(1) Regular (consonant stem) verb polite form formation in JPN:

‘write’: \( \text{kak-u} \rightarrow \text{kak-i-masu} \)
write-nonpast (plain) write-nonpast (polite)

‘fall’: \( \text{fur-u} \rightarrow \text{fur-i-masu} \)
fall-nonpast (plain) fall-nonpast (polite)

Incorrect polite form of an irregular verb which a 3-year-old JPN child made:

‘come’ \( \text{k-ur-u} \rightarrow \text{*k-uri-masu} \) (Correct form: \( \text{k-i-masu} \))
come-nonpast (plain) come-nonpast (polite)

(2) p. 2: “Rather than imitating their parents’ speech, children subconsciously make an observation concerning the formation of past tense verb forms on the basis of regular forms such as laughed and smiled, and then make a generalization that past tense verbs are formed by adding \text{-ed} to present tense verbs.”

Q1: The underlined part of the above quote is incorrect. What is wrong?

Q2: What would be a more appropriate way to describe how children generalize past tense verb formation in English?

(3) p. 11: It is incorrect to say, “the voiceless stops in JPN are not aspirated.” It is aspirated, but not as much as in English. Cf. Chinese, Korean