

LING 303

Phonology I



Last class

- We continued [\pm continuant]
- As an *autosegmental* features
- Examples of assimilation

Today's agenda

- Dissimilation of [\pm continuant]
- New feature: [\pm nasal]

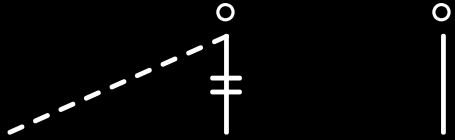
English

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

Ancient Greek > Modern Greek

epta > epta 'seven'

okto > oxto 'eight'


+cont -cont -cont

Ancient Greek > Modern Greek

fθinos > fthinos 'cheap'

sxolio > skolio 'school'

◌̇ ◌̇
| |
+cont +cont -cont

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'

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'

Soft Palate

- “Nasal sounds are produced with a lowered velum which allows the air to escape through the nose; nonnasal sounds are produced with a raised velum so that the air from the lungs can escape only through the mouth.”
- *Cedars of Lebanon* >^e *Cedars of Lemadon*

Markedness?

- The unmarked value for [nasal] is orality, i.e., [–nasal]
- Languages in which the feature [+nasal] is banned entirely: Pawnee, Wichita, Hidatsa, Crow, Ditidaht, Makah, Tillamook, Lushootseed
 - E.g., North Wakashan root *naq-* ‘to drink’ has the cognate *daq-* in Makah/Ditidaht.

Child English (Sally)

mask [pæks]

mouthy [bʌʊθi:]

music [tusɪk]

noise [tɔwəs]

plum [bap^h]

Nasal consonants

- Vast majority of languages have at least one nasal, and a language with any nasal has a [+anterior] consonant, e.g., /n/.
- The labial nasal consonant /m/ is also relatively common, while the velar nasal /ŋ/ appears to be relatively marked.
- The presence of /ŋ/ in a language implies the presence of both /m/ and /n/, but not vice versa.
 - E.g., Oowekyala has /m, n/ (also /m̥, n̥, m̩, n̩/) but no /ŋ/
 - For instance, English ‘king’ is adapted as *kin*.

[+nasal] vs. [–consonantal]

- The feature [+nasal] favours [+consonantal] phonemes (/m, n̄, n, ŋ, ɲ, ŋ, N, etc./)
- But it can also combine with [–consonantal].
 - [+nasal] is used for the placeless glide N, and sometimes for a nasalized h.
 - [+nasal] is used on vowels in many languages.

Northern Dominican Republic

ojteNsja 'proper name'

eNfejmo 'sick'

saNha 'ditch'

oNrado 'honest'

eNlase 'link'

raɔn 'mouse'

seyuN 'according to'

bweN 'good'

Kwangali

hõhõ ‘devil’s thorn’

hompã ‘chief’

hũhwa ‘fowl’

huma ‘bite’

muño ‘kind of spear’

muhona ‘master’

koñi ‘beneath, under’

ruhunga ‘feather’

Stoney vowels: nasality

ha

'skin'

hã

'yes'

hi

'knife blade'

hĩ

'fur'

hu

'mating'

hũ

'how about it?'

Yoruba

- Pulleyblank (1998:90): “In the phrase [kpĩ olú] ‘divide mushrooms’, vowel deletion optionally applies to delete the nasalised vowel of the first word (the verb). When this deletion takes place, the nasality of the deleted vowel is not lost; on the contrary, it survives on the initial vowel of the following noun: [kpõlú].”

Southern Barasano

mãñõ	<i>none</i>	juka	<i>vulture</i>
mĩñĩ	<i>bird</i>	wati	<i>going?</i>
mãħãñĩ	<i>comer</i>	wesika	<i>above</i>
ñãmõĩrõñĩ	<i>ear</i>	hikoro	<i>tail</i>
ẽõñõ	<i>mirror</i>		

Autosegmental [+nas]?

- This generalisation —that words are entirely oral or entirely nasal— is best understood under two assumptions:
 - Nasal words are lexically marked by the inclusion of a [+nasal] feature, while oral words lack such a specification (or else carry a [–nasal] specification).
 - This [+nasal] feature links and spreads throughout the word.

Barasana: [+nasal] roots

/ba:-re/ +n	[mãĩrẽ]	'to pour powder with hands'
/bibi-re/ +n	[mĩmĩrẽ]	'to suck'
/tia-re/ +n	[tĩãrẽ]	'to stoke the fire'
/baka-re/ +n	[mãkãrẽ]	'to look for'

Barasana: [-nasal] roots

/ba:-re/	[ba:re]	'to swim'
/bibi-re/	[bibire]	'to blink'
/tia-re/	[tiare]	'to sew'
/uka-re/	[ukare]	'to draw/ write'

Barasana

[+nasal]

mãñõ

‘none’

mĩnĩ

‘bird’

mãñãŋĩ

‘comer’

ŋãmõrõnĩ

‘ear’

ẽõnõ

‘mirror’

[–nasal]

juka

‘vulture’

wati

‘going?’

wesika

‘above’

hikoro

‘tail’

Barasana

*Underlying
representations*

b a d o
[+nas]

w a t i

*Link & spread
nasality*

b a d o
[+nas]

n/a

*Surface
Representations*

[mãñõ]
'none'

[wati]
'going?'

Barasana

“Nasality is not a phonemic but a morphemic feature. ... There is no segmental opposition between oral and nasal segments. The lexicon exhibits contrasts only between entirely oral and entirely nasal roots. The nasal autosegment of the roots nasalizes all the voiced segments —vowels, sonorants, and plosive consonants— of the root. The nasal allophones of the voiced plosives ... are: [m] for /b/, [n] for /d/, [ɲ] for /dʒ/ and [ŋ] for /g/ ... Voiceless plosives are transparent to nasal spreading.”

-Gomez-Imbert and Kenstowicz (2000:421-2)

Terena (Arawak)

- [+nasal] is a morpheme; it indicates the first person singular.
 - E.g., aride ‘sickness’ vs. ãĩnẽ ‘my sickness’

