

Part A: Exercise 5 from File 5.2 (p. 151)

Part B: Problem 1.6 (Cebuano) from File 5.6 (p. 174)

Part C: San Martín Itunyoso Trique (DiCanio, 2006):

San Martín Itunyoso Trique [t<sup>h</sup>ri.ki] is an Otomanguean language spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico. All nouns roots change form (when possessed, modified, etc) via a process of stem-formation. The derived stems have a prefix or morpheme-initial change. The rules for this stem-formation are *completely predictable* based on the data below.

1.) What are the rules for forming stems in Itunyoso Trique? What are the allomorphs of the stem-forming morpheme? Describe which stem-forming morpheme goes with which root and how this is predictable. Please provide examples of your generalizations.

*Note: The numbers in the data set indicate tones (5 high, 1 low) and are not relevant for figuring out the problem (but should be included when you give examples).*

Uninflected forms (roots):

Derived forms (stems):

[juʔuh]	32	‘hole’	[tuʔuh]	32	‘hole’
[kkaʔ]	3	‘candle’	[sikkaʔ]	3-3	‘candle’
[β:eh]	35	‘straw mat’	[tuβ:eh]	3-35	‘straw mat’
[juʔβeh]	2	‘string, thread’	[tuʔβeh]	3-3	‘string, thread’
[rǎʔǎ]	3	‘mushroom’	[sirǎʔǎ]	3-3	‘mushroom’
[tʃatǎ]	3-3	‘pineapple’	[sitʃatǎ]	3-3-3	‘pineapple’
[jǎʔǎh]	4	‘guitar’	[tǎʔǎh]	4	‘guitar’
[β:e]	3	‘hair’	[tuβ:e]	3-3	‘hair’
[jaʔah]	3	‘chile’	[taʔah]	3	‘chile’
[m:i]	31	‘bridge’	[tum:i]	3-31	‘bridge’
[sisiʔ]	1-1	‘sweet’	[sisisiʔ]	3-1-1	‘sweet’
[tʃilu]	3-32	‘knife’	[sitʃilu]	3-3-32	‘knife’
[tʃuh]	3	‘kettle’	[sitʃuh]	3-3	‘kettle’
[nan:e]	1-1	‘air’	[sinan:e]	3-1-1	‘air’
[to]	31	‘milk’	[sito]	3-1	‘milk’

2.) Now consider the following data. Do these fit the rules for stem formation you devised above? If not, say why not and add a rule that allows you to account for these forms as well.

[tʃuβe]	3-3	'dog'	[tõhtʃuβe]	4-3-3	'dog'
[tʃuβa]	3-3	'squirrel'	[tõhtʃuβa]	4-3-3	'squirrel'
[stare]	2-3	'goat'	[tõhstare]	4-2-3	'goat'
[tʃilu]	4-4	'cat'	[tõhtʃilu]	4-4-4	'cat'
[tʃaβi]	3-1	'butterfly'	[tõhtʃaβi]	4-3-1	'butterfly'