Review

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Overview

- **Morphology Homeworks**
- **Introduction Review**
  - Practice
- **Phonetics Review**
  - Practice
- **Phonology Review**
  - Practice
- **Morphology Review**
  - Practice

Introduction Review

- Different approaches to grammar:
  - Prescriptive
    - Tell you what you "should" do in a language. Attempts to direct language arbitrarily.
  - Descriptive
    - Describes what you <u>actually do</u> in a language. Attempts to describe language to hypothesize about Mental Grammar
  - Mental
    - What native speakers know in order to produce their language.
  - Lexicon
    - Contains all **memorized** or **unpredictable** information in a language.
  - Linguistic Rules/Processes
    - The rules that apply to linguistic elements to produce **systematic** and **predictable** effects in a language

Phonetics Review

- The difference between segments and letters.
  - (The need for the IPA)
- Consonants
  - Voicing
  - Place of articulation
    - Parts of the Vocal Tract – should be able to identify!
    - There are 11 of them. What are they?
  - Manner of Articulation
    - Different types of constrictions along the Vocal Tract
    - Can you name 6?

Phonetics Review

- Vowels
  - Height
  - Backness
  - Rounding
  - Tense vs. Lax

Phonetics

- How many segments are in the following words?
- Charge
- Bird
- Breads
- Eight
- Psychology

Phonetics

- What is the first segment of the following words? Is it voiced or voiceless?

- Charge

- Bird

- Breads

- Eight

- Psychology

Phonetics

- What is the final segment of the following words? Is it voiced or voiceless?
- Charge
- Bird
- Breads
- Eight
- Psychology

Phonetics

- Transcribe the following words:

- Charge

- Bird

- Breads

- Eight

- Psychology

Phonology Review

- Phonological Processes
  - Assimilation
    - When a segment becomes <u>more</u> like a neighboring segment in features
  - Dissimilation
    - When a segment becomes <u>less</u> like a neighboring segment in features
  - Deletion
    - When a segment is deleted from the word.
  - Epenthesis
    - When a segment is added to the word.
  - Metathesis
    - When the order of segments in sequence is changed.
  - Vowel Reduction
    - When a vowel is reduced to a mid central unrounded lax vowel [ə]

Phonology Practice

- Identify the Phonological Process that takes place in the following transformations:
    - /pəɹejd/ → [pɹ̩ejd]
    - /fɪfθs/ → [fɪfts]
    - /ɪn-/ + /pɑsibl̩/ → [ɪm-pɑsɪbl̩]
    - /kænədə/ + /-jɛn/ → [kənejdjɛn]
    - /sʌmθiŋ/ → [sʌmpθiŋ]
    - /æsk/ → [æks]

Phonology Review

- Phonemes vs. Allophones
  - Phonemes
    - Underlying mental sound category
  - Allophones
    - Surface representations of the phonemes.
  - Complementary Distribution
    - When no environment is shared between the two allophones.
    - Indicates that they belong to **the same phoneme**.
    - Environments can be predicted by rule
  - Contrastive Distribution
    - When an environment is shared between two allophones.
    - Indicates that they belong to **separate phonemes**
    - Environments <u>cannot</u> be predicted by rule
    - Minimal or near-minimal pairs

Phonology Review

- Natural Classes
  - Features that are shared by a group that defines that group to the exclusion of other groups
- Writing Rules
  - A → B / X _ Y
  - Should be done in features only.
  - B should only be the features which differ from A
  - Done for allophones in **complementary** distribution
- Minimal or Near-minimal pairs
  - Minimal pairs are when two words differ only in one segment in the same word position.
  - Near-minimal pairs are pairs of words that differ in more than one segment, but highlight that the environment is shared by the two allophones.
  - Done for allophones in **contrastive** distribution
- Syllable Structure
  - Onset
  - Rhyme
  - Nucleus
  - Coda
  1. Find the Nuclei (vowels or syllabic consonants)
  2. Add as many allowable segments as the onsets
  3. Use any leftover segments as codas

