

Lamba is a Bantoid language of the Niger-Congo family, spoken in Zambia. Lamba verbs have a variety of forms, including past (e.g., *tʃeta* ‘spied’), passive (*tʃetwa* ‘is spied’), neuter (*tʃeteka* ‘it spies’), applicative (*tʃetela* ‘spy for’), and reciprocal (*tʃeta* ‘spy each other’). Note that [-a] is a suffix that appears on every verb and has no meaning, so you can ignore it when figuring out morphemes.

	PAST	PASS	NEUT	APPL	RECIP	gloss
A	tʃeta	tʃetwa	tʃeteka	tʃetela	tʃetana	‘spy’
	soŋka	soŋkwa	soŋkeka	soŋkela	soŋkana	‘pay tax’
	pata	patwa	patika	patila	patana	‘scold’
	tʃita	tʃitwa	tʃitika	tʃitila	tʃitana	‘do’
	tula	tulwa	tulika	tulila	tulana	‘dig’
B	tʃesa	tʃeswa	tʃeseka	tʃesela	tʃesana	‘cut’
	kosa	koswa	koseka	kosela	kosana	‘be strong’
	lasa	laswa	laçika	laçila	lasana	‘wound’
	masa	maswa	maçika	maçila	masana	‘plaster’
	fisa	fiŋwa	fiçika	fiçila	fisana	‘hide’
C	seka	sekwa	sekeka	sekela	sekana	‘laugh at’
	poka	pokwa	pokeka	pokela	pokana	‘receive’
	kaka	kakwa	katʃika	katʃila	kakana	‘tie’
	çika	çikwa	çitʃika	çitʃila	çikana	‘bury’
	fuka	fukwa	futʃika	futʃila	fukana	‘creep’
D	mena	menwa	meneka	menena	menana	‘grow’
	pona	ponwa	poneka	ponena	ponana	‘fall’
	fweŋa	fweŋwa	fweŋeka	fweŋena	fweŋana	‘scratch’
	ŋaŋa	ŋaŋwa	ŋaŋika	ŋaŋina	ŋaŋana	‘snicker’
	ima	imwa	imika	imina	imana	‘rise’
	puma	pumwa	pumika	pumina	pumana	‘flog’

(Kenstowicz and Kisseberth 1979)

As you explore the data for this homework, be sure you understand what is going on in each separate block of data. There are four major phenomena to be found in this data set, each one primarily (but not solely!) exemplified by one of the blocks of data. Because important details of each phenomenon are scattered throughout the data, you should consider the entire set of data before writing up your solution. Do not write up your final solution as you go along! Your write-up should be structured in five sections, one for each of the four phenomena (not one for each block), plus a concluding section. Ideally, you would start in the first section with the phenomenon primarily exemplified in block A, being sure to take into account all data in blocks A–D to inform your final analysis. Your overall write-up should be coherent, thorough, and logically structured.

For each of the first four analytical sections, you should:

(i) completely and clearly describe what the relevant phenomenon is in regular prose with appropriate terminology, citing instances of allomorphy from all of the data; if the phenomenon is sensitive to prosodic structure, carefully describe what assumptions you must make about Lamba syllable structure;

(continued on back)

(ii) if possible, give a single UR for each suffix and/or representative verb root relevant to the phenomenon; if no unique UR can be conclusively decided on for a given morpheme, carefully explain why not, and then just select the UR you prefer; you must select a UR in order to proceed;

(iii) formalize (with autosegmental trees) and fully describe (with prose) the relevant rule needed to derive the correct SR from these URs; you should also discuss and describe, but need not formalize, any redundancy rules you also need; and

(iv) defend your analysis, appealing to naturalness and/or simplicity where appropriate.

By the end of the fourth section, you should have presented URs for every suffix and for a fully representative set of verb roots. Present URs only in the section where they are relevant (or in the very first section if, in the trivial case, they have only one allomorph). Note that some morphemes, such as the applicative suffix, exhibit more than one different kind of allomorphy, so you should not present their URs until the section in which you discuss the last phenomenon that would affect your choice of UR.

In your concluding section, discuss any required rule ordering, justifying each ordering with a pair of mini-derivations showing the outcome of both the correct and incorrect rule orders. Finally, verify that your overall analysis is correct by providing full derivations for ‘spy (NEUT)’, ‘hide (NEUT)’, ‘be strong (NEUT)’, ‘creep (APPL)’, ‘laugh at (APPL)’, ‘tie (APPL)’, and ‘scratch (APPL)’, using all of your rules, in the correct order.