

4/22/2005 –Phonology Review

1. Terms and Concepts

For each term/concept below, define it and give an example (from a problem we've discussed in class, your fieldwork, etc.)

- **Assimilation**
- **Neutralization**

[And we haven't talked about these as much.]

- **epenthesis**
- **deletion**

2. Luganda [finishing up from last time]

Consider the following data from Luganda, a Bantu language.

[insert data – Fromkin et al. p. 336, exercise 14]

(1) Morphological analysis: Give the morphemes for the two prefixes and the root words, listing all allomorphs when applicable.

'a'	[ẽn], [ẽm], [ẽŋ]		
'little'	[aka]		
'canoe'	[ato]	'peg'	[mããmmo], [bããmmo]
'house'	[apo]	'horn'	[ŋõõmme], [gõõmme]
'animal'	[obi]	'garden'	[nĩmiro], [dĩmiro]
'kidney'	[pipi]	'stranger'	[ugēni]
'feather'	[koosa]	'branch'	[tabi]

(2) Based on your answers so far, what is the underlying (phonemic) form of the following words from the data set? [The dash “-” goes between prefix and root.]

[ēnato]	=	/	-	/	‘a canoe’
[ēmpipi]	=	/	-	/	‘a kidney’
[akapipi]	=	/	-	/	‘little kidney’
[ēnnīmiro]	=	/	-	/	‘a garden’
[akadīmiro]	=	/	-	/	‘little garden’

(3) How many rules will be needed to derive the surface forms from the underlying forms? Describe in words what each rule will do.

(4) Formulate each rule using feature notation. [Note: you can use variables for feature values, such as α nasal, or write two or more rules for one process.]

(5) [For discussion] What happens if you make a difference choice of underlying morpheme? How do we decide that one analysis is better than another?