

24.901 Problem Set 3: Tone in Hausa plurals and derivatives

Based on Newman 2000, *The Hausa Language*

1. A note on how the Hausa data is transcribed by Newman.
 - a. y = [j], c = [ɟ], j = [dʒ]
 - b. Doubled vowels = long vowels, [a:], [u:] etc.
 - c. Tone is written on the first half of the long vowel. The second half has the same tone.
 - d. $\bar{V}$ = falling tone, $\underline{HL}$.
2. The task in this problem will be to identify the UR of the *suffixal tones* in the data below:

	Singular	Derivative	gloss
1.	tàatsúuniyáa	táatsúuniy-óoyíi	folktale
2.	jíijiyáa	jíijiy-óoyíi	vein
3.	ríijiyáa	ríijiy-óoyíi	well
4.	tsárkiyáa	tsárkiy-óoyíi	bow strings
5.	rìigáa	ríig-únàa	gown
6.	gàngáa	gáng-únàa	drum
7.	kòogíi	kóog-únàa	river
8.	ràagóo	rág-únàa	ram
9.	kwàndóo	kwánd-únàa	basket
10.	tùlúu	túl-únàa	water pot
11.	kàlàngúu	káláng-únàa	hourglass drum
12.	àkáawú	ákáaw-únàa	clerk
13.	ráanáy	ràan-àikúu	day
14.	máaráa	màar-àikúu	calabash scoop
15.	tsàamíyáa	tsàamiy-àikúu	tamarind
16.	záazáa	zàaz-àikúu	low-lying grassy land
17.	hànkàakàa	hànkàak-íi	crow
18.	ḡàaráawòo	ḡàaráay-íi	thief
19.	kàtàngàa	kàtàng-íi	small farm
20.	cinnákàa	cinnàk-íi	black biting ant
21.	bùtùlú	bútùl-cii	ingrate; ingratitude
22.	ḡàidǎn	ḡàidǎn-cii	devil, misbehavior
23.	bámám	bámán-cii	different, difference
24.	hàlák	hálák-cii	legitimate, legitimacy
25.	káwàì	káwái-cii	silent, silent nature

The forms in the Derivative column of 21-25 are nouns denoting qualities derived from adjectives or nouns. The forms in the Derivative column of 1-20 are plurals. There are 4 distinct plural suffixes shown here (and many more in Newman 2000). You are not being asked to derive all these plural suffixes from a single UR. Their URs may well differ from each other.

Instructions on the next page.

Part 1. (3pts) Analyze the tones of the first three derivative types, in 1-16. Questions to be answered:

- What is the UR of each suffix in (1-16)? Say how you know.
- What rules cause the tones on the stem to change before each suffix? Use the simplest rules needed. Use autosegmental notation, indicating how tones link to vowels. Your rules don't need to mention specific morphemes, they can all be stated as if they're fully general.
- Show derivations for *táatsúuniy-óoyii*, *káláng-únàa*, *tsàamiy-àikúu*. Your rule(s) should be able to derive all the plurals in (1-16), not just these items. The derivations should have the format shown in the table below. Indicate if any tones are multiply linked or floating and show which rules introduce new associations between tones and vowels.

UR of stem+ UR of suffix			
SR of whole form (show how tones are associated in the SR)	táatsúuniy-óoyii	káláng-únàa	tsàamiy-àikúu

Part 2. (3pts) Analyze the tones of the derivatives in 17-25. Answer these questions:

- What is the UR of the suffixes in (17-25)? What tones do they have in the UR?
- State any rules needed to derive these forms.
- Illustrate your analysis with derivations of *cìnnàk-ìi* (20) and *hálákcìi* (24).

UR of stem+ UR of suffix		
SR of whole form	cìnnàk-ìi	hálákcìi

3 (3pts) extra-credit questions that I have only half-answers to. Don't lose sleep over these:

- There are two odd things about the form *hàlâk*. Maybe they're related. How?
- Do tones associate left-to-right (cf. Mende), or right-to-left, or in some other way, in Hausa?
- Can we predict *which noun takes which plural* suffix in 1-20? The answer is probably yes. But can we also write a simple selection rule? I'm stumped here.

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