

EXERCISES (#8)**ICELANDIC:**

Separate the morphemes meaning Infinitive, Past Participle and Dative form the stems. Identify the phonological process(es) occurring. Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s). Argue for your solution.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Part.</u>		<u>Nom.Sg.</u>	<u>Dat.Pl.</u>	
taka	tekin	<i>take</i>	matr	møtum	<i>food</i>
draga	dregin	<i>drag</i>	staðr	støðum	<i>place</i>
vaksa	veksin	<i>grow</i>	harmr	hørmum	<i>sorrow</i>
aka	ekin	<i>drive</i>	salr	sølum	<i>hall</i>
vaða	veðin	<i>wade</i>	armr	ørmum	<i>arm</i>
gefa	gefin	<i>give</i>	høgg	høggum	<i>blow</i>
vega	vegin	<i>lift</i>	gørf	gørfum	<i>pit</i>

KITSAI:

The following data are from Kitsai (an American Indian language of the Caddoan family). The forms in Column I are underlying representations for the phonetic forms in Column II.

- Identify the process(es) necessary to relate the phonemic and phonetic representations of these forms.
- Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
- Argue for your solution.

I	II	
kukuhunantsakya	kukuhunahtsakya	<i>stuck in the ground</i>
ahunanki	ahunahki	<i>hoses</i>
kusanʔatsiu	kusahʔatsiu	<i>house grass</i>
waranyuk	waranyuk	<i>he is bad</i>

HYPOTHETICAL LANGUAGE

Consider the data appearing below.

- Determine the underlying representation for each noun stem.

2. Identify the phonological process(es). Provide arguments.
3. Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
4. Are any of the rules ordered? Explain.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1.	kámpast	kampástku	kampásta
2.	logárpilk	logarpílkku	logarpílka
3.	óftunt	oftúntku	oftúnta
4.	éstilt	estíltku	estíлта
5.	émpat	empátku	empá:ta
6.	ló:gos	logósku	logó:sa
7.	dividá:val	dividaválku	dividavá:la
8.	isú:kelt	isukéltku	isukélta