

Phonology Final Exam

החוג לשפה וספרות אנגלית
קורס ב.2.210.1 פונולוגיה
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דר ננסי הול

Answer concisely, giving only the information asked for in the question. Write your answers in the booklet provided; you may take this questionnaire home. Do not give multiple answers for a single question. Points will be deducted for any incorrect statements. All phonological rules should be in formal rule notation ($A \rightarrow B/C_D$). Each of the 5 problems is worth 10 points.

Iraqi Arabic

The following data are pronunciations of English words by speakers of Iraqi Arabic (as far as I understand from the source, the words have not actually been borrowed into Iraqi.) Base your answers only on these data, even if you know other pronunciations in Iraqi or disagree with the data. Assume that intervocalic CC is syllabified C.C .

English	Iraqi pronunciation
study	istadi
snow	isno:
plane	ible:n
street	sitrit
splash	siblaf

1. Does Iraqi Arabic allow onsetless syllables? Does it allow complex onsets?
answer: Yes, no.
2. Does it allow codas? *answer:* Yes.
3. Write a rule for the epenthesis process seen in these words.
answer: $0 \rightarrow [i] / _ \text{CCV}$
4. Show the full syllable structure (including subsyllabic constituents) of [isno:].
answer: [i] and [o:] are nuclei, [s] is a coda, [is] is a rhyme, [n] is an onset. This should be shown in a tree structure.
5. Assume that the reason for the epenthesis is to satisfy Iraqi Arabic's rules for syllable structure, which you identified above. In light of this, why is *splash* pronounced as [siblaf] instead of *[isblaf]? In what way does this placing the epenthetic vowel after the [s] better satisfy the syllable structure requirements of Iraqi Arabic?
answer: *[isblaf] would involve a complex onset or complex coda, neither of which appears to be allowed in Iraqi.

Wargamay

Wargamay is (or, more likely, was) an Australian language. As of 1981, there were 3 speakers left. The accent marks stand for stress, not tone, in this problem.

bá.da	‘dog’
ga.gá.ra	‘dilly bag’
gí.ʃa.wú.lu	‘freshwater jewfish’
ju.ʃá.gay.mí.ri	‘Niagara-Vale-from’

1. Does Wargamay have iambic or trochaic feet? *answer:* Trochaic.
2. Is the direction of parsing right to left or left to right? *answer:* Right to left.
3. Does it allow degenerate feet? *answer:* No.
4. Does it have extrametricality? *answer:* No.
5. Show the foot structure of “dilly bag”. *answer:* ga.(gá.ra)

Cahuilla

Cahuilla is an Uto-Aztecan language of Southern California. As of 1990, 35 speakers remained. The accent marks stand for stress, not tone, in this problem.

tjém.na	‘our father’
táx.mu.ʔát	‘song’
tá.ka.lí.tjém	‘one-eyed ones’
pá.pen.tú.le.qá.le.véh	‘where I was grinding it’
mú:t	‘owl’
qá:n.kí.tjém	‘palo verde (pl.)’
hé.ʔi ká.kaw.lá:qá	‘his legs are bow-shaped’

1. Does Cahuilla have iambic or trochaic feet? *answer:* Trochaic.
2. Is the direction of parsing right to left or left to right? *answer:* Left to right.
3. Does it allow degenerate feet? *answer:* Yes. Does it have extrametricality? *answer:* No.
4. What type or types of syllable count as heavy in this language? *answer:* CV: and CV:C are heavy.
5. Show the foot structure of “palo verde (pl.)”. *answer:* (qá:n).(kí.tjém)

Etsako

Etsako is a Niger-Congo language with 274,000 speakers in Nigeria. In Etsako, reduplicating a noun N gives the meaning of “every N”. The left column contains plain noun stems, and the middle column contains reduplicated nouns: that is, two of the same noun stem put together. The accent marks stand for tone, not stress, in this problem.

Noun	Reduplicated form	Glosses
ìkpà	ìkpìkpà	‘cup, every cup’
ówà	ówòwà	‘house, every house’
òyèdé	òyèdòyèdé	‘banana, every banana’

1. Write a rule to describe the segmental changes (ignoring the tonal changes for the moment) that occur when two words are combined.

answer: $V \rightarrow 0 / _ V$

2. Describe in words what happens to the tone associated with a deleted vowel.

answer: The tone associates with the following vowel. If the following vowel is also associated with a different tone, a contour tone results.

3. Draw an autosegmental representation of “every banana”, including the tone and melodic tiers.

answer: I can’t do these representations on this computer program, but H and L tones should be linked to the middle [ɔ].

Cobán Kekchi

Kekchi is a Mayan language with 400,000 speakers in Guatemala. Morpheme boundaries are indicated with dashes below.

nax	‘far’	naxt-i:nk	‘to go far’
q’es	‘sharp’	q’esn-a:nk	‘to sharpen’
ts’ax	‘dirty’	ts’axn-ok	‘to get dirty’
kab’	‘house’	kab’l-ak	‘to make a house’
mol	‘egg’	molb’-ek	‘to lay eggs’
kwax	‘musical instrument’	kwaxb’-ak	‘to play a musical instrument’

1. What is the underlying form of each root above? (6 answers). Several different suffixes are shown; assume that for each of these the underlying form is identical to the surface form.

answer: /naxt/, /q’esn/, /ts’axn/, /kab’l/, /molb’/, /kwaxb’/

2. Write a phonological rule to explain the variations seen in surface forms.

answer: $C \rightarrow 0 / [\text{cons}, -\text{nasal}] _ \#$

3. Show the derivations of [nax] and [naxti:nk].

Inputs: /naxt/ /naxt-i:nk/

Rule:

$C \rightarrow 0$ / [cons, -nasal] __ # nax

Outputs: [nax] [naxti:nk]