

čofkoní	aňčofkoní	'bone'
kitiiká	aňkitiiká	'hair bangs'
toní	antoní	'hip'

**Kimatuumbi.** What phonological rules pertaining to consonants operate in the following examples from Kimatuumbi. What are the underlying forms of the stems of the words for 'rope,' 'palm,' 'tongue,' 'piece of wood,' 'pole' and 'covered'? Ignore tonal changes.

(22) Singular	Plural	
lugói	ngói	'rope'
lugolóká	ngolóká	'straight'
lubáu	mbáu	'rib'
lubágalo	mbagálo	'lath'
lujiingyá	ñjiingyá	'entered'
lulaála	ndaála	'pepper'
lulúmi	ndúmi	'tongue'
lundúlá	ndundúlá	'guarded'
lupaláai	mbaláai	'bald head'
lupaála	mbaála	'wanted'
lutéelá	ndeelá	'piece of wood'
lukíligo	ngíligo	'place for initiates'
lukíli	ngíli	'palm'
luyíma	ñjíma	'pole'
luyóka	ñjóka	'stomach worm'
luyúsi	ñjúsi	'bee'
luyúwé	ñjúwé	'pumpkin plant'
luwiklyá	ng <sup>w</sup> uklyá	'covered'

A certain degree of uncertainty regarding the exact underlying form of the plural prefix is expected. However, the underlying form of the stem should be clear, and should be the focus of your analysis.

#### 4.5 Underlying forms and sentence-level phonology

In the examples which we have considered so far, we have been comparing morphologically related words, such as a nominative and a genitive, and we have seen that an underlying distinction may be preserved in one word in a particular inflected form (because in that inflected form the conditions for applying the phonological rule are not satisfied), but the difference is neutralized in a related word where the conditions for the rule are present. We now consider two additional cases where underlying distinctions are neutralized depending on context, and the neutralization takes place within one and the same word, depending on where the word appears in a sentence. What this shows is that phonology is not just about variations in pronunciation between words, but also includes variations in the pronunciation of a word in different sentential contexts.