

Fonologia (2)

Lingüística 2

24/04/2024

Què és un fonema?
Què és un al·lòfon?

Regles fonològiques

Quina regla regeix la distribució dels sons relacionats amb /r/?

- *pintar* [pinta]
- *pintaré* [pintaɾe]
- *pintar* amb mi [pinta:m:i]
- *córrer* [korə]
- *correrà* [korəɾa]

Regles fonològiques

Quina regla regeix la distribució dels sons relacionats amb /ɾ/?

- *pintar* [pinta]
- *pintaré* [pintaɾe]
- *pintar* amb mi [pinta:m:i]
- *córrer* [korə]
- *correrà* [korəɾa]

$/ɾ/ \rightarrow \emptyset / _ \#$

Regles fonològiques

La relació entre entitats fonèmiques (abstractes) i fonètiques (concretes) pot ser descrita amb regles fonològiques

Representen el coneixement fonològic d'un parlant nadiu

$$X \rightarrow Y / C_D$$

Classes naturals (de nou)

Què és una classe natural?

Classes naturals + regles

- *seat* [sit]
- *loot* [lut]
- *seated* [sirəd]
- *looted* [lurəd]

Classes naturals + regles

- *seat* [sit]
- *loot* [lut]
- *seed* [sid]
- *seated* [sirəd]
- *looted* [lurəd]
- *seeded* [sirəd]

Classes naturals + regles

/t,d/ → [ɾ] / stressed vowel _ unstressed vowel

/+alveolar, +stop/ → [ɾ] / stressed vowel _
unstressed vowel

sit vs. seated; seed vs. seeded

Tipus de regles

Assimilació: /n/ adopta el punt d'articulació del consonant que el segueix (p.e., *handbag*)

Dissimilació: [bɪzɪk] vs [bəzɪk]

Inserció: /sC/ → [esC] / #__ (castellà)

Elisió: /ð/ → Ø /V__V (castellà)

Metàtesi: /əs/ → [sə] / __ [s] (català: *es sap* --> *se sap*)

Afebliment (Lenició): /ætəm/ → [æɾm] (angl.)

Enfortiment: /d/ → [t] / __ # (català) [madrit]

Inventari de símbols per escriure regles:

<https://jmfontana.github.io/ipa-chart-phonorules/phonology/keyboard/index.html>

36. Farsi

Farsi is an Indo-European language of the Indo-Iranian family, which is the most widely spoken language in Iran. In the following data, do [r], [r̥], and [ɾ] belong to one, two, or three different phonemes? If they belong to different phonemes, give the pairs of forms which show this. If they are allophones of one (or two) phonemes, state the rule for their distribution. Which one would you choose to represent the phonemic form, and why?

[r] voiced trill

[r̥] voiceless trill

[ɾ] voiced flap

a. [ærtɛf] 'army'

g. [ahar̥] 'starch'

m. [ahari] 'starched'

b. [farsi] 'Persian'

h. [behtær̥] 'better'

n. [bæradær̥] 'brother'

c. [qædri] 'a little bit'

i. [hærentow̥r̥] 'however'

o. [berid] 'go'

d. [rah] 'road'

j. [tʃar̥] 'four'

p. [biræŋg] 'pale'

e. [ris] 'beard'

k. [tʃedʒur̥] 'what kind'

q. [tʃera] 'why'

f. [ruz] 'day'

l. [ʃir̥] 'lion'

r. [darid] 'you have'

