

Hungarian Solution

Noun Plural (Npl) Suffix: {-Ek}, with two allomorphs, /-ek/ and /-ok/

Vowel harmony determines allomorphy:

/-ek/ follows syllables containing back vowels (/a/ or /o/)

/-ok/ follows syllables containing front vowels (/i/, /e/, /e:/)

Remarks: /e/ is front mid, /o/ is back mid

Call the morpheme {-Ek}, with {E} being an arbitrary symbol representing the appropriate harmonic vowel.

Singular forms are bare roots.

Michoacán Nahuatl Solution

Npl Suffix: {-mes} (or /-mes/), no allomorphy

Possessive Prefixes:

(Px)

1sg	no-
2	mo-
3sg	i-

Roots: kali ‘house’, pelo ‘dog’, kwahmili ‘cornfield’

Remarks: 2nd person marker is not glossed for number; so it could be either 2nd singular (2sg) or 2nd plural (2pl).

3rd person singular (3s) marker is glossed as masculine, but this might simply be English.

The questions at the end are answered in the data, respectively ‘his dog’ and *ikwahmilimes*.

Isthmus Zapotec Solution

NPl Prefix: /ka-/, no allomorphy

Possessive Suffixes:

(Px)

1	----	-du
2	-luʔ	-tu
3	-be	---

Sg Pl

Roots: ñee ‘foot’, zigi ‘chin’, zike ‘shoulder’, diaga ‘ear’, bisoze ‘father’

Remarks: 1st sg (1s) and 3rd pl (3p) px do not occur in the data.

All possessed nouns represent body parts or kinship relations; consequently the Px may represent inalienable possession.

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- Solutions don’t have to be fancy, as long as they state the pattern(s).
 - Ideally, everything in the data ought to be accounted for.
 - If you can’t tell how something works, say so, and if you have a hypothesis to offer, do so.