K&K Chapter 10 study questions (pp. 407-424 only)
due Oct 28

Notes
pp. 410-411: Notice well which vowels have a little mark on top indicating that they are yers! Cf. 'louse-nom. sg.' and 'louse-gen. sg.'.

Questions
1. The Russian rule in (15) stipulates that it applies differently in stems (which include derivational suffixes) and whole words. Show the derivations that K&K have in mind for the assumed URs below—square brackets [] surround the stem:
ĭŭ

/ [dĭn' + ŭk] + ŭ /   / [dĭn' + ŭk] + a /   / [dĭn' + ŭk + ĭk] + ŭ /   / [dĭn' + ŭk + ĭk] + a /

Can you think of any other solutions?

(see over)

2. The difference between subject suffixes and object suffixes with respect to the "hollow roots" in Cairene Arabic is addressed by having a stronger boundary before the object suffixes. Assume the following phonological rules:

preconsonatal shortening:

$$a \begin{bmatrix} -\text{cons} \\ -\text{syll} \end{bmatrix} a\ C \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ +\text{syll} \end{bmatrix} 4$$
$$1\quad2\quad3\ 4$$

final and prevocalic glide deletion

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\text{cons} \\ -\text{syll} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \emptyset\ /\ a\_\_a \begin{Bmatrix} \# \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$$

Treat the addition of a subject suffix and the addition of an object suffix as two rules, which can be ordered amidst the phonological rules and try analyze the data without using two different boundary types. [If this seems strange, read on to the cyclic-rules section, pp. 421-424.] Show derivations:

/šayal/, with rule adding object suffix –*ti*   /šayal/, with rule adding object suffix –*ni*

3. For Palestinian Arabic stress and syncope, what if we just put a # boundary before the subject prefixes and a ## before the object prefixes? Can the stress and syncope rules be modified to take advantage of this? If so, show your derivations for the forms of (33). If not, say something about why it's not working.