

Khanty (spoken in Siberia)

The verb meaning “bring something”

Subject:	[-Plural]	[+Plural]
1	tutemən	tutev
2	tuttən	tuttən
3	tuttən	tutet

Using the lists below, fill in all and only the features necessary to produce two different *descriptively adequate* analyses of the allomorphy for the Khanty INFL suffix

a. INFL Analysis I

-emən ⇔ 1, -pl
 -tən ⇔ -pl
 -ev ⇔ 1, ~~+pl~~
 -tən ⇔ 2
 -et ⇔ elsewhere

b. INFL Analysis II

-ev ⇔ 1, +pl
 -emən ⇔ 1, ~~anywhere~~
 -et ⇔ 3, +pl
 -tən ⇔ elsewhere

-emən ⇔ 1, -pl
 -tən ⇔ [2]
 -ev ⇔ [1]
 -tən ⇔ [-pl]
 -et ⇔ elsewhere

Which analysis is better, and why?

Old English 3rd person pronouns

		+Direct		-Direct	
		Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Sing.	Masculine	he: <i>-e</i>	hine <i>-he</i>	him	his
	Feminine	he:o <i>-eo</i>	he:o <i>-eo</i>	hire	hire
	Neuter	hit <i>-t</i>	hit <i>-t</i>	him	his
Pl.	Masculine	hi:e	hi:e	heom	hira
	Feminine	hi:e	hi:e	heom	hira
	Neuter	hi:e	hi:e	heom	hira

Provide the most succinct possible vocabulary list for the Old English case suffixes

Note there is a phonological rule: $\bar{h}i \rightarrow he / ___ V[-\bar{H}IGH]$.

Further note that the cases are divided into two groups, using the feature [+/- direct]. You may use this as a syntactic feature in your account.

-om dat pl
-ra gen. pl
-m dat sg masc/neut
-s gen sg masc/neut
-re dat/gen sg

		+ Dir		- Dir	
		NOM	ACC	DAT	GEN
Sg	M	-e	-ne	-m	-re
	F				
	N	-eo	-i		
Pl	M			-om	-ra
	F	-ie			
	N				

pl, dat \rightarrow -om

pl, gen \rightarrow -ra

pl \rightarrow -ie

fem, -dir \rightarrow -re

dat \rightarrow -m

gen \rightarrow -s

fem \rightarrow -eo

neut \rightarrow -i

acc \rightarrow -ne

e/s ending \rightarrow -e