

24.901 Selayarese (homework: due Week #6, Class 1)

Selayarese is an Austronesian language spoken by some 100,000 persons on the island of Selayar, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

[1]. The following is a sample of data from this language. Tabulate the consonants and vowels in terms of place and manner of articulation. Are there restrictions on the distribution of the consonants at different points in the word (initial, medial, final)? What generalizations can be made about the gross prosodic (syllabic) shape of words? Stress and vowel length are predictable. Formulate the rules to assign these features. Must they be ordered? [Note: our transcriptions abstract away from rules nasalizing vowels after a nasal consonant and the laxing of mid vowels; j is a voiced palatal affricate; <sup>m</sup>b, <sup>n</sup>d, and <sup>ŋ</sup>g are prenasalized stops. ]

bénte	popcorn	sá:po	house
bá:tu	rock	tú:nu	burn
tá:ma	come in	ŋá:seŋ	all
ŋá:maŋ	delicious	pú:la	island
pí:so	knife	lámpa	go
bú:laŋ	moon, month	katíntiŋ	thorn
ʔandéŋka	throw	sikú:ra	how many?
sássaʔ	lizard	tó: <sup>n</sup> doʔ	fence
kaʔmú:ru	nose	pihá:li	answer
kalihá:ra	ant	karú:a	eight
pó:ke	spear	kánre	food
gó:loʔ	dagger	pú:eʔ	grandfather
séʔla	salt	sampú:lo	ten
jéʔneʔ	water	dá:reʔ	monkey
bó: <sup>m</sup> baŋ	wave	bómbaŋ	bamboo skin
há:taŋ	difficult	rú:a	two
dá:reʔ	monkey	mó:noʔ	stop

[2] The stress of the following words is superficially anomalous. What other generalizations can be made about these words compared to those in [1]? Does this suggest a possible analysis to regularize their stress? Formulate any new rules and indicate any crucial ordering restrictions. Show how your analysis works by giving the derivation for bé:rasa ‘rice’.

lájkasa	tall	míntara	tomorrow
lú:ara	wide	síŋkulu	elbow
hállasa	suffer	salú:ara	pants
tú:lusugo	straight	maŋká:sara	macassar

ká:tala	itch	kasíssili	mosquito
lámbere	long	bé:rasa	rice
rámmasa	dirty	tú:lisi	write
pá?risi	painful	kí:kiri	metal file
sússulu	burn	sá:⁹gara	fry

[3] Selayarese has many loanwords from Bahasa Indonesian (some of them in turn from European languages). What bearing do the words below have on the analysis? How can the adaptation of BI kípas to S kí:pasa be explained?

<u>BI</u>	<u>Sel</u>	
bótol	bó:tolo	bottle
árus	á:rusu	current
sénter	séntere	flashlight
kəlás	ká:lasa	class
bərás	bé:rasa	rice
kábal	ká:bala	cable
kíkir	kí:kiri	metal file
kípas	kí:pasa	fan