sneeze because he sneezes. |
| 7. ŋíy ² za ?wu ¹³ . ka ¹ ?o ¹ hni | He laughs because I cried. |
| 8. ka ¹ hú ² za ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ ŋíy ² za | He coughed because he laughed. |
| 9. kwú ² hni ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ ?o ¹ hni ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ ŋíy ² hni. | |
| 10. kwú ² za ?wu ¹³ ŋíy ² hni ?wu ¹³ ?o ¹² za ?wu ¹³ ?o ¹² hni ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ ŋíy ² za ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ kwú ² hni ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ hú ² hni ?wu ¹³ ka ¹ ŋíy ² za ?wu ¹³ ... | |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 277. Lalana Chinantec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ha·n hm̩. | His father is old. |
| old his-father | |
| 2. ʃuhn š̩i·? | The boy is good. |
| good boy | |
| 3. zo·? m̩h | The woman is sick. |
| sick woman | |
| 4. ñ̩ hm̩. š̩i ʃuhn š̩i·? | His father knows whether the boy is good. |
| 5. ho· m̩h š̩i zo·? hm̩. | The woman sees whether her father is sick. |
| 6. ñ̩ š̩i·? š̩i ha·n m̩h | The boy knows whether the woman is old. |
| 7. ho· m̩h ?e ʃuhn š̩i·? | The woman sees that the boy is good. |
| 8. ho· hm̩. ?e ha·n m̩h | His father sees that the woman is old. |
| 9. ñ̩ š̩i·? ?e zo·? hm̩. | The boy knows that his father is sick. |
| 10. ñ̩ m̩h ?e zo·? š̩i·? | The woman knows that the boy is sick. |

Problem 278. Lalana Chinantec
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. ho· hi hm̩. | His father reads. |
| sees paper his-father | |
| 2. hm̩. ta hm̩. | His father works. |
| does work his-father | |
| 3. nu· hu·h m̩h | The woman hears the message. |
| hears word woman | |
| 4. ho· ta š̩i·? | The boy sees the work. |
| sees work boy | |
| 5. ?e· ta ho· hm̩. | What work does his father see? |
| 6. ?e· hi hm̩. m̩h | What message does the woman write? |
| 7. ?e· hu·h nu· š̩i·? | What message does the boy hear? |
| 8. ?e· hu·h hm̩. m̩h | What does the woman discuss? |
| 9. ho· m̩h ?e· hi hm̩. š̩i·? | The woman sees what the boy writes. |
| 10. nu· š̩i·? ?e· hu·h nu· hm̩. | The boy hears what message his father hears. |
| 11. nu· hm̩. ?e· ta hm̩. š̩i·? | His father hears what work the boy does. |
| 12. ho· š̩i·? ?e· hi ho· m̩h | The boy sees what paper the woman reads. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 279. English

1. I know who likes chocolate mousse.
2. I know what you eat for breakfast.
3. I know which cereal you eat for breakfast.
4. I know how much cereal you eat for breakfast.
5. I know how many pounds of mousse you eat in one sitting.
6. I know how he keeps out of the sun.
7. I know why he hides during hunting season.
8. I remember the time when we used to eat ice cream together.
9. I remember the time we used to eat ice cream together.
10. I remember when we used to eat ice cream together.
11. I know a place where a chocolate mousse lives.
12. I know a place a chocolate mousse lives.
13. I know where a chocolate mousse lives.
14. I know (that) you like to eat ice cream at bedtime.
15. I marvel that you like to eat banana cream pie for breakfast.
16. That you would like some right now amazes me.

Problem 280. Southern Barasano
(Phonemic stress is not indicated)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. ehabi yi | I arrived. |
| 2. tidibi b̩ | You returned. |
| 3. wabetib̩ co | She did not go. |
| 4. core ɪabi b̩ | You saw her. |
| 5. wadibetib̩ ɪ | He did not come. |
| 6. ɪre b̩cibi yi | I knew of him. |
| 7. b̩re gotib̩ co | She told of you. |
| 8. yire ahabetib̩ ɪ | He did not hear of me. |
| 9. yi wasere gotibi b̩ | You told that I went. |
| 10. co wadibetire ahibi yi | I heard that she did not come. |
| 11. ɪ tidisere ɪabetib̩ co | She did not see that he returned. |
| 12. b̩ ehabetire b̩cibetib̩ ɪ | He did not know that you did not arrive. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 281. Palantla Chinantec

1. kwɨ¹² zye³ kow³
give Bill money
Bill gives money.
2. ʔnyu¹ hwɨ¹³ kəw³
want John rock
John wants the rock.
3. háy¹² be¹³ híw³
see Bob word
Bob takes care of the problem.
4. ʔyo^{ʔ12} sía¹³ kow³
hate Joe money
Joe hates the money.
5. kwɨ¹² sía¹³ kəw³ háy¹² hwɨ¹³
give Joe rock see John
Joe gives the rock John sees.
6. ʔnyu¹ zye³ híw³ ʔyo^{ʔ12} be¹³
want Bill word hate Bob
Bill wants the arrangement that Bob hates.
7. háy¹² hwɨ¹³ kow³ ʔnyu¹ zye³
see John money want Bill
John provides the money Bill wants.
8. ʔyo^{ʔ12} be¹³ kəw³ kwɨ¹² sía¹³
hate Bob rock give Joe
Bob hates the rock Joe gives.
9. kwɨ¹² be¹³ ʔyo^{ʔ12} zye³ kəw³
give Bob hate Bill rock
Bob permits Bill to hate the rock.
10. ʔnyu¹ sía¹³ kwɨ¹² hwɨ¹³ híw³
want Joe give John word
Joe wants John to give permission.
11. háy¹² zye³ háy¹² sía¹³ kow³
see Bill see Joe money
Bill watches Joe looking at the money.
12. ʔyo^{ʔ12} hwɨ¹³ ʔnyu¹ be¹³ kəw³
hate John want Bob rock
John hates it that Bob wants the rock.
13. kwɨ¹² be¹³ háy¹² hwɨ¹³ kəw³ ʔnyu¹ zye³ kwɨ¹² sía¹³ háy¹² go³
give Bob see John rock want Bill give Joe see Greg
Bob permits John to see the rock Bill wants Joe to let Greg see.
14. ʔyo^{ʔ12} sía¹³ ʔnyu¹ be¹³ kwɨ¹² zye³ háy¹² hwɨ¹³ kəw³ ʔnyu¹ be¹³
hate Joe want Bob give Bill see John rock want Bob
Joe hates it that Bob wants Bill to let John see the rock that Bob wants.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 282. Colorado

1. hi-e
go-DECL
(S/he) went.
2. sona ha-e
woman came-DECL
The woman came.
3. unila kucu munara-e
man cassava want-DECL
The man wants cassava.
4. miya manpi-ka mira-e
chief uncle-ACC know-DECL
The chief knows uncle.
5. na hi-n
child go-INTERROG
Did the child go?
6. munara-n
want-INTERROG
Does (s/he) want (it)?
7. mo-ka neya-n
who-ACC seek-INTERROG
For whom did (s/he) look?
8. manpi waca fi-n
uncle fish eat-INTERROG
Did uncle eat fish?
9. mo hi-n
who went-INTERROG
Who went?
10. mo sona-ka neya-n
who? woman-ACC seek-INTERROG
Who looked for the woman?
11. unila mo-ka mira-n
man who-ACC know-INTERROG
Whom does the man know?
12. miya ti fari-n
chief what ask.for-INTERROG
What did the chief ask for?
13. fi-no munara-e
eat-INF want-DECL
(S/he) wants to eat.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 282 continued:

14. fari-no mira-n
ask.for-INF know-INTERROG
Does (s/he) know how to ask for (it)?
15. sona ha-no munara-e
woman come-INF want-DECL
The woman wants to come.
16. na kucu fi-no munara-e
child cassava eat-INF want-DECL
The child wants to eat cassava.
17. unila manpi-ka neya-no munara-n
man uncle-ACC seek-INF want-INTERROG
Does the man want to look for uncle?
18. manpi ti fari-no munara-n
uncle what ask.for-INF want-INTERROG
What does uncle want to ask for?
19. mo miya-ka mira-no munara-n
who chief-ACC know-INF want-INTERROG
Who wants to know the chief?
20. miya na-ka neya-no mira-e
chief child-ACC seek-INF know-DECL
The chief knows how to look for the child.
21. na ti fi-no mira-n
child what eat-INF know-INTERROG
What does the child know how to eat?
22. manpi neya-sa munara-e
uncle seek-SUBJN want-DECL
Uncle wants (him/her) to look for (it).
23. waca fi-sa munara-e
fish eat-SUBJN want-DECL
(S/he) wants (him/her) to eat fish.
24. sona munara-e manpi kucu fari-sa
woman want-DECL uncle cassava ask.for-SUBJN
The woman wants uncle to ask for cassava.
- OR: sona manpi-ka kucu fari-sa munara-e
woman uncle-ACC cassava ask.for-SUBJN want-DECL
25. unila munara-n sona manpi-ka neya-sa
man want-INTERROG woman uncle-ACC seek-SUBJN
Does the man want the woman to look for uncle?
- OR: unila sona-ka manpi-ka neya-sa munara-n
man woman-ACC uncle-ACC seek-SUBJN want-INTERROG

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 282 continued:

26. sona miya-ka ti fi-sa munara-n
 woman chief-ACC what eat-SUBJN want-INTERROG
 What does the woman want the chief to eat?

