Nick Aoki Exam 2 Review – Worksheet 2A

December 2nd, 2024 LIN 103A - Lawyer

Data Set I, Part I - Instructions and Advice:

Below are three rules that are used for alternations in a made-up language. For each rule, first state (in English) what the rule does.

Advice #1: Recall that this rule translation task is exactly what you did in Homework 4, Questions 1-3.

Advice #2: You should describe the features within the brackets using terminology on the IPA Chart (which will be projected onto the screen during the exam). Do not just copy the features into your translations. For example, [-syllabic, -sonorant] in Rule A of the current worksheet should not be described as "non-syllabic, non-sonorant sounds".

Advice #3: Translating the rules in Part I is critical for success in Part II (see Worksheet 2B)! If you are unsure about how to translate rules, make sure to attend office hours before the exam.

Rule A: $\begin{bmatrix} +syllabic \\ +front \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset \; / \; \begin{bmatrix} -syllabic \\ -continuant \\ -delayed\ release \\ -voice \end{bmatrix} \_\_\_\_$

Front vowels get deleted after voiceless plosives (also called voiceless stop consonants).

Rule B: $\begin{bmatrix} -syllabic \\ -sonorant \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow [\alpha\ voice] \; / \; \_\_\_\_ \; \begin{bmatrix} \alpha\ voice \\ -syllabic \\ -nasal \end{bmatrix}$

Plosives (stops) and fricatives match in voicing with the following oral consonant.

Rule C: $\begin{bmatrix} -syllabic \\ -voice \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset \; / \; \_\_\_\_ \; \begin{bmatrix} -syllabic \\ +nasal \end{bmatrix}$

Voiceless consonants get deleted before nasal consonants.

Nick Aoki Exam 2 Review – Worksheet 2B

December 2nd, 2024 LIN 103A - Lawyer

Data Set I, Part II - Instructions:

Here are two pairs of underlying forms and surface forms in a made-up language. Using the rules from Worksheet 2A, finish the derivation by putting them in the proper order, and showing how each applies to derive the appropriate forms.

Data Set I, Part II - Strategy:

Note that this strategy will only work if you have translated the rules correctly in Part I!

Step 1: Describe how the underlying representation (UR) changes to the surface representation (SR) without any reference to technical terminology. For example, from /bitim/ to [bim], one change is that [t] is being deleted.

Step 2: Use your observations from Step 1 to figure out which rules might be involved in generating the surface representation. For example, if [t] is being deleted from /bitim/ to [bim], then we can tentatively assume that some kind of deletion rule is at play.

Step 3: If there are multiple rules at play, try all possible orders and see which ones generate the correct surface representation!

Hint: For both the current worksheet and the actual exam, there is *only one* correct rule order.

UR	/klokeva/	/bitim/
SR	[glokva]	[bim]