

due Wednesday, November 4th

Turkish is a Turkic language of the Altaic family, spoken in Turkey. Turkish nouns have a variety of forms, including nominative singular and plural (e.g., *sap/saplar* ‘stalk(s)’), possessed forms (*sapu/saplaru* ‘his stalk(s)’), dative (*sapa* ‘to a stalk’), and ablative (*saptan* ‘from a stalk’).

	NOM SG	POSS SG	DAT	ABL	NOM PL	POSS PL	gloss
A	sap	sap <u>u</u>	sapa	saptan	saplar	saplar <u>u</u>	‘stalk’
	kap	kap <u>u</u>	kaba	kaptan	kaplar	kaplar <u>u</u>	‘container’
	sarp	sarp <u>u</u>	sarpa	sarptan	sarplar	sarplar <u>u</u>	‘steep’
	at	at <u>u</u>	ata	attan	atlar	atlar <u>u</u>	‘horse’
	at	ad <u>u</u>	ada	attan	atlar	atlar <u>u</u>	‘name’
	alt	alt <u>u</u>	alta	alttan	altlar	altlar <u>u</u>	‘bottom’
	sa <u>t</u> ı	sa <u>t</u> ı <u>u</u>	sa <u>t</u> a	sa <u>t</u> ıtan	sa <u>t</u> ılar	sa <u>t</u> ılar <u>u</u>	‘hair’
	ba <u>ş</u>	ba <u>ş</u> ı	ba <u>ş</u> a	ba <u>ş</u> ıtan	ba <u>ş</u> lar	ba <u>ş</u> lar <u>u</u>	‘head’
B	ip	ipi	ipe	ipten	ipler	ipleri	‘rope’
	dif	dif <i>i</i>	dife	diften	difler	difleri	‘tooth’
	kep	kepi	kepe	kepten	kepler	kepleri	‘cap’
	ahmet	ahmedi	ahmede	ahmetten	ahmetler	ahmetleri	‘Ahmed’
	gen <u>ç</u>	gen <u>ç</u> i	gen <u>ç</u> e	gen <u>ç</u> ten	gen <u>ç</u> ler	gen <u>ç</u> leri	‘young’
	renk	ren <i>gi</i>	reng <i>e</i>	renkten	renkler	renkleri	‘color’
C	akşam	akşam <u>u</u>	akşama	akşamdan	akşamlar	akşamlar <u>u</u>	‘evening’
	kadun	kadun <u>u</u>	kaduna	kadundan	kadunlar	kadunlar <u>u</u>	‘woman’
	ev	evi	eve	evden	evler	evleri	‘house’
	kuuz	kuuz <u>u</u>	kuuza	kuuzdan	kuuzlar	kuuzlar <u>u</u>	‘daughter’
	iz	izi	ize	izden	izler	izleri	‘footprint’
D	kurt	kurdu	kurda	kurttan	kurtlar	kurtlar <u>u</u>	‘worm’
	kuş	kuşu	kuşa	kuştan	kuşlar	kuşlar <u>u</u>	‘bird’
	pul	pulu	pula	puldan	pullar	pullar <u>u</u>	‘stamp’
	son	sonu	sona	sondan	sonlar	sonlar <u>u</u>	‘end’
	kol	kolu	kola	koldan	kollar	kollar <u>u</u>	‘arm’
	t <u>ş</u> öl	t <u>ş</u> öly	t <u>ş</u> öle	t <u>ş</u> ölden	t <u>ş</u> öller	t <u>ş</u> ölleri	‘desert’
	köj	köjy	köje	köjden	köjler	köjleri	‘village’
	gy <u>t</u>	gy <u>d</u> zy	gy <u>d</u> ze	gy <u>t</u> ten	gy <u>t</u> ler	gy <u>t</u> leri	‘power’
	jy <u>z</u>	jyzy	jyze	jyzen	jyzler	jyzleri	‘face’
E	ajak	ajau	ajaa	ajaktan	ajaklar	ajaklar <u>u</u>	‘cow’
	inek	inei	inee	inekten	inekler	inekleri	‘foot’

(Halle and Clements 1983)

As you explore the data for this homework, be sure you understand what is going on in each separate block of data. There are five major phenomena to be found in this data set, each one primarily (but not solely!) exemplified by one of the blocks of data. Because important details of each phenomenon are scattered throughout the data, you should consider the entire set of data before writing up your solution. Do not write up your final solution as you go along! Your write-up should be structured in six sections, one for each of the five phenomena (not one for each block), plus a concluding section. Ideally, you would start in the first section with the phenomenon primarily exemplified in block A, being sure to take into account all data in blocks A–E to inform your final analysis. Your overall write-up should be coherent, thorough, and logically structured.

(continued on back)

For each of the first five analytical sections, you should:

(i) completely and clearly describe what the relevant phenomenon is in regular prose with appropriate terminology, citing instances of allomorphy from all of the data; if the phenomenon is sensitive to prosodic structure, carefully describe what assumptions you must make about Turkish syllable structure;

(ii) if possible, give a single UR for each suffix and/or representative noun root relevant to the phenomenon; if no unique UR can be conclusively decided on for a given morpheme, carefully explain why not, and then just select the UR you prefer; you must select a UR in order to proceed;

(iii) formalize (with autosegmental trees) and fully describe (with prose) the relevant rule needed to derive the correct SR from these URs; you should also discuss and describe, but need not formalize, any redundancy rules you also need; and

(iv) defend your analysis, appealing to naturalness and/or simplicity where appropriate.

By the end of the fifth section, you should have presented URs for every suffix and for a fully representative set of noun roots. Present URs only in the section where they are relevant. For example, you should not mention any suffix URs in the first section of your write-up, since all of the allomorphy relevant to block A occurs only in the noun stems. Note that some morphemes, such as the ablative suffix, exhibit more than one different kind of allomorphy, so you should not present their URs until the section in which you discuss the last phenomenon that would affect your choice of UR.

In your concluding section, discuss any required rule ordering, justifying each ordering with a pair of mini-derivations showing the outcome of both the correct and incorrect rule orders. Finally, verify that your overall analysis is correct by providing full derivations for ‘foot (POSS)’, ‘container (ABL)’, ‘face (POSS)’, ‘face (ABL)’, ‘cap (POSS PL)’, ‘worm (POSS)’ and ‘worm (POSS PL)’ using all of your rules, in the correct order.