

Answer questions 1-4 about the following forms of the verb *to write* in Swahili and Latin. (Note: a colon after a vowel, as in [skri:bo:], marks the vowel as long.) Swahili is a Bantu language, the official language of Tanzania, widely used as a lingua franca in eastern and east-central Africa.

		Swahili	Latin
Present	I write	[ninaandika]	[skri:bo:]
	you (sg.) write	[unaandika]	[skri:bis]
	he/she writes	[anaandika]	[skri:bit]
	we write	[tunaandika]	[skri:bimus]
	you (pl.) write	[mnaandika]	[skri:bitis]
	they write	[wanaandika]	[skri:bunt]
Past	I wrote	[nimeandika]	[skripsi:]
	you (sg.) wrote	[umeandika]	[skripsisti:]
	he/she wrote	[ameandika]	[skripsit]
	we wrote	[tumeandika]	[skripsimus]
	you (pl.) wrote	[mmeandika]	[skripsistis]
	they wrote	[wameandika]	[skripse:runt]
Future	I will write	[nitaandika]	[skri:bam]
	you (sg.) will write	[utaandika]	[skri:be:s]
	he/she will write	[ataandika]	[skri:bet]
	we will write	[tutaandika]	[skri:be:mus]
	you (pl.) will write	[mtaandika]	[skri:be:tis]
	they will write	[wataandika]	[skri:bent]

1. Isolate and identify the Swahili morphemes for the following (note that every morpheme will have exactly one form – i.e. there are no allomorphs):

- write _____ you pl. _____
- I _____ they _____
- you sg. _____ present _____
- he/she _____ past _____
- we _____ future _____

2. Explain why you can't do quite the same thing for Latin that you did for Swahili in 1.

3. Isolate five Latin morphemes and give their function. For example:

[-o:] present "I" ending

[skri:b-] present and future stem for "write"

4. Which language is agglutinating and which is fusional?