Phonology Practice

- Describe the following in terms of natural classes (shared properties)
- [ɪ ɛ æ], not [i e]
- [e ɛ o], not [ɪ u]
- [ʃ ʧ s], not [f t z]
- [l n t], not [p ŋ]
- [b v ð], not [p i f]

Phonology Practice

- Writing Rules
- Minimal Pairs
  - Determine if each of the following is or is not a minimal pair. If yes, what particular sound are they contrasting?
  - [bæt]   [bæθ]
  - [pʰɪt]   [spɪt]
  - [tiŋk]   [θiŋ]
  - [tiŋk]   [siŋk]

Phonology Practice

- Syllable Structure
  - Using transcriptions of the words below, determine where the syllable breaks should be placed (indicated by a dot) in the words below:
    - fridəm
    - pɹ̩mənɪnt
    - ridəkʃən
    - dɪsʌdvæntədʒ

Phonology Practice

Tohono O'odham is an Uto-Aztecan language spoken in Arizona. Consider the affricates and alveolar stops in the data below then answer the questions that follow. *Note:* [tʃ] and [ʤ] are affricates, not stop-fricative sequences. [ɨ] represents a high central vowel.

1.	tatai	'tendon'	9.	todsid	'to frighten'
2.	tʃukma	'dark'	10.	ʤuhki	'rain'
3.	doʔag	'mountain'	11.	tʃɨwin	'to rub'
4.	tokih	'cotton'	12.	daswua	'to pile'
5.	ʤuni	'dried cactus fruit'	13.	ʤiwhiadag	'arrival'
6.	ʤigos	'storm'	14.	tamʃ	'gums'
7.	tʃikpan	'work'	15.	tʃutʃul	'chicken'
8.	doaʤida	'healing'			

- What environment does [t] occur in?
- What environment does [tʃ] occur in?
- Are these allophones in complementary or contrastive distribution?
- Do they belong to the same or separate phonemes?
- Either state a (near-) minimal pair or write a rule to describe.

Morphology Review

- Morpheme
  - The smallest unit of sound-meaning correspondence.
  - Specifically, the mental sound-meaning correspondence.
- Allomorph
  - The physical representation of a morpheme.

Morphology Review

- Free vs. bound
  - Free – "does not have to occur in a fixed position with regards to neighboring elements" (CL, p. 116)
  - Bound – Occurs in a fixed position with regards to neighboring elements.
- Root vs. base vs. affix
  - Root – "the core of the word and carries the major component of its meaning" (CL, p. 119). Every word has <u>one</u> root.
  - Base – "the form to which an affix is added" (CL, p. 119) Words can have more than one base.
  - Affix – bound morphemes that can be added to bound morphemes.
  - E.g. *morphemes* is made up of the root *morph*, which combines with the suffix *–eme* to create the base *morpheme* to which the inflectional affix *–s* attaches.

Morphology Review

- Prefix vs. suffix vs. infix
  - Defines where an affix occurs in a word.
    - Prefix – attaches to the beginning of a word
    - Suffix – attaches to the end of a word
    - Infix – attaches inside of a word.
- Inflection vs. derivation
  - Affixes are either Inflectional or Derivational.
    - Inflectional – "modifi[es] [...] a word's form to indicate grammatical information of various sorts" (CL, p. 131)
    - Derivational – "forms a word with a meaning/category distinct from that of the base" (CL, p. 122)
- Compound
  - "the combination of two <u>roots</u>" (CL, p. 127)

Morphology Review

- Finding morphemes in an unfamiliar language

- #8 on page 149.
  - What is the affix for 'to become'?
  - What does it change the word category to?

  - What kind of affix is it?

Morphology Review

- Finding Morphemes in a dataset from English
  - For each of the words in the following questions, write down how many morphemes that word has.
  - Do the following share a morpheme in common?
    - Recycle   repeat
    - Recycle   cyclist

- What is the word category of the following?
Submit   Submissive
Inapplicable   Apply

Morphology Practice

- Diagram the following words:
  - reduction

  - unavoidable

  - disagree

Morphology Practice

- Divide the following words into morphemes and indicate whether the affixes are inflectional or derivational:

  - kingdoms
  - Highest
  - Straightened
  - Unlocks

Have a good day!