

- Let's talk about the **Basque** analysis:

	Indefinite	Definite	Gloss
a)	sagar bat	sagara	'apple'
b)	gison bat	gisona	'man'
c)	buztem bat	buztena	'tail'
d)	belaum bat	belaune	'knee'
e)	čakur bat	čakure	'dog'
f)	agim bat	agine	'tooth'
g)	mutil bat	mutile	'boy'
h)	alaba bat	alabea	'daughter'
i)	neska bat	neskea	'girl'
j)	gona bat	gonea	'skirt'
k)	erri bet	erriye	'village'
l)	ari bet	ariye	'thread'
m)	buru bet	buruwe	'head'
n)	iku bet	ikuwe	'fig'
o)	seme bat	semia	'son'
p)	ate bat	atia	'door'
q)	asto bat	astua	'donkey'
r)	baso bat	basua	'forest'

- Rules:**

- Crucial orderings:**

UR:	/	/	/
R1:			
R2:			
R3:			
R4:			
R5:			
SR:	[		]

UR:	/	/	/
R1:			
R2:			
R3:			
R4:			
R5:			
UR:	[		]

UR:	/	/	/
R1:			
R2:			
R3:			
R4:			
R5:			
UR:	[		]

- Q:** Does your analysis account for the discrepancy between the orthographic and the phonetic form of the vowels in the following words:

a)	igaz	[iges]	'last year'
b)	kipula	[kipule]	'onion'
c)	ia	[iye]	'almost'
d)	biar	[biyer]	'tomorrow'
e)	beatz	[biac]	'toe'
f)	bear	[biar]	'task'

- More generalizations from the **Extarri** dialect:

	Indefinite	Definite	Gloss
a → e	ala bat	alabea	'daughter'
	neska bat	neskea	'girl'
	gona bat	gonea	'skirt'
e → i	seme bat	semie	'son'
	ate bat	atie	'door'
o → u	asto bat	astue	'donkey'
	baso bat	basue	'forest'
i → i <sup>v</sup>	erri bet	erriye	'village'
	ari bet	ariye	'thread'
u → u <sup>w</sup>	buru bet	buruwe	'head'
	iku bet	ikuwe	'fig'

- Q:** What changes to your rules are needed to capture these generalizations?

- Consider the following data from **Nzebi**:

	unraised	raised	Gloss
a)	bis	bis(-i)	'to refuse'
b)	suem	suem(-i)	'to hide self'
c)	kolən	kulin(-i)	'to go down'
d)	bet	bit(-i)	'to carry'
e)	βɛɛd	βeed(-i)	'to give'
f)	tɔɔd	tod(-i)	'to arrive'
g)	sal	sɛl(-i)	'to work'

Clements (1991)

**Q:** What is going on here?

**Q:** How can we generate this phenomenon?

- Consider the following data from **Bedouin Arabic**:

	underlying form	surface form	Gloss
a)	/ʕarif-at/	ʕarfat	'she knew'
b)	/kitil/	ktil	'he was killed'
c)	/kitil-at/	kitlat	'she was killed'
d)	/kitil-na/	ktilna	'we were killed'
e)	/yaskin-uun/	yasknuun	'they (m.) dwell'
f)	/yaskin-in/	kasknin	'they (f.) dwell'
g)	/katab/	kitab	'he wrote'
h)	/samiʕ/	simiʕ	'he heard'
i)	/rafaagah/	rifaagah	'companions'

**Q:** What is going on here?

**Q:** How can we generate this phenomenon?

- Consider the following data from **Finnish**:

	sg. nominative	pl. essive	Gloss
a)	kataa	katta-i-na	'roof'
b)	maa	ma-i-na	'earth'
c)	kissa	kisso-i-na	'cat'
d)	vapa	vapo-i-na	'fishing rod'
e)	talo	talo-i-na	'house'
f)	pelko	pelko-i-na	'fear'

Anttila (1995)

**Q:** What is going on here?

**Q:** How can we generate this phenomenon?