

Kikuyu What is the underlying form of the infinitive prefix in Kikuyu? Give a rule that explains the non-underlying pronunciation of the prefix. (Odden, 2005, p. 94)

yoteŋera	‘to run’	yokuua	‘to carry’
yokoora	‘to root out’	koruya	‘to cook’
kooria	‘to ask’	komeŋa	‘to know’
kohota	‘to be able’	yotʃina	‘to burn’
koyeera	‘to fetch’	kohetoka	‘to pass’
koniina	‘to finish’	koina	‘to dance’
yotʃuuka	‘to slander’	yokaya	‘to cut’
koyaya	‘to divide’		

Palauan. Underlying form ≠ any surface form (Odden, 2005, p. 88)

<i>pres. mid.</i>	<i>f. innov.</i>	<i>f. conserv.</i>	
mədəŋəb	dəŋəbáll	dəŋóbl	'cover'
mətəʔəb	təʔəbáll	təʔíbl	'pull out'
məŋétəm	ŋətəmáll	ŋətóml	'lick'
mətábək	təbəkáll	təbákl	'patch'
məʔárəm	ʔərəmáll	ʔəróml	'taste'
məsésəb	səsəbáll	səsóbl	'burn'

The never seen underlying form in **English**.

compare the vowels in these words:

monotone – monotonic	telegraph – telegraphy
epigraph – epigraphy	relative – relation
economy – economic	defect – defective
democrat – democracy	Italy – Italian
homonym – homonymy	phonetics - phonetician
phonology - phonological	

Polish. What phonological rules are motivated by the following examples, and what order do those rules apply in? (Odden, 2005, p. 122)

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>		<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	
klup	klubi	‘club’	trup	trupi	‘corpse’
dom	domi	‘house’	snop	snopi	‘sheaf’
zwup	zwobi	‘crib’	trut	trudi	‘labor’
dzvon	dzvoni	‘bell’	kot	koti	‘cat’
lut	lodi	‘ice’	grus	gruzi	‘rubble’
nos	nosi	‘nose’	vus	vozi	‘cart’
wuk	wugi	‘lye’	wuk	wuki	‘bow’
sok	soki	‘juice’	ruk	rogi	‘horn’
bur	bori	‘forest’	vuw	vowi	‘ox’
sul	solu	‘salt’	buy	boyi	‘fight’
fum	fumi	‘noise’	zur	zuri	‘soup’

Indonesian verb prefixes – what form will the prefix take? (Clements & Halle, 1983, *A Problem Book in Phonology*.)

1.	throw	lempar	məlempar
2.	feel	rasa	mərasa
3.	represent	wakil	məwakili
4.	convince	yakin	məyakini
5.	cook	masak	məmasak
6.	marry	nikah	mənikah
7.	chat	ηaco	məηaco
8.	sing	ηaji	məηaji
9.	count	hituη	məηhituη
10.	draw a picture	gambar	məηgambar
11.	send	kirim	məηirim
12.	hear	dəηar	məndəηar
13.	write	tulis	mənulis
14.	help	bantu	məmbantu
15.	hit	pukul	məmpukul
16.	sew	dzahit	məηdzahit
17.	note down	ηatat	məηηatat
18.	take	ambil	məηambil
19.	fill up	isi	məηisi
20.	invite	undaη	məηundaη

Another rule ordering data set:

A children's language. How are the children's forms related to the adult forms? (Clements & Halle, 1983, *A Problem Book in Phonology*.)

	<u>Adult word</u>	<u>Children's word</u>		<u>Adult word</u>	<u>Children's word</u>
1.	puppy	pəʔi	14.	died	daʔ
2.	kick	kɪʔ	15.	took	teʔkiʔ / tʊk
3.	baby	beʔʔi	16.	bit	bɪt
4.	walks	wɔkt	17.	talked	takiʔ
5.	walked	wɔkt	18.	daddy	dæʔi
6.	ran	rænd	19.	Bobby	bəʔi
7.	men	mænd	20.	tag	tæg
8.	pet	pæt	21.	paper	peʔʔə
9.	can (3 rd sg)	kænd	22.	takes	teʔkt
10.	did	dɪʔ	23.	dogs	dagd
11.	does	dəd	24.	toot	tuʔ
12.	talks	takt	25.	suit	tut
13.	beat	bit	26.	cake	keʔ