



# 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 actually do 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 •4
- Bird •3
- Breads •5
- Eight •2
- Psychology •8

# Phonetics

- What is the first segment of the following words? Is it voiced or voiceless?
- Charge •[tʃ] Voiceless
- Bird •[b] Voiced
- Breads •[b] Voiced
- Eight •[ej] Voiced
- Psychology •[s] Voiceless

# Phonetics

- What is the final segment of the following words? Is it voiced or voiceless?
- Charge • [dʒ] Voiced
- Bird • [d] Voiced
- Breads • [z] Voiced
- Eight • [t] Voiceless
- Psychology • [i] Voiced



# Phonetics

- Transcribe the following words:
- Charge • [tʃɑːdʒ]
- Bird • [bɜːd]
- Breads • [brɛdʒ]
- Eight • [eɪt]
- Psychology • [saɪkɒlədʒi]

# Phonology Review

- Phonological Processes
  - Assimilation
    - When a segment becomes more like a neighboring segment in features
  - Dissimilation
    - When a segment becomes less 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:

- /pəˌreɪd/ → [pˌreɪd]

- /fɪfθs/ → [fɪfts]

- /ɪn-/ + /pɑːsɪbəl/ → [ɪm-pɑːsɪbəl]

- /kæˌnəˌdɛ/ + /-jɛn/ → [kənəˌdeɪn]

- /sʌmpθɪŋ/ → [sʌmpθɪŋ]

- /æsk/ → [æks]

- Deletion

- Dissimilation

- Assimilation

- Vowel Reduction

- Epenthesis

- Metathesis

# 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 cannot 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
  - $A \rightarrow B / X\_Y$
  - 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]      •Front lax vowels
- [e ɛ o], not [ɪ u]      •Mid vowels
- [ʃ tʃ s], not [f t z]      •Voiceless Sibilants (stridents)
- [l n t], not [p ɲ]      •Alveolars
- [b v ð], not [p i f]      •Voiced consonants

# 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] •Yes. [t] and [θ]
  - [p<sup>h</sup>ɪt] [spɪt] •No. More than one segment differs.
  - [tɪŋk] [θɪŋ] • No. More than one segment differs
  - [tɪŋk] [sɪŋk] •Yes [t] and [s]

# 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                      fri.dəm
- pɪməniŋt                 pi.mə.nɪŋt
- riːdɪkʃən                 riːdɪk.ʃən
- dɪsʌdvæntətɪz         di.sʌd.væn.tətɪz



# 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 [ɕ] are affricates, not stop-fricative sequences. [i] represents a high central vowel.

1.	tatai	'tendon'	9.	todsid	'to frighten'
2.	tʃukma	'dark'	10.	ɕuhki	'rain'
3.	doʔag	'mountain'	11.	tʃiwin	'to rub'
4.	tokih	'cotton'	12.	daswua	'to pile'
5.	ɕuni	'dried cactus fruit'	13.	ɕiwhiadag	'arrival'
6.	ɕigos	'storm'	14.	tamʃ	'gums'
7.	tʃikpan	'work'	15.	tʃutʃul	'chicken'
8.	doadɕida	'healing'			

- What environment does [t] occur in? **Word-initial, after [a]; before [a], [o]**
- What environment does [tʃ] occur in? **Word-initial, after [u]; before [i], [ɨ], [u]**
- Are these allophones in complementary or contrastive distribution? **Complementary Distribution**
- Do they belong to the same or separate phonemes? **Same Phoneme**
- Either state a (near-) minimal pair or write a rule to describe.  
**Voiceless alveolar stop → alveopalatal affricate/ \_\_ high vowels**

# 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 one 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 roots” (CL, p. 127)

# Morphology Review

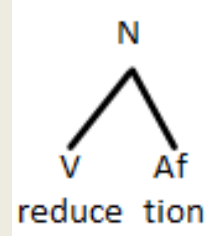
- Finding morphemes in an unfamiliar language
- #8 on page 149.
  - What is the affix for ‘to become’? [-um]
  - What does it change the word category to?
    - Adjective to Verb
  - What kind of affix is it? Infix



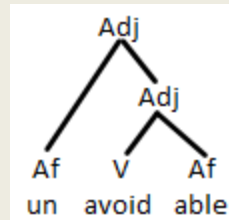
# Morphology Practice

- Diagram the following words:

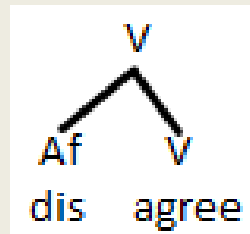
– reduction



– unavoidable



– disagree



# Morphology Practice

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

- kingdoms            king | **dom** | s
- Highest             High | **est**
- Straightened        Straight | **en** | **ed**
- Unlocks             **Un** | lock | s

**Derivational**

**Inflectional**



Have a good day!

