

## Verb morphology | part 1

- The Japanese data in this data set are given in transliteration (romanization). Watch out for alveolar consonant allophones if you pronounce these words.

(1) This is one of the two types of regular verb in Japanese — what morphemes can you identify?

taberu	‘eats’	miru	‘sees’
tabeta	‘ate’	mita	‘saw’
tabenai	‘doesn’t eat’	minai	‘doesn’t see’
tabenakatta	‘didn’t eat’	minakatta	‘didn’t see’
tabereba	‘if [...] eats’	mireba	‘if [...] sees’
tabeyoo	‘let’s eat’	miyoo	‘let’s see/look’
tabero	‘eat!’	miro	‘see!/look!’
tabemasu	‘eats’ (polite)	mimasu	‘sees’ (polite)
homeru	‘praises’	otiru	‘falls’
hometa	‘praised’	otita	‘fell’
homenai	‘doesn’t praise’	otinai	‘doesn’t fall’
homenakatta	‘didn’t praise’	otinakatta	‘didn’t fall’
homereba	‘if [...] praises’	otireba	‘if [...] falls’
homeyoo	‘let’s praise’	otiyoo	‘let’s fall’
homero	‘praise!’	otiro	‘fall!’
homemasu	‘praises’ (polite)	otimasu	‘falls’ (polite)

- Divide each verb form into **morphemes** (meaningful parts). Note: A morpheme cannot be further divided, so for example, *kindnesses* in English has three morphemes because *kindness* itself can be further divided: *kind* + *ness* + (*e*).
- Make a **list** of all the morphemes represented in these verb forms.
- Try to give a **gloss** (meaning) for each morpheme in your list.