

Assignment #3 Due: in class, Tuesday, Sept 30, 2008

1 Features, Natural Classes and Writing Rules

1. pg 50-51, Kenstowicz 1994 textbook. “1.3 Natural Classes” A-D. Use the Hayes Feature Chart, but be aware that Kenstowicz is using an American-style transcription and Hayes uses IPA.
2. pg 87, Halle and Clements workbook “Welsh Consonant Mutation”
3. pg 100-101, Hayes Chapter 4. #s 1,2,3,4,6,8.

2 Tibetan

Data

The following data is from Halle and Clements (1983).

$\widehat{d}zu$	‘ten’
$\widehat{d}zig$	‘one’
$\widehat{d}zug\widehat{d}zig$	‘eleven’
$\widehat{f}i$	‘four’
$\widehat{d}zub\widehat{f}i$	‘fourteen’
$\widehat{f}ib\widehat{d}zu$	‘forty’
$\widehat{g}u$	‘nine’
$\widehat{d}zurgu$	‘nineteen’
$\widehat{g}ub\widehat{d}zu$	‘ninety’
$\widehat{\eta}a$	‘five’
$\widehat{d}zu\widehat{\eta}a$	‘fifteen’
$\widehat{\eta}ab\widehat{d}zu$	‘fifty’

Directions

Provide a phonological analysis of the Tibetan data. Follow Bruce Hayes’ tips for writing up phonological analysis. Make sure you:

- Describe in prose any alternations you see.
- Explain the morpheme order. How does Tibetan form *-teen* (X+10) and *-ty* (X * 10) numbers?
- Give the underlying form for each morpheme (ten, one, four, nine, five).
- Provide phonological rules which account for the alternations.

- Illustrate your analysis with derivations by showing the rules applying one at a time to the underlying forms you propose.
- Remember all rules apply to all underlying forms in the same order.