LING 313.02 – Problem Set 4

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Exercise 1: Stress in homographs

Each sentence contains a pair of homographs: a place name and a common noun. Syllabify both forms and mark the position of primary stress.

Sentence	**Place name**	**Common noun**
Mısır'da mısır yedik. 'We ate corn in Egypt.'		
Kartal'da bir kartal gördüm. 'I saw an eagle in Kartal.'		
Ayvalık'ta bir ayvalık var. 'There is a quince orchard in Ayvalık.'		
Sirkeci'deki sirkeci kapanmış. 'The vinegar seller in Sirkeci has closed.'		

Classify each place name as a weak or a strong NFS word. Does Sezer's (1981) generalization correctly predict its stress?

Exercise 2: Predicting stress in place names

Classify each syllable as weak (W) or strong (S), determine whether the word is a weak or a strong NFS word, and predict the position of primary stress according to Sezer (1981). The last two items are nonce place names, so the prediction cannot rely on prior exposure.

Word	Syllables	Word type	Predicted stress
Edirne			
Kastamonu			
Erzurum			
Çanakkale			
Zonguldak			
Pırtakal			
Mezorika			

Why does the generalization refer only to the penult and the antepenult, and not to the final syllable?

Exercise 3: Morpheme order

Arrange the morphemes into a single well-formed word and provide an English translation.

Pieces	Word	Translation
a. göz {-lAr} {-DAn} {-lIk} {-ImIz} {-CI}		
b. zıngılda- {-mIş} {-lAr} {-mA} {-DIr}		

(*zıngılda-* is a nonce verb meaning 'to dance badly but with great enthusiasm'.)

What generalization can be stated about the relative order of derivational and inflectional suffixes? Which allomorph of {-DIr} surfaces in (b), and what conditions it?

Exercise 4: Derivational or inflectional?

Classify each suffix as derivational (D) or inflectional (I), and state one criterion that supports your classification.

Word	Suffix	D/I	Criterion
tuzluk ‘salt shaker’	{-lIk}		
tuzla- ‘to salt’	{-lA}		
tuzsuz ‘without salt’	{-sIz}		
tuzdan	{-DAn}		
uçuş ‘flight’	{-(y)Iş}		

Exercise 5: Allomorphy and its conditioning

(a) The aorist

okur, anlar, yürür konuşur, düşünür, getirir, oturur
yazar, sever, siler, sorar bilir, durur, kalır, gelir

Identify the allomorphs of the aorist and state their distribution. Can the contrast between *bilir* and *siler*, or between *durur* and *sorar*, be derived from phonological information alone?

(b) Nonce verbs

Nonce verb	Aorist	Conditioning
pişkele-		
fıldır-		
zom-		

Is the [t]∼[d] alternation in *gidiyor* (cf. *bitiyor*) phonologically or lexically conditioned? Justify your answer.

Exercise 6: Segmenting a complex word

Çekoslovakyalılaştıramadıklarımızdanmışsınız.
‘You are apparently one of those whom we could not turn into Czechoslovakians.’

i. Segment the word into morphemes and give the underlying representation of each suffix. How many morphemes does the word contain?

ii. Which morpheme is free, and which are bound?

iii. Identify two derivational and two inflectional suffixes, and justify one classification of each type.