



LING 303

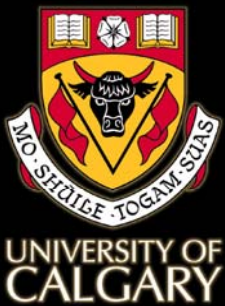
Phonology I



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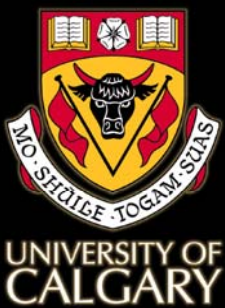
Last class

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



Today's agenda

- Continue with *Lips* feature
 - [labial] (last class)
 - [±round] (today's feature)



in- in English

infallible

*imfallible

impale

*inpale

impossible

*inpossible

infamous

*imfamous

involuntary

*imvoluntary

impenitent

*inpenitent

implicit

*inplicit

infinite

*imfinite

invariable

*imvariable

imbue

*inbue



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con- in English

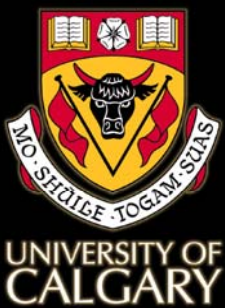
confess	*comfess	complacent	*conplacent
composit	*conposit	confederacy	*comfederacy
confirm	*comfirm	compassion	*conpassion
combust	*conburst	convert	*comvert
convoke	*comvoke	combine	*conbine



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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-ɖfur	‘follow’
am-zug	‘abscond’	an-ɣazum	‘fast’



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Reflexive prefix in Berber

m-xazar ‘scowl’ n-fara ‘disentangle’

m-saggal ‘look
for’ n-ħaɣjam ‘be shy’

m:-ɣla ‘lose’ n-xalaf ‘place
crosswise’

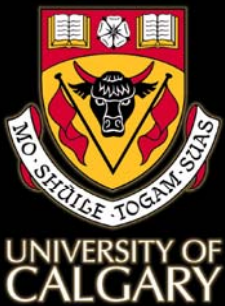
n-kaddab ‘consider a
liar’



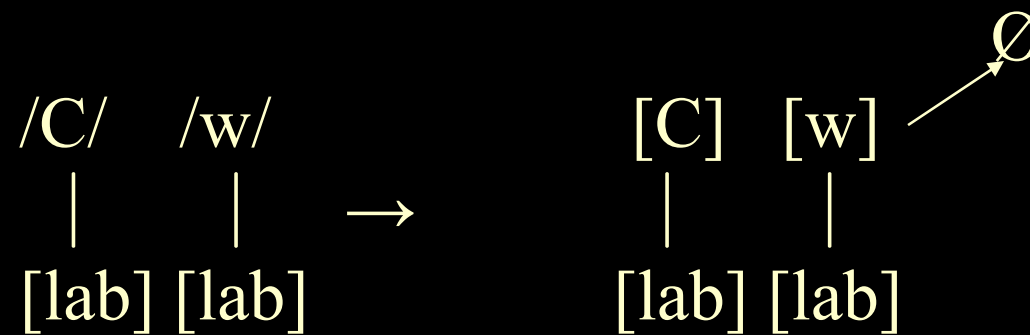
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Korean

- 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’



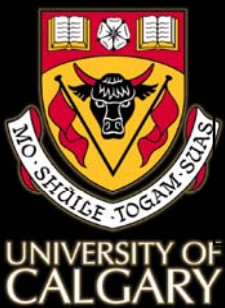
Labial dissimilation



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English

- What consonants can precede [w] at the beginnings of words (CwV...)?



English

- Try to come up with words that are shaped

s+[lab]+V+[lab]



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[labial] vs. [round]

- Lgs which exclude [labial] include many Athabaskan and Iroquoian languages (as mentioned last class...)
- The grammatical constraint responsible for this exclusion, say *[labial], does not preclude the other Lips-feature [+round] from being active in these languages.
- For example, the Northern Iroquoian language Oneida lacks all labial consonants (*p, *b, *m, *f, etc.) but it has [+round] phonemes such as /o/ and /ũ/ (Pepper 1986).



