

Lgcs 10: Intro Ling. Lecture Notes. Thurs 28 Oct 2010.

0. Announcements

-Reminder: HW5 (Due Tues.): Ex. 36, Farsi. Provide derivations for (c) and (n).
-Extra credit: Polish (Due Tues.). Account for **all** of the alternations, and provide derivations for [ruk] 'horn', [rogi] 'horns'. Credit only for solutions that work.
-*Linguists* tomorrow (Fri) at 4PM, Rose Hills Theater.

1. Review: Phonology & Morphology, Neutralization

Hungarian, Polish.

2. Rule Ordering

Lamba. Basque (on back).

3. The Psychological Reality of the Phoneme

Contrastiveness affects the **perceptions** of language users.

Speakers are more likely to be **consciously aware** of contrastive sounds, as well as to be able to discriminate between them.

E.g., dental nasals in English vs. Bengali.

Language users also tend to think of two allophones of the same phoneme as being the 'same sound'.

E.g., nasalized vowels in English vs. French.

This is all to the extent that language users are aware of sounds...

Acquisition experiments.

Further indication that these rules are real and active: they give us our foreign accents: "to a greater or lesser extent, learners of foreign languages are prisoners of their own phonologies."

4. Latin. Consider the data below. When do we get *-alis* and when do we get *-aris*?

nav-alis	'naval'
voc-alis	'vocal'
fin-alis	'final'
mor-alis	'moral'
caus-alis	'causal'

sol-aris	'solar'
regul-aris	'regular'
circul-aris	'circular'
milit-aris	'military'
lun-aris	'lunar'
perpendicul-aris	'perpendicular'

flor-alis	'floral'
litter-alis	'concerning letters'
sepulchr-alis	'funereal'

5. What to know for the exam (so far)

- How to identify phonemes vs. allophones.
- How to formalize phonological rules.
- How to write derivations.
- How to identify **alternations** in morphological paradigms.
- How to identify crucial rule orderings among phonological rules.

2.1 Baztan Basque. Assume that the definite suffix is underlyingly /-a/.

<u>noun</u>	<u>definite</u>	
sagar	sagara	'apple'
gison	gisona	'man'
buzten	buztena	'tail'
tfakur	tfakure	'dog'
mutil	mutile	'boy'
egun	egune	'day'
iku	ikue	'fig'
mendi	mendie	'mountain'
buru	burue	'head'
etfe	etfia	'house'
afto	aftua	'donkey'

(1) Posit two phonological rules to account for the alternations in the data.

(2) Are your rules crucially ordered? If yes, how?

(3) Provide derivations for [burue] 'head' and [aftua] 'donkey'.

2.2 Biscayan Basque. Again assume that the definite suffix is /-a/.

<u>noun</u>	<u>definite</u>	
sagar	sagara	'apple'
gison	gisona	'man'
buzten	buztena	'tail'
tfakur	tfakure	'dog'
mutil	mutile	'boy'
ate	atie	'door'
asto	astue	'donkey'

(4) How does this dialect of Basque differ from Baztan Basque?

(5) Provide derivations for [mutile] 'boy' and [astue] 'donkey'.

(6) Consider now the following forms:

iku	ikuwe	'fig'
mendi	mendiye	'mountain'
buru	buruwe	'head'
ari	ariye	'thread'

(7) Posit another rule to account for these forms. Must your rule be crucially ordered with respect to the other rules? How so?

(8) Provide derivations for [buruwe] 'boy' and [astue] 'donkey'.