BUT NOT: *sona munara-n miya ti fi-sa
 woman want-INTERROG chief what eat-SUBJN

27. manpi na-ka ha-sa munara-e
 uncle child-ACC come-SUBJN want-DECL
 Uncle wants the child to come.

28. miya mo-ka hi-sa munara-n
 chief who-ACC go-SUBJN want-INTERROG
 Who does the chief want to go?

29. fari-nun-ka mira-e
 ask.for-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL
 (S/he_i knows s/he_j asked for (it).

30. miya fi-nun-ka mira-e
 chief eat-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL
 (S/he) knows the chief ate (it).

31. unila mira-e na waca fari-nun-ka
 man know-DECL child fish ask.for-PTCPL-ACC
 The man knows the child asked for fish.

BUT NOT: *unila na-ka waca fari-nun-ka mira-e
 man child-ACC fish ask.for-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL

32. sona mira-e manpi mo-ka neya-nun-ka
 woman know-DECL uncle who-ACC seek-PTCPL-ACC
 The woman knows for whom uncle looked.

BUT NOT: *sona manpi-ka mo-ka neya-nun-ka mira-e
 woman uncle-ACC who-ACC seek-PTCPL-ACC know-DECL

33. mo miya ha-nun-ka mira-n
 who chief came-PTCPL-ACC know-INTERROG
 Who knows the chief came?

34. manpi mo hi-nun-ka mira-n
 uncle who go-PTCPL-ACC know-INTERROG
 Does uncle know who went?

35. miya mira-e sona mo-ka cacika fi-sa munara-nun-ka
 chief know-DECL woman who-ACC meat eat-SUBJN want-PTCPL-ACC
 The chief knows who the woman wants to eat the meat.

BUT NOT: *miya mira-e sona munara-nun-ka mo cacika fi-sa
 chief know-DECL woman want-PTCPL-ACC who meat eat-SUBJN

36. unila mira-n na kucu fi-no munara-nun-ka
 man know-INTERROG child cassava eat-INF want-PTCPL-ACC
 Does the man know the child wants to eat cassava?

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 283. Huixtec Tzotzil

1. tšbát
he.will.go
*He will go.
2. tálem ti-vínik
he.has.come the-man
The man has come.
3. bátem ti-vákaš
he.has.gone the-cow
The cow has gone.
4. vé'em ti-mariána
he.has.stayed marian
Marian has stayed.
5. tšvé? ti-tálem
he.will.stay the-he.has.come
*He who has come, will stay.
6. tšvé? ti-mariána ti-tálem
he.will.stay the-marian the-he.has.come
Marian, who has come, will stay.
7. vé'em ti-vákaš ti-láx smán
he.has.stayed the-cow the-he.bought.it
The cow which he bought has stayed.
8. tálem ti-kárta ti-láx aták
he.has.come the-letter the-you.sent.it
The letter which you sent has come.
9. k'ótem ti-láx ak'ámbun
he.has.arrived the-you.asked.me.for.it
That which you asked me for has arrived.
10. k'ótem ti-xún ti-láx ak'ámbun
he.has.arrived the-paper the-you.asked.me.for.it
The paper which you asked me for has arrived.

*These forms, translated as 'he', are simply third-person forms. Gender is not marked.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 284. Sierra Popoluca

1. miñum
He came.
2. se·tum heʔm pʌ·šiñ
The man returned.
3. nʌkra hemʌk hoymʌ
He goes there tomorrow.
4. yʌʔm miñpa heʔm yo·mo
Here comes the woman.
5. nʌkra heʔm pʌ·šiñ hemʌk
There goes the man.
6. oyum pe·toh matʌk hemʌk
Peter went there and returned yesterday.
7. yʌʔm se·tpa heʔm pʌ·šiñ hoymʌ
The man returns here tomorrow.
8. nʌkum matʌk heʔm yo·mo
The woman went yesterday.
9. miñum heʔm pʌ·šiñ yʌʔm matʌk
The man came here yesterday.
10. hemʌk se·tum heʔm pʌ·šiñ heʔm miñwʌʌp
The man who came returned there.
11. hemʌk se·tum heʔm miñwʌʌp
The one who came returned there.
12. se·tum heʔm miñpaap yʌʔm
The one who comes here returned.
13. yʌʔm miñum heʔm nʌkraap
The one who goes came here.
14. nʌkum hemʌk heʔm miñpaap hoymʌ
The one who comes tomorrow went there.
15. nʌkra hemʌk hoymʌ heʔm oywʌʌp matʌk hemʌk
The one who went there and returned yesterday, goes there tomorrow.
16. se·tpa hoymʌ heʔm nʌkwʌʌp hemʌk matʌk
The one who went there yesterday will return tomorrow.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 285. English

1. I drove it.
2. You threw the ball.
3. He threw the board and balls.
4. I hid the bikes, ball,... and chairs.
5. You drove the chairs behind it.
6. He took the board under them.
7. I threw it over the bikes.
8. You hid them behind the balls.
9. I took the balls over the boards and bikes.
10. He drove it under them.
11. You threw the chairs, bike, and balls behind the board.
12. He hid the ball,... and chairs under the bikes,... and boards.

Problem 286. Spanish

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. él toma | He drinks. |
| 2. usted quiere agua | You want water. |
| 3. éya toma sopa, ikafé | She drinks soup and coffee. |
| 4. él quiere caldo, leche, iagua | He wants broth, milk, and water. |
| 5. usted toma café, caldo, sopa, iatóle. | You drink coffee, broth, soup, and gruel. |
| 6. éya quiere atóle, café, agua, leche,...., isopa. | She wants gruel, coffee, water, milk,...., and soup. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 287. Northern Puebla Totonac

1. šiwa·n sta·? stapu·n John sells beans.
2. pedro tama·wa la·šaš Peter buys oranges.
3. šiwa·n wa? kinit la·? qa?łwat John eats meat and eggs.
4. pedro sta·? la·šaš la·? kinit Peter sells oranges and meat.
5. šiwa·n tama·wa qa?łwat la·? kinit la·? stapu·n
John buys eggs, meat, and beans.
6. pedro wa? stapu·n la·? kinit la·? la·šaš la·? qa?łwat la·?....
Peter eats beans, meat, oranges, eggs,....

Problem 288. Amharic

1. markosmätt'a
Mark came.
2. yohannis tək'əmmət'ə
John sat down.
3. tilantina mamō dərrəsə
Yesterday Mamo arrived.
4. tilantina markos dərrəsə markosim tək'əmmət'ə.
Yesterday Mark arrived and Mark sat down.
5. mamō mätt'a tilantinam yohannis hedə.
Mamo came and yesterday John went.
6. tilantina yohannis tək'əmmət'ə tilantinam markos mätt'a.
Yesterday John sat down and yesterday Mark came.
7. mamō hedə mamom tək'əmmət'ə tilantinam markos mätt'a.
Mamo went, Mamo sat down and yesterday Mark came.
8. mamō hedə yohannisim hedə markosim tək'əmmət'ə....
Mamo went, John went, Mark sat down,....

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 289. Amharic

1. markos mætt'a
Mark came.
2. aster hedəč
Esther went.
3. irbik'a mætt'ač
Rebecca came.
4. mamō hedə
Mamo went.
5. birhane hedəč
Birhane went.
6. yohannis mætt'a
John came.
7. yohannisinna markos hedu
John and Mark went.
8. asterinna mamō mætt'u
Esther and Mamo came.
9. mamonna markos hedu
Mamo and Mark went.
10. birhanenna irbik'a hedu
Birhane and Rebecca went.
11. irbik'anna mamō markosim hedu
Rebecca, Mamo, and Mark went.
12. markosinna yohannis asterim mætt'u
Mark, John, and Esther came.
13. asterinna markos birhanem mamom hedu
Esther, Mark, Birhane, and Mamo went.
14. yohannisinna aster mamom birhanem irbik'am...hedu
John, Esther, Mamo, Birhane, Rebecca,...went.

Problem 290. Kunimaipa

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. sohopuho noho | I went and then ate. |
| 2. sata noho | I went and ate (same time). |
| 3. sekipuhu neŋi | You went and then ate. |
| 4. sata neŋi | You went and ate (same time). |
| 5. sahapuhu naha | He went and then ate. |
| 6. sata naha | He went and ate (same time). |
| 7. hehopuho soho | I stayed and then went. |
| 8. heta soho | I stayed and went (same time). |
| 9. hehana soho | He stayed and then I went. |
| 10. sahana noho | He went and then I ate. |
| 11. sahana neŋi | He went and then you ate. |
| 12. hemapuho soma | I will stay and then go. |
| 13. heta soma | I will stay and go (same time). |
| 14. hekepuho seke | You will stay and then go. |
| 15. heta seke | You will stay and go (same time). |
| 16. hepanepuho sapane | You will stay and then go. |
| 17. heta sapane | He will stay and go (same time). |
| 18. hemana seke | I will stay and then you will go. |
| 19. hekena soma | You will stay and then I will go. |
| 20. hepanena seke | He will stay and then you will go. |

Problem 291. Colorado

1. miya wanbi ha-e
chief later came-DECL
The chief came later.
2. unila fari-to hi-e
man request-PTCPL went-DECL
Having made the request, the man departed.
3. sona kucu kisin fi-to hi-e
woman cassava yesterday eat-PTCPL went-DECL
Having eaten the cassava yesterday, the woman went.
(Or: The woman ate the cassava yesterday and left.)
4. unila sona-ka neya-to na-ka neya-e
man woman-ACC seek-PTCPL child-ACC sought-DECL
The man, having looked for the woman, looked for the child.
5. sona kucu fi-to hi-e
woman cassava eat-PTCPL went-DECL
Having eaten the cassava, the woman went.
6. na unila-ka kisin neya-e
child man-ACC yesterday sought-DECL
The child looked for the man yesterday.
7. unila cacika munara-to ha-e
man meat want-PTCPL came-DECL
The man came desiring meat.
(Or: The man came because he wanted meat.)
8. miya kucu fi-nan sona hi-e
chief cassava eat-PTCPL woman went-DECL
When the chief had eaten the cassava, the woman left.
9. miya cacika fi-nan manpi kucu fi-e
chief meat ate-PTCPL uncle cassava ate-DECL
Since the chief had eaten the meat, uncle ate the cassava.

