

Turkish

The following are four mini-data sets from Turkish. They are arranged in these four tables to help you work through the problem. I want you to present the problem in four sections when you write it up, as in some senses the problem is additive.

That said, here's a warning. This problem is hard and will push you a bit. It should be the hardest data set you've seen thus far. Here are some guiding instructions.

- 1) As you work through the data sets, describe all of the alternations that you see. Then, identify those alternations that are driven by syllabification and provide only an analysis of the syllable-driven alternations in the data. Make sure that for every section you posit URs for all of the roots (and argue for them) and then show derivations involving syllabification that illustrate how you account for the alternations you find.
- 2) Remember what I have been telling you all along about looking at all of the logical possibilities in the data. As a hint, you need to be aware of the possibilities of vowel and consonant lengthening and/or shortening, as well as vowel and consonant deletion and/or epenthesis (or a combination of all or a subset of these).
- 3) Make sure you provide an analysis of the syllable-driven alternations in terms of the moraic representations that we have been exploring in class for the past 2-3 weeks.
- 4) After you've finished analyzing all four data sets, I want you to give me a fifth section of the write-up that summarizes the whole problem set, discusses what you've learned from the problem and/or addresses questions that may remain open.

Part 1

Accusative	Nominative	Ablative	Gloss
hiss - i	his	his - ten	feeling
hakk - u	hak	hak -tan	right
samm - u	zam	zam - dan	price increase

Part 2

Accusative	Nominative	Ablative	Gloss
devr - i	devir	devir - den	transfer
kojn - u	kojun	kojun - dan	bosom
karn - u	karuun	karuun - dan	abdomen

Part 3

Accusative	Nominative	Ablative	Gloss
zama:n - u	zaman	zaman - dan	time
i:ka:z - u	i:kaz	i:kaz - dan	warning
ispa:t - u	ispat	ispat - tan	proof

Part 4

Accusative	Nominative	Ablative	Gloss
hara:b - u	harap	harap - tan	ruined
ahmed - i	ahmet	ahmet - ten	Ahmed
reng - i	renk	renk - ten	color

Transcription notes:

- [u] is a high, back unrounded vowel
- the dash symbol is used for your convenience to separate morphemes; it does NOT indicate syllable boundaries. Part of your job here is to posit syllable boundaries in order to account for the syllable-driven alternations in the data.