

LING 303

Phonology I



Last class

- We finished [\pm continuant]
- We discussed [\pm nasal]

Today's agenda

- More [±nasal]
 - More assimilation
 - Dissimilation
- New feature: [labial]

Kikongo

a-bud-idi	‘he hit’	tu-kun-ini	‘we planted’
a-bul-ulu	‘he was hit’	masangu ma-kin-unu	‘the maize was planted’
a-suk-idi	‘he washed’	tu-nik-ini	‘we ground’
a-suk-ulu	‘he was washed’	masangu ma-nik-unu	‘the maize was ground’

Tshiluba

kutoɾt-a 'to harvest'

kutoɾt-il-a 'to harvest for'

kukin-a 'to dance'

kukin-in-a 'to dance for'

kukinis-a 'to make
dance'

kukinis-in-a 'to make dance
for'

Pangwa

- [+nasal] spreads from any suffix to a preceding stem-final consonant.
 - e.g., /pulix-an-/ → [-puliŋ-an-] ‘listen to each other’

Takelma (Oregon)

g^wãñ ‘road’ ha-g^wa:l-am ‘in the road’

xãñ ‘urine’ xa:l-amtk ‘my urine’

xa:l-ax-amte ‘I urinate’

- Sapir (1912:45), “If a (generally) final *n* of a stem is immediately followed ... by a suffix containing a nasal, it dissimilates to *l*.”

Romanian

nimeni 'person' → nimeri

pecingine 'dartre' → pecingire

pîngăni 'profaner' → pîngări

sîngena 'saigner' → sîngera

grănunț 'grain' → grăunț

Romanian

inimă 'heart' → irimă

fănină 'flour' → fărină

venin 'venom' → verin

cănunt 'gray (hair)' → cărunt

genunchi 'knee' → gerunchi

junincă 'génisse' → jurincă

mănunt 'menu' → mărunt

păninc 'millet à l'épi noir' → părinc

rănunchi 'rochon, rein' → rărunchi

Chukchi (Paleo-Siberian)

ratʃwəŋ-ək	mət-ratʃwəg-mək	‘we competed’
tarəŋ-ək	nə-tarag-more	‘let’s build place to live’
enawrəŋ-ək	enawrəg-nən	‘he presented him’
petʃiŋ	petʃig-ŋinqej	‘boy with a cold’

Germanic

- *himin
 - English: *hibin, then *heaven*
 - German: *Himmel*

Dialectal/Child English

- 'chimney'
 - 'chimley'
 - 'chimbley'

Portuguese

*memorare 'to remember' → lembrar

Spanish

- homine 'man' → homne → homre → hombre
- femina 'woman' → femna → femra → hembra
- cf. anima 'soul' → anma → alma

English

- *sNVN* (N any nasal, V any vowel)?

[labial]

- ... articulated primarily with the lips
- Some languages (e.g., in Iroquoian or Athapascan) ban the articulator feature [labial], such that they lack labial phonemes entirely.
- However, most languages allow at least some labial phonemes.

Labial/continuant?

- In many languages, the features [labial] and [+continuant] cannot cooccur within a segment.
- A marking implicational: $f, v, \varphi, \beta \rightarrow p$
- Acquisitional evidence: labial fricatives are relatively complex.
 - Beers (1996:36-7) reports that Dutch children acquire labial fricatives (f) 3 to 8 months later than they acquire coronal fricatives (s) and velar fricatives (x).

Oowekyala

English

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| a. | pəlawas | flawɪz | ‘flowers’ |
| b. | k ^w abi | kafi | ‘coffee’ |
| c. | sdup | stov | ‘stove’ |
| d. | bank ^w uba | væŋkuvɪ | ‘Vancouver’ |

Dylan (4;6–5;0)

/taɪm/	[paĩm]	‘time’
/θʌm/	[bẽm]	‘thumb’
/sʌmtaɪmz/	[bɛmpaɪm]	‘sometimes’
/nʌmbɪz/	[bãmbə]	‘numbers’

in- in English

a. infallible *imfallible

f. impale *inpale

b. impossible *inpossible

g. infamous *imfamous

c. involuntary *imvoluntary

h. impenitent *inpenitent

d. implicit *inplicit

i. infinite *imfinite

e. invariable *imvariable

j. imbue *inbue

con- in English

a. confess	*comfess	f. complacent	*conplacent
b. composit	*conposit	g. confederacy	*comfederacy
c. confirm	*comfirm	h. compassion	*conpassion
d. combust	*conbust	i. convert	*comvert
e. convoke	*comvoke	j. combine	*conbine

Hayu (Himalayish, Nepal)

- Hyman (2001:176, n. 10): “In this language, a suffix-initial velar consonant will assimilate in place to a preceding labial-final root consonant, for example, /dip-ŋo/ ‘he pinned me (in wrestling)’
→ [dipmo].”

Agentive prefix in Berber

am-las ‘shear’

an-ṛmi ‘be tired’

am-krz ‘plow’

an-bur ‘remain
celibate’

am-agur ‘remain’

an-ḍfur ‘follow’

am-zug ‘abscond’

an-ṣazum ‘fast’

Reflexive prefix in Berber

m-xazar	‘scowl’	n-fara	‘disentangle’
m-saggal	‘look for’	n-ħaɣɣam	‘be shy’
m:-ɣla	‘lose’	n-xalaf	‘place crosswise’
		n-kaddab	‘consider a liar’

Tagalog

sulat	sumalat	‘to write’
?abot	?umabot	‘to reach for’
gradwet	grumadwet ~ gumradwet	‘to graduate’
preno	prumeno ~ pumreno	‘to brake’

Tagalog

mahal *mumahal ‘to become expensive’

walow *wumalow ‘to wallow’

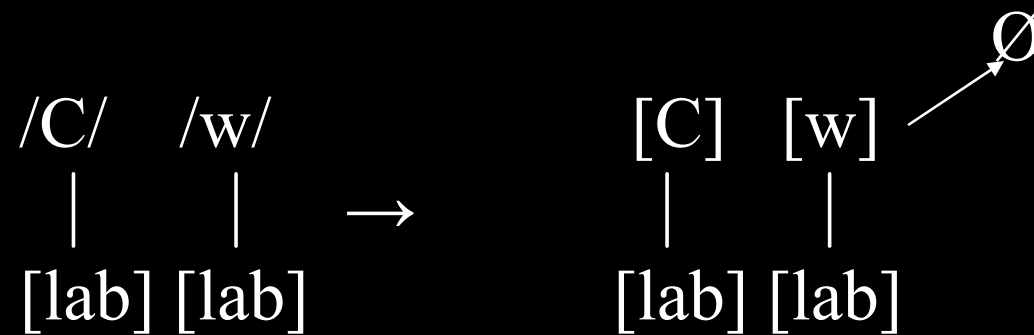
smajl *summajl ~ ‘to smile’
smumajl

swinᶑ *sumwinᶑ ~ ‘to swing’
swuminᶑ

Korean

- The labiovelar [w] often deletes in ordinary speech, especially after bilabial consonants, e.g.
 - *pwa* → *pa* ‘look!’
 - *mweari* → *meari* ‘echo’
 - *pwe* → *pe* ‘hemp cloth’
 - *p^hwita* → *p^hita* ‘blossom’

Labial dissimilation



English

- What consonants can precede [w] at the beginnings of words in English (CwV...)?
- Try to come up with words that are shaped

s+[lab]+V+[lab]



REMEMBER!

- Assignment 1 is due before the stroke of midnight...
...by email