

LING 303

Phonology I



Last class

- We finished *Lips* features
 - [labial]
 - [±round]

Today

- A bit more *Lips*
 - [\pm round] assimilation
- Start *Tongue Blade* feature
 - [coronal]

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

Oowekyala again

| | |
|---|---|
| k' lq ^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 i q ^w χ ^w G ^w aχa | plural of: to eat bread |

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 ^ɕ ’uk ^w -pa (*t ^ɕ ’uk ^w pa) | ‘to get spruce roots (for making baskets)’ |
| bux ^w -ls (*buxls) | ‘illegitimately pregnant’ |
| t ^s uq ^w -a (*t ^s uqa) | ‘to beg, to go and ask for something’ |
| hug ^w -it ^ɕ (*hugit ^ɕ) | ‘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)’ |

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' |

-x^w?it ‘to become, to start’

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <u>?l'x^wstu-x^w?it</u> | ‘to assume the colour of blood’ | <u>?l'x^wstu</u> | ‘colour of blood’ |
| t ^ɬ 'u'x ^w alasu-x ^w ?it | ‘to fall ill, to become sick’ | t ^ɬ 'u'x ^w alasu | ‘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’ |

–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)’ |

–g^wila ‘to make’

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|
| mu:-g ^w ila | ‘to get four items’ | mu:p’nista | ‘four round trips’ |
| ?amastu-g ^w ila | ‘to make kindling’ | ?amastu | ‘kindling’ |
| tu-g ^w ila | ‘term used for the second series of the Həmac’a Dances’ | tu-a | ‘to walk’ |

–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' |
| nuʔ-k'ala | 'sound of foolish talk' | nuʔa | 'to behave crazy, or foolish' |

–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'

[−cons]

[+cons]

Oral

Oral

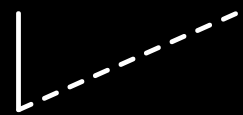
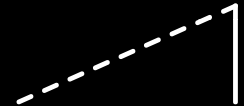
Lips

Lips

T.Body

[+round]

[dorsal] ← next week



Yowlumne (Penutian, California)

- 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’

–(ʔ)in'in ~ -(ʔ)un'un 'resident of'

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

-ijin ~ -ujun ‘intensive possessor’

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

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

-al ~ -ol ‘dubitative’

a. $_ti?s$ -al ‘might make’

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

-hatin ~ -hotin ‘desiderative’

a. t'aw-hatin-xo:hin ‘was trying to win’

b. ʔos-hotin-xo:hin ‘was trying to sell’

Tongue Blade

- [coronal] (Today)
- [\pm anterior] (Wednesday)
- [\pm distributed] (Friday)

Speech errors

- Explain:

pedestrian >^e *tebestrian*

English

- Last class: What consonants can precede [w] at the beginnings of words (CwV...)?
- This class: What consonants can precede [j] at the beginnings of words (CjV...)?

*Canadian/
American English*

*British
English*

d[u]pe

d[ju]pe

l[u]rid

l[ju]rid

n[u]ws (news)

n[ju]ws

pre[zu]me (presume)

pre[zju]me

st[u]pid

st[ju]pid

s[u]t (suit)

s[ju]t

English ctd.

- What consonants may appear after /aw/ in one-syllable words (...awC)?

[coronal]

- Coronal sounds are produced with the blade of the tongue raised from its neutral position; noncoronal sounds are produced with the blade in the neutral position.

[coronal]

- Phonemes specified [coronal] include (inter)dentals ($t^{\theta}/t_{\text{̠}}$, $d^{\delta}/d_{\text{̠}}$, θ , δ , ...), alveolars (t , d , s , z , n , l , r , ...), retroflexes (ɽ , ɖ , ʂ , ʐ , ɻ , ...), and (alveo)palatals ($t^{\text{ʃ}}/c$, $d^{\text{ʒ}}/\text{ʝ}$, ʃ , ʒ , ɲ , ...).
- That such diverse phonemes uniquely share a phonological feature is suggested by their class behaviour in phonological patterns.

Arabic

- Traditional Arab grammarians divide the consonants of their language into two groups on the basis of their effect on the definite prefix ?al-.
- The “sun” letters induce a complete assimilation of the lateral consonant in the prefix while the “moon” letters have no effect. Study the following examples to determine the basis for the distinction.

Arabic

a. ʔal-qamr ‘the moon’

ʔal-faras ‘the mare’

ʔal-kita:b ‘the book’

ʔal-ḥarb ‘the war’

ʔal-ʔab ‘the father’

b. ʔaʃ-ʃams ‘the sun’

ʔad-da:r ‘the house’

ʔaz-zajt ‘the oil’

ʔan-nahr ‘the river’

ʔaθ-θawb ‘the garment’

Arabic ctd.

raʒul 'man'

ḏalq 'tip of tongue'

xatam 'ring'

walad 'boy'

baʿb 'gate'

tizara 'commerce'

sana 'year'

laban 'milk'

mawt 'death'

yada 'lunch'

harab 'escape'

Shona

-bik-a ‘cook’

-bik-is-a ‘make (someone)
cook’

-eⁿd-a ‘go’

-eⁿd-es-a ‘make (someone)
go’