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- Segments in Oowekyala (as in many other languages) *may not* be specified both [labial] and [+continuant] (as mentioned last class...)
- But nothing prevents segments from being specified both [+round] and [+continuant], as in /x^w, χ^w/.



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Labial-velars/uvulars in Oowekyala

q ^w χ ^w	powder
χ ^w tk ^w	(sth.) cut with a knife
k ^w x ^w a	hot
k ^w χ ^w bis	noiseless fart, cushion creeper
k ^w 'k ^w 'χ ^w sj'ak ^w	sth. chopped up, kindling
q ^w 'iq ^w x ^w sm̄	powdery blueberry
k'łq ^w 'χ ^w d ^l a	incessantly urinating (male)
x ^w m̄G ^w at ^s 'i	bee-hive
G ^w aχ ^w G ^w alaŋusiwa	Raven-at-the-North-End-of-the-World
G ^w iq ^w χ ^w G ^w aχa	plural of: to eat bread



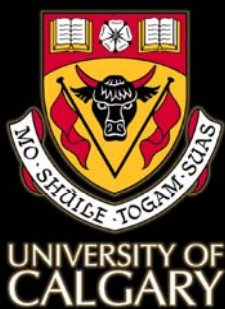
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- That languages without labials (*p, *m, *f, etc.) may nonetheless admit labialised segments (e.g., k^w)...
- ... suggests that [labial] and [+round] are relatively independent features...



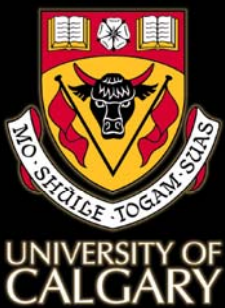
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- It is rare that labials are allowed while labialised segments are banned (*u, *k^w).
- Yet, according to Bernhardt & Stemberger (1998), some child languages pattern this way, e.g., Morgan's Child English allowed [labial] but not [+round] (p. 359):
 - /fu:d/ [bʷu:d] 'food'
 - /buk/ [bʷɔk] 'book'
 - /owpən/ [ʔɤpən] 'open'
- Again suggests that [labial] and [+round] are relatively independent...



Chaha

- A Gurage language of Ethiopia
- It has labialised dorsals (k^w , g^w , x^w , ...) as well as labialised labials (b^w , m^w , f^w , ...), but no labialised coronals ($*t^w$, $*d^w$, $*s^w$, ...).
- The third masculine object in Chaha is of interest to us...



without object *with 3rd object*

a.	dænæg	dænæg ^w	‘hit’
	nædæf	nædæf ^w	‘sting’
	nækæb	nækæb ^w	‘find’
b.	nækæs	næk ^w æs	‘bite’
	kæfæt	kæf ^w æt	‘open’
	bækær	bæk ^w ær	‘lack’
c.	qætær	q ^w ætær	‘kill’
	mæsær	m ^w æsær	‘seem’
	mæk ^j ær	m ^w æk ^j ær	‘burn’
d.	sædæd	sædæd	‘chase’



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Oowekyala again

q^wχ^w

powder

χ^wtk^w

(sth.) cut with a knife

k^wx^wa

hot

k^wχ^wbis

noiseless fart, cushion creeper

k^w'k^w'χ^wsj'ak^w

sth. chopped up, kindling

q^w'iq^wx^wsm̄

powdery blueberry

k'łq^w'χ^wd^la

incessantly urinating (male)

x^wm̄G^wat^s'i

bee-hive

G^waχ^wG^walaŋusiwa

Raven-at-the-North-End-of-
the-World

G^wiq^wχ^wG^waχa

plural of: to eat bread



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Rounding of velars and uvulars after /u/

duk^w-a (*duka)

'to troll; Lyall's American stinging nettle'

j'ug^w-a (*juga)

'to rain'

t^ʰuk^w-pa (*t^ʰuk^wpa)

'to get spruce roots (for making baskets)'

bux^w-ls (*buxls)

'illegitimately pregnant'

t^suq^w-a (*t^suqa)

'to beg, to go and ask for something'

hug^w-it^ʰ (*hugit^ʰ)

