

Hamilton 15

1. How do we know that ГОЛУБО́Ь has a morpheme that is just ( )? Could this be argued another way?
2. When going from Russian spelling to morphophonemic representation, what do we have to know about the letter *e* in order to represent it properly?
3. What do you think about the designation *-Russian*?
4. Notes about the footnotes to the table on p. 100:
  1. This applies only to foreign words beginning in *ə*.
  2. This is the same rule about grammatical endings in which *e* is basic *o* that we struggled with in Chapter 6.
  3. This is a result of the history of the language. Note that *all* of the unpaired consonants were soft at some point, and some later hardened (since hard vs. soft was not and is not phonemic for these consonants anyway it didn't and doesn't matter which they were or are, so we don't have to mark it). The grapheme *e* has two sources: *\*e* and *\*ě* (ѣ). The second of these, *\*ě*, never (except by analogical accident!) changed to *o*, but the first, *\*e*, did, when it didn't have a soft consonant following. Thus historical *\*e* became synchronic *o* in many places.
5. Hamilton is using the symbol # to mark some very disparate phenomena. What are they? Please try to keep these things straight!
6. I would like to say that *both* СЫ́Н and СЛЮ́Н have *fixed stress*. Why?
7. Here are some extra items to practice morphophonemic transcription on:

говори́ть

разговóр

лгáть

солгáть

лгун

сви́ст

свистéть

краска

прикраси́ть

го́сть

го́сти

угости́ть