

**EXERCISE #6****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>

## 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  $\eta$ aboroŋ, nendɔ̌o,  $\eta$ irim,  $\eta$ okot

PHONETIC NOTES:  $\eta$  (palatal nasal)  $\text{ɖ}\text{ɔ̌}$ ,  $\text{t}\text{ɕ}$  (alveopalatal affricates)

	ROOT	INFINITIVE		ROOT	INFINITIVE	
1.	boroŋ	$\eta$ aboroŋ	<i>buy</i>	11.	dahar	$\eta$ edahar <i>eat</i>
2.	ɖɔ̌awab	$\eta$ udɔ̌awab	<i>answer</i>	12.	ganti	$\eta$ iganti <i>change</i>
3.	widaŋ	$\eta$ ewidaŋ	<i>dry</i>	13.	muɸuh	$\eta$ omuɸuh <i>oppose</i>
4.	naləŋfa	$\eta$ onaləŋfa	<i>sadden</i>	14.	jakti	$\eta$ ajakti <i>put</i>
5.	ɲaho	$\eta$ ɲaho	<i>inform</i>	15.	pake	make <i>use</i>
6.	tendɔ̌o	nendɔ̌o	<i>think</i>	16.	tiŋgi	niŋgi <i>beat</i>
7.	ɸuɸul	$\eta$ uɸul	<i>pursue</i>	17.	tɕokot	$\eta$ okot <i>take</i>
8.	kirim	$\eta$ irim	<i>send</i>	18.	wadaŋ	madaŋ <i>drink</i>
9.	bere	mere	<i>give</i>	19.	dili	nili <i>see</i>
10.	ɖɔ̌igib	$\eta$ igib	<i>make</i>			

## YAWELMANI:

Consider the following forms from Yawelmani.

Dubitative	Aorist	
1. xatal	xathin	<i>eat</i>
2. giyal	giyhin	<i>touch</i>
3. me:kal	mekhin	<i>swallow</i>
4. sa:pal	saphin	<i>burn</i>
5. ʔamlal	ʔa:milhin	<i>help</i>
6. sental	se:nithin	<i>smell</i>

- a. What are the Dubitative and the Aorist endings?
- b. List the underlying representation for each stem.
- c. Identify the phonological proces(es) involved. Argue for your solution.
- d. Formulate the proces(es) in maximally general rules.