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 292. Palantla Chinantec

1. za² ŋyo²¹² ma²ŋi¹² hów³ ʔyo¹³, ʔi² káy²¹-za ha³-hẹ²¹ guw²-za.
3rd male provides dress woman, that wear-3rd when-marry-3rd
The groom provides his wife's dress, that which she will wear at the wedding.
2. ʔnyú¹² kyá² hnyi²³ gyaw¹³ hnyi²³
house of us ourselves us
our house, our own
3. gow¹² kya²¹²-za h̄w²
trunk of-3rd that
that trunk of his/hers/theirs
4. ʔa¹cyi² h̄w² háy¹²-hni ʔe² lá¹² za² ʔéy²
not that see-I what is 3rd said
I don't know that, what the person in question is.
5. ha³ŋyú²³-za, za² ŋia¹² ta³ ʔnay¹² lyo¹³, ʔa¹cyá² za² cyá²
son-3rd 3rd (who).sells.goods not 3rd present
Her son, the travelling salesman, he is not here.
6. h̄w² ka²ŋi³h̄a³-za tia¹²-mía¹², za² hmo¹² ʔi³ lo³ za² ʔéy²
so went.see-3rd doctor 3rd do care da-in-law 3rd said
So she went to see the doctor, the one who would take care of said person's daughter-in-law.
7. h̄w² bá²³ new¹² ni³ hẹy³ ha³-ná³, ha³hmo¹²-za má¹
so AFF sit on shelf there, where-do-3rd food
So it sits there on the shelf, where she prepares the meals.
8. ʔe² ʔo³ra záv¹²-za zi²kí²-za ʔi² h̄w²
what hour go-3rd go-get-3rd thing that
What time does she go, does she fetch that stuff?
9. kyá²¹³ ci²² hya¹²-za, ci²² mí²
with youth take-3rd youth female
with his young friend/associate, his young woman
10. zía¹² za² ʔéy², za² ʔnyu³
heart 3rd said 3rd house
said person's heart, the host's
11. híw³ ʔa²lá²² ka¹lia¹, ʔa²lá²² ka¹ŋi¹ŋě² ʔyo¹³
word how happen how go.passed woman
the account of how it happened, of what the woman suffered/experienced
12. mi³cyi¹ ti³nye²¹-hni
mother father-I
my parents

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 292 continued:

13. ɲí⁷⁴ ku²ba¹³ ku²ma¹³
 you.sit? cofather comother
 Are you home, cofather and comother?
14. hu³ná³ me⁷² za² ɲyo⁷¹², hu³ná³ me⁷² mí²--kala⁷
 if small 3rd male if small 3rd female-again
 if the boy is young, or if again the girl is young,...
15. ʔi² ki⁷²-gia⁷¹²-hni
 thing chew-eat-I
 my food
16. ha³-ʔyá¹ ha³-ʔyéw¹
 at-tomorrow at-day.after.tomorrow
 in the future
17. za² tyow⁷³ ʔnyu³, za² tyow⁷³ zi²néy² kya⁷¹²
 3rd occupy house 3rd occupy inside of.(3rd)
 the family (who live in the home together)
18. God is gracious,
 You are gracious, you who sit in your home;
 I have returned,
 I have come back;
 I have come to you,
 I have trekked through mud and rain;
 I have climbed the ascent,
 I have walked the trail to the place
 where the refuse of God is strewn,
 where your refuse is strewn;
 where you protect yourself from the sun,
 where you protect yourself from the rain;
 where God has ordained,
 where you dwell.
19. You are gracious, you who sit in your dwelling;
 I have come to your dwelling,
 I have trekked through mud and rain;
 I climbed the ascent,
 I have walked the trail;
 I have crossed hill and dale,
 over small hills, over large ones,
 ascending and descending.
20. ʔa²lá⁷² lía¹² ha³-ɲi⁷³-ʔniw, ʔa²lá⁷² lía¹²
 how is where-live-you how is
 How are things at your house, how are they?
21. ʔe² má¹ ki⁷²-ʔniw, ʔe² má¹
 what food eat-you what food
 What do you eat, what?

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 293. Sierra Popoluca

1. tu·m pašĩĩ ipaʔtne ikawah
one man his-horse
A man has found his horse.
2. heʔm šiwan dʔa ikoʔcgakum heʔm ikawah
that John not that his-horse
John did not hit his horse again.
3. tu·m pa·šiĩ nɔkne playa
one man beach
A man has gone to the beach.
4. ca·m yagac heʔm tuŋ
very long that road
The road is very long.
5. odoy na·ka
not
Don't go!
6. odoy na·ka hoyma
not tomorrow
Don't go tomorrow!
7. nɔkne playa kawahyukma
beach on-horse
He has gone to the beach on a horse.
8. dʔa miŋgakum
not
He did not come again.
9. iwatpa ika·ma heʔm pa·šiĩ yaʔm
his-cornfield that man here
The man will make his cornfield here.
10. hesɔk witʔpa tu·m šiš tuŋho·m
then one cow on-road
Then a cow will walk on the road.
11. ca·m maħ heʔm ka·ma
very big that cornfield
The cornfield is very big.
12. okma heʔm kawah ikuʔtne haʔyaŋ mok
later that horse much corn
Later the horse has eaten much corn.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 293 continued:

13. kooCA heʔm kawah
 that horse
 Hit the horse!
14. hesAK Ač anAKpa ka·mho·m hoymA kawahyukmA
 then I in-cornfield tomorrow on-horse
 Then I will go to the cornfield tomorrow on horseback.
15. dʔa miñpa tAKKAM sa·bAy
 not at-house later
 He will not come to the house later.
16. witʔ me·sahyukmA hemAK
 on-table there
 He walked on the table there.
17. okmA mimiñpa mič iŋka·mho·m
 later you in-your-cornfield
 Later you will come from your cornfield.
18. mič iñtʔAŋ iŋka·ma matAK a·čahmA
 you your-cornfield yesterday with-axe
 You cut your cornfield yesterday with an axe.
19. kuutA tu·m a·ñi
 one tortilla
 Eat a tortilla!
20. tA·ŋA iŋka·ma sa·bAy
 your-cornfield later
 Cut your cornfield later!
21. aŋwatgakum tu·m tAK
 one house
 I made my house again.
22. dʔa ipaʔt
 not
 He did not find it.
23. hesA·k heʔm kawah tAgAygakum itʔAKho·m
 then that horse in-his-house
 Then the horse entered his house again.
24. ca·m wA· heʔm playa
 very good that beach
 The beach is very good.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 293 continued:

25. ikoʔc
He hit it.
26. miñum haʔyaŋ aŋkawah
much my-horse
Many of my horses came.
27. amiññe ʌč a·tebet šišyukma
I Soteapan on-cow
I have come from Soteapan on a cow.
28. wʌtʔi heʔm a·tebet
wide that Soteapan
Soteapan is big.
29. heʔm šiwan oy huuma matʌk
that John far-away yesterday
John went far away and came back yesterday.
30. dʔa wʌ· heʔm itʔʌk
not good that his-house
His house is not good.
31. hesʌk oygak heʔm pe·toh itʔʌkkʌm
then that Peter at-his-house
Then Peter went to his house and came back again.
32. ʌč aoy mawʌški hemʌk
I day-before-yesterday there
I went there and came back day before yesterday.
33. awitʔñe
I have walked.
34. antaŋne tu·m kuy ʌč ma·čitʔma
one tree I machete
I have chopped a tree with a machete.
35. okma dʔa mioyñe pe·tohkʌm
later not at-Peter
Later you have not gone to Peter's place and returned.
36. mi·ñʌ kawahyukma yʌʔm
on-horse here
Come here on a horse!
37. maʌh heʔm aŋkawah
big that my-horse
My horse is large.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 293 continued:

38. miñakpa ka·mkΛΛm
 at-cornfield
 You will go near the cornfield.

39. ataglyñe hΛmño·m
 in-mountains
 I have entered the mountains.

40. tΛgΛ·yΛ
 Enter!

41. odoγ koocΛ heʔm pΛ·šiñ kuymΛ
 not that man with-tree
 Don't hit the man with a stick!

42. ca·m pΛ·mi heʔm pe·toh
 very strong that Peter
 Peter is very strong.

43. hesΛk miwit^yum
 then
 Then you walked.

44. mit^yΛgΛypa iñt^yΛkho·m
 in-your-house
 You will enter your house.

45. d^ya yΛk heʔm iñšiš
 not black that your-cow
 Your cow is not black.

46. aoyum aŋkawahkΛΛm matak
 at-my-horse yesterday
 I went to where my horse was yesterday and returned.

