

# Polish plurals problem

Jean Mark Gawron

Linguistics 503 San Diego State University

2013 Jan

## Directions

The following data from Polish, a language of Central Europe, concerns pluralization.

- ① What are the allomorphs of the Polish plural morpheme?
- ② Describe as best you can what factors determine which allophone occurs in a given word.
- ③ Discuss groups of examples that **can't** be completely described by saying there is an allomorph of the plural morpheme involved. These are all examples in which the pronunciation of some part or parts of the **stem** changes. There are two large groups of these. One group involve stems ending with a vowel. Another involves stems ending with consonants. Discuss each in turn.

## Data

		SG	PL			SG	PL
1.	'wife'	ʒona	ʒoni	18.	'leg'	noga	nogi
2.	'train'	potʃök	potʃögi	19.	'pear tree'	gruʃa	gruʃe
3.	'horse'	kɔŋ	kone	20.	'country'	kraʃ	kraʃe
4.	'neck'	ʃʃa	ʃʃe	21.	'shore'	bʒek	bregi
5.	'house'	dom	domi	22.	'bread'	xlep	xlebi
6.	'nose'	nos	nosı	23.	'fish'	riba	ribi
7.	'cow'	krova	krovı	24.	'mother'	matka	matki
8.	'river'	ʒeka	ʒeki	25.	'bear'	nedʒvjetʃ	nedʒvjedʒe
9.	'storm'	buʒa	buʒe	26.	'cheese'	ser	seri
10.	'rose'	ruʒa	ruʒe	27.	'cloud'	xmura	xmuri

## Data

		SG	PL			SG	PL
11.	'shadow'	tʃeɲ	tʃeɲe	28.	'bird'	ptak	ptaki
12.	'show'	but	butı	29.	'road'	droga	drogi
13.	'person'	osoba	osobi	30.	'dress'	sukna	sukne
14.	'winter'	ʒima	ʒimi	31.	'kitchen'	kuxna	kuxne
15.	'elephant'	swoɲ	swoɲe	32.	'thief'	zwodʒe̯j	zwodʒe̯je
16.	'guest'	goʃtʃ	goʃtʃe	33.	'physician'	lekaʃ	lekaʒe
17.	'book'	kʃɔʃka	kʃɔʃki	34.	'shop'	sklep	sklepi