

EXERCISES (#5)**A. TONKAWA**

Consider the following data from Tonkawa (an Amerindian language in Texas).

1. Posit underlying representations for the stems.
2. Identify the phonological process(es). Provide arguments.
3. Formulate rules that will account for their divergent phonetic representations.
4. Are any of the rules ordered? Explain.
5. Give the derivations of *hoe*, *he hoes them*, and *he is hoeing (it)*.

notox	<i>hoe</i>
notx-o?	<i>he hoes (it)</i>
we-ntox-o?	<i>he hoes them</i>
notxo-n-o?	<i>he is hoeing (it)</i>
we-ntoxo-n-o?	<i>he is hoeing them</i>
picen	<i>castrated one, steer</i>
picn-o?	<i>he cuts (it)</i>
we-pcen-o?	<i>he cuts them</i>
picna-n-o?	<i>he is cutting (it)</i>
we-pcena-n-o?	<i>he is cutting them</i>
netl-o?	<i>he licks (it)</i>
we-ntal-o?	<i>he licks them</i>
netle-n-o?	<i>he is licking (it)</i>
we-ntale-n-o?	<i>he is licking them</i>
nepaxk-o?	<i>he smokes</i>
nepaxke-n-o?	<i>he is smoking</i>
we-npaxk-o?	<i>he smokes them</i>
salk-o?	<i>he pulls sinew from meat</i>
salke-n-o?	<i>he is pulling sinew from meat</i>
we-salk-o?	<i>he pulls sinews from meat</i>

B. LUGANDA

/mu+ana/	[mwa:na]	<i>child</i>	/mu+ti/	[muti]	<i>tree</i>
/mu+ojo/	[mwo:jo]	<i>soul</i>	/mu+kazi/	[mukazi]	<i>woman</i>
/li+anda/	[lja:nda]	<i>coal</i>	/li+no/	[lino]	<i>this</i>
/mi+aka/	[mja:ka]	<i>years</i>	/mi+ti/	[miti]	<i>trees</i>
/tu+jagala/	[twa:gala] or [tujagala]		<i>we like</i>		
/ku+jaka/	[kwa:ka] or [kujaka]		<i>to blaze</i>		
/mu+jola/	[mwola] or [mujola]		<i>you carve (Pl.)</i>		
/tu+jela/	[twe:la] or [tujela]		<i>we sweep</i>		

/mu+jiko/ [mujiko] or [mwi:ko] *travel*