Today's objectives:

- **Features as a model of sound properties**
- **How to approach alternating morphemes**

Background preparation:

- PP – Turkish suffixes

0. Today's plan

- Features as a model of sound properties

- Hypotheses: Complex words and morpheme alternations

Note: This outline was posted after class, as a summary of the discussion we had on the blackboard during class

1. Features as a model of sound properties

For discussion

- What's the **difference** between these two statements?

  - [m] is voiced / is a voiced sound

  - [m] is [+voice]

1. Features as a model of sound properties

For discussion

- What's the **difference** between these two statements?
    - [m] is voiced / is a voiced sound
        - This is a fact about the world

    - [m] is [+voice]
        - This is the way that our **model** of the phonological grammar represents the above fact about the world

1. Features as a model of sound properties

Data set – Turkish (checking in on prep questions)

- Practice representing sound classes with features

  Vowels that take...
  - the [-ler] form of the plural?
  - the [-lar] form of the plural?

  - the [-in] form of the genitive?
  - the [-yn] form of the genitive?
  - the [-ɨn] form of the genitive?
  - the [-un] form of the genitive?

Group discussion

- How does a Turkish speaker produce a plural word? What are the steps that the grammar goes through?
  - What **hypotheses** can we consider for this?

2. Complex words and alternating morphemes

Debriefing

- How does a Turkish speaker produce a plural word? What are the steps that the grammar goes through?

- Steps for the grammar to take:
    - Select a **base noun** from **mental lexicon**
    - Select the **plural morpheme** from lexicon
    - **Combine** them
    - Ensure that the **right surface form** of the plural morpheme appears
        - How does this last step work? Hypotheses?

2. Complex words and alternating morphemes

- Ensuring that the **right surface form** of the plural morpheme appears — how?

- Hypothesis 1
  - Check the last vowel in the stem for [±back]
  - *Choose* the form of the plural morpheme that **matches**

- Hypothesis 2
  - Lexicon stores a single version of the plural morpheme: select this
  - **Phonological grammar** *makes* it match [±bk]

2. Complex words and alternating morphemes

- If multiple forms of the plural morpheme are stored in the lexicon and a "matching" one is selected...
    - why is there a **relationship** between [±bk] in the base and the suffix? (why not *arbitrary* patterns?)
    - why does this **same** relationship between the [±bk] feature of the base and the suffix hold for **both** the plural and the genitive suffixes?

- We will pursue the approach that there is a single form of each morpheme stored in the lexicon
    - Our **model** of the phonological grammar will have to **make** the right surface form appear