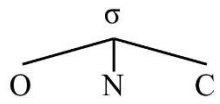
Section 1B Week 2 (10/9/2024) **Ling 20 Fall 2024**

1. Homework 1 review

- "approximant", "voiced" vs "voiceless", "oral" vs. "nasal"
- [ħ] vs. [h]; [ʋ] vs. [v]; [ɤ] vs. [ɣ]
- [ɹ] (approximant) not [r] (trill) in *sprint*, *trim*, *Calgary*, etc.
- Diphthong in *cohort* [kowhɔɹt]
- [ɾ] (tap) in *butter* [bʌɾɹ], *curdle* [kɹɾl], *catamaran* [kærəməɹæn]

2. Syllabification review

2.1 Syllable structure (maximal):



O(nset):	consonant(s) before the vowel
N(ucleus):	the vowel (or syllabic consonant)
C(oda):	consonant(s) after the vowel
R(hyme):	N(ucleus) + C(oda)

2.2 Steps of syllabification:

- Find nuclei (i.e. locate the vowels).
- Maximize the onset as the language constraints allow.
- Add the remaining consonants (if any) to the codas.

3. Practice

3.1 Syllabification

- Malagasy (Madagascar; ~ 25 million speakers)
  Constraints: maximal onset is C; coda can contain one nasal consonant.

  a. [mami] 'sweet' b. [ranu] 'water' c. [lamba] 'clothing d. [maŋga] 'beautiful'

- Korean (mainly Korean peninsula; ~ 80 million speakers)
  Constraints: onset can be C, Cj, or Cw; coda can contain up to one consonant.

  a. [mʌgʌ] 'Eat it!' b. [mʌgjʌ] 'Feed it!' c. [mʌkta] 'to eat' d. [milkjo] 'esotericism'

- Finnish (Scandinavia; ~ 6 million speakers)
  Constraints: maximal σ is CVC

  a. [k͡øysi] 'rope' b. [kæːnsi] 'turned' c. [pilʊen] 'into the cloud' d. [jærvi] 'lake'

3.2 Transcription and syllabification

> "Dangerous winds raged across Florida hours before Hurricane Milton's landfall, with tornadoes produced by the storm knocking down trees, ravaging mobile homes and overturning a truck.

3.3 Syllables and meter

- In the Greek poetic tradition, a syllable is "heavy" if (1) it has a coda or (2) the nucleus contains a long vowel (marked by [ː]) or a diphthong (marked by [͡]); otherwise a syllable is "light" (i.e. with a short-vowel nucleus and without a coda). Examples:

  Heavy syllables: kaː, dos, ta͡i, aŋ, pʰeːs ….
  Short syllables: bi, kʰru, te, o, nu …

- Assuming the following verses employ a basic metric unit of heavy-light-light (H-L-L), establish the basic Greek syllabification rule. Specifically, how many consonants does Greek allow in the onset? (Ignore word boundaries)

  n u: s o n a n a s t r a t o n o r s e k a k e: n o l e k o n t o d e… (*Iliad* 1.10)

  h i s t o n e p o͡i kʰ o m e n e: k a j e m o n l e kʰ o s a n t i o… (*Iliad* 1.31)

- The following verse uses the same meter. What change(s) do we need to make our syllabification rule?

  h a z d o m e n o͡i d i o s h u͡i o n h e k e: b o l o… (*Iliad* 1.21)

- The following verses use the same meter. Set up any new onset possibilities as needed. (Be as generalizing as possible.)

  … t o͡i p e n i e: g e k a j a l l o t r i e: p e r e….

  … g a r t a p a l a m n a b r o t o͡:i p a r a …

  a͡u t a r h o p l e: s i o n h e s t e: k e͡i p o l u m e: t i s o…

3.4 Complementary distribution (preview)

Italian (a Romance language from the Indo-European family, spoken by about 60~70 million people in Italy and neighboring countries)

a.	[tinta]	'dye'	g.	[tiŋgo]	'I dye'
b.	[tɛnda]	'tent'	h.	[tɛŋgo]	'I keep'
c.	[dantsa]	'dance'	i.	[fuŋgo]	'mushroom'
d.	[neɾo]	'black'	j.	[bjaŋka]	'white'
e.	[dʒɛnte]	'people'	k.	[aŋke]	'also'
f.	[sapone]	'soap'	l.	[faŋgo]	'mud'

Look at the distribution of [n] and [ŋ]. Write out the environments in which they appear.