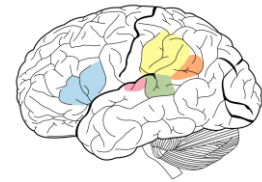


1. Non-concatenative morphology in Modern Hebrew

<b>(1)</b>		'to learn'	'to write'	'to ride'	'to want'	
Infinitive		<i>lilmod</i>	<i>lixtov</i>	<i>lirkov</i>	<i>lirtsot</i>	
Past	Sg. 3. masc.	<i>lamad</i>	<i>katav</i>	<i>raxav</i>	<i>ratsa</i>	
	Sg. 3. fem.	<i>lamda</i>	<i>katva</i>	<i>raxva</i>	<i>ratsta</i>	
	Sg. 2. masc.	<i>lamadta</i>	<i>katavta</i>	<i>raxavta</i>	<i>ratsita</i>	
Future	Sg. 3. masc.	<i>yilmad</i>	<i>yixtov</i>	<i>yirkov</i>	<i>yirtse</i>	
	Sg. 2. fem.	<i>tilmedi</i>	<i>tixtevi</i>	<i>tirkevi</i>	<i>tirtsi</i>	
Imperative	Sg. 2. masc.	<i>Imad!</i>	<i>ktov!</i>	<i>rexov!</i>	<i>retse!</i>	
<b>(2)</b>		'to kneel'	'to dig'	'to happen'	'to tear'	'to read'
Infinitive		<i>loxroa</i>	<i>lixrot</i>	<i>likrot</i>	<i>likroa</i>	<i>likro</i>
Past	Sg. 3. masc.	<i>kara</i>	<i>kara</i>	<i>kara</i>	<i>kara</i>	<i>kara</i>
	Sg. 3. fem.	<i>kar'a</i>	<i>karta</i>	<i>karta</i>	<i>kar'a</i>	<i>kar'a</i>
	Sg. 2. masc.	<i>karata</i>	<i>karita</i>	<i>#karita</i>	<i>karata</i>	<i>karata</i>
Future	Sg. 3. masc.	<i>yixra</i>	<i>yixre</i>	<i>yikre</i>	<i>yikra</i>	<i>yikra</i>



## 2. Various mental architectures

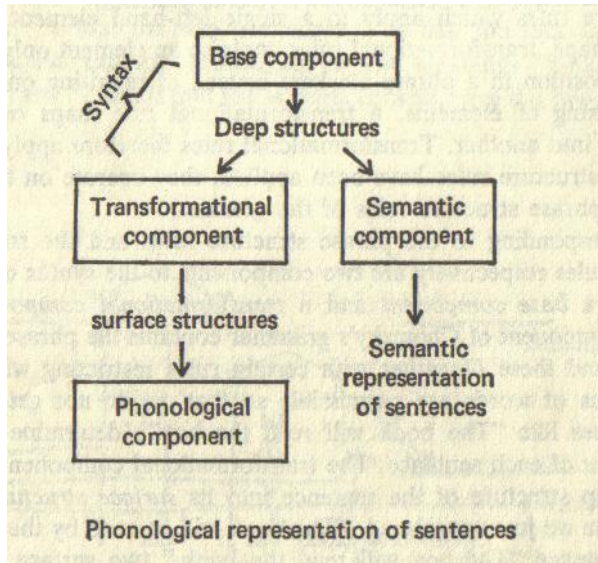
The naïve approach in a phonology course:

Mental lexicon → Morphological processes → Phonological transformations → Utterance

Alternatives:

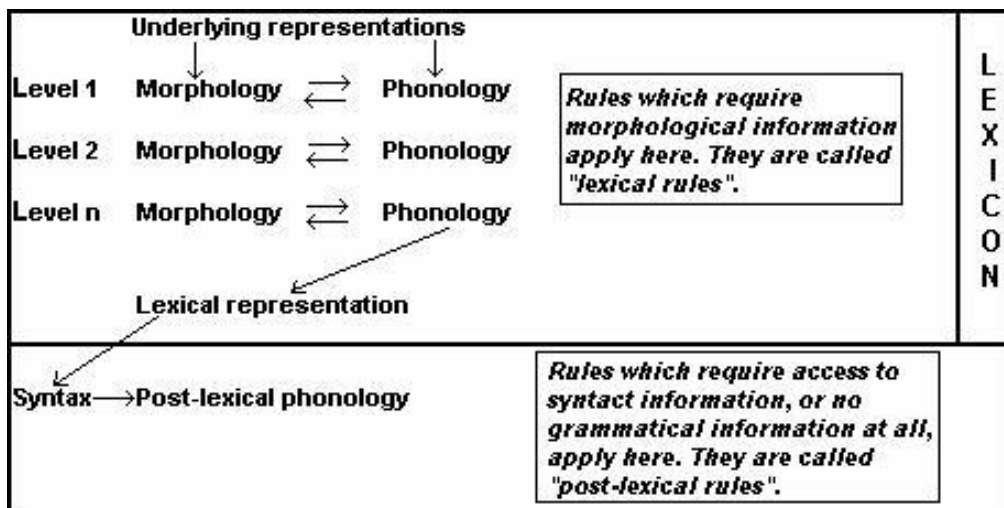
### Noam Chomsky

(Source: <http://www.chomsky.info/onchomsky/1972062904.jpg>)

