

Swedish Nouns - 1

In English, plural number is expressed as a suffix on nouns, while definiteness is expressed by the definite article (*the*). A typical paradigm is:

	Indefinite	Definite
Singular	(a) book	the book
Plural	books	the books

When a noun stands alone in Swedish, definiteness/indefiniteness is expressed by a suffix.

Construct a lexicon and grammar to account for the forms below, given in standard Swedish orthography. [You may use Swedish orthography in your lexicon, as long as you make explicit what non-phonetic symbols stand for.]

Stress is on the first syllable unless indicated otherwise.

‘å’ represents [o].

‘y’ represents the high front rounded vowel [y].

‘ö’ represents a mid front rounded vowel [ø].

‘ä’ represents [ɛ].

‘e’ when unstressed is reduced to [ɛ] or [ə].

Double consonants (e.g. *pp*, *mm*) indicate geminate (long) consonants.

	<u>INDEFINITE SINGULAR</u>	<u>DEFINITE SINGULAR</u>	<u>DEFINITE PLURAL</u>	<u>GLOSS</u>
1.	äpple	äpplet	äpplena	‘apple’
2.	år	året	åren	‘year’
3.	barn	barnet	barnen	‘child’
4.	beslút	beslútet	beslúten	‘decision’
5.	brev	brevet	breven	‘letter’
6.	frö	fröt	fröna	‘seed’
7.	glas	glaset	glasen	‘glass’
8.	golv	golvet	golven	‘floor’
9.	hus	huset	husen	‘house’
10.	jobb	jobbet	jobben	‘job’
11.	knä	knät	knäna	‘knee’
12.	konto	kontot	kontona	‘account’
13.	möte	mötet	mötena	‘meeting’
14.	yrke	yrket	yrkena	‘occupation’