Please type all your answers.

Ling 435 & 535: Do the following exercises from T. Payne (2006). Make your answers clear and coherent. Where appropriate, phrase your answers in complete sentences; make sure that paragraphs have topic sentences.

1. 1.2 Telegu
2. 1.3 Czech

3. 1.6 Kurmanji Kurdish. This puzzle will require your “thinking cap” – use your best sleuthing skills to deduce answers to the questions given in the book. In addition:
   D. Following the type of glossing conventions given on pp. 21-23, completely gloss example (1) (cf. (16) on p. 21 for a sample). You may have to guess at the meanings of some morphemes, but that is okay. If you use any abbreviations, give a small table listing the meanings of your abbreviations.
   E. List all bound affixes found in these Kurmanji Kurdish words (forms plus their meanings, following the pattern seen on pp. 22)

4. 1.9 Plurals in four languages
5. 2.1 Swahili of Eastern Congo
6. 2.2 Chickasaw

7. Hierarchical structure within words. For each word in the following data (a) give a labeled “tree” structure showing the correct hierarchical structure, and (b) discuss your evidence for why that is the correct structure. (I have done the first one for you on the next page, as a sample.)
   a) unaffordable
   b) unmistakable
   c) nonrefundable
   d) dehumidifier

Ling 535: Turn in coherent notes on Haspelmath Chapter 3 (about 1 page in length). Format your notes in paragraph style, with complete sentences, so that someone who hasn’t read Haspelmath Chapter 3 will understand what he is saying.
Sample answer for 7(a).

Since *unafford* is not a grammatical word of English, but *affordable* is, it argues that *-able* first combines with *afford* to derive an Adjective (stem) from a Verb (stem). We also know that *un-* can combine directly with certain simple Adjective (stems), e.g. *unkind*, giving independent evidence for the top level of structure (i.e. Adjective $\rightarrow$ NEG- Adjective.Stem).