

Hamilton 16

1. Note that one of the cornerstones of the morphological level is identity of morphemes. In other words, whenever possible, each morpheme should have only one shape. But this is tricky even for roots, and impossible for morphemes like the one meaning 'dative singular (masc/neut/fem)'. Still, the slogan prevails: "One form, one meaning".

2. Please define these terms:

contrastive distribution

complementary distribution

free variation

neutralization

3. We've been marking morpheme boundaries since Chapter 13. However, there are a variety of types of boundaries of varying strength. Can you name them and discover which are stronger or weaker in Russian and why?

4. Please give the rule for vowel-zero alternation in Russian. Note that /l/ behaves strangely here -- what does it do?

5. Note that synchronically {C' óC' } > /C' éC' /, although the historical development was in the opposite direction. Note also that for this rule c behaves as a *soft* consonant.

6. Can you give an inventory of all of the non-root morphemes that we have seen so far?

7. In terms of meaningful function, what's the point of having a vowel-zero alternation?

8. Please write this in Russian:

(ne|š#v|í||v#|v#š|áx||a|v#š|í||v#|š#v|áx)

9. Please give morphophonemic transcriptions:

ВÓШЬ

ШÓВ

ДНО́

ДОН́

БЕЗДОН́НЫЙ

лѐН

лѐНÁ