

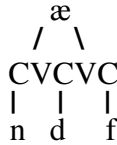
HW #7: Autosegmentalism in Chaha

due Friday, March 2

Afro-Asiatic, Ethiopia, 130,00 speakers; Data from McCarthy 1983, Petros Banksira 2000.

Instructions

- Develop an autosegmental analysis in OT of the following three morphemes of Chaha and how they're realized: propose underlying forms for each affix and account for whether and where they are realized
- You can assume that consonant features and vowel features are on different tiers.



- [nædæf] might look like CVCVC, where, e.g., æ abbreviates [+low], [+front], etc.
- This will seem weird for labial and palatal secondary articulations on consonants (C^w , C^j), which are typically treated as adding the vowel-ish features [+round] and [+hi] (or [+front], or both). For purposes of this assignment, pretend that features come in vowel and consonant versions, so labialization actually involves adding [+round_C], and palatalization [+hi_C].
- Additional pointers can be found below.

3rd person singular masculine object affix

<i>he Ved</i>	<i>he Ved him</i>	
dænæg	dænæg ^w	'hit'
nædæf	nædæf ^v	'sting'
k'ænæf	k'ænæf ^w	'knock down'
nækæb	nækæb ^w	'find'
nækæs	næk ^w æs	'bite'
kæfæt	kæf ^w æt	'open'
bækær	bæk ^w ær	'lack'
k'æt'ær	k' ^w æt'ær	'kill'
bænær	b ^w ænær	'demolish'
mæsær	m ^w æsær	'seem'
æræs	æræs	'build'
sædæd	sædæd	'chase'
næt'ær	næt'ær	'separate'

- Assume that the 'he Ved' form is the same as the underlying form of the verb root. That is, past tense and 3rd-person-singular-masculine subject don't add any affixes.
 - (The above can't really be true, because the vowels seem to constitute a morpheme; but we'll ignore that.)
- Assume the difference between C and C^w is that C^w is [+round_C].

Feminine subject (imperative) affix

<i>V!</i> (masc. subject)	<i>V!</i> (fem. subject)	
nəmæd	nəmæd ^j	‘love’
nək’ət’	nək’ət’ ^j	‘kick’
nəkəs	nəkəs ^j	‘bite’
gəræz	gəræz ^j	‘be old’
wət’æk’	wət’æk’ ^j	‘fall’
fəræx	fəræx ^j	‘be patient’
bənær	bənær	‘demolish’
k’ət’ær	k’ət’ær	‘kill’
nəkəb	nəkəb	‘find’
bəkər	bəkər	‘lack’
sənæb	sənæb	‘spin’

- Assume that the ‘V!’ form is the same as the underlying form of the verb root. Imperative and masculine-subject don’t add any affixes.
 - (Again, this is not totally true, as you can see from the vowels.)
- Assume the difference between C and C^j is that C^j is [+hic].
- Assume a constraint *{r^j, b^j}, arbitrary as it seems.

A wrinkle

<i>V!</i> (masc. subject)	<i>V!</i> (fem. subject)	
g ^j æk ^j æt	g ^j æk ^j æt ^j	‘accompany’
s ^j ægær	s ^j ægær	‘change’
t ^j æf ^w ær	t ^j æf ^w ær	‘scratch & mark’
g ^j æk ^j ær	g ^j æk ^j ær	‘straighten out’

<i>he Ved</i>	<i>he Ved him</i>	
mæk ^j ær	m ^w æk ^j ær	‘burn’
s ^j æfær	s ^j æf ^w ær	‘cover’

Impersonal affix

<i>he Ved</i>	<i>impersonal V</i>	
kæfæt	kæf ^w æt ^j	‘open’
nækæs	næk ^w æs ^j	‘bite’
t’æbæs	t’æb ^w æs ^j	‘fry’
dæmæd	dæm ^w æd ^j	‘join’
tæzrabæt’	tæzrab ^w æt’ ^j	‘have hope for’
bænær	b ^w ænær	‘demolish’
k’æt’ær	k’ ^w æt’ær	‘kill’
s ^j ægær	s ^j æg ^w ær	‘change’
nækæb	nækæb ^w	‘find’
sænæb	sænæb ^w	‘spin’
t ^j æf ^w ær	t ^j æf ^w ær	‘scratch & mark’
g ^j æk ^j ær	g ^j æk ^j ær	‘straighten out’
bætæx	bætæx ^w	‘dig out’
ax ^w ænæk’	ax ^w ænæk’ ^w	‘take off the clothes’
dænæg	dænæg ^w	‘hit’

- Again, assume that the ‘he Ved’ form is the same as the underlying form of the verb root.

Another wrinkle

<i>V! (masc. subject)</i>	<i>V! (fem. subject)</i>	
bætət	bætʲətʲ	‘be wide’
fætət	fætʲətʲ	‘be partial’
nəzæz	nəzʲæzʲ	‘dream’
nək’ək’	nək’ʲək’ʲ	‘take apart’
ædəd	ædʲədʲ	‘cut peas/lentils’
æsəs	æsʲəsʲ	‘sweep’
səkək	səkʲəkʲ	‘plant in the ground’

<i>he Ved</i>	<i>he Ved him</i>	
akæk	akʷækʷ	‘scratch’

<i>he Ved</i>	<i>impersonal V</i>	
sækæk	sækʷækʷ	‘plant in the ground’
gæmæm	gæmʷæmʷ	‘chip the rim’
mərəqæq	mərəqʷæqʷ	‘scratch in a straight line’
bərəgæg	bərəgʷægʷ	‘be startled’
k’ak’a	k’ak’ʷa	‘tie tightly’
gərædæd	gʷərædʲædʲ	‘cut in big pieces’
k’əmamær	k’əmʷamʷær	‘cheat’
tæg mæmæt’	tæg mʷæmʷæt’ʲ	‘rinse’
tata	tʲatʲa	‘twist a rope’
at’at’a	at’ʲat’ʲa	‘rinse’
dæmæd	dæmʷædʲ	‘join’