

Lec5: Phonology

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HUL 242

Mailing lists

- Updated mailing lists, Moodle
- Tutorial sessions on Monday only
- Office hours by appointment (Wed/Fri)

Recap

- Phoneme, Allophone
- Important from the point of view of describing the sounds of language
- Phonemes : Distinctions (contrasts) Minimal pairs
- Allophones: Mutually exclusive: hence can never form minimal pairs (with each other)
- Allophones are also phonetically similar

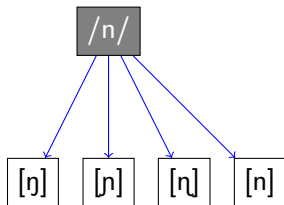
Recap

- Which is the more basic form? How does one decide whether something is an allophone or phoneme?
- Nasals in Hindi: [m] bilabial [n] (dental) [ŋ] (velar) [ɲ] (palatal)

[nægəɾ]	[sənd ^h i]	[kan]
	[səŋg ^h i]	
	[məɲtʃ]	
	[t ^h əŋd]	
[mægəɾ]	[səmd ^h i]	[kam]

- Forming minimal pairs with allophones not possible
- Restricted environment in which the allophone occurs
- E.g. before velar stop [g^h], palatal affricate [tʃ] or retroflex stop [ɖ]
- There is phonetic similarity between the allophones and the abstract phoneme. Also ('elsewhere' principle)
- Why can't they be allophones of /m/ - also a nasal?

Language specific contrasts!



Hindi Nasal allophones

- In a language like Marathi, [m] [n] and [ɳ] form minimal pairs:
- Each of these are phonemes!

[g ^h am] 'sweat'	[kon] 'angle'
[g ^h an] 'dirt'	[koɳ] 'who'

Recap

- Discovery procedure, given the limits of the data available to us
- Organization/classification of the sound patterns in a language
- Helps to establish inventories of sounds for languages, enables cross-linguistic comparison

English /t/ and [r]

<i>data</i>	/ˈdetə/	[ˈder]
<i>eating</i>	/ˈiːtɪŋ/	[ˈiːrɪŋ]
<i>latter</i>	/ˈlætər/	[ˈlærr]
<i>tan</i>	/ˈtæn/	[ˈtæn]
<i>attend</i>	/əˈtɛnd/	[əˈtɛnd]

What about Hindi flaps?

English past tense forms

gloat-gloated, raid-raided	[glot] [glotɛd] [red] [redɛd]
grab-grabbed, hug-hugged,	[græb] [græbd], [hʌg, [hʌgd]
roam-roamed, faze-fazed	[rom] [romd] [fez] [fezd]
reap-reaped,	[rip] [ript]
poke-poked, kiss-kissed,	[pok] [pokt] [kɪs] [kɪst]
patch-patched	[pætʃ] [pætʃt]

- Underlying form [d], which changes to [-ɛd] before [t] and [d]
- Remains [d] after voiced words
- Changes to voiceless before voiceless words

Vowel Harmony in Yokuts

	Front-Back	Unrounded-Rounded
Harmony	dub+hin=dubhun 'tangles'	bok'+al=bok'ol 'might eat'
No Harmony	xil+hin=xilhin 'leads by hand'	xat'+al=xat'al 'might find'

- Morphology

Nonce words

- dax- daxed
- spow - spowed
- rick- ricking
- blick - blicked

Discrete property of forms

- Ability to form novel words/forms
- Combinatorial potential of language
- Productive endings -ed -ing + novel words
- Still result in something 'meaningful'

Discrete property of forms

- Positions in which words + endings are constrained
- *ingdax *edspow
- *daxinged (Think of words ending with -inged ?) Are they the same type of endings?)

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fan-freaking-tastic
- The general term for these is *affixes*

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- Difference between a root and a stem?

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- Two different suffixes!

Morphological analysis

- Important to note that an affix (or a stem) is a pairing of form and meaning
- Similar was the case with all the affixes we have encountered so far
- E.g. [-z] plural, [-d] past tense, [-ing] present participle
- In linguistics, when we describe forms, we decompose them into their component morphemes

Glossing

- *trees*=tree.pl ; *snowed*=snow.past ; *snowing*=snow.pres.cont
- Given more context, more information can be added:
- It is snowing ; *snowing*=snow.3p.pres.cont

Interlinear glossing

logon-ne pustak-kii tareef k-ii.
people.m.pl-Erg book.f-Gen praise.f do.Perf.F
'People praised the book'

Organization into paradigms

- A paradigm is the complete set of related word forms
- Classified according to

First person	myself
Second	yourself
Third	himself/herself/itself
First.pl	ourselves
Second.pl	yourselves
Third.pl	themselves

What about possessive pronouns -?

Example

FINISHED FILES ARE THE
RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC
STUDY COMBINED WITH THE
EXPERIENCE OF YEARS