47. it^yΛŋgakpa ika·ma hoymΛ
 his-cornfield tomorrow
 He will cut his cornfield again tomorrow.

48. d^ya ca·m mΛh heʔm ika·ma
 not very big that his-cornfield
 His cornfield is not very big.

49. hesΛk iwatum heʔm tuŋ ika·mkΛΛm
 then that road at-his-cornfield
 Then he made the road near his cornfield.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 293 continued:

50. hesak dya miñakpa mič ka·mho·m šišyukma hoyma
 then not you in-cornfield on-cow tomorrow
 Then you will not go to the cornfield tomorrow on cow.
51. oy išiška^{ΛΛ}
 at-his-cow
 He went to where his cow was and returned.
52. wi·tʸ^Λ
 Walk!
53. nak heʔm šiwan
 that John
 John went.
54. ikoʔc ikawah me·sahma
 his-horse with-table
 He hit his horse with a table.
55. odoy taga·ya takho·m
 not in-house
 Don't enter the house!
56. ca·m watʸi heʔm hamñi
 very wide that mountains
 The mountains are very big.
57. odoy wa·ta itʸak yaʔm hoyma
 not his-house here tomorrow
 Don't build his house here tomorrow!
58. naknegak heʔm šiwan
 that John
 John has gone again.
59. ampaʔtnegak aňšiš matak šiwank^{ΛΛ}
 my-cow yesterday at-John
 I have found my cow yesterday at John's place again.
60. ipaʔtum takho·m mawaški
 in-house day-before-yesterday
 He found it in the house the day before yesterday.
61. iŋkuʔtne haʔyaŋ a·ñi mič
 much tortillas you
 You have eaten many tortillas.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 293 continued:

62. paata tu·m tuḡ
 one road
 Find a road!

63. ca·m huuma heʔm a·tebet
 very far-away that Soteapan
 Soteapan is very far away.

64. na·ka
 Go!

65. wa·ta
 Make it!

66. impaʔtpa heʔm pe·toh sa·baly
 that Peter later
 You will find Peter later.

67. odoḡ mi·ñā
 not
 Don't come!

68. kuuta
 Eat it!

69. wa· heʔm mok
 good that corn
 The corn is good.

70. na·ka hemak sa·baly iḡkawahyukma
 there later on-your-horse
 Go there later on your horse!

71. dʔa huuma heʔm iḡka·ma
 not far-away that your-cornfield
 Your cornfield is not far away.

72. antaḡpa ač amma·čitʔma hoyma
 I with-my-machete tomorrow
 I will cut it tomorrow with my machete.

73. ta·ḡa hoyma šiwankaḡm
 tomorrow at-John
 Cut it tomorrow at John's place!

74. wa· heʔm a·čah
 good that axe
 The axe is good.

75. ta·ḡa heʔm kuy hoyma ma·čitʔma
 that tree tomorrow with-machete
 Chop the tree tomorrow with a machete!

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 294. Min Nan Chinese
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

| | | <u>one.</u> . . . | <u>two.</u> . . . |
|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. man | laŋ | cit e laŋ | nəŋ e laŋ |
| 2. book | cu | cip pun cu | nəŋ pun cu |
| 3. dog | kau | cit cia kau | nəŋ cia kau |
| 4. cat | niau | cit cia niau | nəŋ cia niau |
| 5. pencil | eŋ pit | cik ki eŋ pit | nəŋ ki eŋ pit |
| 6. arm | c'iu | cik ki c'iu | nəŋ ki c'iu |
| 7. finger | ciŋ t'ao a | cik ki ciŋ t'ao a | nəŋ ki ciŋ t'ao a |
| 8. pen | pit | cik ki pit | nəŋ ki pit |
| 9. belt | k'o tua | cit tiao k'o tua | nəŋ tiao k'o tua |
| 10. wire | so a | cit tiao so a | nəŋ tiao so a |
| 11. tie | nia tua | cit tiao nia tua | nəŋ tiao nia tua |
| 12. path | lo | cit tiao lo | nəŋ tiao lo |
| 13. stone | c'io t'au | cit tiap c'io t'au | nəŋ tiap c'io t'au |
| 14. star | c'ı | cit tiap c'ı | nəŋ tiap c'ı |
| 15. egg | nəŋ | cit tiap nəŋ | nəŋ tiap nəŋ |
| 16. house | c'u | cik kiek c'u | nəŋ kiek c'u |
| 17. library | to su kuaŋ | cik kiek to su kuaŋ | nəŋ kiek to su kuaŋ |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 295. Tabasco Chontal

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. unk'e | hun | one paper | 31. untu | winik | one man |
| 2. čak'e | hun | two papers | 32. ča?tu | winik | two men |
| 3. ušk'e | hun | three papers | 33. uštu | winik | three men |
| 4. čank'e | hun | four papers | 34. čantu | winik | four men |
| 5. hok'e | hun | five papers | 35. ho?tu | winik | five men |
| 6. wək'e | hun | six papers | 36. watu | winik | six men |
| 7. ump'e | pop | one mat | 37. unk'e | wah | one tortilla |
| 8. čap'e | pop | two mats | 38. čak'e | wah | two tortillas |
| 9. ušp'e | pop | three mats | 39. ušk'e | wah | three tortillas |
| 10. čamp'e | pop | four mats | 40. čank'e | wah | four tortillas |
| 11. hop'e | pop | five mats | 41. hok'e | wah | five tortillas |
| 12. wap'e | pop | six mats | 42. wək'e | wah | six tortillas |
| 13. untu | čitam | one pig | 43. ump'e | hun | one book |
| 14. ča?tu | čitam | two pigs | 44. čap'e | hun | two books |
| 15. uštu | čitam | three pigs | 45. ušp'e | hun | three books |
| 16. čantu | čitam | four pigs | 46. čamp'e | hun | four books |
| 17. ho?tu | čitam | five pigs | 47. hop'e | hun | five books |
| 18. watu | čitam | six pigs | 48. wap'e | hun | six books |
| 19. unc'it | ahin | one alligator | 49. untu | mut | one bird |
| 20. čac'it | ahin | two alligators | 50. ča?tu | mut | two birds |
| 21. ušc'it | ahin | three alligators | 51. uštu | mut | three birds |
| 22. čanc'it | ahin | four alligators | 52. čantu | mut | four birds |
| 23. hoc'it | ahin | five alligators | 53. ho?tu | mut | five birds |
| 24. wac'it | ahin | six alligators | 54. watu | mut | six birds |
| 25. unk'e | yopo | one leaf | 55. unc'it | čan | one snake |
| 26. čak'e | yopo | two leaves | 56. čac'it | čan | two snakes |
| 27. ušk'e | yopo | three leaves | 57. ušc'it | čan | three snakes |
| 28. čank'e | yopo | four leaves | 58. čanc'it | čan | four snakes |
| 29. hok'e | yopo | five leaves | 59. hoc'it | čan | five snakes |
| 30. wək'e | yopo | six leaves | 60. wac'it | čan | six snakes |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 296. Kiowa

Note: acute accent indicates high tone; low tone is unmarked. All verb prefixes included here indicate first person singular subject. The verb stem is ǝ gave.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. cenbó· gyaǝ | I gave a cow. |
| 2. cenbó· nenǝ | I gave two cows. |
| 3. cenbó·go déǝ | I gave (3 or more) cows. |
| 4. ayp'í?ego déǝ | I gave a potato. |
| 5. ayp'í?e nenǝ | I gave two potatoes. |
| 6. ayp'í?e gyatǝ | I gave (3 or more) potatoes. |
| 7. álogo déǝ | I gave an apple. |
| 8. álo nenǝ | I gave two apples. |
| 9. álogo déǝ | I gave (3 or more) apples. |
| 10. cǝ gyaǝ | I gave a horse. |
| 11. cǝ nenǝ | I gave two horses. |
| 12. cǝgo déǝ | I gave (3 or more) horses. |
| 13. c'ó· gyaǝ | I gave a stone. |
| 14. c'ó· nenǝ | I gave two stones. |
| 15. c'ó· gyatǝ | I gave (3 or more) stones. |
| 16. yáypó gyaǝ | I gave a rope. |
| 17. yáypó nenǝ | I gave two ropes. |
| 18. yáypó gyatǝ | I gave (3 or more) ropes. |
| 19. áydeǝ déǝ | I gave a leaf. |
| 20. áyde nenǝ | I gave two leaves. |
| 21. áyde gyatǝ | I gave (3 or more) leaves. |
| 22. sané?ego déǝ | I gave a blackberry. |
| 23. sané?e nenǝ | I gave two blackberries. |
| 24. sané?ego déǝ | I gave (3 or more) blackberries. |

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297. Northern Tepehuán
(Phonemic tone is not indicated)

1. umoiñdagu ʌsai umoko tʌligi
once plants one wheat
Once upon a time a certain man planted wheat.
2. dai ali ʌʌšidi toši
and very steals rabbit
And rabbit kept stealing it.
3. muidu mamarada ʌgai maka ʌsai tʌligi
many his-sons that-one who plants wheat
Now that man who planted the wheat had many sons.
4. dai otoi šiʌgi vašia gʌdokʌda sobidana toši
and sent older-brother most big-one spy rabbit
So he sent the oldest of the brothers to spy on rabbit.
5. dai i ʌgai
and went that-one
And so he went...
6. dai mʌʌ vaši sobidamu toši
and there exactly will-spy rabbit
...to spy on rabbit right there (some distance away).
7. dai mʌʌ moskoi
and there just-slept
But some distance away he just went to sleep,
8. dai maišobi
and not-spied
and did not spy.
9. dai vaškara divia toši
and still came rabbit
So rabbit continued to come
10. daidi au tʌligi
and was-eating wheat
and to eat wheat.
11. dai šiadi ʌpan divia
and dawn-time again came
The next morning he returned
12. dai maivua gʌtoši
and not-brought that-rabbit
without the rabbit.
13. dai takaxa ogada gimmara sobipaši api gʌtoši
and asked poss-father my-son did-you-spy? you that-rabbit
His father asked him, "My son, did you spy on the rabbit?"

