

Supplement C1: Homework instructions for an assignment in Phonology I with skills grading

Homework #3: Catalan masculines and feminines

Due Thursday, Feb. 9 in class

- Data are from a textbook, plus help from Wiktionary (ca.wiktionary.org), in collaboration with [researcher].
- Catalan also has stress, which is not transcribed here

Instructions

- The focus of this assignment is the alternations that occur in stems.
- Any time part of your rule refers to a set of 2 or more sounds (e.g., {i, y}), use features instead of IPA symbols for that part. Use the **Pheatures** software to check—if you are using features that aren't in our official feature set, then you definitely didn't use Pheatures to check!
- **Model your write-up on the sample write-up** (posted on [course website]) for **Portuguese**, with sections for (near)-minimal pairs, morphological rules (there's no affix allomorphy here), root allomorphy and underlying forms, phonemicization, phonological rules, **rule order**, and derivations.
 - Say whether each rule interaction is feeding, counterfeeding, bleeding, or counterbleeding.
 - Don't forget that you have to write the skill you're using **next to** where you're using it. Don't make [teaching assistant] guess.
- Follow the problem-solving recipe in chapter 8 (p. 162), that you practiced in section.
 - Keep track of the places where you had to make a choice (where are the morpheme boundaries? what is the underlying form?), so that if your analysis doesn't seem to be working you **can go back and try a different choice**.

Skills you will probably use (feel free to try to work in additional ones!)

1.2 SubsetToFeatures	6.2 MorphologicalRule
1.4 ChangeToFeatures	6.3 IdentifyAllomorphs
2.1 NotationToProse	6.4 UnderlyingForm
2.2 ProseToNotation	6.5 RulesForAlternation
4.1 Order	7.1 GiveDerivation
4.2 FeedingBleeding	7.2 ExplainRule
4.3 Hasse	7.3 ExplainOrdering
5.5 PhonemicizationDiagram	

Data

<i>masculine singular</i>	<i>feminine singular</i>	
[əkelj]	[əkeljə]	'that'
[siβil]	[siβilə]	'civil'
[mal]	[malə]	'bad'

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[ʃop]	[ʃopə]	‘drenched’
[orp]	[orβə]	‘blind’
[əskerp]	[əskerpə]	‘shy’
[tɔt]	[tɔtə]	‘all’
[kəzət]	[kəzadə]	‘married’
[kandit]	[kandidə]	‘yellow’
[brut]	[brutə]	‘dirty’
[bwiɪt]	[bwiðə]	‘empty’
[frɛt]	[frɛðə]	‘cold’
[puruk]	[puruyə]	‘fearful’
[pək]	[pəkə]	‘little’
[sɛk]	[sɛkə]	‘dry’
[sek]	[seyə]	‘blind’
[lʌrk]	[lʌryə]	‘long’
[fɛʃuk]	[fɛʃuyə]	‘heavy’
[səyu]	[səyurə]	‘candid’
[nu]	[nuə]	‘nude’
[sa]	[sanə]	‘healthy’
[bo]	[bonə]	‘good’
[kətəla]	[kətəlanə]	‘Catalan’
[d̥u]	[d̥urə]	‘hard’
[kla]	[klarə]	‘clear’
[kru]	[kruə]	‘raw’
[pla]	[planə]	‘level’
[sərə]	[sərənə]	‘calm’
[suβlim]	[suβlimə]	‘sublime’

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[infim]	[infimə]	‘very small’
[ɖikəʈum]	[ɖikəʈumə]	‘dichotomous’
[fɔr]	[fɔrʈə]	‘strong’
[sor]	[sorðə]	‘deaf’
[san]	[santə]	‘saint’
[prufun]	[prufundə]	‘deep’
[ɖəsən]	[ɖəsənʈə]	‘decent’
[əʈuðian]	[əʈuðiantə]	‘student’
[al]	[alʈə]	‘tall’
[ukul]	[ukulʈə]	‘occult’
[kur]	[kurʈə]	‘short’
[bɛr]	[bɛrðə]	‘green’

Advanced data

Once you have a complete solution for the data above, see if you can expand/revise it to deal with these alternations too (here and on the next page).

Don’t worry about accounting for the different determiners (masculine, feminine, singular, plural)—just the roots and suffixes.

<i>word on its own</i>		<i>word with a determiner</i>	
[bɛrðə]	‘green (fem. sg.)’	[lə βɛrðə]	‘the green (fem. sg.)’
[bɛrðəs]	‘green (fem. pl.)’	[ləz βɛrðəs]	‘the green (fem. pl.)’
[bɛr]	‘green (masc. sg.)’	[əl βɛr]	‘the green (masc. sg.)’
[gatə]	‘cat (fem. sg.)’	[lə ɣatə]	‘the cat (fem. sg.)’
[gat]	‘cat (masc. sg.)’	[əl ɣat]	‘the cat (masc. sg.)’
[ɖəsənʈə]	‘decent (fem. sg.)’	[lə ðəsənʈə]	‘the decent (fem. sg.)’
[ɖəsənʈəs]	‘decent (fem. pl.)’	[ləz ðəsənʈəs]	‘the decent (fem. pl.)’

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<i>masculine singular</i>	<i>feminine singular</i>	
[əspɛs]	[əspɛsə]	‘thick’
[bɑʃ]	[bɑʃə]	‘short’
[frɛnsɛs]	[frɛnsɛzə]	‘French’
[rɒtʃ]	[rɒʒə]	‘red’
[grɔs]	[grɔsə]	‘large’
[kɒʃ]	[kɒʃə]	‘lame’
[prɛsɪs]	[prɛsɪzə]	‘precise’
[grɪs]	[grɪzə]	‘grey’
[bɒtʃ]	[bɒʒə]	‘crazy’

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