

Homework 7: Fijian
Phonetics & Phonology
Thursday March 17

Consider the forms of the Fijian words below. Decide on the underlying representations and the rule or rules that together can make sense of the pattern in a reasonable way. Present and explain your analysis, showing the derivation of the unsuffixed and suffixed forms of examples (a), (d), and (h). (The pattern can be captured without a lot of rules– if you find yourself writing a bunch of rules, re-evaluate!) As always, please present your analysis in an organized and well-written way that lays out the problem, the analysis, and the argumentation/discussion for the reader.

a.	sulu	‘light’	suluia	‘be lighted’
b.	po	‘slap’	poia	‘be slapped’
c.	nuti	‘crush’	nutiia	‘be crushed’
d.	tau	‘fight’	taulia	‘be fought’
e.	puna	‘spring up’	punalia	‘be sprung up’
f.	inu	‘drink’	inumia	‘be drunk’
g.	lago	‘lean against’	lagomia	‘be leaned against’
h.	alo	‘paddle’	alofia	‘be paddled’
i.	tago	‘take hold of’	tagofia	‘be taken hold of’
j.	una	‘pinch’	unafia	‘be pinched’
k.	ula	‘smoke’	ulafia	‘be smoked’
l.	ula	‘joke’	ulagia	‘be joked’
m.	no	‘borrow	nogia	‘be borrowed’
n.	fau	‘tie together’	fausia	‘be tied together’
o.	tagi	‘cry’	tagisia	‘be cried’
p.	na	‘conceal’	natia	‘be concealed’