

Assignment 2: Antifaithfulness in Chaha and Lac Simon Algonquin
 due Mon., April 26 in class

1. Develop an Alderetian antifaithfulness analysis of the Chaha data below. Assume in each case that the 2nd-column words are derived from the 1st-column words. Comment on the advantages or disadvantages of this analysis as compared to an analysis in which the affixes are features (or feature bundles). Data are taken mostly from McCarthy 1983, but some are from Petros 2000.

(a)

<i>V!</i> (masc. subj.)	<i>V!</i> (fem. subj.)	
g'ækjæt	g'ækjæt ^j	'accompany'
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'aer	k'ət'aer	'kill'
s ^j əgær	s ^j əgær	'change'
nəkəb	nəkəb	'find'
bəkər	bəkər	'lack'
sənæb	sənæb	'spin'
t ^j əf ^w aer	t ^j əf ^w aer	'scratch & mark'
g ^j ək ^j aer	g ^j ək ^j aer	'straighten out'

(b)

<i>he Ved</i>	<i>he Ved him</i>	
dænæg	dænæg ^w	'hit'
nædæf	nædæf ^w	'sting'
k'ænæf	k'ænæf ^w	'knock down'
nækæb	nækæb ^w	'find'
s ^j æfær	s ^j æf ^w aer	'cover'
nækæs	næk ^w aes	'bite'
kæfæt	kæf ^w aet	'open'
bækær	bæk ^w aer	'lack'
k'æt'aer	k ^w æt'aer	'kill'
bænær	b ^w ænær	'demolish'
mæsær	m ^w æsær	'seem'
mæk ^j aer	m ^w æk ^j aer	'seem'
æræs	æræs	'build'
sædæd	sædæd	'chase'
næt'aer	næt'aer	'separate'

(c)	<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’
	dæmaed	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’

2. Develop an analysis of **voicing** (only) in the Lac Simon Algonquin native words and loan adaptations below. You may use Alderetian antifaithfulness, Hayesian anticorrespondence, or some other mechanism. Discuss why you had to make whichever choice you settle on. Be sure to deal with Richness of the Base questions (which the loans are meant to help settle). Data—which may be familiar from 200A—are from Kaye & Nykiel 1979.

Alternations with prefixes

pi:goška:	‘it breaks’	ki:bi:goška:	‘it broke’
te:sibiwa:gin	‘chair’	nide:sibiwa:gin	‘my chair’
či:ma:n	‘canoe’	oži:ma:n	‘his canoe’
ka:zo:tim	‘he hides’	niga:zo:tim	‘I hide’
sigiswa:	‘he smokes’	kizigiswa:	‘you smoke’
šo:škose:	‘it slides’	nižo:škose:	‘I slide’

Note: there are no word-initial voiced obstruents in surface forms.

Monomorphemic words

kitiga:n	‘cultivated field’
a:sibi:	‘net’
kiči	‘very, great, big...’
pi:sa:dik	‘in height’

Obligatorily prefixed Ns (never appear unprefixed)

nikin	‘my bone’
ose:zin	‘his brother’
kišogona:	‘your nose’
nika:t	‘my leg’

Loans

				<i>source</i>
pa:nə:n	'banana'	niba:na:nim	'my banana'	French banan (<i>banane</i>)
pa:ʃtəne:	'American'	ka:ba:ʃtəne:na:gozič	'he who looks like an American'	French bɔstnē (<i>bostonais</i> 'Bostonian')
pitik	'potato'	nibitikim	'my potato'	French petak (<i>pétaque</i>)
toma:do:s	'tomato'	nidoma:do:zim	'my tomato'	English tʰəmeɪrouz
ko:fī:ke	'he makes coffee'	nigo:fī:ke	'I make coffee'	English kʰafi