

1. Note that the rule given for $\epsilon > o$ in 5 of the last handout applies only to the *mobile vowel*.

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

> o / ___ Cⁿ#
> Ø / ...

Is this better? Why or why not?

3. Here is an even more elaborate version:

> e / $\left\{ \begin{matrix} C' \\ \check{s} \\ \check{z} \end{matrix} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} C' \\ c \end{matrix} \right\} (C^n)\#$

> i / $\left\{ \begin{matrix} C' \\ \check{s} \\ \check{z} \end{matrix} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} C' \\ c \end{matrix} \right\} (C^n)\#$

> o / ___ Cⁿ#

> Ø / ...

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

ϕ = obstruent

P = labial ≠ labiodental

V' = front vowel

V° = 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:

тѣк

течѣт

потѣк

потѣчный

отѣц

отѣческий

лѣжь

лѣгѣт

лѣжѣт

лѣжѣвый

лѣжѣц

лѣжѣцѣ

натѣсухо

натѣшѣтъ

натѣскивать

натѣшѣтъ (you need to expand your rule inventory for this one)