Portugese

	m. sg.	m. pl.	f. sg.	f. pl.
'fire'	fogu	fɔguʃ		
'people'	povu	pɔvuʃ		
'eye'	oʎu	ɔʎuʃ		
'new'	novu	nɔvuʃ	nɔvɐ	nɔvɐʃ
'dead'	mortu	mɔrtuʃ	mɔrtɐ	mɔrtɐʃ
'famous'	famozu	famɔzuʃ	famɔzɐ	famɔzɐʃ
'all'	todu	toduʃ	todɐ	todɐʃ
'ninth'	nonu	nonuʃ	nonɐ	nonɐʃ
'other'	owtru	owtruʃ	owtrɐ	owtrɐʃ

For simplicity, please use the following to refer to vowels and/or natural classes of vowels.

	HEIGHT	POSITION	TENSE
u	HIGH	BACK	+
ʊ	MID–HIGH	BACK	−
o	MID	BACK	+
ɔ	MID–LOW	BACK	−
a	LOW	CENTRAL	+
ɐ	MID–LOW	CENTRAL	−

1. a. Identify the affixes for MASC, FEM, SG and PL. If there are alternations (allomorphs), then list all possible candidates for the underlying form — i.e. you do not need to state what you think is the underlying form.

MASC	→	_____ , _____
FEM	→	_____
SG	→	_____
PL	→	_____

b. For the alternation you see for the MASC affix, describe the alternation and state the context in which each of the alternants appears.

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c. Is there one hypothesis for the underlying morpheme which seems **clearly** better than the other(s)? Please briefly explain your reasoning. (Hint: Don't overthink this. We are not trying to trick you.)

d. Choose one of the affixes to be the underlying form and the other to be an allomorph and write a phonological rule which derives the surface form from the underlying form.

e. Now, for each root list the surface forms which occur.

root	surface form(s)
fire	_____
people	_____
eye	_____
new	_____
dead	_____
famous	_____
all	_____
ninth	_____
other	_____

f. You have all the relevant observations in front of you; it is now time to propose an analysis. Please suggest an analysis of this data, which consists of more than one rule (there is a one rule analysis, but take our word when we say that is not the most plausible analysis, so we will not consider it.) Show the derivations for the following forms of *famous, all, fire* and *other*.

	'fire.m.pl'	'all.m.pl'	'famous.m.sg'	'other.m.sg'
underlying forms here →	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
Rules here				
surface form	[foɡʊʃ]	[todʊʃ]	[famozu]	[owtru]