Phonology

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LING 101 Summer Session II

Overview

- Review
- Syllable Structure
  - How to determine syllable divisions
- Using Syllable Structure in Phonological Problems
- Practice Phonological Problems

Review

- Comparing Segments
  - Complementary Distribution
  - Contrastive Distribution
  - Distinct or Non-Distinct environments
- Solving Phonology Problems
  - Steps
  - Writing Phonology Rules

General Comments

- Contrastive distribution:
  - Near-minimal pairs (*CL,* p. 62) or state what environments are shared.
- Classification of [a]
- Exercise 3

Syllable Structure

- The Syllable level is concerned with what segments can occur in which syllable positions.

- There are four key components of a syllable
  - Onset
  - Rhyme
    - Nucleus
    - Coda

Syllable Structure

- Some things that syllable structure explain:
  - Why [ks] is two segments rather than one
    - How would you syllabify *extreme* (*CL*, p. 78)
  - How [w] and [j] differ from [u] and [i]
  - Why [mb] can occur at the end of a word in English, but not the beginning. (*CL*, p. 79)
  - Why [kufp] *coofp* and [wɹ̩dmz] *wordms* contain consonant clusters not possible in English.

Syllable Structure

- Some Language Universals (*CL*, p. 78, and Zec (2007)) :
  - Every syllable must have a nucleus
  - Syllable Nuclei tend to contain one vowel.
  - Syllables tend to either require or allow the absence of onsets.
  - Syllables tend to either allow or ban the presence of codas.
    - If there's a question as to whether a segment should be an onset or a coda, (e.g. in a VCV sequence), go with onset.

Determining Syllable Structure

- When dividing a word into syllables, there are a number of steps:
  1. Identify the syllable nuclei first.
     - If you have a vowel, it's going to be a nucleus
  2. Then identify the Onsets.
     - The largest number of segments that do not violate the syllabic constraints of the language. If a word can begin with a string of segments, then it's safe to assume that those segments are allowable as onsets.
  3. The Codas are what's left over.
  4. Connect the Codas and Nuclei to create the Rhymes.
  5. Connect the Rhymes to the Onsets to create the syllables.
  6. Connect the syllables to create the word.

Syllable Structure Practice

- When dividing a word into syllables, there are a number of steps:

  1. Identify the syllable nuclei first.
  2. Then identify the Onsets.
  3. The Codas are what's left over.
  4. Connect the Codas and Nuclei to create the Rhymes.
  5. Connect the Rhymes to the Onsets to create the syllables.
  6. Connect the syllables to create the word.

- Diagram the following words into syllables (be sure to use IPA)

  a) Eccentric
  b) Express
  c) Appropriate
  d) Different
  e) Bottle

Syllable Structure as an environment

- We will work through Question 11 (i – ii) on p. 110 together, which requires us to use our knowledge of syllable structure.
  - Assuming the parameters of French syllable structure described on p. 110, syllabify the forms
    a) bukan   'smoke'
    b) erite   'to inherit'
    c) pudrəri   'snowstorm'
    d) plie   'to fold'

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    - b) e.ri.te   'to inherit'
    - c) pu.drə.ri   'snowstorm'
    - d) pli.e   'to fold'

Syllable Structure as an environment

i. Provide a statement of the distribution of [i] and [ɪ], [y] and [ʏ], [u] and [ʊ].

	i	
p		lʏl
gr		ʃə
pəts		#
v		tamɪn
gr		mɑs
f		ni
fin		#

	ɪ	
gr		ʃ
pəts		t
vitam		n
p		p
f		j

Syllable Structure as an environment

i. Provide a statement of the distribution of [i] and [ɪ], [y] and [ʏ], [u] and [ʊ].

	i	
p		.lʏl
gr		.ʃə
pə.ts		#
v		.ta.mɪn
gr		.mas
f		.ni
fi.n		#

	ɪ	
gr		ʃ
pə.ts		t
vi.ta.m		n
P		p
f		j

Syllable Structure as an environment

i. Provide a statement of the distribution of [i] and [ɪ], [y] and [ʏ], [u] and [ʊ].

	y	
sal		#
f		me
l		nɛt
tɔrdz		#
tr		ke

	ʏ	
pil		l
ʒ		p
l		n
dz		r
pl		s
tr		k

Syllable Structure as an environment

i.   Provide a statement of the distribution of [i] and [ɪ], [y] and [ʏ], [u] and [ʊ].

	y	
sa.l		#
f		.me
l		.nɛt
tɔr.dz		#
tr		.ke

	ʏ	
pi.l		l
ʒ		p
l		n
dz		r
pl		s
tr		k

Syllable Structure as an environment

i. Provide a statement of the distribution of [i] and [ɪ], [y] and [ʏ], [u] and [ʊ].

	u	
r		#
s		vã
tr		po
f		#

	ʊ	
f		l
r		t
s		p
t		ʃ

Syllable Structure as an environment

i. Provide a statement of the distribution of [i] and [ɪ], [y] and [ʏ], [u] and [ʊ].

	u	
r		#
s		.vã
tr		.po
f		#

	ʊ	
f		l
r		t
s		p
t		ʃ

Syllable Structure as an environment

- Now that we have looked at the distributions of [i] and [ɪ], [u] and [ʊ], [y] and [ʏ], we are asked to "write a single rule that derives the allophones of each phoneme from the underlying form".
  - First, write out the individual rules for each phoneme. (Be sure to use features!)
  - Can you consolidate this?

Homework

- Due Friday (the 29th; a.k.a. **Tomorrow**)
  - Writing Assignment 3
  - Homework Assignment:
    - p. 107, exercises 2 and 3:
      - For Exercise 2, and the (b) portion of Exercise 3, answer the questions by walking through all six steps we have discussed in class.
    - p. 109, Exercise 6
    - p. 109, Exercise 7, (a) – (d)

Have a good day!