

Assignment 2

1 Phonology 音系学

1. Greek 希腊语

Examine the sounds [x], [k], [ç] and [c] in the following data. [x] represents a voiceless velar fricative, and [c] a voiceless palatal stop. Which of these sounds are in contrastive and which are in complementary distribution? State the distribution of the allophones by phonological rule(s). Show steps of your reasoning and use specific data points to explain your answer and your rules¹. (30%)

考虑以下语言数据中的声音 [x]、[k]、[ç] 和 [c]。[x] 表示清软腭擦音，[c] 表示清腭塞音。这些声音中哪些是对比，哪些是互补的分布？用音系规则说明音位变体的分布。展示你的推理步骤并用具体的例子来解释你的答案和你的规则。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. [kano] <i>do</i> 做 | 10. [kori] <i>daughter</i> 女儿 |
| 2. [xano] <i>lose</i> 失去 | 11. [xori] <i>dances</i> 跳舞 |
| 3. [çino] <i>pour</i> 倒出 | 12. [xrima] <i>dances</i> 跳舞 |
| 4. [çino] <i>move</i> 移动 | 13. [krima] <i>shame</i> 羞愧 |
| 5. [kali] <i>charms</i> 保护符 | 14. [xufta] <i>handful</i> 把手 |
| 6. [xali] <i>plight</i> 窘境 | 15. [kufeta] <i>bonbons</i> 糖果 |
| 7. [çeli] <i>eel</i> 鳗鱼 | 16. [oçi] <i>no</i> 不 |
| 8. [çeri] <i>candle</i> 蜡烛 | 17. [oci] <i>2.32 pounds</i> 2.32 英镑 |
| 9. [çeri] <i>hand</i> 手 | |

2. Rule Ordering in Friulian 音系规则排序

The following alternations are attested in Friulian, a Romance language spoken in Italy (an acute over a vowel represents main word stress) Make sure to explain your answers in prose citing relevant data points when needed. 以下语音交替现象出现在意大利的一种罗曼语弗留利语中（元音上的锐音符号代表主词重音）简明地解释你的答案，并引用相关例子。

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. wárp ‘blind’ 盲
warb-ít ‘sty’ 麦粒肿 | 3. kwarp-út ‘little body’ 小身躯
kwárp ‘body’ 身躯 |
| 2. piérd-i ‘to lose’ 失去
piért ‘he loses’ 他失去 | 4. dínt ‘tooth’ 牙齿
dint-isín ‘little tooth’ 小牙齿 |

- (a) How can you account for the alternation between /p/ and /b/, and /t/ and /d/? Formulate a phonological rule to account for the alternations. (10%) 你如何解释 /p/ 和 /b/ 以及 /t/ 和 /d/ 之间的交替？写出音系规则来解释这些变化。

¹Hint: When figuring out which two sounds are allophones to each other, consider also their phonetic similarity. 提示：在确定哪两个声音互为异音时，还要考虑它们的语音相似性。

- (b) Give the underlying forms of the stems found in the preceding data, and show what the derivation of ‘he loses’ and ‘little body’ is. (10%) 给出词干的地层表征，并说明“他失去”和“小身躯”的推导过程。

Now consider the following data
现在考虑一下语言数据

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. lá:t ‘gone’ 去 (过去分词) | lát ‘milk’ 牛奶 |
| pá:s ‘peace’ 平安 | pás ‘step’ 台阶 |
| 2. lá:t ‘gone’ 去 (过去分词) | lád-e feminine form of ‘gone’ 去 (过去分词, 阴性) |
| nervó:s ‘nervous’ 紧张 | nervóz-e feminine form of ‘nervous’ 紧张 (阴性) |
| tróp ‘flock’ 羊群 | trop-út diminutive form of ‘flock’ 小羊群 |
| brút ‘ugly’ 丑 | brút-e feminine form of ‘ugly’ 丑 (阴性) |
| ló:f ‘wolf’ 狼 | lov-út diminutive form of ‘wolf’ 小狼 |
| fí:k ‘fig’ 无花果 | fíg-on ‘a big fig’ 大无花果 |

- (c) Despite apparent minimal pairs, it is possible to predict whether a vowel will be long or short in Friulian. Provide the rule and make sure to explain your answer (15%)

尽管有明显的最小对立对，但可以预测元音在弗留利语中为长元音还是短元音。提供音系规则，并简要解释你的答案。

- (d) You now have two independent rules. Can they apply in any order? Show that they can or cannot by giving a derivation of ‘wolf’ and ‘ugly’. (10%)
您现在有两个音系规则。这两条是否需要排序？通过给出“狼”和“丑陋”的推导来解释你的回答。

- (e) What’s the underlying form of ‘peace’ (5%) ?
‘平安’的底层表征是什么？

2 Morphology 形态学

1. Analyze the following words into morphemes and explain their structure in terms of derivation, inflection, compounding, affixation and conversion by **drawing a tree**. **Give a brief explanation** of the meaning or function of each bound morpheme.

将下列单词解析成语素，并画树从派生、屈折、复合、词缀、转换等方面解释它们的结构。简要说明每个绑定语素的含义或功能。

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2. Draw tree diagrams for the following compounds. Explain the ambiguity.

画出下列复合词的树形图。解释歧义。

1. 印度语言专家

3. Zoque

Examine the following data from Zoque, a language spoken in Mexico, and answer the subsequent questions.

考虑以下来自墨西的语言 Zoque 的语言数据，并回答问题。

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. [kenu] 'he looked' 他看了 | 7. [kenpa] 'he looks' 他看 |
| 2. [sihku] 'he laughed' 他笑了 | 8. [sikpa] 'he laughs' 他笑 |
| 3. [wihtu] 'he walked' 他散步了 | 9. [witpa] 'he walks' 他散步 |
| 4. [kaʔu] 'he died' 他死了 | 10. [kaʔpa] 'he dies' 他死 |
| 5. [cihcu] 'it tore' 它裂开了 | 11. [cicpa] 'it tears' 它裂开 |
| 6. [sohsu] 'it cooked' 它煮（熟）了 | 12. [sospa] 'it cooks' 它煮（熟） |

1. What is the Zoque morpheme indicating the past tense? And what is the Zoque morpheme indicating the present tense? (5%) 表示过去时的 Zoque 语素是什么？指示现在时的 Zoque 语素是什么？

2. What is the Zoque morpheme meaning 'he' or 'it'? (5%) Zoque 哪个语素的意思是“他”或“它”？

3. List the allomorphs of each of the verb stem morphemes, along with their meanings.
(15%)

列出每个动词词干的语素变体及其含义。

look 看:

laugh 笑:

walk 散步:

die 死:

tear 裂开:

cook 煮:

4. What conditions the appearance of these allomorphs? What phonological process is involved? Write a phonological rule to explain the distribution of allomorphs.(10%)
这些语素变体出现的条件是什么? 涉及什么音系规律? 写一个音系规则来解释语素变体的分布。