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

14. ču giñoga maišobi anλ astatadai
no my-father not-spied I was-telling
"No, father, I did not spy," he said.
15. daidi takaxa ogadλ koipaši api
and asked poss-father did-you-sleep? you
And his father asked him, "Did you go to sleep?"
16. λxλ astatadai koienta
yes was-telling I-slept
"Yes," he said, "I went to sleep."
17. tukarλ otoi gokali λpλ goka mamara
night-time sent the-man other two sons
At night the man sent two other sons.
18. imakai
pl-went
They went
19. sobidamu toši
will-spy rabbit
to spy on rabbit.
20. λgλ kokoi λpλ
they pl-slept also
They also went to sleep.
21. šiadi dada kiira λpamo
dawn-time pl-came at-house again
The next morning they returned home,
22. daidi takaxa ogadλ λga koimaši apimu λpλ
and asked poss-father those you-pl-slept? you-pl also
and their father asked them, "Did you also go to sleep?"
23. koietata
we-slept
"We went to sleep."
24. tλamaši apimu toši takaxa ogadλ λga
you-pl-saw? you-pl rabbit asked poss-father those
Did you see rabbit?" their father asked them.
25. daidi takaxa sukuli tλataši atama toši
and asked younger-brother we-saw? we rabbit
And the younger brother asked, "Did we see the rabbit?"
26. tλaetata dai maibai astatadai šiagida
we-saw and not-grabbed was-telling his-older-brother
"We saw it but did not catch it," his older brother said.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

27. tākaxa sukuli tΛΛñši anΛ
 asked younger-brother I-saw? I
 The younger brother asked, "Did I see it?"
28. tΛΛepΛta
 you-saw
 "You saw it."
29. ogadΛ otoi vašia sukuli
 poss-father sent most younger-brother
 Their father sent the youngest of all the brothers.
30. alidukadΛ tai lači sera
 little-one asked-for little wax
 The little one asked for a small amount of wax,
31. dai dui umo mono
 and made one doll
 and he made a doll.
32. dai mΛΛ šiavapakΛi toši voogadΛrΛ kΛi
 and there where-entered rabbit in-his-road stood
 And he stood it up over there where rabbit entered his trail.
33. dai divia toši tukarΛ
 and came rabbit night-time
 So at night rabbit came.
34. kΛkivañi askaiti aba daivuskui anΛ
 move! said there pass I
 "Move!" he said, "That's where I always pass."
35. dai maikΛkiva mono
 and not-moved doll
 But the doll did not move.
36. išmaikΛkiva api gΛmuamu anΛ
 if-not-move you you-will-kill I
 "If you do not move, I'll kill you."
37. vaškara moskΛka
 still just-stood
 It still just stood there,
38. dai maiñiokai
 and not-speaking
 and it didn't speak.
39. kaitukata
 struck
 He hit it

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

40. aba vaši sai novida
there exactly stuck his-hand
and his hand stuck right there.
41. iñoogiša padara amumuai ana
my-left from am-killing I
"I kill with my left hand."
42. kaituka oogiša padara
struck left from
He hit it with his left hand.
43. aba sai ara novida
there stuck other his-hand
His other hand stuck there.
44. dai gokira kuituka toši mono
and after kicked rabbit doll
So then rabbit kicked the doll.
45. dai aba vaši sai ara tarada
and there exactly stuck other his-foot
And his other foot stuck right there.
46. daidi akai
and bit
So he bit it
47. dai aba vaši sai tañida
and there exactly stuck his-mouth
and his mouth stuck right there.
48. aba vaši kavuli daxa toši monoaba
there exactly bunched sits rabbit on-doll
Right there was rabbit all bunched up on the doll.
49. šiadi vañi lagi maka niukadai
dawn-time arose that-one who is-watching
In the morning the one who was watching got up.
50. bai
grabbed
He grabbed it
51. dai baida gloga
and took that-father
and took it to his father.
52. dai divia umo šiagi
and came one older-brother
Then one of the older brothers came

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

53. dai tɔkaxa ogadɔ tɔɔʃi ʌgai
and asked poss-father saw? that-one
and asked his father, "Did that one see it?"

54. tɔɔeta astɔtɔdai ogadɔ
saw was-telling poss-father
"He saw it," his father said.

55. gokira tɔɔ gɔsukuli
after saw that-younger-brother
Then he saw his younger brother

56. dai tɔkaxa tɔɔpɔʃi
and asked you-saw?
and asked him "Did you see it?"

57. tɔɔenta dai tan daxa astɔtɔdai
I-saw and here sits was-saying
"I saw it and here it is," he said.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 58. sosobimaʃi ʌga gotoʃi | Did they spy on the rabbit? |
| 59. giñšosobimaʃi apimu | Did you (pl) spy on me? |
| 60. maišobipɔʃi api ʌga | Didn't you spy on them? |
| 61. maišosobimaʃi ʌga apimu | Didn't they spy on you (pl)? |
| 62. maišobidaimaʃi ʌga garʃiʃiɔgi | Aren't they spying on our older brothers? |
| 63. gɔɔɔkamuʃi | Will he grab you? |
| 64. oxotosamumaʃi | Will you (pl) send it? |
| 65. gɔsobidamu ʌgai api | He will spy on you. |
| 66. gɔgɔ anɔ gɔʃiɔgi | I hit your older brother. |
| 67. gɔgɔgɔ atɔmɔ toʃi | We hit rabbit. |
| 68. sobidamu ʌgai api | He will spy on you. |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297: Stage two

69. tΛenta ŝiagΛga gouŝi
I-saw where-hit this-tree
I saw where he hit the tree.
70. ŝiadaxa api gΛtΛenta ana
where-sit you I-saw-you I
I saw where you were sitting.
71. sobidai ana gokali maka aba koso
am-spying I this-man who there sleeps
I am spying on the man who is sleeping there.
72. tukara imakai gΛtotoŝi ŝialierata api tΛligi
night-time pl-went those-rabbits where-you-planted you wheat
At night the rabbits went where you planted wheat.
73. dai ŝiagΛotoi gΛoga api kasana api gΛbΛidamu ana
and where-sent-you your-father you stand you will-take-you I
And I shall take you where your father sent you to stand it.
74. aba daraxa vΛΛ vaika kakali Λga maka gΛgΛga goaali takavo
there sit all three men they who pl-hit these-children yesterday
There sit those three men who hit the children yesterday.
75. gΛntΛenta apimu gouŝira
I-saw-you-pl you-pl in-this-tree
I saw you (pl) up in the tree.
76. kokosoi gΛtataiŝoli uŝi uta
pl-sleep you-pigs trees under
Your pigs sleep under the trees.
77. giñŝiagi daxa gouŝira gΛdokΛda
my-older-brother sits in-this-tree big-one
My older brother is up in the big tree.
78. tan vaŝi atatama Λxli tΛligi
here exactly we planted wheat
Right here is where we planted wheat.
79. takavo kiiaba koi gotaiŝoli
yesterday against-house slept this-pig
The pig slept against the house yesterday.
80. anan gΛga gokali maka divia takavo
I hit this-man who came yesterday
It was I who hit the man who came yesterday.
81. gΛkali maka mΛΛ kaka giñŝobidai
that-man who there stands is-spying-on-me
The man who is standing way over there is spying on me.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

82. gAgAvamu anA iššobidana api gAtotoši
will-hit-you I if-spy you those-rabbits
I shall hit you if you spy on the rabbits.
83. gAbAkamu anA išgAvana giñoga
will-grab-you I if-hit my-father
I shall grab you if you hit my father.
84. askaiti sobidana anA goaali
said spy I these-children
He said I should spy on the children.
85. giñotoi gAvana vAA goka šišiAgi
sent-me hit all two older-brothers
He sent me to hit both of his older brothers.
86. gAotosamu gAvana vAA goka susukuli
will-send-you hit all two younger-brothers
He will send you to hit both of his younger brothers.
87. askaitiši giñoga gAsobidana anA
said? my-father spy-on-you I
Did my father say that I should spy on you?
88. askaitiši Agai muana api
said? that-one kill you
He said that you should kill it?
89. askaitiši Agai maigArgAgAvana apimu
said? he not-hit-us you-pl
Did he say that you (pl) should not hit us?
90. askaiti Agai mosdaxana kiiana
said he just-sit at-home
He said to just stay home.
91. askaitiši Agai giñgAvana gAkAli anA
said? he hit-me that-man I
Did he say that that man should hit me?
92. otoi api kAsana api gomono kiiana
sent you stand you this-doll at-house
He sent you to stand the doll at home.
93. maikAkivamu anA išgAvana gAkAli anA
not-move I if-hits that-man I
I shall not move if that man hits me.
94. gAotosamu anA daxana api kiiana išAAšidana api gAtAligi
will-send-you I sit you at-house if-steal you that-wheat
I shall send you to sit at home if you steal the wheat.
95. dada vaika totoši aalidukAdA
came three rabbits little-ones
Three little rabbits came.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

