

EXERCISE #8**1. CZECH:**

Consider the following forms from Czech.

	1st sg.	3rd sg.	Inf.	
1.	metu	mete	me:stʲi	<i>sweep</i>
2.	vedu	vede	ve:stʲi	<i>lead</i>
3.	pletu	plete	ple:stʲi	<i>knit</i>
4.	predu	prede	pre:stʲi	<i>weave</i>
5.	svedu	svede	sve:stʲi	<i>seduce</i>
6.	kladu	klade	kla:stʲi	<i>lay</i>
7.	matu	matej	ma:stʲi	<i>confuse</i>
8.	hodu	hude	hu:stʲi	<i>play</i>
9.	kvetu	kvete	kve:stʲi	<i>bloom</i>
10.	kradu	krade	kra:stʲi	<i>steal</i>

- Separate the inflectional morphemes for the first person singular, the third person singular and the infinitive.
- Identify the phonological process(es).
- Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
- Provide arguments for your solution.

NOTE: Ignore the variation in vowel length.

2. YAWELMANI:

Consider the following forms from Yawelmani.

Dubitative	Aorist	
1. xatal	xathin	<i>eat</i>
2. giyal	giyhin	<i>touch</i>
3. me:kal	mekhin	<i>swallow</i>
4. sa:pal	saphin	<i>burn</i>
5. ʔamlal	ʔa:milhin	<i>help</i>
6. sental	se:nithin	<i>smell</i>

- What are the Dubitative and the Aorist endings?
- List the underlying representation for each stem.
- Identify the phonological process(es) involved.
- Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rules.
- Argue for your solution.

3. OLD NORSE:

Consider the following forms from Old Norse.

	Accusative	Dative	
1.	miðjan	miðjum	<i>middle</i>
2.	gløggwan	gløggum	<i>clear</i>
3.	langan	longum	<i>long</i>
4.	gamlan	gömlum	<i>old</i>

- Identify the Dative suffix.
- Identify the phonological process(es). Provide arguments for your solution.
- Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
- Provide arguments for your solution.

4. SELAYARESE (an Austronesian language spoken in Indonesia)

Selayarese has a process of reduplication in which a stem (a base form) is repeated. The reduplicated form has a new meaning, which can be translated as ‘kind of (something)’:

<i>Base form</i>		<i>Reduplicated form</i>	
1. [pekaŋ]	‘hook’	[pekampekaŋ]	‘hook-like object’
2. [tunruŋ]	‘hit’	[tunruntunruŋ]	‘hit lightly’
3. [keloŋ]	‘sing’	[keloŋkeloŋ]	‘sort of sing’
4. [jaŋaŋ]	‘chicken’	[jaŋaŋjaŋaŋ]	‘bird’
5. [hukkuŋ]	‘punish’	[hukkuŋhukkuŋ]	‘punish lightly’
6. [maŋŋaŋ]	‘tired’	[maŋŋammaŋŋaŋ]	‘sort of tired’
7. [gintaŋ]	‘chili’	[gintaŋgintaŋ]	‘chili-like object’
8. [roŋgaŋ]	‘loose’	[roŋganroŋgaŋ]	‘rather loose’

- Is the reduplicated form always identical to the base form? Identify the phonological process observed.
- Give reduplicated forms for the following base forms:

[dodon]	‘sick’	[]
[nuŋgaŋ]	‘hit’	[]
[bambaŋ]	‘hot’	[]
[soron]	‘push’	[]

- Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
- Provide arguments for your solution.

5. LITHUANIAN (Baltic, Indo-European)

In Lithuanian the prefix cognate with English/Latin prefix *con-* shows alternation depending on the initial consonant of the stem.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>Derived form</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1. bu:r-	sambu:ris	‘assembly’
2. pil-	sampilas	‘stock’
3. dor-	sandora	‘covenant’
4. tak-	santaka	‘confluence’
5. kab-	saŋkaba	‘connection’
6. vok-	sa:voka	‘idea’
7. skamb-	sa:skambis	‘harmony’
8. įlav-	sa:įlavos	‘sweepings’
9. žin-	sa:žine	‘conscience’
10. raš-	sa:rašas	‘list, register’

- Decide which alternant is the underlying form.
- Identify the phonological process observed.
- Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
- Provide arguments for your solution.