

Lamba

Examine the data below from Lamba (Central Bantu, Zambia).

- (1) For each word in the data set below, divide it into morphemes. (A hint about the morphology of Lamba: The final [-a] of all words is a verb inflectional suffix, i.e., a separate morpheme; we can call it the “final vowel morpheme”).
- (2) Some of the **suffixes** have multiple surface forms. Identify the surface forms. Can you identify what factor(s) determines which one will appear?
- (3) Some of the **verb roots** likewise have multiple surface forms. Again, identify the surface forms and try to determine the crucial factors for each.

	<i>Past</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Reciprocal</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
a.	tʃita	tʃitwa	tʃitika	tʃitila	tʃitana	‘do’
b.	tula	tulwa	tulika	tulila	tulana	‘dig’
c.	tʃeta	tʃetwa	tʃeteka	tʃetela	tʃetana	‘spy’
d.	soŋka	soŋkwa	soŋkeka	soŋkela	soŋkana	‘pay tax’
e.	pata	patwa	patika	patila	patana	‘scold’
f.	fisa	fiswa	fɪfika	fɪfila	fisana	‘hide’
g.	tʃesa	tʃeswa	tʃeseka	tʃesela	tʃesana	‘cut’
h.	kosa	koswa	koseka	kosela	kosana	‘be strong’
i.	lasa	laswa	laɸika	laɸila	lasana	‘wound’
j.	masa	maswa	maɸika	maɸila	masana	‘plaster’
k.	ɸika	ɸikwa	ɸitʃika	ɸitʃila	ɸikana	‘bury’
l.	fuka	fukwa	futʃika	futʃila	fukana	‘creep’
m.	seka	sekwa	sekeka	sekela	sekana	‘laugh at’
n.	poka	pokwa	pokeka	pokela	pokana	‘receive’
o.	kaka	kakwa	katʃika	katʃila	kakana	‘tie’