LINGUISTICS 321
***Phonology***

Name:
Student Number:

# ASSIGNMENT #3

*Due on July 15, at the beginning of class*

## HYPOTHETICAL LANGUAGE

Consider the data below.

| | | **my ...** | **your ...** | **his ...** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pom | *apple* | pomka | pomto | abom |
| puŋ | *joke* | puŋka | puŋto | abuŋ |
| tos | *cough* | toska | tosto | ados |
| sok | *laundry* | soga | sogo | azok |
| moŋ | *pain* | moŋka | moŋto | amoŋ |
| kip | *possession* | kiba | kibo | egip |
| pit | *well* | pida | pido | ebit |
| kes | *value* | keska | kesto | eges |
| kaŋ | *dollar* | kaŋka | kaŋto | agaŋ |

a. Give the underlying representation for the morphemes meaning *my*, *your* and *his*.

(3 points)

b. Identify the phonological process(es). Argue for your solution.

(10 points)

c. Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).

(5 points)

d. Is rule ordering relevant? Explain.

(2 points)

e. Give derivations for *soga a*nd *eges*.

(5 points)

## 2. XHOSA

Consider the data appearing below from Xhosa (a Bantu language spoken in Southern Africa). There are two possible ways to account for the variation in the Partitive forms.

1. What are the two possible solutions for accounting for the variation in the Partitive forms?

(10 points)

2. Which solution is more plausible? Why?

(5 points)

3. Give the derivations of *kukutja*, *kwihashe* and *kubantu*.

(6 points)

4. Is rule ordering relevant in these derivations? Explain.

(4 points)

| **Nominative:** | | **Partitive:** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. udaka | *mud* | 2. kudaka |
| 3. ubuso | *face* | 4. kubuso |
| 5. ukutja | *food* | 6. kukutja |
| 7. ihashe | *horse* | 8. kwihashe |
| 9. iŋkosi | *chief* | 10. kwiŋkosi |
| 11. izitja | *basket* | 12. kwizitja |
| 13. abantu | *people* | 14. kubantu |
| 15. amadoda | *men* | 16. kumadoda |