I. Terminology. Items a-h are terms describing particular morphological configurations. For each dataset, write on the line to the left of the dataset the letter or letters corresponding to the description(s) that the dataset illustrates.

a. one morpheme with several meanings
b. homophonous but distinct morphemes
c. word family
d. paradigm
e. morphophonemically conditioned allomorphy
f. morphologically conditioned allomorphy
g. suppletive allomorphy
h. non-concatenative morphology

Examples from Ngizim, a Chadic language of northeastern Nigeria.

1. _________ Perfective | Imperfective | Subjunctive
   màsu | masà | màfì | ‘buy’
   bàzu | bòzà | bàfì | ‘leave’
   màtu | màtà | màtfì | ‘die’
   gàdu | gòdà | gòdò | ‘pluck off’

2. _________ Perfective | Verbal noun
   dàsù | dàbás | ‘hide’
   tàr’dì | tàr’fì | ‘squeeze out’
   ràp’dì | ròpad’ | ‘boil’
   kàn’mù | kàn’ì | ‘(for a storm to) come up’

3. _________ Perfective | Subjunctive
   dǝ́ | ‘went’ | yì | ‘should go’
   dǝ́ | ‘came’ | nà́ | ‘should come’

4. _________ na zòbi | ‘I should marry’ | na: zàgi | ‘I should know’
   ka zòbi | ‘you should marry’ | ka: zàgi | ‘you should know’
II. Lexical entries and rules for a morpheme-based account of morphology. Make up morpheme-based style lexical entries for all the roots and affixes in the data. For morphemes with more than one allomorph, put all the allomorphs in slant brackets in your lexical entry. Draw a derivational tree for maruway ‘farmer’, then write morphological concatenation rules that would be needed to generate the tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Tense affixes</th>
<th>Derivational affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d'̣bḍu</td>
<td>‘(he) sold’ (perfective and citation form of verb)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'̣bḍği</td>
<td>‘that … sell’ (subjunctive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'̣bêt</td>
<td>‘selling’ (verbal noun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad'̣bêt</td>
<td>‘seller’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad'̣bḍdílin</td>
<td>‘sellers’ [OMIT THE PLURAL MORPHOLOGY IN YOUR LEXICON AND RULES]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>růwyu</td>
<td>‘(he) farmed’ (perfective and citation form of verb)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>růwyi</td>
<td>‘that … farm’ (subjunctive)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>růway</td>
<td>‘farming’ (verbal noun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maruway</td>
<td>‘farmer’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maruwayayin</td>
<td>‘farmers’ [OMIT THE PLURAL MORPHOLOGY IN YOUR LEXICON AND RULES]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: A full account will also need morphophonemic rules to palatalize the /d/ of d'̣bḍği and to devoice the final /d/ of d'̣bêt and mad'̣bêt.

Roots

Tense affixes

Derivational affixes

Rule(s):

Tree:
III. Definitions. Fill in the blanks with reference to the forms in the previous question. Some of these may have more than one reasonable answer. You will get credit for any suitable term.

In the left hand group of words,

/rùwy-/ is the _______________ of all the words in the second group.

d ṭbd- ~ d ṭbd5- ~ d ṭbt are _______________ of the _______________ {SELL}.

ruwy- is the _______________ of rùwyu ‘he farmed’.

maruwy- is the _______________ of maruwyain ‘farmers’.

rùwyu, rùway, maruway are separate_______________. 