Data set 1
Sketch main lines of analysis: to be discussed in class Wed. 2-9-05

Terms of the analysis:
- (a) markedness constraints on the size of the RED (assume these may refer to specific morphemes, like RED, which we assume is a morpheme)
- (b) markedness constraints on the position of RED relative to Base or relative to the word. Alignment is recommended in this case.
- (c) phonotactics (should not be specifically restricted to either RED or Base, even if it looks like they have difference effects on RED vs. Base)
- (d) correspondence constraints between RED and UR (IO)
- (e) correspondence constraints between Base and UR (IO)
- (f) correspondence constraints between RED and Base (OO)

The data is from Sanskrit C-initial roots (RED and ROOT are in bold characters).

Notation:
<y> = IPA [j], <c> = IPA [tʃ], <ch> = [tʃʰ]; <j> = IPA [dʒ], <v> = IPA [w]

Morphemes: the desiderative is marked by the reduplication and by a suffix whose allomorphs are -iṣ and s (or ṣ, depending on context). You need not explain what causes the s/ṣ/iṣ alternation.

Root	Reduplicated form	Gloss
pa:	**pipa:**-s-a:mi	'drink'
tvar	**titvar**-iṣ-a:mi	'hasten'
pṛcʰ	**pipṛcʰ**-iṣ-a:mi	'fashion, make'
ji:v	**jiji:v**-iṣ-a:mi	'live'
skand	**kiskand-iṣ-a:mi**	'leap'
mu:r	**mumu:r-ṣ-a:mi**	'die'
dʰma:	**didʰma:-s-a:mi**	'blow'
bʰaj	**bibʰaj-iṣ-a:mi**	'divide'
vid	**vivid-iṣ-a:mi**	'know'
kṣubʰ	**kukṣubʰ-iṣ-a:mi**	'quake'
çay	**çiçay-iṣ-a:mi**	'lie'
man	**miman-iṣ-a:mi**	'think'
stan	**tistan-iṣ-a:mi**	'thunder'
pʰal	**pipʰal-iṣ-a:mi**	'burst'
syu	**susyu-ṣ-a:mi**	'sew'
syand	**sisyand-iṣ-a:mi**	'move on'
smay	**sismay-iṣ-a:mi**	'smile'
sup	**susup-s-a:mi**	'sleep'
sru	**susru:-ṣ-a:mi**	'flow'
spʰurj	**puspʰurj-iṣ-a:mi**	'rumble'