



LING 303

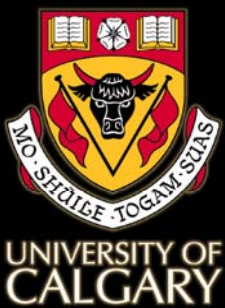
Phonology I



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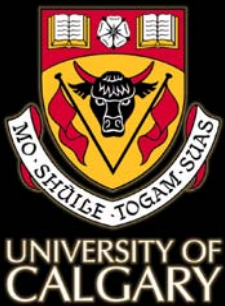
Last class

- We started [\pm continuant]
- New concept: *affrication*



Today's agenda

- More [±continuant]
 - *Autosegmental* [±continuant]
 - [±continuant] in sonorants?
 - Assimilation and dissimilation...



Nuer, a language of Sudan and Ethiopia

Pres.pple.neg. *Past pple.*

a.	còp	cof	‘to overtake’
	kep	kèf	‘to scoop’
b.	loṭ̣	loθ	‘to suck’
	jæṭ̣	jæθ	‘to wade’
c.	paɪ̯t	pàɪ̯ɾ	‘to sharpen’
	wɪ̯t	wɪ̯ɾ	‘to cut a point’
d.	jaɪ̯c	jaɪ̯ç	‘to hit’
	jʰèɪ̯c	jʰeɪ̯ç	‘to dismiss’
e.	jæk	jæh	‘to throw away’
	jək	jəh	‘to find’



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Autosegmental [+continuant]

- Akinlabi (1996:253): “the past participial morpheme [in Nuer] ... under any analysis must include the feature [continuant].”
- In fact, Lieber (1987) and Akinlabi (1996) argue that two other suffixes in Nuer (-*kɔ* ‘1st pers. ind. pres. act.’ and -*ɛ* ‘3rd pers. ind. pres. act.’) each carry a floating [+continuant] feature which has the same *spirantization* effect as the past participial.



Sarcee/Tsuut'ina, a language of Calgary

i-ti-[-cont]-yot-i → ìtìgótí ‘the one who shakes self’

cf. i-yot → iyót ‘he is shaking it’

na-i-s-[-cont]-ził → náàs^zíł ‘I will warm myself’

cf. i-s-s-ził → isíł ‘I will warm it’

a-na-ni-[-cont]-la? → ‘you’ve done it again’

ánánìd^là?

cf. a-ni-la? → ánìl^là? ‘you made (did) it’



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[-cont] in Athabaskan

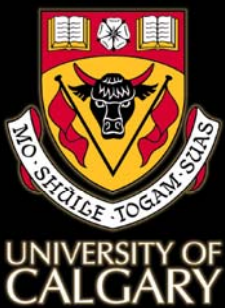
- $\gamma \rightarrow g$
- $z \rightarrow d^z$
- $l \rightarrow d^l$
- $j \rightarrow d^j$
- etc.



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[±continuant] in sonorants?

- *Liquid* consonants (*rhotics* and *laterals*) are [+continuant].
- *Nasals* are [–continuant].



Evidence from affrication

In Venda, [–continuant] spreads from a nasal to a following fricative, yielding an affricate,

e.g. /N + vule^za/ → [mb^vule^zɔ]
‘finishing’

(cf. /N + b^vuda/ → [mb^vudɔ] ‘a leak’).



Zulu

izimp^fudu ‘tortoises’

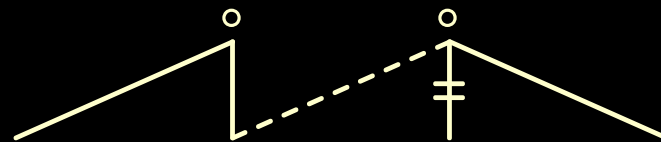
cf. u:fudu ‘tortoise’

izint^sizi ‘sorrows’

u:sizi ‘sorrow’

izind^zime ‘walking
staffs’

u:zime ‘walking
staff’



+nas –cont +cont +strid



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Kikongo

/ku-N-fíl-a/ kú-m-p^fíl-a ‘to lead me’

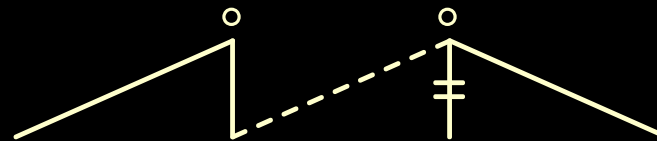
/ku-N-síb-a/ kú-n-t^síb-a ‘to curse me’

/ku-N-vun-á/ kú-m-b^vun-á/ ‘to deceive me’

/ku-N-zól-a/ kú-n-d^zol-a ‘to love me’



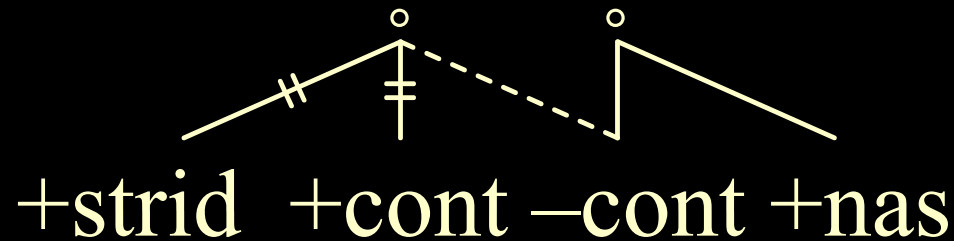
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+nas –cont +cont +strid

American dialects

- bɪdnɪs ‘business’
- ɪdnɪt ‘isn’t it’
- etc.



