

The focus will be on phonemes, allophones, minimal pairs, (traditional features), and phonological rules. Section 3 is important if you specialize in phonology, but less so in an introductory course. Just know the 'traditional' features (e.g. labial, dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, velar etc NOT \pm coronal; \pm anterior etc) and know how to use the tables.

Try Questions: 1, 2, 3, 10, 11. We can do the others in class.

I Sounds

There are several **ways to describe sounds**. For instance, /e/ versus /i/ (You are not responsible for (c)):

- a. [e]; [i] and /e/; /i/
- b. mid, front, tense vowel; high, front, tense vowel.
- c. Binary:

-consonantal	-consonantal
+vocalic	+vocalic
+sonorant	+sonorant
-high	+high
-low	-low
-back	-back
+tense	+tense

II How to find phonemes/allophones:

1. Try to find Minimal Pairs for the 2 sounds you are examining. If they exist (e.g. [sip] and [zip] in English), the sounds contrast in a relevant way for that language and are different phonemes. Find the contrasting feature (e.g. voice in [sip] vs [zip]).
2. If no Minimal Pairs exist, examine **where** the sounds occur. If they are in Complementary Distribution, they are allophones of the same phoneme. For instance, [bet], [ben], [bek] show that the nasalized vowels are in complementary distribution: [e] before a nasal, but [e] not before a nasal. It should always be possible to formulate the rule.
- (3. If no Minimal Pairs exist and no Complementary Distribution, the different sounds are allophones in free variation. For instance, [mæp] and [mæph] mean the same and the variation is optional.)

III How to write rules

For instance, A becomes B in the environment of a preceding and a following vowel:

A --> B / V ____ V

Answers to Questions:

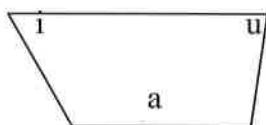
1. Korean
They are separate phonemes; [pul] and p^hul] are MPs.

2. Inuktitut

i. All are separate phonemes. Minimal Pairs are:
aglu - iglu iglumut - iglunit
ukiaq - ukiuq ani - ini
pinna - panna aiviq - aivuq
aniguvit - anigavit

Contrastive Vowels: a - i
 u - i
 a - u

Chart:



ii. of /i/; of /u/

iii. A tense high vowel becomes lax at the end of a word.

iv. high and lax; +/- lax

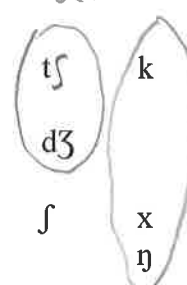
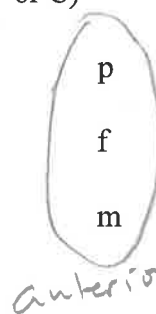
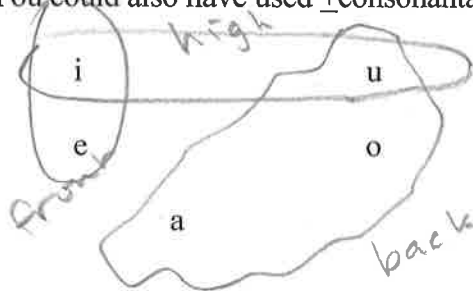
3. Mokilese

They are not separate phonemes. There are no minimal pairs and a rule can be formulated:
High vowels become voiceless in between voiceless consonants

V ---> [-voice] / C C
[+high] [-voice] [-voice]

(You could also have used \pm consonantal rather than V or C)

10.



africates (or DR)

11.

voice
continuant

tense
high

nasal
anterior
(alveolar vs alveopalatal)
tense
voice

reduced
strident
tense
high