Glossing & identifying morphemes

Payne Ch 1 con't
Tell me what you learn/understand from the following example sentence:

(1) Ej lo laddik ro.
   He sees the boys.

- Glossing
Tell me what you learn/understand from the following example sentence:

(2) E-j lo laddik ro.

\[3\text{SG-PRS} \text{ see boy DET.PL.HUMAN}\]

‘He sees the boys.’

sg = singular
prs = present
det = determiner

• Glossing
Which one is easier to read?

(3) Kajimenlon e-j lo laddik ro.
Kajimenlon  3SG-PRS see boy DET.PL.HUMAN
‘Kajimenlon sees the boys.’

(4) Kajimenlon e-j lo laddik ro.
Kajimenlon  3SG-PRS see boy DET.PL.HUMAN
‘Kajimenlon sees the boys.’

• Glossing
Zapotec

a. pizaanaya ‘my sister’
b. pizaanalato ‘your (sg) sister’
c. pizaannani ‘his/her sister’
d. pizaannoo ‘our sister’
e. pizaannatoo ‘your (pl) sister’
f. pizaannani ‘their sister’

i) What is the Zapotec morpheme meaning...
sister, my, your (sg), his/her, our, your (pl), their

ii) If ‘brother’ is beiran, how would you say...
my brother
our brother
their brother
3. Consider the following data from Kwakum, a Bantu language spoken in Cameroon.

(Refer to Section 1.)

a) sëbömme  ‘We bought (a long time ago).’
b) sëbómko  ‘We bought (recently).’
c) sëbómkowëe  ‘We did not buy (recently).’
d) nyebömme  ‘I bought (a long time ago).’
e) òbömme  ‘You (sg) bought (a long time ago).’
f) yeboëmko  ‘They bought (recently).’
g) nëbömko  ‘You (pl) bought (recently).’
h) abëmëwëe  ‘S/he did not buy (a long time ago).’

i) What are the Kwakum morphemes for each of the following concepts?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kwakum</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘I’</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘you (sg)’</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘s/he’</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘buy’</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘negation (not)’</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘recent past (recently)’</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘remote past (a long time ago)’</td>
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