

Name:

Student Number:

**ASSIGNMENT #2***Due on June 10, at the beginning of class***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>

(25 points)

## B. INTERPRETING AND FORMULATING PHONOLOGICAL RULES

1. Write out the following statements in rules using feature notations:
  - a. Vowels are nasalized before a nasal consonant followed by either a consonant or a word boundary.
  - b. Obstruents agree in the value of the feature [voice] with the following obstruent.
  - b. Nasals and liquids are syllabic word-finally, following a consonant.

(3 points each = 9)

2. State in plain English what the following rules do.

a.

$$\emptyset \rightarrow C \quad / \quad V \_\_ V$$
$$\left( \begin{array}{c} -\text{son} \\ +\text{cont} \\ +\text{SG} \\ -\text{voice} \end{array} \right)$$

b. 
$$V \rightarrow [+stress] / \text{---} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Co\# \\ V \\ Co [-tense] Co\# \end{array} \right\}$$

c.  $V \rightarrow [+nasal] / \_\_\_\_\_\_ C \sigma$

(2 points each = 6)