

Latin (Indo-European)

familiaris	regularis	minimalis	principalis
animalis	mortalis	lunaris	floralis
liberalis	coronalis	hospitalis	militaris
capitalis	consularis	navalis	lateralis
pluralis	regalis	peculiaris	popularis
singularis	virginalis	dorsalis	corporalis

All the words above are Latin adjectives, and they all mean just about exactly what you think they should mean — that is, English has borrowed them all very straightforwardly, and they are all now English words, too, though of course without the Latin Nom. Sg. adjective suffix *-is* (occasionally some have added other morphology, like *militar-y*).

They **do** share one other interesting feature: in addition to *-is*, they all have the same suffix morpheme, which forms adjectives in Latin from other kinds of root.

- (1) Is this morpheme derivational or inflectional? Why?
- (2) What are the two allomorphs of the morpheme?
- (3) State the rule for determining which allomorph appears.
[Note: make sure you check **all** the words to see that it works]
- (4) The type of phonological process that occurs in this rule is called *dissimilation*. Is that a good name? Why or why not?
- (5) Is this rule now a rule of English as well as of Latin?