(Attention: The following questions may be answered in English or Chinese)

1.(25%) Identify and gloss each morpheme in the following Hungarian data. Write rules to describe any morphophonemic variation.

	examples	gloss		examples	gloss
1	e:rtek	I understand	18	seret	She/he loves
2	yl	She/he sits	19	repylnek	They fly
3	seretnek	They love	20	mond	She/he says
4	tudok	I know	21	ert	She/he understands
5	repyløk	I fly	22	serets	You love
6	serettek	Y'all love	23	mondunk	We say
7	tuds	You know	24	repyls	You fly
8	mondotok	Y'all say	25	ylynk	We sit
9	seretynk	We love	26	tudunk	We know
10	yløk	I sit	27	e:rtenek	They understand
11	replyltøk	Y'all fly	28	mondanak	They say
12	e:rtynk	We understand	29	tudtok	Y'all know
13	e:rtes	You understand	30	tud	She/he knows
14	tudnak	They know	31	mondas	You say
15	yls	You sit	32	e:rtetek	You understand
16	yltøk	Y'all sit	33	mondok	I say
17	repyl	She/he flies	34	seretek	I love

2.(30%) List and gloss all of the morphemes in the following Tanglapui data. How can you tell who is acting upon whom in transitive clauses? In other words, how are A(agent) and O(patient) expressed? Describe how the system works and give the evidence. Is there any evidence as to whether the system for organizing grammatical relations is basically nominative/accusative or ergative/absolutive? If so, what is this evidence? Note that ungrammatical sentences are marked by asterisks.

	examples	gloss		examples	gloss
1	Yaŋanababa	You hit me	16	Fanus Lena ganababa	Lena hit Fanus
2	Toby ŋagadia	I saw Toby	17	Toby ŋagababa	I hit Toby
3	*Toby ŋaganababa	I hit Toby	18	Fanus suba gadia	Fanus saw the house
4	Lena ŋagababa	I hit Lena	19	Yave	You left
5	*Yaŋababa	(You hit me)	20	*Yaganababa	(You hit her)
6	ŋayasɨlale	I looked for you	21	Kris Lena ganadia	Lena saw Kris
7	Toby Lena gasɨlale	Toby looked for Lena	22	Kris Toby gababa	Kris hit Toby
8	Toby gaŋanasɨlale	Toby looked for me	23	Yanduamɨti	Y'all sat
9	Kris Toby ganababa	Toby hit Kris	24	ŋamɨti	I sat
10	Gamɨti	She sat	25	ŋayanduababa	I hit y'all
11	*Kris gayasɨlale	(Kris Looked for you)	26	*yanduaŋanababa	(Y'all hit me)
12	Gerson gayanababa	Gerson hit you	27	*yanduagababa	(Y'all hit him)
13	Toby Yagadia	You saw Toby	28	yanduaŋababa	Y'all hit me
14	*gaŋababa	(He hit me)	29	yanduaganabab	Y'all hit him
15	Lena Kris gadia	Lena saw Kris			

3.(20%) Building on your solution to question 2, list and gloss the additional morphemes evident in the following data. Explain how the coreference system in conjoined clauses functions.

	examples	gloss
30	yaŋanababa tave	You hit me and then I left
31	Toby ŋagadia gitayi	I saw Toby and then he went up
32	Kris gayanababa gitave	Kris hit you and then he left
33	Lena Toby ganababa tava	Toby hit Lena and then she left
34	Yagasɨlale talula	You looked for her and then you went home
35	ŋayasɨlale gitalula	I looked for you and then you went home
36	Toby Lena gadia talula	Toby saw Lena and then he went home
37	Lena gaŋanasɨlale gitave	Lena looked for me and then she left

Translate the following examples (viz., render (8) into English, and (9) (10) into Tanglapui).

8	Kris ŋagababa talula
9	I hit Kris and then he went home
10	Toby looked for Lena, then she left, and he went home

4.(25%) What morphological processes do you see operating in these Hanunoo data? Cite an example of each one. Write rules to describe the morphophonemic changes in these data. Give complete morphophonemic derivations for the words for 'three times,' 'four times,' 'five times,' and 'make it six.'.

	examples	gloss	examples	gloss	examples	gloss
1	ʔusa	one	kasʔa	once	ʔusahi	make it one
2	duwa	two	kadwa	twice	duwahi	make it two
3	tulu	three	katlu	three times	tuluhi	make it three
4	ʔupat	four	kapʔat	four times	ʔupati	make it four
5	lima	five	kalima	five times	limahi	make it five
6	ʔunum	six	kanʔum	six times	ʔunumi	make it six
7	pitu	seven	kapitu	seven times	pituhi	make it seven