

## 4 Hungarian

Explain what phonological process affects consonants in the following data (a vowel harmony rule makes suffix vowels back after back vowels and front after front vowels, which you do not need to account for). State what the underlying forms are for all morphemes.

<i>Noun</i>	<i>In N</i>	<i>From N</i>	<i>To N</i>	
kalap	kalabban	kalapto:l	kalapnak	'hat'
ku:t	ku:dban	ku:tto:l	ku:tnak	'well'
ža:k	ža:gban	ža:kto:l	ža:knak	'sack'
re:s	re:zben	re:stö:l	re:snak	'part'
šro:f	šro:vban	šro:fto:l	šro:fnak	'screw'
laka:š	laka:žban	laka:što:l	laka:šnak	'apartment'
ketret <sup>s</sup>	ketred <sup>z</sup> ben	ketret <sup>s</sup> tö:l	ketret <sup>s</sup> nek	'cage'
test	tezdben	testtö:l	testnek	'body'
rab	rabban	rapto:l	rabnak	'prisoner'
ka:d	ka:dban	ka:tto:l	ka:dnak	'tub'
meleg	melegben	melektö:l	melegnek	'warm'
vi:z	vi:zben	vi:stö:l	vi:znek	'water'
vara:ž	vara:žban	vara:što:l	vara:žnak	'magic'
a:g <sup>y</sup>	a:g <sup>y</sup> ban	a:k <sup>y</sup> to:l	a:g <sup>y</sup> nak	'bed'
sem	semben	semtö:l	semnek	'eye'
bün	bünben	büntö:l	bünnek	'crime'
toroñ	toroñban	toroñto:l	toroñnak	'tower'
fal	falban	falto:l	falnak	'wall'
ö:r	ö:rben	ö:rtö:l	ö:rnek	'guard'
sa:y	sa:yban	sa:yto:l	sa:ynek	'mouth'

Using the steps for alternations problems reviewed in class, provide rules and underlying representations for the data above. Your write-up should contain the following sections.

1. Morphological analysis: identify morphemes and any morpheme alternants.
2. Distribution of alternating morphemes
3. Possible analyses of alternating morphemes
4. Arguing for one analysis: which is the best of the alternative analyses?
5. Final result: URs of morphemes; P rule(s)

As the instructions with the data say, focus on the consonant alternations. (You may, but do not have to, describe the vowel alternations also.)