

Polish

Polish is an Indo-European language spoken in Poland with over 40 million speakers.

Assignment

Much work in theoretical linguistics is comparative. You do not need to show your analysis is “absolutely correct and the the truth.” Instead you only need to show that it is better than some alternative.

In this spirit, compare and contrast two phonological analyses of the Polish data below and present it in a squib, arguing for one analysis over the other. At least one analysis should be a constraint-based approach (they both can be, or one can be rule-based). Since there is opacity in the paradigm, any constraint-based approach you present should be some version of OT which can handle the opacity (stratal OT, constraint conjunction, output correspondence, etc).

A standard approach to presenting work which argues for one approach over an alternative is to present the favored approach first, explaining how and why it works, highlighting any advantages it brings. Then present the alternative analysis, and explain why it fails to be a better analysis than the one you favored.

Paradigm

For this squib, you may assume you have collected the data below from a primary source (native speakers).

	nom. sg.	nom. pl.	gloss
a)	trup	trup <i>ɨ</i>	'horse'
b)	wuk	wuki	'bow'
c)	snop	snop <i>ɨ</i>	'sheaf'
d)	kot	kot <i>ɨ</i>	'cat'
e)	nos	nosi	'nose'
f)	sok	soki	'juice'
g)	klup	klub <i>ɨ</i>	'club'
h)	trut	trud <i>ɨ</i>	'labor'
i)	grus	gruz <i>ɨ</i>	'rubble'
j)	wuk	wugi	'lye'
k)	dvur	dvori	'mansion'
l)	bul	bol <i>ɛ</i>	'ache'
m)	pokuj	pokoj <i>ɛ</i>	'room'
n)	stuw	stow <i>ɨ</i>	'table'
o)	zur	zur <i>ɨ</i>	'a kind of sour soup'
p)	ul	ul <i>ɛ</i>	'beehive'
q)	vuj	vuj <i>ɛ</i>	'uncle'
r)	muw	muw <i>ɨ</i>	'mule'
s)	zwup	zwob <i>ɨ</i>	'crib'
t)	lut	lod <i>ɨ</i>	'ice'
u)	vus	voz <i>ɨ</i>	'cart'
v)	ruk	rog <i>ɨ</i>	'horn'