

Write-up #1

Due **Tuesday, February 21** by **12:30pm** (class time) in Canvas.

- Please **type** your paper and submit as **PDF** only
- For help typing **IPA** symbols, see the “[IPA Resources](#)” page (also linked from the LING 200 web site home page) — or **copy/paste** from this document

This assignment may be completed individually or in a group of two. Group assignments only need to be uploaded once (please include both names).

Collaboration with anyone in the class for discussion and problem-solving is encouraged, but **writing** must be done independently (or in your group of two). See the “[Course information and policies](#)” document for the collaboration policy.

Use the Somali data set (on p 3) to answer the questions (on p 2).

Some notes:

About the write-up

- Answer each question clearly and completely. If you are asked to provide evidence for a claim, provide as many relevant examples from the data set as you can find.
- When you provide data to support a claim, give both the Somali forms and the glosses (translations). Organize data as a list or table (not as a paragraph!), with the items presented in a relevant or logical order.
- Phonological theory is a work in progress. Not all observed phenomena are equally easy to express in our current model of the phonological grammar. If you find that some aspect of your analysis, such as a rule or a phonological environment, is difficult to formalize in our current model, just give the best analysis you can and discuss what the remaining issues are.

About the Somali data

- The forms provided in the data set are all surface forms.
- IPA symbols:
 - [β] is a voiced bilabial oral fricative.
 - [ɣ] is a voiced velar oral fricative.
 - [ħ] is a voiceless pharyngeal oral fricative.
 - [ʕ] is a voiced pharyngeal oral fricative.
 - [r] is a voiced alveolar oral trill (liquid, sonorant).
 - [:] indicates that the preceding vowel is long.

For further information about unfamiliar consonants or vowels, refer to the “Feature charts” worksheet that was posted on Th Jan 26.

Questions for WU #1

- (1) Make a **consonant chart** showing all the consonants that appear in surface forms in the data set, **organized** according to relevant consonant properties. (You might want to use the phonetics quiz review handout or the IPA chart as a model.)
- (2) Find all the **alternating morphemes** in this data set. (Be careful here: what is a *morpheme*?) For each:
- List all the surface forms of the morpheme.
 - Propose a UR for the morpheme.
 - Explain or defend your UR choice: Are you choosing one of multiple equally good options? Or is one option better than the alternative? Why? As always, support any claims or generalizations with evidence from the data set.

Organize the information in your answer to this question in a linguistically insightful way: group relevant examples together, and order the examples according to relevant phonological or morphological categories.

- (3) On the basis of your answers to the previous questions:
- (a) **Propose a UR** for each of the following words:
- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| [sun] | 'poison (singular)' |
| [sumo] | 'poison (plural)' |
| [siðaj] | 'carry (3sg masculine past)' |
| [sidaj] | 'carry (3sg feminine past)' |
| [sidnaj] | 'carry (1pl past)' |
- (b) State any **phonological rules** that are required to produce the correct surface forms from the URs for the words listed in (a). **Show step-by-step** how those rules apply to generate the correct surface forms.

Data set for WU #1: Somali (East Cushitic; Somalia)

<i>singular</i>	<i>singular definite</i>	<i>plural</i>	
[da:r]	[da:rta]	[da:ro]	'house'
[ge:s]	[ge:sta]	[ge:so]	'side'
[laf]	[lafta]	[lafo]	'bone'
[lug]	[lugta]	[luyo]	'leg'
[na:g]	[na:gta]	[na:yo]	'woman'
[tib]	[tibta]	[tiβo]	'pestle'
[sab]	[sabta]	[saβo]	'outcast'
[bad]	[bada]	[baðo]	'sea'
[d̥ʒid]	[d̥ʒida]	[d̥ʒiðo]	'person'
[fi:r]	[fi:rta]	[fi:ro]	'buttermilk'
[sun]	[sunta]	[sumo]	'poison'
[la:n]	[la:nta]	[la:mo]	'branch'
[sin]	[sinta]	[simo]	'hip'
[dan]	[danta]	[dano]	'affair'
[da:n]	[da:nta]	[da:no]	'river bank'
[sa:n]	[sa:nta]	[sa:no]	'hide'
[waħar]	[waħarta]	[waħaro]	'female kid'
[irbad]	[irbada]	[irbaðo]	'needle'
[kefed]	[kefeda]	[kefeðo]	'pan'
[d̥ʒilin]	[d̥ʒilinta]	[d̥ʒilino]	'female dwarf'
[ʔa:jad]	[ʔa:jada]	[ʔa:jaðo]	'miracle'
[ʔinan]	[ʔinanta]	[ʔinano]	'daughter'
<i>3sg masculine past</i>	<i>3sg feminine past</i>	<i>1pl past</i>	
[suʔaj]	[sugtaj]	[sugnaj]	'wait'
[kaβaj]	[kabtaj]	[kabnaj]	'fix'
[siðaj]	[sidaj]	[sidnaj]	'carry'
[ganaj]	[gantaj]	[gannaj]	'aim'
[tumaj]	[tuntaj]	[tunnaj]	'hammer'

(data from Odden 2005)