

Partial reduplication

Examples from McCarthy & Prince (1996), Poser (1989)

- How can we characterize the shape of the reduplicative morpheme in each example?

1. Ilokano progressive

/basa/	ag – <u>bas</u> – basa	‘be reading’
/dait/	ag – <u>da:</u> – da?it	‘be studying’
/takder/	ag – <u>tak</u> – takder	‘be standing’
/trabaho/	ag – <u>trab</u> – trabaho	‘be working’

2. Tagalog recent perfective

ka – <u>ta</u> – trabaho	‘just finished working’
ka – <u>i</u> – ipon	‘just saved’
ka – <u>ga</u> – galit	‘just got mad’
ka – <u>bo</u> – bloaut	‘just gave a special treat’

3. Diyari (diminutive for nouns, etc.)

wi _l a	<u>wi_la</u> – wi _l a	‘woman’
kanku	<u>kanku</u> – kanku	‘boy’
ŋapiri	<u>ŋapi</u> – ŋapiri	‘father’
wakari	<u>waka</u> – wakari	‘to break’
ku _l ku _{ŋa}	<u>ku_lku</u> – ku _l ku _{ŋa}	‘to jump’
tʃilparku	<u>tʃilpa</u> – tʃilparku	(bird species)
ŋankaŋti	<u>ŋanka</u> – ŋankaŋti	‘catfish’