1-What historical phonological process took place in Maori?

2-If you want to account for the modern passive forms phonologically what kind of abstract underlying representation must you assume?

3-When you assume the abstract representation how many passive morphemes are there?

4-How do you know which passive allomorph appear in each case?

5-What is the “conjugation alternative”?

6-In what way is it that alternative not abstract?

7-It what way does the alternative make passivization more complex and less elegant?
(Note: diachritic features would be ones that mark one verb as taking one one passive form, and another verb as taking a different passive suffix. For example we could mark try as taking an -ed past tense and we could mark sing as undergoing a vowel change to form the past tense.)

8-Historically, the passive was indicated with the suffix -ia. It looks like Maori speakers have reanalyzed what the passive morpheme is after word final consonants were deleted. What does the passive look like after reanalysis?

9-The first 4 lines of p. 420 give a principle. Which of the following underlying representation of [awhi] would the principle allow, /awhit/ or /awhi/?