

Homework 3

Due on 22 October 2012

1 (Ki)Swahili Nouns

The following parts ask you to inspect the given lists of Swahili nouns. Swahili is a Bantu language spoken in Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, and the Comoros Islands.

1.1 Part I

For this part, consider the following Swahili nouns, both singular and plural:

(1) Swahili Nouns, I:

	Singular	Plural	Gloss
a.	mtu	watu	person
b.	kikapu	vikapu	basket
c.	mtoto	watoto	child
d.	kitu	vitu	thing
e.	kipini	vipini	handle
f.	kitabu	vitabu	book
g.	mkulima	wakulima	farmer
h.	mgeni	wageni	visitor
i.	mnyama	wanyama	animal
j.	mdudu	wadudu	insect, bug
k.	mpishi	wapishi	cook
l.	kilima	vilima	hill
m.	kipilefti	vipilefti	street sign
n.	mzee	wazee	old person

Provide a list of noun stems and any other affixes. What morphological process relates the singular and plural forms?

You will notice that the list of nouns breaks down into groups. In Bantu languages, these groups of nouns are called “noun classes.” Based on the data in this section, what generalizations, if any, can you make about the kinds of nouns which belong to each class?

1.2 Part II

Add the following data to your lexicon, listing any new stems and affixes, and indicating how the singular and plural nouns are morphologically related. Do we need a new noun class to account for the nouns in this section? Why or why not?

(2) Swahili Nouns, II:

	Singular	Plural	Gloss
a.	mfereji	mifereji	ditch
b.	mto	mito	river
c.	mtaifa	mitaifa	nation
d.	mbuni	mibuni	coffee tree
e.	mshumaa	mishumaa	candle
f.	mdomo	midomo	lip
g.	mfuko	mifuko	bag
h.	mkate	mikate	bread
i.	mpaka	mipaka	boundary

1.3 Part III

Incorporate the following examples into your lexicon, listing any new noun stems and any other new morphemes. How must you revise your original generalization about membership in the noun classes to account for the following data?

(3) Swahili Nouns, III:

	Singular	Plural	Gloss
a.	kinyozi	vinyozi	barber
b.	kifaru	vifaru	rhinoceros
c.	kijana	vijana	young person
d.	kipofu	vipofu	blind person
e.	kiroboto	viroboto	flea
f.	kiboko	viboko	hippo

1.4 Part IV

Into which noun classes do the following nouns fall? Account for the phonological alternations.

(4) Swahili Nouns, IV:

	Singular	Plural	Gloss
a.	mwembe	miembe	mango tree
b.	mwiba	miiba	thorn tree
c.	mwalimu	walimu	teacher
d.	mwaka	miaka	year
e.	mwanafunzi	wanafunzi	student
f.	mwezi	miezi	month
g.	mwavuli	miavuli	umbrella

2 More Swahili Nouns

What morphological processes relate the singular and plural forms of the following Swahili nouns? How many singular/plural noun class pairs are represented in this list? Based on the Swahili data you have seen so far (including the data from the last part), is it possible to predict the plural form of a given singular noun? Give examples to support your answer.

(5) Swahili Nouns, V:

	Singular	Plural	Gloss
a.	duka	maduka	shop
b.	pipa	mapipa	barrel
c.	bega	mabega	shoulder
d.	shoka	mashoka	axe
e.	fundo	mafundo	knot
f.	tunda	matunda	fruit
g.	gari	magari	car
h.	kanisa	makanisa	church
i.	jina	majina	name
j.	jibu	majibu	answer
k.	jani	majani	leaf
l.	hindi	mahindi	corn
m.	chungwa	machungwa	orange
n.	papai	mapapai	papaya
o.	dawa	dawa	medicine
p.	pesa	pesa	money
q.	baisikeli	baisikeli	bicycle
r.	dunia	dunia	world
s.	bei	bei	price
t.	picha	picha	picture
u.	shule	shule	school
v.	taa	taa	lamp
w.	mboga	mboga	vegetable
x.	mbu	mbu	mosquito
y.	simba	simba	lion
z.	tembo	tembo	elephant

3 Swahili Verbs

In this section you will provide an analysis of a whole bunch of Swahili verbs.

3.1 Part I

Consider the following (very long) list of Swahili verbs:

(6) Swahili Verbs, I:

	Translation	Verb
a.	s/he will like me	atanipenda
b.	s/he will like you	atakupenda
c.	s/he will like him/her	atampenda
d.	s/he will like us	atatupenda
e.	s/he will like you (pl)	atawapenda
f.	s/he will like them	atawapenda
g.	I will like you	nitakupenda
h.	I will like him/her	nitampenda
i.	I will like them	nitawapenda
j.	you will like him/her	utampenda
k.	we will like him/her	tutampenda
l.	they will like him/her	watampenda
m.	s/he will annoy you	atakusumbua
n.	s/he will annoy you (pl)	atawasumbua
o.	you are annoying them	unawasumbua
p.	you are annoying him/her	unamsumbua
q.	you(pl) are annoying him/hr	mnamsumbua
r.	s/he will beat me	atanipiga
s.	s/he will beat you	atakupiga
t.	s/he will beat him	atampiga
u.	you (pl) will beat me	mtanipiga
v.	s/he is beating me	ananipiga
w.	s/he is beating you	anakupiga
x.	s/he is beating you (pl)	anawapiga
y.	s/he is beating them	anawapiga
z.	s/he is beating him/her	anampiga
aa.	s/he has beaten me	amenipiga
bb.	s/he has beaten you	amekupiga
cc.	s/he has beaten him/her	amempiga
dd.	s/he beat me	alinipiga
ee.	s/he beat him/her	alimpiga
ff.	s/he beat you	alikutiga
gg.	they have paid us	wametulipa
hh.	we paid you	tulikulipa

List all of the verb stems and subject, object and tense affixes in the above data, and provide a morphological template for Swahili verbs.