'to run into the house (with a group of people)'

luq^w-as (*luq'as)

'Western or Lowland hemlock tree'

lux^w-a (*luxa)

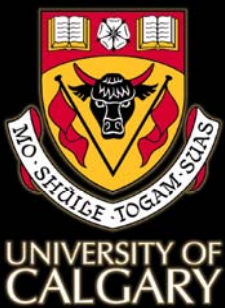
'to roll (said of a round thing)'



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Constraint

- A vowel /u/ must share the feature [+round] with a following velar or uvular obstruent



-xʔit 'to become, to start'

ʔl'-xʔit

'to become
dead'

ʔl'

'dead,
inactive,
paralysed'

pq^w't^s-xʔit

'to become
sleepy or
drowsy'

pq^w't^s

'drowsy,
sleepy'

pusq'a-xʔit

'to become
very
hungry'

pusq'a

'to feel very
hungry'



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-x^w?it 'to become, to start'

?l'x^wstu-x^w?it

'to assume
the colour
of blood'

?ix^wstu

'colour of
blood'

t^ɬ'u'x^walasu-
x^w?it

'to fall ill, to
become
sick'

t^ɬ'u'x^wala
su

'to be ill, sick'

tu-x^w?it

'to start to
walk'

tu-a

'to walk'

su-x^w?it

'to take,
grab, pick
up, grasp
with the
hand'

su-a

'to carry, get,
take, hold
in one's
hand'



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–gila *'to make'*

ʔənm-gila-xʔit 'to make a sling' ʔənm 'sling'

gin'i-gila 'to cook fish eggs' gin'i 'salmon roe, salmon eggs'

məja-gila 'draw/carve a fish' məja 'fish (esp. salmon)'



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-g^wila 'to make'

mu:-g^wila 'to get four items' mu:p'nista 'four round trips'

?amastu-g^wila 'to make kindling' ?amastu 'kindling'

tu-g^wila 'term used for the second series of the Həmac'a Dances' tu-a 'to walk'



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-k'ala 'noise, sound'

nan-k'ala 'sound of a grizzly bear' nan 'grizzly bear'

waka-k'ala 'sound of barking' waka 'to bark (dog), to woof'

nuᑦ-k'ala 'sound of foolish talk' nuᑦa 'to behave crazy, or foolish'



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–k^w'ala 'noise, sound'

tu-k^w'ala (*tuk'ala) 'sound of
footsteps'

tu-a 'to walk'

ləχ^wu-k^w'ala
(*ləχ^wuk'ala) 'sound of
coughing'

ləχ^wu-a 'to cough'



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[-cons]

[+cons]

Oral

Oral

Lips

Lips

T.Body

[+round]

[dorsal]

← Oct. 26



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Yowlumne (a California Penutian language),

- suffixes show alternations between [i] and [u], depending on whether the root has [u], and...
- suffixes show alternations between [a] and [o] depending on whether the root has [o].



-hin ~ -hun 'aorist'

a. lihim-hin 'ran'

b. ?ukun-hun 'drank'



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–(?)in'in ~ –(?)un'un 'resident of'

- a. ʔal't^h-in'in 'resident of salt-grass' (Pos Creek tribe)
- b. pal'(u)w-un'un 'resident of west; westerner'



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-ijin ~ -ujun 'intensive possessor'

a. piṭk'-ijin 'one who is always excreting'

b. t^huk'-ujun 'one with large ears; jackrabbit'



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-al ~ -ol 'dubitative'

a. $_tiʔs$ -al 'might make'

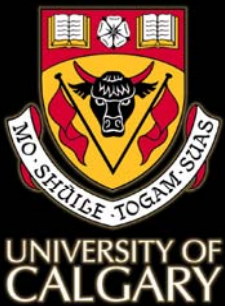
b. $hot^h n$ -ol 'might take the scent'



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-hatin ~ -hotin 'desiderative'

- a. t'aw-hatin-xo:hin 'was trying to win'
- b. ʔos-hotin-xo:hin 'was trying to sell'



Exercise

- What other features are changed in Yowlumne vowel harmony [i] > [u], [a] > [o]? How do you explain these changes?

