1. (50%) Sediq, a Taiwanese Austronesian language of the Atayal group, exhibits interesting patterns of phonological alternation in the formation of word. As the following set of examples show, stress generally falls on the penultimate, i.e., second to the last, syllable of the word. Stressed vowels retain their full vowel value while a vowel in an unstressed position may become weakened, deleted, or assimilated.

		Imperative	Stem
1.	to cut	ta'pi	a'tak
2.	to close	le'bi	e'luk
3.	to broil	ruburu'bi	rube'ruk
4.	to run	tula'mi	ta'laŋ
5.	to link	rudu'di	ru'duc
6.	to cook	huŋe'di	ha'ŋuc
7.	to beckon	too'si	ta'us
8.	to roll down	tudoro'yi	tudo'ruy
9.	to buy	bri'gi	ba'ruy
10.	to carve	pci'gi	pa'cuy
11.	to sift	ruguri'gi	ruge'ruy
12.	to go	sa'i	u'sa
13.	to drink	maa'hi	i'mah
14.	to learn	sulaha'yi	sulu'he

1. List the underlying representation of each item in numerical order.

2. Sum up your findings in rules. Make sure to specify the environment in which a vocalic or consonantal alternation takes place, and to cite relevant examples for each case.

2. (50%) The following set of sentences illustrate verbal agreement in rGyarong, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Southwest China. rGyarong nouns distinguish between singular, dual, and plural number. As in Chinese, a verb unmarked for tense/aspect in rGyarong tends to express the irrealis or future state.

1. ŋa wəjo stɕoŋ "I will see him off."
2. ŋa wəjoɲe stɕoŋ "I will see them(pl.) off."
3. ŋoɲe wəjo stɕoi 1pl —> 3sg   4. ŋəndʑe wəjo stɕotʃ 1du —> 3sg
5. ŋəndʑe wəjondʑəs stɕotʃ 1du —> 3du
6. no ŋa kəustɕoŋ 2sg —> 1sg   7. no ŋoɲe kəustɕoi 2sg —>1pl
8. no wəjo təstɕou 2sg —> 3sg   9. no wəjondʑəs təstɕou 2sg —>3du
10. mə kə no təustɕon 3sg —>2sg   11. mə kə no təustɕon 3sg — > 2pl
12. məɲe kə təustɕon 3pl —> 2pl
13. məndʑəs kə ndʑo təustɕontʃ 3du — > 2du
14. ŋa no tanon "I will chase you(sg)."   15. ŋoɲe no tanon 1pl —> 2sg
16. ŋoɲe no tanon 1pl —> 2pl   17. wəjo kə ŋa wənoŋ 3sg —> 1sg
18. məɲe kə ŋoɲe wənoi 3pl —> 1pl   19. ŋoɲe wəjo noi 1pl —> 3sg
20. no təjeu "You(sg) will plant (it)."   21. ŋa jeŋ "I will plant (it)."
22. wəjo kə jeu "He will plant (it)."   23. no təlwau "You(sg) will dig (it)."
24. wəjo lwau "He(sg) will dig (it)."   25. wəjoɲe lwaŋ "They(pl) etc."
26. wəjoɲe wəlwa "They(pl) etc."   27. ŋa pɨʂeŋ "I will go."
28. no təpɨʂen "You(sg) will go."   29. wəjo pɨʂe "He etc."
30. no tərmɐɐ "You(sg) will sleep."   31. wəjo rɨna "He will sleep."
32. wəjoɲe mɨrɨŋ "They(pl) etc."   33. wəjoɲe kərma "They(pl) etc."
34. ŋa tom "I will hit (it)."   35. wəjo kə top "He will hit (it)."
36. no tətop "You(sg) etc."   37. wəjoɲe tomɨŋ "They(pl) etc."
38. wəjoɲe kə wətop "They(pl) etc."   39. ŋa ʃpaŋ "I will be thirsty."
40. no təʃpak "You(sg) will be thirsty."   44. wəjo ʃpak "He etc."
42. wəjoɲe ʃpaŋɨŋ "They(pl) etc."   43. wəjoɲe kəʃpak "They(pl) etc."

Note. ɲ is the palatalized nasal consonant; the symbol ʻ in tʃ indicates aspiration.

1. Present the paradigm of the rGyarong verb agreement based on the data given above (not exhaustive).
2. State the rules, when available, to account for the variant verbal forms.