

Sundanese

Instructions

Write up a phonological analysis of this language based on the data below. There are two patterns you have to account for: the distribution of nasal vowels, and the *l/r* alternation in the plural morpheme. Make sure you:

1. State in prose the facts and the generalizations your analysis is going to describe.
2. Present your analysis, which means
 - (a) Justify all underlying representations (this includes a phonemic/distinctive-feature analysis for the relevant alternations).
 - (b) Justify all rules and rule orderings needed
 - (c) Justify all choices regarding the interaction between the phonological and morphological components of the analysis.
 - (d) illustrate your analysis with example derivations.
3. It is always interesting to ask what your analysis does with hypothetical words not present in the data to see what the predictions are. What does your analysis predict to be the plural form for hypothetical [konẽral]?

Data

Sources are from Anderson 1974, Odden 2005, and Kensowicz 1994 (ultimately from Robin 1957).

0.	akar		‘root’
1.	abot		‘heavy’
2.	amĩs		‘sweet’
3.	handap		‘light’
4.	awon		‘bad’
5.	konẽŋ		‘yellow’
6.	eŋgal		‘new’
7.	mãhĩr		‘skillful’
8.	mõhẽhẽd		‘poor’
9.	mõrri		‘duck’
10.	anõm		‘young’
11.	luhur		‘high’
12.	mãhãsiswa		‘student’
13.	mãke		‘to use’
14.	mãrios		‘to examine’
15.	mĩãk		‘to stand aside’
16.	ɲãũr		‘to say’
17.	ɲãĩãn		‘to wet’
18.	nĩĩĩr		‘to pierce’
19.	mãhãl		‘to be expensive’
20.	kumãhã		‘how?’
		pl. <i>-ar/al-</i>	
21.	kusut	karusut	‘messy’
22.	gətol	garətol	‘diligent’
23.	nũgar	nãlũgar	‘to dig up’
24.	combrek	calombrek	‘to dry’
25.	ɲãhõ	ɲãrãhõ	‘to know’
26.	ɲãũr	ɲãlãũr	‘to say’
27.	nĩĩĩs	nãrĩĩĩs	‘to cool oneself’
28.	mõẽkən	mãrõẽkən	‘to dry’
29.	hormat	halormat	‘to respect’