1. Note that the rule given for \( e \rightarrow o \) in 5 of the last handout applies only to the mobile vowel.

2. Note that the mobile vowel alternation could be written:

\[
\begin{align*}
# & \rightarrow o / \_ \_ \_ C^n# \\
& \rightarrow \emptyset / \ldots
\end{align*}
\]

Is this better? Why or why not?

3. Here is an even more elaborate version:

\[
\begin{align*}
# & \rightarrow e / \left( C' \right) \left( C' \right) (C^n)# \\
& \rightarrow i / \left( C' \right) (C^n)#
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
# & \rightarrow o / \_ \_ \_ C^n# \\
& \rightarrow \emptyset / \ldots
\end{align*}
\]

What do you think of this?

4. What essential difference is there between the rules on p. 110 and p. 111?

5. Note these alternative and extra symbols:

- \( T \) = dental
- \( K \) = velar
- \( R \) = r and l
- \( N \) = nasal
- \( Č = \) palatal or alveopalatal
- \( Č = \) obstruent
- \( P = \) labial
- \( V^\prime = \) front vowel
- \( V^\prime = \) back vowel

What’s left?

6. What is odd about the rule produced in question 1?

7. In answer to question 2, you could give just one rule of the sort I have suggested in 2 and 3 above. What is it?

8. Here are some extra items to practice your morphophonemics on:

- тёк
- течёт
- пото́к
- пото́чный
- отёц
- оте́ческий
- ло́жь
- лга́ть
- лжёт
- лжи́вый
- лже́ц
- лже́ц
- на́сухо
- на́сушить
- ната́сивать
- наташ́ить (you need to expand your rule inventory for this one)