

[gɔnə]	corner	[gɪk]	cloth
[maɪp]	knife	[gɔk]	sock
[nɛk]	snake	[gʌk]	duck
[daɪt]	light	[gɔk]	lock
[gʌk]	like	[gi]	key
[gɪk]	kiss	[gɔk]	cloth

Hint: there are eight different processes operating in this sample.

EXERCISE Zoque

2:12

Consider the examples below of nasal prefixation of obstruent-initial stems in Zoque (a language of Mexico):

a.	pama	'clothing'	mbama	'my clothing'
	tatah	'father'	ndatah	'my father'
	kwarto	'room'	ngwarto	'my room'
	plato	'plate'	mblato	'my plate'
	trama	'trap'	ndrama	'my trap'
	disko	'record'	ndisko	'my record'
	gaju	'rooster'	ngaju	'my rooster'

26 Foundations of Phonology

ʃoʔngoja	'rabbit'	ɲɔʔngoja	'my rabbit'
tsima	'calabash'	ndzima	'my calabash'
sak	'beans'	sak	'my beans'
faha	'belt'	faha	'my belt'
ʃapun	'soap'	ʃapun	'my soap'

- What effect has nasal prefixation on the stem initial obstruent?
- What effect does a stem-initial fricative have on nasal prefixation? What do the data tell us about affricates?
- What happens to the nasal prefix otherwise?
- Formalize the processes by means of rules.

EXERCISE Kutep

2:13

The phonetic inventory of the West African language Kutep includes a number of labialized consonants. Examples of words containing these are shown below ([ɕ] is a voiceless prepalatal fricative and [ɕ̥] is its voiced equivalent; [tɕ] is, of course, a prepalatal affricate; the accents on some of the vowels represent tones, which may be ignored).

EXERCISE

2:14

Slovak cont
we show in

- a. krik
kura
rad

In addition,
can see in tl

- b. *Nom.*
piv+ɔ
put+ɔ
lan+ɔ

znak
puk

In the cases

- c. *Nom.*
ʃɛl+ɔ
kɛl+ɔ