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Proto-Bantu

βale	‘two’	kiya	‘eyebrow’
leme	‘tongue’	yiye	‘locust’
taβe	‘twig’	kulu	‘tortoise’
pala	‘antelope’	oηgo	‘cooking pot’
konde	‘bean’	tende	‘palm tree’
zηgo	‘gall’	zala	‘hunger’
βεγα	‘monkey’	zoyu	‘elephant’
βεmbe	‘pigeon’	βele	‘body’
limo	‘god, spirit’	lelu	‘chin, beard’
kaηga	‘guinea fowl’	eyi	‘water’
γombe	‘cattle’	kiηgo	‘neck’
lelo	‘fire’	nto	‘person’

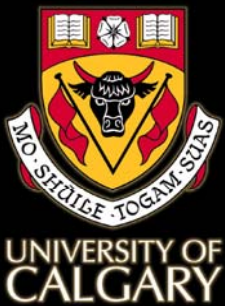


Hungarian

hɛʃ-ʃe:ɪg → [hɛʃtʃe:ɪg] ‘mountain range’

bara:t-ʃa:ɪg → [bara:ttʃa:ɪg] ‘friendship’

øt-sør → [øtt^sør] ‘five times’



Spanish

desvío [desβio]

arde [arðe]

desde [desðe]

mar gruesa [maryruesa]

afgano [afɣano]

mil veces [milβeses]

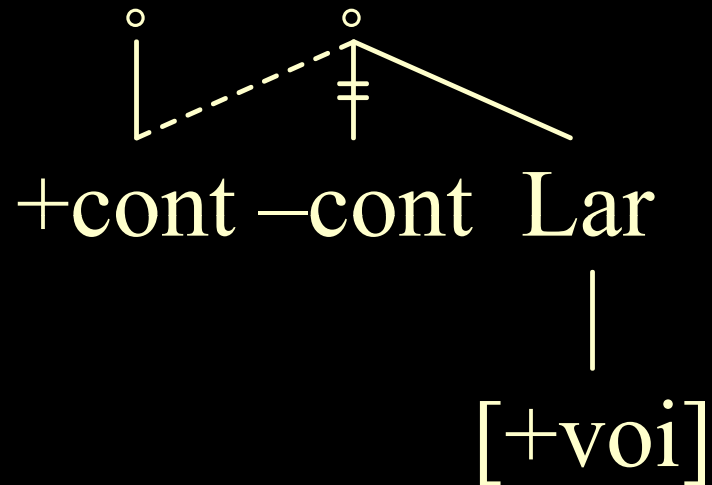
carbón [karβon]

alga [alya]



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[+continuant] assimilation



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[continuant]: lenition

- Spanish also shows a tendency to lenite stops to fricatives in syllable-final position, e.g.:
 - *adquirir* [aðkɨrir],
 - *étnico* [eθniko].
- Morris (1998:202) affirms: “Coda obstruents may not be [–cont].”



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[continuant]: lenition

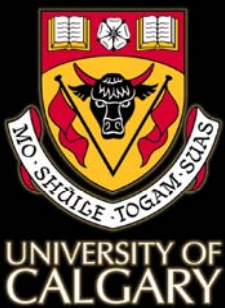
- This lenition “feeds” continuancy assimilation, i.e., fricatives resulting from lenition cause a following voiced stop to become [+continuant], e.g.:
 - *abdica* [aβðika].



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English

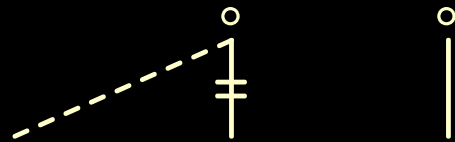
- Explain why *diphthong* is pronounced [dɪpθɑŋ] by some, [dɪftɑŋ] by others.



Ancient Greek > Modern Greek

ep̄ta > epta 'seven'

okto > oxto 'eight'



+cont -cont -cont



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Ancient Greek > Modern Greek

fθinos > ftimos 'cheap'

sxolio > skolio 'school'

ι ι̅
+cont +cont -cont



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More Greek

agap-i-θik-e 'he was loved'

agap-a- 'love'

fer-θik-e 'he was carried'

fer- 'carry'

stal-θik-e 'he was sent'

stel- 'send'



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ctd...

akus-tik-e ‘he was heard’

akus- ‘hear’

ðex-tik-e ‘it was received’

ðex- ‘receive’

yraf-tik-e ‘it was written’

yraf- ‘write’



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