

KPELLE

Consider the data appearing below from Kpelle (a Mande language, spoken in West Africa).

1. What is the underlying form of the Infinitive prefix in this language? Argue for your solution. (3 points)
2. Identify the phonological process(es).
3. Formulate the process(es) in maximally general rule(s).
4. Are any of the rules ordered? Explain.
5. Give derivations for *ɲaboroŋ*, *nend͡ʒo*, *ɲirim*, *ɲokot*

PHONETIC NOTES: *ɲ* (palatal nasal) *͡ʒ*, *͡tʃ* (alveopalatal affricates)

	ROOT	INFINITIVE		ROOT	INFINITIVE	
1.	<i>boroŋ</i>	<i>ɲaboroŋ</i>	<i>buy</i>	11.	<i>dahar</i>	<i>ɲedahar eat</i>
2.	<i>͡ʒawab</i>	<i>ɲud͡ʒawab</i>	<i>answer</i>	12.	<i>ganti</i>	<i>ɲiganti change</i>
3.	<i>widaŋ</i>	<i>ɲewidaŋ</i>	<i>dry</i>	13.	<i>muʃuh</i>	<i>ɲomuʃuh oppose</i>
4.	<i>na1aŋʃa</i>	<i>ɲona1aŋʃa</i>	<i>sadden</i>	14.	<i>jakti</i>	<i>ɲajakti put</i>
5.	<i>ɲaho</i>	<i>ɲiɲaho</i>	<i>inform</i>	15.	<i>pake</i>	<i>make use</i>
6.	<i>tend͡ʒo</i>	<i>nend͡ʒo</i>	<i>think</i>	16.	<i>tiŋgi</i>	<i>ningi beat</i>
7.	<i>ʃuʃul</i>	<i>ɲuʃul</i>	<i>pursue</i>	17.	<i>͡tʃokot</i>	<i>ɲokot take</i>
8.	<i>kirim</i>	<i>ɲirim</i>	<i>send</i>	18.	<i>wadaŋ</i>	<i>madaŋ drink</i>
9.	<i>bere</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>give</i>	19.	<i>dili</i>	<i>nili see</i>
10.	<i>͡ʒigib</i>	<i>ɲigib</i>	<i>make</i>			