

Assignment #6: Lama

Due Tuesday, Nov. 22

Based closely on a problem in Kenstowicz 1994¹, with data originally from Ourso 1989, Kenstowicz, Nikiema & Ourso 1988.

Directions and notes

- Develop an autosegmental analysis of tone alternations in Lama.
- You will have to decide on underlying forms for all the morphemes. There are not that many different morphemes here, so please provide the UR for each. URs should include tones, if any, and association lines between tones and vowels, if any are needed.
- Do use derivations to illustrate your analysis.
- You can use constraints if you like, though it's not the focus of the assignment. If you do, be explicit about how they interact with rules.
- Be clear about whether any of your rules apply iteratively, or at multiple places in the derivation.
- Your autosegmental rules may refer to “phrase boundary” ([_{phrase} or]_{phrase}); each of the examples below is a complete phrase.
- The superscript exclamation mark indicates something called *downstep* on the following high tone. A downstepped high tone has a lower pitch than the high tones earlier in the utterance. It's up to you to determine the rule that produces downstep.
- Acute accent (á) marks high tone; grave accent (à) marks low tone; circumflex (â) marks falling tone.
- For typographical ease, I've omitted the dots under certain vowels that indicate [ATR] (probably); this feature doesn't interact with tone.

¹ Kenstowicz, Michael (1994). *Phonology in Generative Grammar*. Cambridge, MA & Oxford: Blackwell.

Data

yó	‘child’	rì	‘mother’	yó rí	‘child’s mother’				
		rà	‘friend’						
cì	‘father’	cì rà	‘father’s friend’	cì tè	‘under father’	cì té	‘chez father’	cì sèwá	‘father ran’
rì	‘mother’	rì rà	‘mother’s friend’	rì tè	‘under mother’	rì té	‘chez mother’		
yàl	‘wife’	yàl rà	‘wife’s friend’	yàl tè	‘under wife’	yàl té	‘chez wife’	yàl séw’á	‘wife ran’
rà:l	‘brother’	rà:l rà	‘brother’s friend’	rà:l tè	‘under brother’	rà:l té	‘chez brother’	rà:l séw’á	‘brother ran’
nùn	‘aunt’								
wá:l	‘husband’	wá:l rà	‘husband’s friend’	wá:l tè	‘under husband’	wá:l té	‘chez husband’	wá:l séw’á	‘husband ran’
				wá:l rá tè	‘under husband’s friend’	wá:l rá t’é	‘chez husband’s friend’	wá:l rá sèw’á	‘husband’s friend ran’
yír	‘person’	yír rà	‘person’s friend’	yír tè	‘under person’	yír té	‘chez person’		
lé:l	‘widow’								
nâ:	‘cow’	nâ: rà	‘cow’s friend’	nâ: tè	‘under cow’	nâ: t’é	‘chez cow’	nâ: sèw’á	‘cow ran’
tí:	‘elephant’	tí: rà	‘elephant’s friend’	tí: tè	‘under elephant’	tí: t’é	‘chez elephant’		
sî:	‘sheep’								