96. dai dada goka šišiagi
and pl-came two older-brothers
And two older brothers came.
97. dada vΛΛ goka mamara
pl-came all two sons
Both sons came.
98. tΛΛeta garšišiagi tuvuštama tataišoli giakΛΔΛ
saw our-older-brothers nine pigs fat-ones
Our older brothers saw nine fat pigs.
99. tΛΛeta Λga vΛΛ makova tataišoli gagakiñikΛΔΛ ΛpΛ
saw they all four pigs skinny-ones also
They saw the four skinny pigs also.
100. daidi tΛΛemΛta apimu ΛpΛ vaika tataišoli gagakiñikΛΔΛ
and pl-saw you-pl other three pigs skinny-ones
But you (pl) saw three other skinny pigs.
101. Λpan gΛgΛ anΛ gotoši
again hit I this-rabbit
I hit the rabbit again.
102. apapi ΛpΛ gΛgΛ gotoši
you other hit this-rabbit
You also hit the rabbit.
103. daidi gΛgΛ anΛ gotoši Λpamo
and hit I this-rabbit again
Then I hit the rabbit again.
104. daidi gΛgΛ api gotaišoli ΛpΛ
and hit you this-pig also
Then you hit the pig too.
105. tΛΛeta Λga vΛši gatΛligi
saw they all that-wheat
They saw all the wheat.
106. gΛgΛ anΛ vaši gototoši
hit I all these-rabbits
I hit all the rabbits.
107. sobidai anΛ gΛmΛra vašia tΛvΛΔΛkΛΔΛ
spy I your-son most tall-one
I'm spying on your tallest son.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297: Stage three

108. ali tɒvɒɒ gotova
very tall this-turkey
The turkey is very tall.
109. tuku gotaišoli
black this-pig
The pig is black.
110. ali kɒgado gouši
very fine this-tree
The tree is very fine.
111. ali kɒkɒgado vɒɒ tuvuštama tataišoli
very good all nine pigs
The nine pigs are very fine.
112. tɒtɒvɒɒ vɒɒ vaika tutukukɒɒɒ
tall all three black-ones
The three black ones are tall.
113. ali tɒvɒɒ gotaišoli tukukɒɒɒ
very tall this-pig black-one
The black pig is very tall.
114. ali tuku gotaišoli tɒvɒɒkɒɒɒ
very black this-pig tall-one
The tall pig is very black.
115. ali tutuku vɒɒ vaika tataišoli kɒkɒgadokɒɒɒ
very black all three pigs good-ones
The three good pigs are very black.
116. ali kɒgado gotova alidukɒɒɒ
very good this-turkey little-one
The little turkey is very fine.
117. tuku gɒtova tɒvɒɒkɒɒɒ
black that-turkey tall-one
The tall turkey is black.
118. ali aalidu vɒɒ tuvuštama tataišoli tutukukɒɒɒ
very little all nine pigs black-ones
The nine black pigs are very little.
119. ali alidu gouši kɒgadokɒɒɒ
very little this-tree good-ones
The fine tree is very little.
120. ali tɒtɒvɒɒ vɒɒ vaika uši
very tall all three trees
The three trees are very tall.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 297 continued:

121. ali alidu gotukukada
 very little this-black-one
 The black one is very little.
122. tuku gotavadakada
 black this-tall-one
 The tall one is black.
123. ali tuku goalidukada
 very black this-little-one
 The little one is very black.
124. ali kakagado vav tuvuštamatai
 very good all nine
 The nine of them are very good.
125. ali tavada gotukukada kagadokada
 very tall this-black-one good-one
 The good black one is very tall.
126. ali kakagado vav tuvuštama tavadakada
 very good all nine tall-ones
 The nine tall ones are very good.
127. ali tuku giñtaišoli
 very black my-pig
 My pig is very black.
128. ali muidu gartataišoli
 very many our-pigs
 We have very many pigs.
129. gagara vaši garvavagikada
 big all our-red-ones
 All our red ones are big.
130. ali gagara vav gavaikatai
 very big all your-three
 All three of yours are very big.
131. ali gado vavagikada
 very big his-red-one
 His red one is very big.
132. ali šon koi ana I slept very well.
133. vaškara šon daxa ana I continued to be happy.
134. takavo kavuli koi ana I slept all bunched up yesterday.
135. ali kavami gavamu ana lagi I'll really hit him hard.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298. Pocomchí

1. re tinamit wilik čik mas pat
town much house
The town already has many houses.
2. šelik ew pan tinamit
yesterday stomach town
He/they left town yesterday.
3. ew iš ?ox maria pan k'aybal
yesterday Mary stomach market
Yesterday Mary went to the market.
4. ar šiyew xinax tulul
there one banana
He gave one banana there.
5. re rišim dominga ma next ta ru·k' k'aybal
her-corn Dominga far market
Dominga's corn is near the market.
6. q'an išim
yellow corn
The corn is yellow.
7. re beta re ritut taniš
Bertah his-mother Tanish
Bertha is Tanish's mother.
8. re rasbes dominga
his-older-sibling Dominga
Dominga is his/her older sister.
9. kaq rišim taniš
red his-corn Tanish
Tanish's corn is red.
10. wilik ma k'isin ta ric'i? hwan taniš
little his-dog John Tanish
Tanish has John's big dog.
11. re hwan šokik yu?nak pan ripat
John now stomach his-house
John now entered his house.
12. re beta mašta wilik čik rac'am dominga
Bertha her-salt Dominga
Bertha no longer has Dominga's salt.
13. ne nik'uš ritulul
his-banana
I will eat his banana.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

14. xewo eqal išoq nel kik'uš kinaq'
 also tomorrow woman beans
 Also the women will eat beans tomorrow.

15. re nitut ar
 my-mother there
 There is my mother.

16. re qatut beta
 our-mother Bertha
 Bertha is our mother.

17. re tumin wač meša
 money table
 The money is on the table.

18. re re
 he
 It is he.

19. atob hat
 good you
 You are good.

20. q'an qapat
 yellow our-house
 Our house is yellow.

21. q'an qac'am
 yellow our-salt
 Our salt is yellow.

22. re hat šayew awišim wilu?
 you your-corn over-there
 You gave your corn over there.

23. ew šox?ox
 yesterday we-went
 We went yesterday.

24. xewo šox?ox čik hox naxt čiri·x pat
 Also we far house
 Also we already went way behind the house.

25. re hwan wilik mas q'eq q'oč
 John much black crow
 John has a very black crow.

26. suq atulul
 sweet your-banana
 Your bananas are sweet.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

27. re maria re wanab
 Mary my-younger-sister
 Mary is my younger sister.
28. k'isin q'oč
 little crow
 Crows are little.
29. re ritumin išoq pan pat ar
 her-money woman stomach house there
 The woman's money is there in the house.
30. re xinax winaq nel inokik ru·k' hwan
 one man
 A man will enter with John.
31. mas atob winaq
 much good man
 The man is very good.
32. re ke wilu?
 they over-there
 They are over there.
33. ma re ta čiri·x če?
 he tree
 He is not behind the tree.
34. mas saq rac'am
 much white his-salt
 His salt is very white.
35. re rasbes awišq'un
 her-older-sibling your-daughter
 Your daughter is his/her older sister.
36. re išoq mašta wilik atumin wač meša ar
 woman your-money table there
 The woman does not have your money there on the table.
37. xewo iš kik'uš išim
 also corn
 Also they ate corn.
38. šiyew rišim wilu?
 his-corn over-there
 He gave his corn over there.
39. wilik ki'ib kak'un čiri·x ripat rehk'en pablo
 two their-son her-house his-wife Paul
 Paul's wife has two sons behind her house.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

40. re hin šin'ox pan tinamit
I stomach town
I went to town.
41. re hox mašta wilik kac'am čiri·x če?
we their-salt tree
We do not have their salt behind the tree.
42. nel kibehik išib winaq eqal kibil
three man tomorrow
Tomorrow the three men will walk alone.
43. re hwan naxt čiri·x pat
John far house
John is far behind the house.
44. q'eq kikinaq'
black their-beans
Their beans are black.
45. re ničaq' ruš dominga
my-younger-brother her-younger-brother Dominga
Dominga's younger brother is my younger brother.
46. re hin hwan
I John
I am John.
47. saq ac'am
white salt
The salt is white.
48. re qac'i? fidel
our-dog Fidel
Fidel is our dog.
49. ew rehk'en šik'ay tulul pan k'aybal
yesterday his-wife banana stomach market
His wife sold bananas in the market yesterday.
50. wilik xinax ričaq' hwan
one his-younger-brother John
John has one younger brother.
51. re išib išoq iš kiloq' c'i?
three woman dog
The three women bought a dog.
52. wilik čik
There already is/are.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

53. ši'ox
They went.
54. wilik
There is/are.
55. nel kin'ox hin wibil
I will go alone.
56. mašta wilik
There is/are none.
57. ši'ox čik
They already went.
58. ma nel ta kelik čiqi·x
They will not leave after us.
59. xewo ma nel ta tokik
Also you will not enter.
60. mašta wilik čik
There no longer are any.
61. šatokik čik ew
You already entered yesterday.
62. šinelik čik ru·k'
I already left with him.
63. ma šatnitow ta
I did not help you.
64. xewo yu'nak hat šakox atumin ar
also now you your-money there
Also you put your money there now.
65. re ribahil hwana ačaq'
her-husband Jane your-younger-brother
Jane's husband is your younger brother.
66. nim rikinaq'
big his-beans
His beans are big.
67. re ripat maria
her-house Mary
It is Mary's house.
68. wilik ničaq' ke
my-younger-brother they
They have my younger brother.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

