

LING 303/09F

Phonology I

Last class

- New feature: [±strident]
- New conception: affricate

Today's agenda

- Finish off [\pm strident]
- New concept: *assibilation*

So far...

- [±lateral]

[-lateral]

r

t

k

[+lateral]

l

t^l

k^L

Spanish, etc.

Oowekyala, etc

Archi, etc.

- [±strident]

[-strid]

θ

φ

t

[+strid]

s

f

t^s

English, etc.

Purepecha, etc.

Blackfoot, etc.

[±strident]

- The feature [+strident] characterises phonemes that are realised with high frequency frication, that is, high pitch white noise.

Assimilation of [±strident]

- Obvious cases of assimilation of [±strident] are rare.
- I've only ever found one possible case:
 - In Plains Cree “plain” /t/'s become [+strident] affricates [tʃ] when they occur with a diminutive affix: -(i)s or -(i)sis:

Plains Cree

Non-diminutives

astotin 'a/the hat'
hat

ni-nitohte-n 'I listen'
1-listen-1

atim 'dog'
dog

ni-tem 'my horse'
1-horse

Diminutives

ast^sot^sin-is 'a little hat'
hat-dim

ni-nit^soht^se-s-in 'I listen a little'
1-listen- dim-1

at^simo-sis 'a/the little dog'
dog-dim

ni-t^sem-isis 'my little horse'
1-horse-dim

Assibilation

- A process in which a stop becomes [+strident], usually preceding a high vowel.

Japanese

/t/ is affricated to [t^s] before the vowel [u], and to [tʃ] before the vowel [i].

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. /tat-u/ | [tat ^s u] | 'to stand' + pres |
| /tat-i-mas-u/ | [tatʃimasu] | 'to stand' + polite + pres |
| b. /tat-e/ | [tate] | 'to stand' + imp |
| /tat-a-nai/ | [tatanai] | 'to stand' + neg |
| /tat-oo/ | [tatoo] | 'to stand' + cohort |

Loans in Japanese

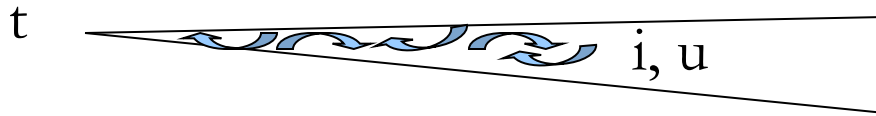
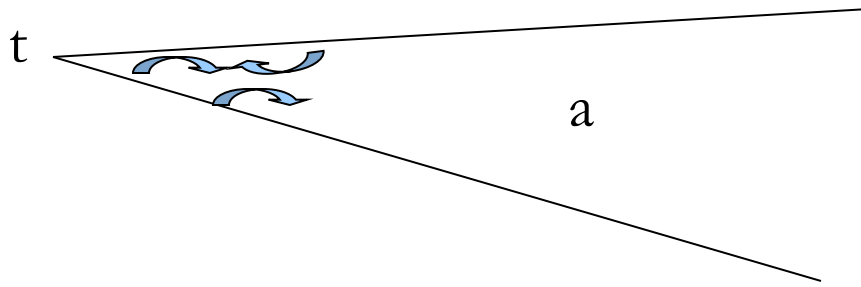
Japanese *Original*

- a. t^su:pi:su English: 'two piece(s)'
- b. t^su:ru:zu French: 'Toulouse' (place name)
- c. kut^su:ru:t^su English: 'cutlet'

Acoustic explanation

- Narrow channel which is created in the transition between a stop and a following high vowel generates an especially long turbulence, which speakers interpret as a [+strident] feature on the stop.

Turbulence length



Kim (2001)

- *“The generation of air turbulence in the context of phonological assibilation is phonologically interpreted as the insertion of the feature [+strident] into the feature complex characterising the plosive in a plosive + high vocoid sequence, with the deletion of the previous feature [–strident], if present.”*
(p. 102)

Blackfoot

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. | /nit-i:tsiniki/
1-relate | [nit ^s i:tsiniki] | 'I related (a story)' |
| | /nit-a-i:tsiniki/
1-dur-relate | [nitɛ:tsiniki] | 'I am relating (a story)' |
| b. | /kit-i:tsiniki/
2-relate | [kitsi:tsiniki] | 'you related (a story)' |
| | /kit-a-i:tsiniki/
2-dur-relate | [kitɛ:tsiniki] | 'you are relating (a story)' |

...

/i:tsiniki-wa/ [i:tsinikiwa] 'he related (a story)'
relate-3

/a-i:tsiniki-wa/ [ɛ:tsinikiwa] 'he is relating (a story)'
dur-relate-3

Asheninca (Campa; Arawakan)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|
| a. /no-kant-i/
I-say-nf (nonfuture) | [nokant ^{si}] | 'I said' |
| b. /no-ant-i/
I-do-nf (nonfuture) | [nant ^{si}] | 'I did' |
| c. /no-misi-i/
I-dream-nf (nonfuture) | [nomisit ^{si}] | 'I dreamed' |

Canadian French (not Acadian)

a. akt ^s ɪf	'active'	i. t ^s y	'you'
b. d ^z i	'say'	j. twe	'you' (obj.)
c. tu	'all' (m.)	k. deʒɑ	'already'
d. dɔne	'give'	l. d ^z ɪk	'duke'
e. admɛt	'admit'	m. d ^z ɪsk	'record' (noun)
f. tɔtal	'total'	n. dʊt	'doubt'
g. tut	'all' (fem.)	o. sɔrt ^s i	'exit'
h. t ^s ɪp	'type'		

“Velar softening”

- critic > criticism
- electric > electricity
- romantic > romanticism
- medic(al) > medicine
- public > publicist
- etc.

German

Negation	[nega'tsjo:n]	'negation'	negativ	['ne:gati:f]	'negative'
Provokation	[pʁovoka'tsjo:n]	'provocation'	provokativ	[pʁovoka'ti:f]	'provocative'
Nation	[na'tsjo:n]	'nation'	nativ	[na'ti:f]	'native'
Adoption	[adɔp'tsjo:n]	'adoption'	adoptieren	[adɔp'ti:rən]	'adopt'
Reformation	[ʁefoʁma'tsjo:n]	'reformation'	Reformator	[ʁefoʁ'ma:tɔʁ]	'reformer'
infektiös	[ɪnfɛk'tsjø:s]	'infectious'	Infekt	[ɪn'fɛkt]	'infection'
existentiell	[ɛksɪstɛn'tsjɛl]	'existential'	existent	[ɛksɪ'stɛnt]	'existent'
tangentiell	[taŋgɛn'tsjɛl]	'tangential'	Tangente	[taŋ'gɛntə]	'tangent'
exponential	[ɛksponɛn'tsja:l]	'exponential'	Exponent	[ɛkspo'nɛnt]	'exponent'
Konsortium	[kɔn'zɔʁtsjum]	'syndicate'	Konsorten	[kɔn'zɔʁtən]	'gang'
Helvetien	[hɛl've:tsjən]	'Helvetia'	helvetisch	[hɛl've:tiʃ]	'helvetian'
Kroatien	[kʁo'a:tsjən]	'Croatia'	Kroate	[kʁo:'atə]	'Croat'
Mauritius	[mau'ʁi:tsjus]	'Mauritius'	mauritisch	[mau'ʁi:tiʃ]	'mauritian'