

*Correction of the Exam Paper: Analyse Morpho-Phonologique / 2022  
– 2023*

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1) Let's analyze the data:

1. tobola 'to bore a hole'
2. čina 'to cut'
3. kesoka 'to be cut'
4. nkoši 'lion'
5. zenga 'to cut'
6. žima 'to stretch'
7. kasu 'emaciation'
8. čiba 'banana'
9. nselele 'termite'
10. lolonži 'to wash'
11. zevo 'then'
12. ažimo 'alms'
13. nzwetu 'our house'
14. kunezulu 'to heaven'
15. tanu 'five'

(a) Where do [t, s, z] occur?

- [t, s, z] occur before [o, u, e, a, w].

(b) Where do [č, š, ž] occur?

- [č, š, ž] occurs before [i].

(c) Which sounds are phonologically conditioned?

- The sounds [č, š, ž] are phonologically conditioned by the vowel [i] before which they occur.

(d) Name the phonological process contained in the data.

- The phonological process here is palatalization. The consonants [t, s, z] become palatalized before the vowel [i].

(e) Write a segmental phonological rule to account for the changes you observed.

- / t, s, z / → [č, š, ž] / —[i]

This rule states that the consonants /t, s, z/ become palatalized when they occur before the vowel [i]. Palatalization can involve raising the tongue towards the hard palate, resulting in [č, š, ž] sounds in this context.

## 2) Naming the phonological processes:

- a) Deletion
- b) Homorganic Assimilation (Same place of articulation)
- c) Voicing Assimilation

## 3) Describing the following sounds:

- a) [t] = Voiceless alveolar stop
- b) [s] = Voiceless alveolar fricative
- c) [z] = Voiced alveolar fricative