

Homework: Productivity and Exceptions

Due Tues. 11/9 in class

1. Checkup questions on reading

- a. Give a wrong derivation that would arise if we set up this rule in Yidip:

$\eta g \rightarrow d / [-\text{syllabic}] \text{ ___}$

The relevant discussion is on p. 200 of the text.

- b. Give phonological derivations for the following words of Lardil. You can find the necessary rules and exception features in sections 8.3, 9.6, and 9.7 of the textbook.

[putu]	'short (uninflected)'	p. 178
[putukan]	'short-acc. nonfuture'	p. 178
[muruku]	'spear-thrower (uninflected)'	p. 197
[murukun]	'spear-thrower (accusative nonfuture)	p. 197

VOWEL SEQUENCES IN HIROSHIMA JAPANESE

Based on research by Shigeto Kawahara and Yurie Hara

2. Introduction

In the Hiroshima dialect of Japanese, there are extensive phonological alternations which are found in the Accusative case of nouns. For purposes of this problem, assume that the underlying representation of the accusative suffix is /-o/. In other words, the dialect has a rule of inflectional morphology that looks like this:

$X \rightarrow Xo$ when [+accusative]

For the underlying representation of the stems, you may use the isolation form. The Isolation Form Shortcut happens to work fine in this case.

What is special about this problem set (it may even be unique!) is that it includes **exceptional forms**; they don't fit the normal pattern, and they are fewer in number than the regular forms. To handle the exceptional forms, you will need to use the theory of major and minor rules given in section 9.6 of the text. Where you use features like [-Rule X] or [+Rule Y], indicate which sets of stems bear which features.

Write up in standard prose form a phonological analysis of the data. You can organize your answer as you see fit; to get help, consult the Appendix, p. 315. Your answer should include the following, not necessarily in the order given:

- i. Rules and discussion of how they work.
- ii. Derivations in standard format for the following accusative forms:
 1. [sora], 19. [saruu], 26. [nagainoo], 32. [kirjoo], 36. [meʃuu], 47. [soree], 41. [hanabjuu], 53. [terebii], 54. [matsurjoo]
- iii. Where your rules must be ordered, say so, and justify your claim by giving derivations in both the correct and the incorrect order.
- iv. For every case in which your rules must be ordered, classify the basis of ordering according to the system given in section 8.4 (feeding, counterfeeding, bleeding, counterbleeding).

3. Main set of data—regular forms

3.1 Stems ending in /a/

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
1.	[sora]	[sora]	‘sky’
2.	[tama]	[tama]	‘ball’
3.	[hadaka]	[hadaka]	‘naked body’
4.	[makekata]	[makekata]	‘way of losing’
5.	[hana]	[hana]	‘flower’
6.	[nawa]	[nawa]	‘rope’
7.	[taba]	[taba]	‘bundle’
8.	[wara]	[wara]	‘straw’
9.	[naginata]	[naginata]	‘long sword’
10.	[arahira]	[arahira]	‘a kind of dance’
11.	[budoodana]	[budoodana]	‘vine stands’
12.	[mekata]	[mekata]	‘weight’
13.	[abura]	[abura]	‘oil’
14.	[kega]	[kega]	‘wound’
15.	[kagura]	[kagura]	‘divine dance’
16.	[tawara]	[tawara]	‘rice package’
17.	[sandaara]	[sandaara]	‘rice package’
18.	[ʃita]	[ʃita]	‘tongue’

3.2 *Stems ending in [u]*

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
19.	[saru]	[saruu]	‘monkey’
20.	[maku]	[makuu]	‘screen’
21.	[mizu]	[mizuu]	‘water’
22.	[roosoku]	[roosokuu]	‘candle’
23.	[waragutsu]	[waragutsuu]	‘straw shoes’
24.	[retasu]	[retasuu]	‘lettuce’
25.	[haiku]	[haikuu]	‘haiku’

3.3 *Stems ending in [o]*

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
26.	[nagaino]	[nagainoo]	‘long one’
27.	[ohuro]	[ohuroo]	‘bath’
28.	[iʃiko]	[iʃikoo]	‘stone powder’

3.4 *Stems ending in [e]*

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
29.	[kane]	[kanjoo]	‘money’
30.	[ume]	[umjoo]	‘plum’
31.	[hatake]	[hatakjoo]	‘field’
32.	[kire]	[kirjoo]	‘slice’
33.	[mae]	[majoo]	‘front’

3.5 *Stems ending in [i]*

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
34.	[kaki]	[kakjuu]	‘persimmon’
35.	[kari]	[karjuu]	‘debt’
36.	[meʃi]	[meʃuu]	‘meal’
37.	[dottʃi]	[dottʃuu]	‘which’
38.	[uʃi]	[uʃuu]	‘cow’
39.	[nani]	[nanjuu]	‘what’
40.	[dehairi]	[dehairjuu]	‘in and out’
41.	[hanabi]	[hanabjuu]	‘firework’
42.	[taaramomi]	[taaramomjuu]	‘packaged rice seeds’

43.	[toʃi]	[toʃuu]	‘age’
44.	[mikoʃi]	[mikoʃuu]	‘portable shrine’
45.	[hari]	[harjuu]	‘needle’
46.	[tori]	[torjuu]	‘bird’

4. Exceptional forms

4.1 Type I

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
47.	[sore]	[soree]	‘that’
48.	[are]	[aree]	‘that’
49.	[sake]	[sakee]	‘sake’
50.	[hanaʃi]	[hanaʃii]	‘conversation’
51.	[sarabakari]	[sarabakarii]	‘libra’
52.	[ʃooʒi]	[ʃooʒii]	‘shooji’ ¹
53.	[tereʃi]	[tereʃii]	‘TV’

4.2 Type II

Only one form of this type exists.

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Accusative</i>	<i>gloss</i>
54.	[matsuri]	[matsurjoo]	‘festival’

¹ <http://d-training.aots.or.jp/GTJ/html/s.html#shooji>