69. re maria in?ox čik ru.m dominga
 Mary Dominga
 Dominga is already making Mary go.
70. re hat waxaw
 you my-father
 You are my father.
71. re saq ac'am pan pat
 white salt stomach house
 The white salt is in the house.
72. kin?ox yu?nak ku.k'
 now
 I go now with them.
73. wiik mas tumin išib awasbes
 much money three your-older-sibling
 Your three older siblings have a lot of momey.
74. k'isin re
 little he
 He is little.
75. yu?nak iš nikox qatumin pan pat
 now our-money stomach house
 I put our money in the house now.
76. re re naxt ru.k' pat
 he far house
 He is far from the house.
77. re pablo wilik ma mas ta nim pat
 Paul much big house
 Paul does not have a very big house.
78. ew šik'ay čik tulul
 yesterday banana
 He already sold bananas yesterday.
79. mas suq tulul
 much sweet banana
 The bananas are very sweet.
80. yu?nak qo?ox awu.k'
 now
 We go now with you.
81. re rak'un beta awak'un
 her-son Bertha your-son
 Your son is Bertha's son.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

82. ma re ta taniš
 he Tanish
 He is not Tanish.
83. ne rik'ay rikinaq' rehk'en ačaq' eqal
 her-beans his-wife your-younger-brother tomorrow
 Your younger brother's wife will sell her beans tomorrow.
84. nel kinelik hin
 I
 I will leave.
85. mas nitulul
 much my-banana
 My bananas are many.
86. re dominga wilik xinax ričaq'
 Dominga one her-younger-sister
 Dominga has one younger sister.
87. re hwan wilik xinax ripat
 John one his-house
 John has a house.
88. xewo hin i nik'uš kinaq'
 also I beans
 Also I eat beans.
89. mas suq kišim
 much sweet their-corn
 Their corn is very sweet.
90. pan k'aybal nel tibehik qu·m
 stomach market
 We will make you walk to the market.
91. ma re ta hwan čiri·x če?
 John tree
 It is not John behind the tree.
92. mašta wilik rasbes hwan
 his-older-sibling John
 John does not have an older brother or sister.
93. mas wac'am
 much my-salt
 My salt is plentiful.
94. ma hat ta čiri·x k'aybal
 you market
 It is not you behind the market.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

95. yu?nak ki?ib wanab kokik
 now two my-younger-sister
 My two younger sisters enter now.
96. re mas tumin šiyew atob winaq yu?nak ar
 much money good man now there
 The good man gave a lot of money there now.
97. mas awišim
 much your-corn
 Your corn is plentiful.
98. xewo šatbehik ew
 also yesterday
 Also you walked yesterday.
99. re maria šiyok' ribahil
 Mary her-husband
 Mary cut her husband.
100. re nim pat ma next ta ru·k' be
 big house far road
 The big house is near the road.
101. re taniš wilik ranab
 Tanish his-younger-sister
 Tanish has a younger sister.
102. mašta wilik mas nim pat taniš
 much big house Tanish
 Tanish does not have a very big house.
103. ma mas ta suq kinaq'
 much sweet beans
 The beans are not very good.
104. next ru·k' pat ki?ib rišq'un beta šinkisak' hin
 far house two her-daughter Bertha I
 Far away from the house Bertha's two daughters hit me.
105. re išoq re atut
 woman your-mother
 Your mother is a woman.
106. mašta wilik rak'un
 his-son
 He has no son.
107. re k'aybal ma mas ta next ru·k' pat
 market much far house
 The market is not very far from the house.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

121. wilik q'eq išim
black corn
There is black corn.
122. re ki'ib rak'un beta mašta wilik kehk'en
two her-son Bertha their-wives
Bertha's two sons do not have wives.
123. re saq išim ar
white corn there
The white corn is there.
124. mero kaq wišim
slightly red my-corn
My corn is a little red.
125. iš wil ripat waxaw hin
his-house my-father I
I saw my father's house.
126. wilik činčel qatumin wilu? beta
all our-money over-there Bertha
Bertha has all our money over there.
127. re hat pablo
you Paul
You are Paul.
128. re nim pat naxt ru·k' be
big house far road
The big house is far from the road.
129. xewo tiqil hat yu'nak
also you now
Also we now see you.
130. ma nim ta nipat
big my-house
My house is small.
131. wilik kaq tulul rehk'en
red banana his-wife
His wife has a red banana.
132. mašta wilik tumin
money
There is no money.
133. xewo ar q'oč kibehik
also there crow
Also the crows walk there.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

134. re kinaq' čiri·x pat wilu?
 beans house over-there
 The beans are over there behind the house.
135. ma saq ta ripat dominga
 white her-house Dominga
 Dominga's house is not white.
136. šinbehik wilu?
 over-there
 I walked over there.
137. re maria wilik ritumin pan pat
 Mary her-money stomach house
 Mary has her money in the house.
138. re nim tulul iš qak'ay ar
 big banana there
 There we sold big bananas.
139. mas next ripat pablo
 much far his-house Paul
 Paul's house is very far away.
140. re rasbes dominga wilik čik rak'un pan tinamit
 her-older-sibling Dominga his-son stomach town
 Dominga's older brother already has a son in town.
141. re ruš dominga rasbes maria
 her-younger-brother Dominga her-older-sibling Mary
 Dominga's younger brother is Mary's older brother.
142. čiri·x nim če? ki?ib ruš beta iš kil mas ac'am
 big tree two her-younger-brother Bertha much salt
 Bertha's two younger brothers saw a lot of salt behind a big tree.
143. xewo in?ox rehk'en pablo
 also his-wife Paul
 Also Paul's wife goes.
144. ma taniš ta pan k'aybal
 Tanish stomach market
 It is not Tanish in the market.
145. re dominga wilik čik riyi?ab pan k'aybal
 Dominga her-place stomach market
 Dominga already has her place in the market.
146. re kišq'un wilik išib tulul
 their-daughter three banana
 Their daughter has three bananas.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

147. xewo pan pat šakox ac'am
also stomach house salt
Also you put the salt in the house.
148. re qac'i? mašta wilik pan tinamit
our-dog stomach town
Our dog is not in town.
149. re re ričaq' dominga
she her-younger-sister Dominga
She is Dominga's younger sister.
150. re hox rasbes maria
we her-older-sibling Mary
We are Mary's older brothers and sisters.
151. re dominga mašta wilik čiri·x ripat
Dominga her-house
Dominga is not behind her house.
152. ma ew ta iš kikox tumin pan pat wilu?
yesterday money stomach house over-there
It was not yesterday that they put money over there in the house.
153. wilu? in kikitow yu?nak
They help them over there now.
154. iš behik waxaw čiri·x če? qu·k'
My father walked with us behind the tree.
155. ma mas ta tumin
There is little money.
156. ma atob ta dominga
Dominga is evil.
157. re kinaq' wilu?
The beans are over there.
158. wilik qayi?ab
We have a place.
159. re apat in ac'ap čik yu?nak
You already close your house now.
160. ma q'an ta rišim winaq
The man's corn is not yellow.
161. wilik išib wišq'un
I have three daughters.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

162. ma tulul ta wač meša
It is not bananas on the table.
163. wilik tulul ma naxt ta ru·k' ripat
There are bananas near his house.
164. re ničaq' nel inelik čawi·x
My younger brother will leave after you.
165. eqal wanab nel kiwil
Tomorrow I will see my younger sisters.
166. mašta wilik q'an ripat awak'un
Your son doesn't have a yellow house.
167. ma ew ta šokik
It was not yesterday that he/they entered.
168. ma k'isin ta hat
You are big.
169. ma ar ta iš nisak' če?
It was not there that I hit the tree.
170. mas nim pat
The house is very big.
171. mašta wilik hat pan pat
You are not in the house.
172. mas nim ripat hwan
John's house is very big.
173. xewo ma nel ta qayew tulul
Also we will not give bananas.
174. ma yu?nak ta kin?ox hin
It is not now that I go.
175. suq kinaq'
The beans are sweet.
176. re winaq pan tinamit
The man is in town.
177. wilik xinax ranab taniš
Tanish has one younger sister.

