

EXERCISE #6

MALAY

Consider the sounds [k] [t] and [ʔ] in Malay and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent different phonemes. If allophones, state the complementary distribution, identify the phonological process and formulate a maximally general rule in features. If phonemes, state the contrast. Argue for your solution.

a.	kapaʔ	<i>axle</i>
b.	buka	<i>open</i>
c.	karaŋ	<i>reef</i>
d.	laut	<i>sea</i>
e.	bogoʔ	<i>black butterfly</i>
f.	tagoh	<i>firm</i>
g.	pantas	<i>agile</i>
h.	galaʔ	<i>laugh</i>
i.	takpi	<i>but</i>
j.	tapaʔ	<i>palm of the hand</i>
k.	karan	<i>small stove</i>
l.	boŋoʔ	<i>rough</i>
m.	pitar	<i>disk</i>
n.	kataʔ	<i>a fold</i>
o.	lawlat	<i>to visit</i>

FINNISH

In the following problem, separate the genitive morpheme from the noun stems. Consider the resulting variation in these noun stems and account for it.

- What phonological process is illustrated here?
- Formulate a maximally general rule in features to account for the alternation.

NOMINATIVE	GENITIVE	
1. kukka	kukan	<i>flower</i>
2. tukki	tukin	<i>log</i>
3. hoikka	hoikan	<i>slender</i>
4. heikko	heikon	<i>weak</i>
5. pappi	papin	<i>priest</i>
6. loppu	lopun	<i>end</i>
7. kauppa	kaupan	<i>shop</i>
8. oppi	opin	<i>knowledge</i>
9. katto	katon	<i>roof</i>
10. tyttö	tytön	<i>girl</i>

TIBETAN

Consider the variation in Tibetan and account for it.

- c. What phonological process is illustrated here?
- d. Formulate a maximally general rule in features to account for the alternation.

1. d̥ʒu	<i>ten</i>
2. d̥ʒig	<i>one</i>
3. d̥ʒugd̥ʒig	<i>eleven</i>
4. ʃi	<i>four</i>
5. d̥ʒubʃi	<i>fourteen</i>
6. ʃibd̥ʒu	<i>forty</i>
7. gu	<i>nine</i>
8. d̥ʒurgu	<i>nineteen</i>
9. gubd̥ʒu	<i>ninety</i>
10. ŋa	<i>five</i>
11. d̥ʒuŋa	<i>fifteen</i>
12. ŋabd̥ʒu	<i>fifty</i>