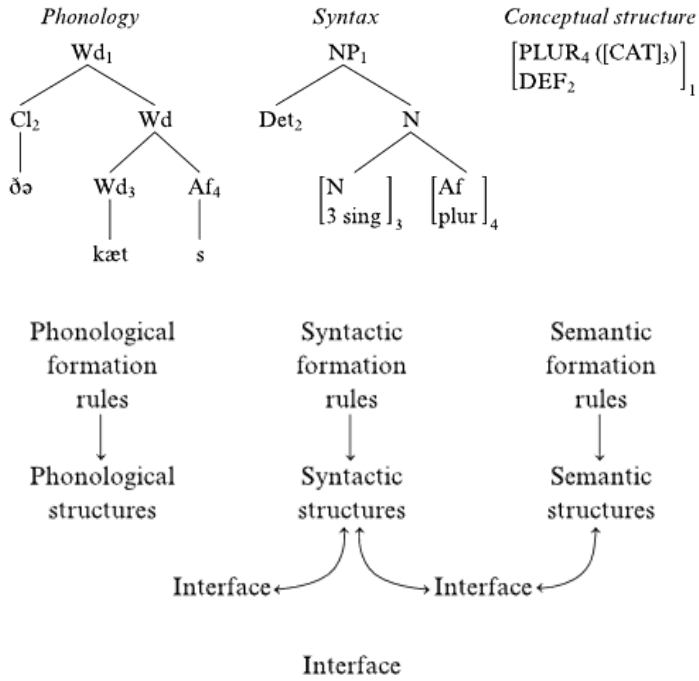


### Paul Kiparsky's Lexical Phonology:

(<http://www-01.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/lexphon.jpg>)

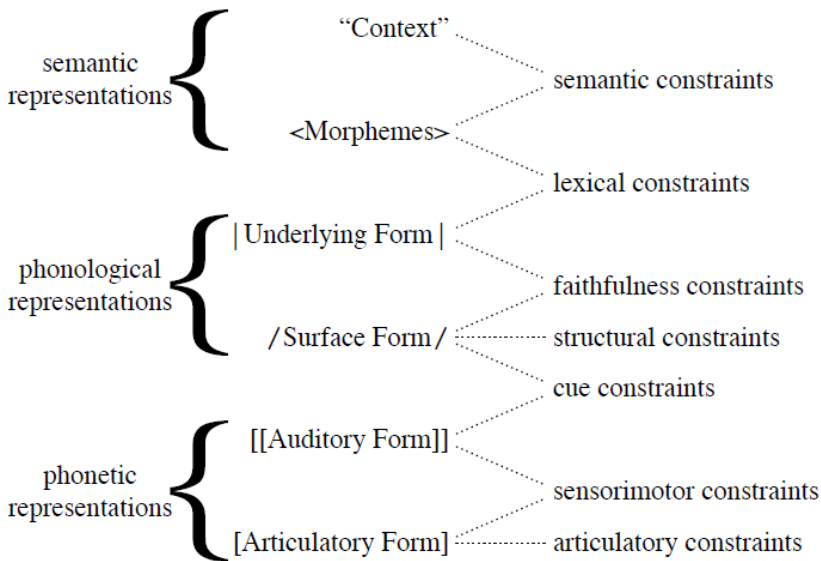


**Ray Jackendoff's Parallel Architecture:**



**Paul Boersma's Bidirectional Phonology:**

(Image: <http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/paul/papers/BiPhon21.pdf>)



**Reading:** Hayes, Chapters 9-10.

**Homework (due October 17):** Having analyzed the phoneme inventory of your language, and having also given a thought to phonological phenomena appearing in your language, discuss which features are relevant to its phonology, and which are not. For instance, do you need both [front] and [back] for vowels? Do you need [voice] and [labiodental] for consonants? How many distinctions for place of articulation do you need for dorsals? Can you elegantly account for a seemingly surprising phonological process by positing a specific feature (either introduced by Hayes, or not)? Here is how to proceed:

Part 1: analyzing the phoneme inventory

You have determined a (sub)set of the phoneme inventory in your language (not necessarily the entire phoneme inventory). Organize this (sub)set into a system by referring to phonological features.

Is it sufficient to employ the features introduced in our textbook? Would you prefer using other features? Would you prefer using non-binary features? Are there features that are irrelevant to your language?

Part 2: analyzing a phenomenon

Choose a handy phenomenon: interesting, but not too complicated. Feel free to ignore interfering phenomena. You can oversimplify your data, adding a footnote about where you have “cheated”.

You will first present the phenomenon at hand, and introduce a small but representative data set. Then you develop an analysis of these data: what are the underlying forms and what are the phonological rules to be applied? Which features does your analysis refer to, which ones are crucial to the phenomenon? Finally, discuss whether your analysis only provides a *description* of the data, or does it also *explain* them.

(This phenomenon can also be a child speech error, a fast speech error, an error made by second language learners, etc., or a morphological phenomenon, etc.)