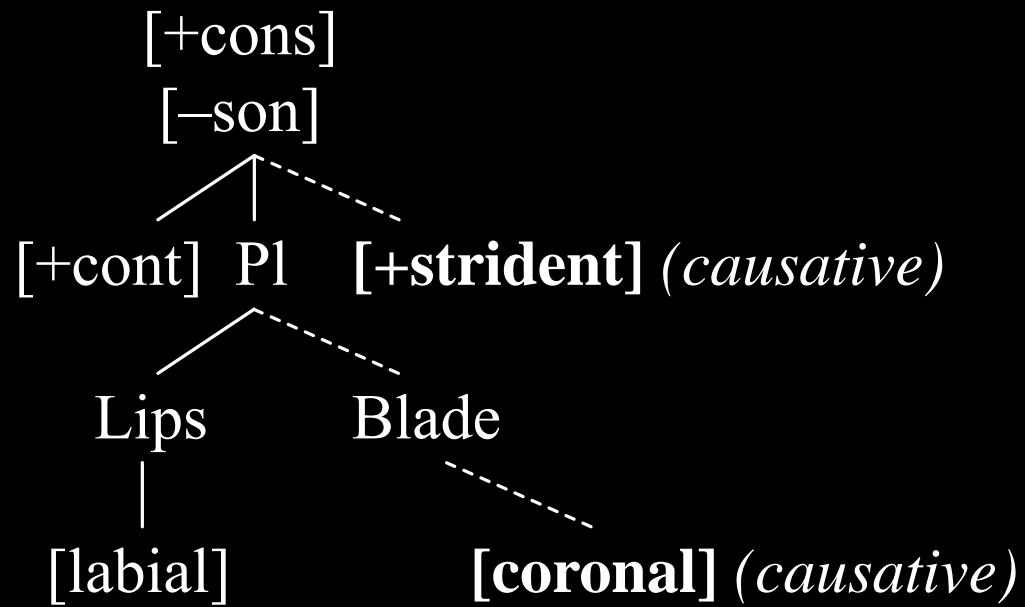
-kwír-á ‘go up, climb’

-kwír-ís-á ‘make (someone)
climb’

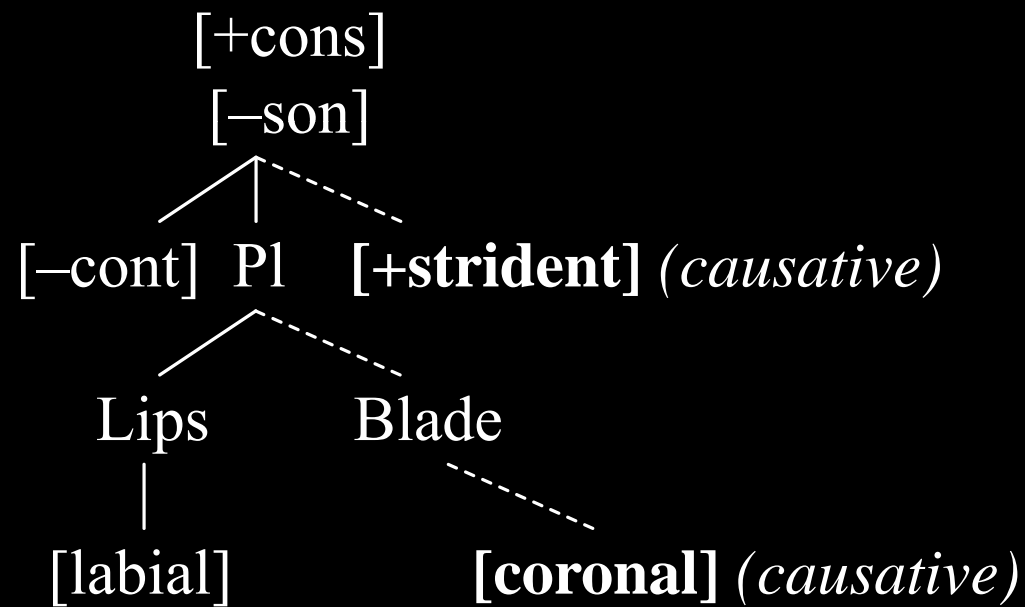
Shona ctd.

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| -kwíd-á | ‘go up, climb’ | -kwíd ^z -á | ‘to cause to go up’ |
| -rid-a | ‘make a sound’ | -rid ^z -a | ‘make (someone) make a sound’ |
| -net- | ‘become tired’ | -net ^s -a | ‘make tired’ |
| -sek-a | ‘laugh’ | -set ^s -a | ‘make (someone) laugh’ |
| -té ^ŋ g-á | ‘buy’ | -té ⁿ z-á | ‘sell’ |
| -reβ-a | ‘be long’ | -redβ ^{zy} -a | ‘lengthen’ |
| -ŋóróβ-á | ‘be moist, soft’ | -ŋóróz ^v -á | ‘moisten, soften’ |

$\beta > \underset{\cup}{z}v$



b > dbzv



Sri Lankan Portuguese Creole

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. | /ma:m-su/ | [ma:nsu] | 'hand' (genitive) |
| | /pərim-təsuwa:/ | [pərintəsuwa:] | 'I am sweating' |
| | /reza:m lej/ | [reza:nlej] | 'reasonably' |
| b. | /mi:tiŋ-su/ | [mi:tinsu] | 'meeting' (gen.) |
| | /uŋ di:jəpə/ | [un di:jəpə] | 'for one day' |
| c. | /kəklu:n-pə/ | [kəklu:npə] | 'turkey' (dative sg.) |
| | /si:n-ki/ | [si:nki] | 'bell' (verbal noun) |