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

Partial paradigm of the verb "to help":

| | <u>Present tense</u> | <u>Past tense</u> | <u>Future tense</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 178. I...you. | tinitow | šatnitow | nel tinitow |
| 179. I...him. | initow | iš nitow | nel initow |
| 180. I...them. | kinitow | šinitow | nel kinitow |
| 181. You...me. | kinatow | šinatow | nel kinatow |
| 182. You...him. | inatow | šatow | nel inatow |
| 183. You...us. | qoxatow | šoxatow | nel qoxatow |
| 184. You...them. | katow | šatow | nel katow |
| 185. He...me. | kiritow | širitow | nel kiritow |
| 186. He...you. | tiritow | šatritow | nel tiritow |
| 187. He...him. | iritow | šitow | nel iritow |
| 188. He...us. | qoxritow | šoxritow | nel qoxritow |
| 189. He...them. | kiritow | širitow | nel kiritow |
| 190. We...you. | tiqatow | šatqatow | nel tiqatow |
| 191. We...him. | inqatow | iš qatow | nel inqatow |
| 192. We...them. | kiqatow | šiqatow | nel kiqatow |
| 193. They...me. | kinkitow | šinkitow | nel kinkitow |
| 194. They...you. | tikitow | šatkitow | nel tikitow |
| 195. They...him. | inkitow | iš kitow | nel inkitow |
| 196. They...us. | qoxkitow | šoxkitow | nel qoxkitow |
| 197. They...them. | kikitow | šikitow | nel kikitow |
| 198. I...the dog. | i nitow c'i? | iš nitow c'i? | ne nitow c'i? |
| 199. You...the dog. | in atow c'i? | šatow c'i? | nel atow c'i? |
| 200. He...the dog. | i ritow c'i? | šitow c'i? | ne ritow c'i? |
| 201. We...the dog. | in qatow c'i? | iš qatow c'i? | nel qatow c'i? |
| 202. They...the dog. | in kitow c'i? | iš kitow c'i? | nel kitow c'i? |

(continued)

LABORATORY MANUAL FOR MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Problem 298 continued:

Partial paradigm of the verb "to see":

| | <u>Present tense</u> | <u>Past tense</u> | <u>Future tense</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 203. I...you. | tiwil | šatwil | nel tiwil |
| 204. I...him. | inwil | išwil | nel inwil |
| 205. I...them. | kiwil | šiwil | nel kiwil |
| 206. You...me. | kinawil | šinawil | nel kinawil |
| 207. You...him. | inawil | šawil | nel inawil |
| 208. You...us. | qawil | šoxawil | nel qawil |
| 209. You...them. | kawil | šawil | nel kawil |
| 210. He...me. | kiril | širil | nel kiril |
| 211. He...you. | tiril | šatril | nel tiril |
| 212. He...him. | iril | šil | nel iril |
| 213. He...us. | qoxril | šoxril | nel qoxril |
| 214. He...them. | kiril | širil | nel kiril |
| 215. We...you. | tiqil | šatqil | nel tiqil |
| 216. We...him. | inqil | iš qil | nel inqil |
| 217. We...them. | kiqil | šiqil | nel kiqil |
| 218. They...me. | kinkil | šinkil | nel kinkil |
| 219. They...you. | tikil | šatkil | nel tikil |
| 220. They...him. | inkil | iš kil | nel inkil |
| 221. They...us. | qoxkil | šoxkil | nel qoxkil |
| 222. They...them. | kikil | šikil | nel kikil |
| 223. I...the dog. | in wil c'i? | iš wil c'i? | nel wil c'i? |
| 224. You...the dog. | in awil c'i? | šawil c'i? | nel awil c'i? |
| 225. He...the dog. | i ril c'i? | šil c'i? | ne ril c'i? |
| 226. We...the dog. | in qil c'i? | iš qil c'i? | nel qil c'i? |
| 227. They...the dog. | in kil c'i? | iš kil c'i? | nel kil c'i? |

LANGUAGE INDEX

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Afar..... | 96 |
| Agta..... | 18, 94, 95 |
| Alekano..... | 109 |
| Amharic..... | 22, 90, 288, 289 |
| Amuzgo..... | 40, 59 |
| Apinayé..... | 139, 154 |
| Arabic..... | 21 |
| Asaro..... | 102 |
| Awa..... | 130 |
| Bahnar..... | 142-44 |
| Barasano..... | 3, 32, 37, 103, 104, 107, 176-78, 196, 280 |
| Buang..... | 70 |
| Carib..... | 202 |
| Cashinahua..... | 36, 215 |
| Cheyenne..... | 33 |
| Chinantec, Lalana..... | 49, 73, 156, 233, 243, 277, 278 |
| Palantla..... | 5, 14, 44, 45, 114, 134, 135, 137, 157, 173, 181, 192, 200, 216, 227, 240, 247, 258, 272, 273, 276, 281, 292 |
| Chinese, Mandarin..... | 182, 255, 270 |
| Min Nan..... | 63, 150, 294 |
| Choctaw..... | 39 |
| Chontal, Oaxaca..... | 17, 60, 140 |
| Tabasco..... | 61, 91, 169, 194, 195, 295 |
| Cocama..... | 83 |
| Colorado..... | 221, 267, 282, 291 |
| Engenni..... | 231 |
| English..... | 43, 128, 164, 165, 170, 171, 219, 226, 239, 253, 263, 264, 279, 285 |
| Eskimo..... | 105 |
| Finnish..... | 13, 100, 204 |
| Fore..... | 26, 121 |
| French..... | 125 |
| Alekano..... | 109 |
| German..... | 113, 207 |
| Greek..... | 81, 87 |
| Guajajára..... | 167 |
| Guaymí..... | 10 |
| Hausa..... | 64, 148 |
| Hebrew, Biblical..... | 120 |
| Modern..... | 20 |
| Hixkaryána..... | 132 |
| Huastec..... | 116 |
| Huave..... | 179, 242 |
| Huichol..... | 27, 53, 186 |
| Hungarian..... | 76, 101 |
| Japanese..... | 205, 271 |
| Kaiwá..... | 111 |
| Kalagan..... | 223, 224 |
| Kamano..... | 84 |
| Kamhmu..... | 41, 123 |
| Kankanay..... | 261, 266 |
| Kasem..... | 75 |
| Katu..... | 19 |

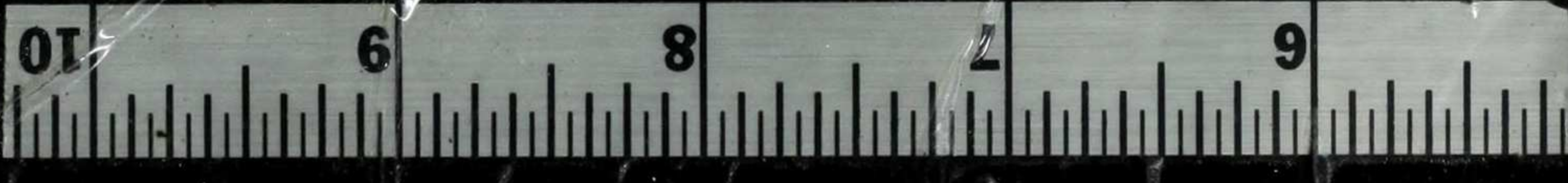
| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Kewa..... | 2 |
| Kikuyu..... | 29, 55 |
| Kiowa..... | 46, 296 |
| Kunimaipa..... | 290 |
| Latin..... | 211 |
| Lotuko..... | 131 |
| Luganda..... | 230 |
| Lyele..... | 88 |
| Manobo..... | 225 |
| Mazahua..... | 85 |
| Mazatec, Chiquihuitlán..... | 12, 56 |
| Highland..... | 180 |
| Mixe, Coatlán..... | 146 |
| Totontepec..... | 122 |
| Mixtec, Peñoles..... | 190 |
| San Miguel..... | 15, 51, 66, 71, 129, 162 |
| Mono..... | 133 |
| Nahuatl, Huasteca..... | 34 |
| Michoacán..... | 8, 28, 141, 232, 250 |
| Sierra..... | 35, 110 |
| Tetelcingo..... | 11, 77 |
| Nepali..... | 237 |
| Otomí, Mezquital..... | 23, 136, 168, 238 |
| State of Mexico..... | 149 |
| Paiute..... | 183, 236, 254 |
| Pame..... | 86 |
| Papago..... | 57 |
| Pitjantjatjara..... | 74, 151, 208, 210 |
| Pocomchí..... | 24, 89, 153, 163, 166, 185, 275, 298 |
| Polish..... | 82 |
| Popoluca, Sayula..... | 31, 217 |
| Sierra..... | 25, 30, 62, 92, 184, 193, 218, 246, 284, 293 |
| Quichua..... | 209 |
| Roglai..... | 256 |
| Rotokas..... | 38, 50, 52, 152, 155, 175, 188, 212, 213, 244, 245, 248, 268, 269 |
| Russian..... | 206 |
| Saija..... | 58 |
| Siona..... | 222 |
| Spanish..... | 48, 112, 158, 286 |
| Swahili..... | 4 |
| Telugu..... | 1, 159 |
| Tepehua..... | 7 |
| Tepehuán..... | 97, 201, 297 |
| Terêna..... | 16 |
| Tlingit..... | 197, 249 |
| Tok Pisin..... | 174 |
| Totonac..... | 106, 145, 198, 287 |
| Trique..... | 234 |
| Tsonga..... | 160 |
| Turkish..... | 93, 98, 99, 161, 241, 251, 252 |
| Tzeltal..... | 117 |
| Tzotzil..... | 6, 115, 124, 127, 220, 228, 257, 283 |
| Urim..... | 229, 235, 262 |
| Usarufa..... | 68, 69 |


| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Vietnamese..... | 138, 203, 259, 260, 265 |
| Wali..... | 54 |
| Walmatjari..... | 214 |
| Wantoat..... | 78 |
| Waorani..... | 126, 147, 199 |
| Wolaytta..... | 172 |
| Xavánte..... | 65, 79 |
| Yagua..... | 119 |
| Zapotec, Choapan..... | 191 |
| Isthmus..... | 9, 42, 47, 72, 80, 108, 187, 189 |
| Zoque, Copainalá..... | 67, 274 |
| Ocotepec..... | 118 |

 SUMMER
INSTITUTE OF
LINGUISTICS

\$16.00

ISBN 0-88312-785-7



 SUMMER
INSTITUTE OF
LINGUISTICS

\$16.00

ISBN 0-88312-785-7