

Homework #2: Due by Friday, September 26th**Lin4320/6323**

General instructions: write rules as formally as possible, as well as describing what you mean in prose. In each problem, you should also include examples of derivations, which means providing:

Underlying forms	/ example 1 UR /	/ example 2 UR /
Rule1:	output of rule 1	output of rule 1
Rule2:	output of rule 2	output of rule 2
	etc. as necessary	
Surface forms	[example 1 surface]	[example 2 surface]

to illustrate how your analysis works. In addition, any time that you argue that rule ordering is necessary, provide derivations showing the rules in the correct and (crucially) the wrong order to support your argument.

Ch. 4, p. 94 #1: Axininca Campa**(2 points)**

Provide underlying forms for the morpheme(s) meaning 'my' as well as the morphemes for the nouns. In addition to providing underlying forms and a rule that work together to account for the alternations, be sure to provide an alternative hypothesis and explain why you prefer your analysis.

Ch. 4 p. 94-p5: Korean**(2 points)**

Assume that the imperative has a suffix vowel that is added to the verb stem (as noted in the instructions, you do not need to account for which vowel appears on which stem). Again, in addition to providing underlying forms and a rule that work together to account for the alternations, be sure to provide an alternative hypothesis and explain why you prefer your analysis. Odden uses [k'] for a tense consonant whose exact phonetic nature is controversial.

Ch 4, p. 96, #7: Tibetan**(2 points)**

In addition to giving the underlying form of each numeral (by "basic", he means the numerals that are expressed by a single morpheme, rather than as a combination of two morphemes) and giving the rule (formally and in prose), please also give me some example derivations of some basic and some combination numerals.

Catalan**(4 points)**

A. Masculine	Feminine	
a. [pətít]	[pətítə]	‘small’
b. [sek]	[sekə]	‘dry’
c. [gras]	[grasə]	‘flat’
d. [koʃ]	[koʃə]	‘lame’
e. [ʃop]	[ʃopə]	‘drenched’

B. Masculine	Feminine	
a. [kazat]	[kazaðə]	‘married’
b. [sek]	[seyə]	‘blind’
c. [gris]	[grizə]	‘grey’
d. [orp]	[orβə]	

1. What is the feminine suffix?
2. Give the underlying forms of the stems (i.e., without affixes) in B. Explain your choice.
3. Write two rules, each in prose and using features, to account for the alternations in the forms in B.
4. Given [əspɛs] ‘thick’ (masc), can you predict the feminine form exactly? If so, what is it? If not, why not?
5. Given [fəʃuyə] ‘heavy’ (fem), can you predict the masculine form exactly? If so, what is it? If not, why not?

C. Masculine	Feminine	
a. [pla]	[planə]	‘flat’
b. [bə]	[bənə]	‘good’
c. [du]	[durə]	‘hard’
d. [kla]	[klarə]	‘light’
e. [ultim]	[ultimə]	‘last’

6. What are the underlying stems for the forms in C?
7. Give a rule in prose and in features to account for the alternations in C.

D. Masculine	Feminine	
a. [for]	[fortə]	‘strong’
b. [al]	[altə]	‘tall’
c. [blaŋ]	[blaŋkə]	‘white’
d. [profun]	[profundə]	‘deep’
e. [kalk]		‘copy’
f. [serp]		‘snake’

8. What are the underlying stems for the forms in D?
9. Give a rule in prose and in features to account for the stem alternations in D.
10. Give a derivation for the masculine form of ‘deep’. Be sure to include all the rules you have proposed and show whether they apply or not.
11. Do any of the rules have to be ordered? Explain.