

LING 201: Introduction to Linguistics

EMU
Fall 2011
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Agenda

- Assignments
- Phonology
- New assignments

Assignment IV a

- Exercise 1
 - [ʌɪ] appears before /t, f, s, p, k/
 - The conditioning segments are [-voice]

Phone - phoneme - allophone

- Phoneme /t/ has ALLOPHONES in English:
 - Aspirated [t^h] and [t]
- The distribution of these allophones is predictable, rule-governed.
- The distribution of these two allophones is **COMPLEMENTARY**, i.e., [t^h] will appear where [t] doesn't appear, [t] will appear where [t^h] doesn't appear.

Phonemic principle (2)

- Two or more sounds are realizations of the same phoneme (allophones) if:
 - They are in complementary distribution
 - They are phonetically similar

Phoneme versus allophone

- Are [h] and [ŋ] phonemes or allophones in English?
 - Look for minimal pairs.
 - No minimal pairs.
- Are they in complementary distribution?
 - Yes.
 - [h] - at the beginning of a syllable,
 - [ŋ] - at the end of a syllable.
- Are they allophones?
- No, because they are NOT phonetically similar.

Phonemic versus phonetic transcription

- Phonemic transcription
 - includes only the necessary information about the sounds which contrast in a given language.
- Phonetic transcription
 - includes lots of small detail of pronunciation.
e.g. aspiration in English.

Phonetics versus phonology

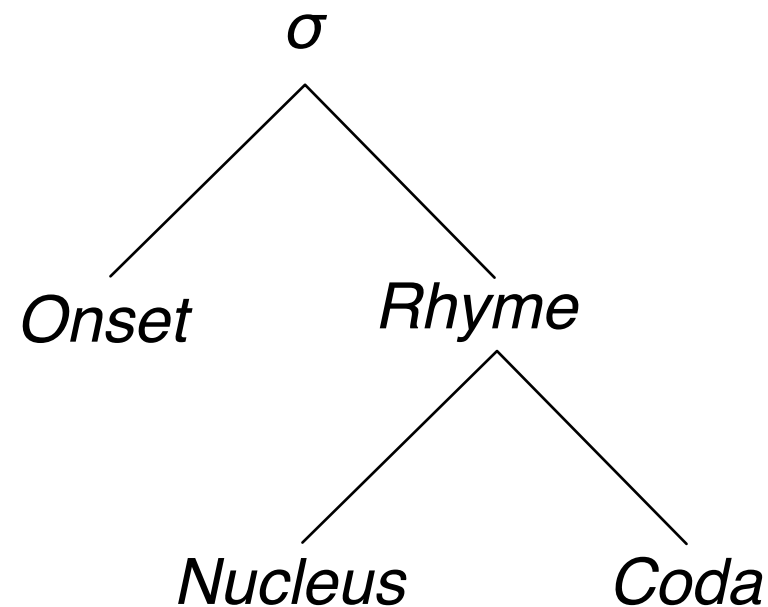
- Allophones are more concrete categories but...
- ...phonemes involve always a certain abstraction, they are a mental entity.
- Phonology
 - the study of the mental system, organization and function of sounds within a language.

Rule Example

- Velarized versus non-velarized /l/ (British)
 - lull [lʌɫ]
 - leaf [li:f]
 - sleep [sli:p]
 - bill [bɪɫ]
 - milk [miɫk]
 - melting [mɛɫtɪŋ]
 - lilly [lɪli]
- Is there a pattern?

Velarized vs. non-velarized /l/

- Syllable structure:



- Velarized, when in Onset, Nucleus, or Coda?

Syllables

- **Maximum Onset**

- in VCCV try to integrate all Cs into the onset of the second syllable.

- **Sonority**

- *apply - alpine - *lpine*

Syllable phenomena

- Consider:
 - *bottle*
- Aspiration
 - *tin*
 - *sting*
- r-dropping

Syllable phenomena

- Consider:
 - *bottle*: velarized l, because it is not in the onset
- Aspiration: only syllable-initial
 - *tin - sting*
- r-dropping
 - only in coda (East-coast dialects)

Feet

- Syllables grouped in rhythmic units: feet
- Only three types of feet in English

Feet

- Stress on initial syllable in foot
- Vowel reduction
 - Never in left-most syllable
 - Word-Final Vowel Condition in English
 - Vowel Sequence Condition

Feet

- **Vowel-Sequence Condition**

- Vowels in the right branch of feet have to be reduced. Exception:
- When two vowels are adjacent in an English word, the first vowel must be tense (or long).
 - *hiatus* /haɪeɪtəz/
 - *radio* /ˌreɪdiəʊ/

Feet

- **Word-Final Vowel Condition**

- Only reduced, tense (long), and short low vowels can appear in word-final position.

- *sofa* /soʊfə/

- *baby* /beɪbɪ/

- or in other words:

- English does not have words like: *plɛ, *plʊ, *plɪ

Assignment IV b

- on the blackboard...

Homework

- Prepare for Mid-term:
 - Morphology, Phonetics, Phonology
- Homework assignment V
 - Reading: chapter 5 up to page 167, Akmajian et. al!