

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.	t̪jita	t̪sitwa	t̪sitika	t̪sitila	t̪sitana	‘do’
b.	tula	tulwa	tulika	tulila	tulana	‘dig’
c.	t̪jeta	t̪jetwa	t̪jeteka	t̪jetela	t̪jetana	‘spy’
d.	soŋka	soŋkwa	soŋkeka	soŋkela	soŋkana	‘pay tax’
e.	pata	patwa	patika	patila	patana	‘scold’
f.	fisa	fiswa	fisika	fisila	fisana	‘hide’
g.	t̪jesa	t̪jeswa	t̪jeseka	t̪jesela	t̪jesana	‘cut’
h.	kosa	koswa	koseka	kosela	kosana	‘be strong’
i.	lasa	laswa	laʃika	laʃila	lasana	‘wound’
j.	masa	maswa	maʃika	maʃila	masana	‘plaster’
k.	ʃika	ʃikwa	ʃitʃika	ʃitʃila	ʃikana	‘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’