

Information:

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Data Exercises:

I. Russian stop alternations, taken from Odden (2005) (p. 69. Stress omitted. Possibly originally from Halle 1959)

<i>Gen. sg.</i>	<i>Nom. sg.</i>		<i>Gen. sg.</i>	<i>Nom. sg.</i>	
1. [vagona]	[vagon]	‘wagon’	2. [vraga]	[vrak]	‘enemy’
3. [avtomobilʲa]	[avtomobilʲ]	‘car’	4. [uroka]	[urok]	‘lesson’
5. [vetʃera]	[vetʃer]	‘evening’	6. [poroka]	[porok]	‘vice’
7. [muʒa]	[muʒ]	‘husband’	8. [tʃsveta]	[tʃsvet]	‘color’
9. [karandafʲa]	[karandafʲ]	‘pencil’	10. [pruda]	[prut]	‘pond’
11. [glaza]	[glas]	‘eye’	12. [soldata]	[soldat]	‘soldier’
13. [golosa]	[golos]	‘voice’	14. [zavoda]	[zavot]	‘factory’
15. [raza]	[ras]	‘time’	16. [xleba]	[xlep]	‘bread’
17. [lesa]	[les]	‘forest’	18. [griba]	[grip]	‘mushroom’
19. [poroga]	[porok]	‘threshold’	20. [trupa]	[trup]	‘corpse’

What is the generalization that accounts for the alternation of stops?

II. Nasals in Ajoyinka Apurucayali, a Maipurean language from Peru with 4,000 speakers (Lewis 2009), data from Payne 1990 and Black 1991.

1. pamenakowentakero	‘take care of her’
2. hamanantakenero	‘he bought it for her’
3. nokowawetaka	‘I wanted (it) in vain’
4. notonkamento	‘my gun’
5. ampokai	‘we’ll come back’
6. kamantake	‘he/she said’
7. nopito	‘my canoe’
8. nomakorjaawaitapaake	‘I rested a while’
9. ikjaapiinti	‘he always enters’
10. pimpijiro	‘you will lose it’
11. pookanakero	‘you threw it out’
12. onkitaitamanake	‘in the morning’
13. kantimaitatsja	‘however’
14. jomparintsi	‘friend’
15. atiripajeeni	‘people’
16. sjonkiri	‘type of partridge’
17. opinata	‘it costs’
18. karinari	‘colored’
19. kawiniri	‘cinnamon’
20. pirinto	‘pond frog’
21. mapi	‘rock’
22. ana	‘black dye’
23. impoki	‘he will come’
24. isjitanetatja	‘he has intestinal parasites’
25. hatsikawetakana	‘he almost bit me’
26. aawentarontsitsatsiri	‘that which is medicine’
27. notsirone	‘my (type of) worm’
28. nosjjapitsatanakarori	‘that I escaped from her’
29. sjima	‘fish’

What is the **distribution** of the nasals?