

1. Classical Nahuatl

In many languages, a whole sentence can be expressed with a single word. (These are typically called *agglutinative* languages – see p. 54 of the Finegan reading). This is true in Classical Nahuatl, the language of the Aztec Empire that flourished in what is now Mexico between 1325 and 1522 CE. Assume the following data is presented in phonemic (not phonetic) form; *o:* and *i:* represent long "o" and long "i" sounds. Divide each Nahuatl word into its morphemes. Then:

(a) List each morpheme, including its form and its meaning.

- List all the roots together under the heading “Verb Roots” (There are no roots of other parts of speech/lexical categories in this data.)
- If any morpheme is a prefix, follow it by a dash (e.g. *in-*)
- If any morpheme is a suffix, precede it by a dash (e.g. *-in*)

(b) Fill in the translations for (19) through (24).

Nahuatl word	English Translation
1. nitʃo:ka	‘I cry.’
2. nitʃo:kani	‘I am crying.’
3. ankotʃinih	‘You (pl.) are sleeping.’
4. tikotʃih	‘We sleep.’
5. kotʃija	‘He was sleeping.’
6. kwi:kas	‘He will sing.’
7. ankotʃijah	‘You (pl.) were sleeping.’
8. nitʃo:kas	‘I will cry.’
9. tʃo:kajah	‘They were crying.’
10. tikotʃi	‘You sleep.’
11. antʃo:kah	‘You (pl.) cry.’
12. tikotʃis	‘You will sleep.’
13. titʃo:kajah	‘We were crying.’
14. tʃo:ka	‘He cries.’
15. kotʃini	‘He is sleeping.’
16. antʃo:kajah	‘You (pl.) were crying.’
17. titʃo:kanih	‘We are crying.’
18. kwi:kah	‘They sing.’

Translate the following into English:

19. tikwi:kani
20. nikwi:kaja
21. tʃo:kanih

Now translate the following English sentences into Classical Nahuatl:

22. 'They sleep.'
23. 'I will sleep.'
24. 'You will cry.'

2. **Exercise 2-12 from Finegan (pp. 66-67); do all parts of the exercise** Before doing this exercise, make sure you first read "Using Computers to Study Words", on pp. 62 of Finegan. (In part a. of 2-12, fill in "conjunction" for the lexical category of the English word *and*.)

3. **Exercise 4-13 from Finegan (pp. 134).** Don't worry about the term "underlying form" – just address the question about which form is more basic, using reasoning and logic to justify your answer.

4. **Exercise 4-14 from Finegan (p. 135).** I'm telling you up-front here that the voiceless palatal fricative and the voiceless velar fricative are in complementary distribution. (i) Answer the question about whether they correspond to distinct phonemes or are allophones of a single phoneme. (ii) Explain *why* the complementary distribution is articulatorily motivated. (You might want to review your notes about Panare Nasals presented in class, and review the discussion of Korean fricatives [s] and [ʃ] from Homework set 3.)