Forms glossed 'you' are second person singular unless otherwise indicated. Subject and object reference for the verbs in these lists is always disjoint; in other words, none of these verbs are reflexive.

3.2 Part II

List the new morphemes presented in the following data. How is the morphology of positive and negative verbs related?

(7) Swahili Verbs, II:

	Translation	Verb
a.	we will not pay you	hatutakulipa
b.	I will not pay you	sitakulipa
c.	s/he will not pay me	hatanilipa
d.	you will not pay me	hutanilipa
e.	you (pl) will not pay me	hamtanilipa
f.	they will not pay him/her	hawatamlipa
g.	they will not beat you	hawatakupiga
h.	I will not beat you	sitakupiga
i.	I have not annoyed you	sijakusumbua
j.	I have not annoyed him	sijamsumbua
k.	you have not annoyed them	hujawasumbua
l.	they have not annoyed us	hawajatusumbua
m.	you have not paid me	hujanilipa
n.	you have not paid them	hujawalipa
o.	you did not pay me	hukunilipa
p.	you did not pay them	hukuwalipa
q.	you (pl) did not annoy me	hamkunisumbua
r.	they did not annoy me	hawakunisumbua
s.	they did not annoy him/her	hawakumsumbua
t.	I did not beat you (pl)	sikuwapiga
u.	I did not beat them	sikuwapiga
v.	I am not annoying you	sikusumbui
w.	you are not beating me	hunipigi
x.	you (pl) are not beating me	hamnipigi
y.	s/he is not paying you	hakulipi
z.	s/he is not paying him/her	hamlipi

4 Swahili Demonstratives

In the following, final, section, you will examine the formation of demonstratives in Swahili.

4.1 Part I

The following examples show the formation of the demonstrative in Swahili for things far from the speaker (the **distal** demonstrative) and things close to the speaker (the **proximal** demonstrative). List all of the new morphemes introduced in this set of data; for all new nouns, indicate the noun class to which they belong.

How many different demonstratives are shown here? By what morphological process are these demonstratives formed?

(8) Swahili Demonstratives, I:

	Sg Translation	Singular	Pl Translation	Pl
a.	that tree	mti ule	those trees	miti ile
b.	that thing	kitu kile	those things	vitu vile
c.	that egg	yai lile	those eggs	mayai yale
d.	that book	kitabu kile	those books	vitabu vile
e.	that nail	msumari ule	those nails	misumari ile
f.	that fruit	tunda lile	those fruits	matunda yale
g.	that house	nyumba ile	those houses	nyumba zile
h.	that rib	ubavu ule	those ribs	mbavu zile
j.	that person	mtu yule	those people	watu wale
k.	that lamp	taa ile	those lamps	taa zile
l.	that animal	mnyama yule	those animals	wanyama wale
m.	that direction	upande ule	those directions	pande zile
n.	this tree	mti huu	these trees	miti hii
o.	this egg	yai hili	these eggs	mayai haya
p.	this thing	kitu hiki	these things	vitu hivi
q.	this house	nyumba hii	these houses	nyumba hizi
r.	this hill	kilima hiki	these hills	vilima hivi
s.	this mountain	mlima huu	these mountains	milima hii
t.	this person	mtu huyu	these people	watu hawa
u.	this fruit	tunda hili	these fruits	matunda haya
v.	this child	mtoto huyu	these children	watoto hawa
w.	this lamp	taa hii	these lamps	taa hizi
x.	this rib	ubavu huu	these ribs	mbavu hizi
y.	this direction	upande huu	these directions	pande hizi

4.2 Part II

The following examples show these same nouns modified by another demonstrative pronoun, the **referential** "that". Describe the formation of the referential demonstrative, and account for any phonological side-effects of the formation process you describe.

(9) Swahili Demonstratives, II:

	Sg Translation	Singular	Pl Translation	Pl
a.	that person	mtu huyo	those people	watu hao
b.	that book	kitabu hicho	those books	vitabu hivyo
c.	that tree	mti huo	those trees	miti hiyo
d.	that direction	upande huo	those directions	pande hizo
e.	that fruit	tunda hilo	those fruits	matunda hayo
f.	that lamp	taa hiyo	those lamps	taa hizo
g.	that child	mtoto huyo	those children	watoto hao
h.	that mountain	mlima huo	those mountains	milima hiyo
i.	that hill	kilima hicho	those hills	vilima hivyo
j.	that rib	ubavu huo	those ribs	mbavu hizo
k.	that house	nyumba hiyo	those houses	nyumba hizo
l.	that egg	yai hilo	those eggs	mayai hayo

5 Extra Credit

Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of morphology does Swahili have?
2. Why did I title the first section with the word *(Ki)Swahili* instead of just *Swahili*? What is the *ki* doing there, and why did I put it in parentheses?