

Quiz 3

95/10

a = affix
r = root

1. Indicate the morpheme boundaries by drawing a vertical line at each one:

werken	'work (infinitive)'	winkelen	'go shopping (infinitive)'
gewerkt	'work (past participle)'	gewinkeld	'go shopping (past participle)'
luisteren	'listen (infinitive)'	regenen	'rain (infinitive)'
geluisterd	'listen (past participle)'	geregend	'rain (past participle)'
poetsen	'brush (infinitive)'	zagen	'saw (infinitive)'
gepoetst	'brush (past participle)'	gezagd	'saw (past participle)'

2. Identify one morpheme that has more than one allomorph in the data in #1. Say what phonological environment each allomorph of that morpheme occurs in.

Handwritten analysis of the morpheme /t/ and /d/:

[-0.5] /werk/ → [werk] / [gepoetst]

work → werk-en → /t/

gepoetst → /t/ on gezagd

[t] [d] voiced consonant is in front of a word

[+voice] [-voice] [+voice]

3. Write a phonological rule (in rule notation) to account for an alternation that you observed in the data in #1. *final voiced rule*

THIS IS an interesting answer!

Handwritten phonological rule:

[t] → [t] / [+voice] [-sonorant] [-distributed] → [t] / [+voice] [-sonorant] [-distributed]

[d] → [d] / [-voice] [-sonorant] [-distributed] → [d] / [-voice] [-sonorant] [-distributed]

4. Fill in the derivation for this imaginary language. The shaded cells each require you to write something. If nothing changes in a cell, write "—".

to see	see me	to call	call me	Lexical entries of roots
/ zilo /	/ zilo /	/ darka /	/ darka /	Morphology:
—	mizilo	—	midarka	"me" formation: X → miX if X is $\begin{bmatrix} \text{Verb} \\ +1\text{stPersonSingularObject} \end{bmatrix}$
d	z	—	—	Phonology:
[dilo]	[mizilo]	[darka]	[midarka]	Initial stopping: $\begin{bmatrix} +\text{voice} \\ -\text{sonorant} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\text{continuant} \\ -\text{delayed release} \end{bmatrix} / \# _$
				Surface forms