

- (1) From Chapter 3 of the textbook: Do Problem #2.
- (2) From Chapter 3 of the textbook: Do Problem #5. Add one extra step between parts (iii) and (iv): State your generalization in the form of a phonological rule (using feature notation).
- (3) Draw the syllable structures for the following words: *collide*, *elect*, *consensus*. Then CIRCLE all of the light syllables. [Remember: you should be drawing syllable structures over the IPA transcriptions, not the words as they are spelled above!]

(4) Cree Morphophonology Problem

Cree is an Algonquian language spoken in Canada.

Examine the following data from Cree and answer parts A–G below.

Notes: Some phonological alternations have been glossed over in the given data set. Also, just so you know, a vowel followed by the [:] diacritic indicates that the vowel is long.

<u>Cree</u>	<u>English gloss</u>	<u>Cree</u>	<u>English gloss</u>
1. č̣i:ma:n	'canoe'	12. nitospwa:kan	'my pipe'
2. nič̣i:ma:n	'my canoe'	13. akimew	's/he counts'
3. so:niya	'money'	14. nitakimen	'I count'
4. niso:niya	'my money'	15. apiw	's/he sits'
5. wiya:ṣ̌	'meat'	16. nitapin	'I sit'
6. niwiya:ṣ̌	'my meat'	17. ispelohkew	's/he rests'
7. e:mihkwa:n	'spoon'	18. nitispelohken	'I rest'
8. nite:mihkwa:n	'my spoon'	19. kaakimew	's/he will count'
9. astotin	'hat'	20. nikaakimen	'I will count'
10. nitastotin	'my hat'	21. kaapiw	's/he will sit'
11. ospwa:kan	'pipe'	22. nikaapin	'I will sit'

A. Give the Cree morphemes for the following:

'sit' _____ future tense _____

's/he' _____

B. The morphemes for 'I' and 'my' both have allomorphs. List the allomorphs.

'I' _____

'my' _____

C. How does the morpheme 'I' differ from the morpheme 'my' with respect to form, not meaning? (That is, what is the difference between the morphological processes exhibited by these two morphemes?)

The questions in Sections D–F only apply to the allomorphs for 'my'.

D. For each allomorph of 'my', write (in English) a generalization that predicts its appearance. Your answer should include real generalizations; thus, for example, if you simply list every segment before which each allomorph appears, you will NOT receive any credit. Be sure that your generalizations account for all of the given data.

E. Based on your response in Section B, choose one of the allomorphs for 'my' to be the underlying form. (You do not need to give an explicit justification for your choice of underlying form.) Indicate explicitly which of the allomorphs you are hypothesizing to be the UR. Then formulate a phonological rule to account for the data.

Note: the rules that you formulate can be given in English or in formal rule notation. Choose only one format for your answer. (If you write the rules in both English and formal rule notation, indicate explicitly which version you want to be considered for grading purposes.) If you use formal rule notation, feel free to use cover symbols such as "C," "V", etc. for referring to segments of the consonant class, vowel class, and so on.

Underlying form of the morpheme meaning 'my': _____

Phonological Rule explaining allomorphy of 'my' morpheme:

[note: the rules that you posit are understood to apply only to the morpheme meaning 'my']

F. Using the rule you posited in Section E above, provide derivations for the **Cree** words that mean the following: *my canoe* and *my hat*. In your underlying forms, you should use the "+" sign to indicate the addition of the possessive morpheme 'my' to the noun stem. For example: / MY + NOUN /

UR:	/ _____ / MY + 'canoe'	/ _____ / MY + 'hat'
<i>(list your morpho-phonological rule from Section E here:)</i>		
PR:	[_____]	[_____]

G. Give the Cree form for the following: 'I will rest' _____