1. Turkish Solution [for (1)-(16) only]
Roots: deniz ‘ocean’ el ‘hand’ diş ‘tooth’ ev ‘house’
Inflections (all suffixes) -čik Diminutive -ler Plural -im/-in 1st/2nd Person Possessor (Px)
-iz Plural Possessor -in/-de/-den/-e Genitive/Inessive/Ablative/Dative Case
Morpheme Order: Root (+ Dim) (+ Pl) (+ Px (+ Pl Px)) (+ Case)

2. Rotokas
Roots [+ inflection class]: ava [+ I] ‘go’ voka [+ II] ‘walk’ pau [+ I] ‘sit’ pau [+ II] ‘build (it)’
Inflections (all suffixes)
Class I: -ra/-u/-ro 1st/2nd/3rd Person Singular Subject -epa Past Tense -vere Future Tense
Class II: -a/-ri/-re 1st/2nd/3rd Pers Sg Subj -va Past Tns -vere Fut Tns
Morpheme Order: Root + Subj + Tns

3. Amharic
Roots (Consonant1 _Consonant2 _Consonant3):

| w_s_d | ‘take’ |
| g_t_m | ‘join’ |
| d_g_m | ‘repeat’ |
| m_s_l | ‘resemble’ |
| w_r_d | ‘get down’ |
Inflections (affixes – “interdigitation” in C1_C2_C3 pattern):
Past Tense: C1-α-C2-α-C3-ο
Present Tense: yi-C1-α-C2-i-C3-al
Infinitive: m-α-C1_C2-α-C3

4. Mexican Spanish
Roots (nouns, then adjectives, each in inflection class I or II):
II: poeta ‘poet’ (Masc) padre ‘father’ (M) ombre ‘man’ (M) amante ‘lover’ (M/F)
II: muxer ‘woman’ (Fem) madre ‘mother’ (F) xente ‘people’ (F; Singular)
I: guap- ‘pretty/handsome’ preferid- ‘favorite’ rik- ‘rich’
II: grande ‘big’ pobre ‘poor’
Inflections (all suffixes): Gender = Masc: -o Fem: -a Number = Singular: -Ø Plural: -(e)s
Inflection order: Root (+ Gender, in Class I) + Number. (The ‘e’ appears before –s after a consonant)
Inflection Classes: Class I nouns and adjectives mark Gender overtly, with -o and -a
Class II nouns have covert (unmarked) Gender
Class II adjectives have no Gender at all (i.e, they may modify either M or F nouns)
Agreement: Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender and number
Syntax: Adjective follows noun [Exception: buena xente. Is this idiomatic?]
Remarks: amante can be either M or F; xente is Singular only; poeta is idiosyncratically Masculine.
One might hypothesize that m- is Fem and p- is Masc; what evidence exists for or against this?
English uses two roots where Spanish uses only one for guap-, sobrin-, ti-, and ix-;
on the other hand, Spanish has no single word for brave, little, or old; gender must be marked.