

## 5 Phonology (II)

### 1 Phonotactic constraints

- Geminates in English

*better, Anne, Anna, unknown, add, attend, dissatisfied, pepper, unnatural, bookcase, effect*

- Nasal+plosive clusters in English

#### a. Morpheme-medially

*winter, agenda, company, blanket, anger, gamble*

plosives nasals	voiceless			voiced		
	bilabial	alveolar	velar	bilabial	alveolar	velar
bilabial						
alveolar						
velar						

#### b. Morpheme-finally

plosives nasals	voiceless			voiced		
	bilabial	alveolar	velar	bilabial	alveolar	velar
bilabial						
alveolar						
velar						

### 2 Allophonic rules

- L-darkening (see the previous class's handout)

- flapping

a. *Tóm, táke, ténder, tomórrrow*

b. *cát, láte, cigaréte, bést*

c. *síster, áfter, áctor, álter*

d. *métric, átlas, Whítney, Átkins*

e. *cítý, léttér, láter, ghétto, átom, Ádam, bódy*

f. *atómic, attáck, retáin, detéct*

### 3 Morpho-phonological alternations

- the plural morpheme

*dove, cat, dog, day, sea, bush, tip, teacher, faith, face, goal, dad, wish, ox, garage, week, can*

- the past tense morpheme

*love, rent, hug, play, copy, brush, skip, murder, face, call, found, wish, cut, manage, bake, explain*

Terms to remember:

phonetics, phonology, phonemes, phones (speech sounds), allophones, minimal pairs, phonemic/broad transcription, phonetic/narrow transcription, complementary distribution, distinctive/contrastive features, predictable/redundant features, homophones, phonotactics, allophonic rules, morphemes, allomorphs, morpho-phonological alternations

### *Exercises\**

- 1 Consider the distribution of [r] and [l] in Korean in the following words.

<b>rubi</b> ‘ruby’	<b>mul</b> ‘water’
<b>kir-i</b> ‘road (nom.)’	<b>pal</b> ‘arm’
<b>saram</b> ‘person’	<b>səul</b> ‘Seoul’
<b>irum-i</b> ‘name (nom.)’	<b>ilgop</b> ‘seven’
<b>ratio</b> ‘radio’	<b>ibalsa</b> ‘barber’

Are [r] and [l] allophones of one or two phonemes?

- a. Are they in complementary distribution?
- b. Can they occur in any minimal pairs?
- c. In what environments does each occur?

- 2 Consider these data from a common German dialect ([x] is a velar fricative, [ç] is a palatal fricative).

<b>nɪçt</b> ‘not’	<b>ba:x</b> ‘Bach’
<b>re:çən</b> ‘rake’	<b>la:xən</b> ‘to laugh’
<b>flɛçt</b> ‘bad’	<b>kɔxt</b> ‘cooks’
<b>ri:çən</b> ‘to smell’	<b>fɛrsu:xən</b> ‘to try’
<b>haɪmlɪç</b> ‘sly’	<b>ho:x</b> ‘high’
<b>rɛçts</b> ‘rightward’	<b>fluxt</b> ‘canyon’
<b>kri:çən</b> ‘to crawl’	<b>fɛrfluxt</b> ‘accursed’

Are [x] and [ç] allophones of the same phoneme, or is each an allophone of a separate phoneme? Give your reasons.

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\* Exercises 1 and 2 are from Fromkin, Victoria, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams. 2011. An Introduction to Language. 9<sup>th</sup> edition. Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

- 3 Read the following passage about using the IPA when teaching English and retranscribe it into ordinary English spelling.

**/ðɪ ʌɪpɪjɛj ʌnfó:tʃənətɪj ɪz nót ɛjbl tə dró: ðə ɪlɪgɛ:ɪjən lé:nəz ətɛnʃn tə ðə  
mɛjn dɪfrɛnsɪz bɪtwɪjn ðə prənʌnsɪjɛjʃnz ən ðə tɪw lɪŋgwɪdʒɪz || ɪt  
rɛprɪzɛnts sɛm pɛ:fɪktɪj ɪjzɪj ən fəmɪlɪjə sáwndz wɪð á:təfɪlɪj krɪjɛjtɪd  
sɪmblz ən vʌjsɪj vé:sə || ɪt maɪt bɪj mó:r əprɛwprɪjət ət bɪgɪnɪŋ lɛvl tə jɪwz  
tra:nskrɪpʃn sɪstəmz wɪtʃ ə bɛjst ɔn ðɪj ó:θɛgráfɪk kənvenʃnz ən ðə  
stjéwɔnts mʌðə tʌŋ || bət ðát wəd ɪndɛjndʒər ɪntənʌʃnl kənvé:təbɪlətɪj/**