38. Greek

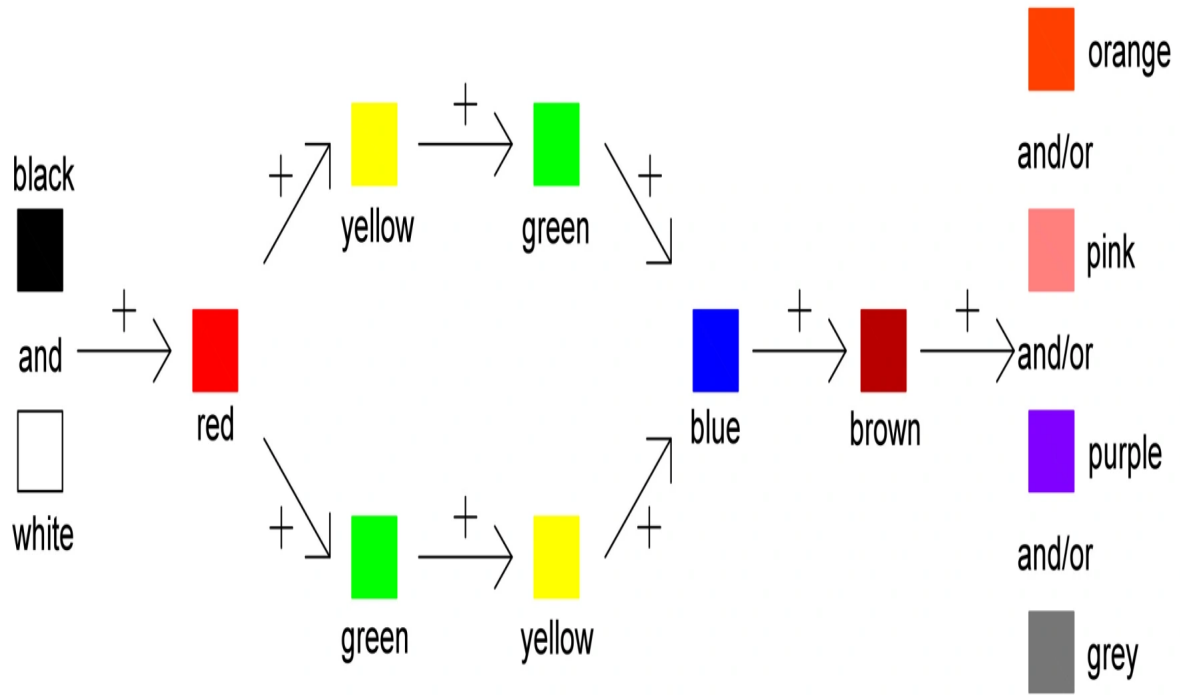
Modern Greek is an Indo-European language spoken in Greece. Examine the sounds [x], [k], [ç], and [c] in the following data. [k] represents a voiceless velar stop, [x] a voiceless velar fricative, [ç] a voiceless palatal fricative, and [c] a voiceless palatal stop. Which of these sounds are in contrastive distribution, and which are in complementary distribution? State the distribution of the allophones.

a. [kano]	'do'	j. [kori]	'daughter'
b. [xano]	'lose'	k. [xori]	'dances'
c. [çino]	'pour'	l. [xrima]	'money'
d. [cino]	'move'	m. [krima]	'shame'
e. [kali]	'charms'	n. [xufta]	'handful'
f. [xali]	'plight'	o. [kufeta]	'bonbons'
g. [çeli]	'eel'	p. [çina]	'goose'
h. [ceri]	'candle'	q. [cina]	'china'
i. [çeri]	'hand'		

Lleis implicatives

- Si una llengua té un fonema menys comú, en general també té el seu homòleg més comú (p.e., ã → a)
- Dins d'una llengua, els sons més comuns tenen una distribució més àmplia que els sons menys comuns
- Els nens adquireixen sons més comuns abans (p.e., [ɾ] vs. [r])
- Els sons menys comuns solen ser menys estables amb el temps

Coneixes regles lingüístiques implicatives fora de la fonètica/fonologia?



Colour Hierarchy Diagram (after Berlin and Kay 1969)

Greenberg's language universals

See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenberg%27s_linguistic_universals

Preguntes sobre fonètica o fonologia?

06/05: 1er exercici pràctic

Preguntas sobre 2a practica de fonologia?

Més sobre fonètica i fonologia

- síl·labes
- suprasegmentals
- L2, L3, ...
- feeding; bleeding
- animals
- música
- ...

The Rio de Janeiro dialect of Brazilian Portuguese has a Palatalization rule (6) that changes the dento-alveolar plosives [t] and [d] into the affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ] before the front high vowel [i]:

- (5) *Palatalization in Brazilian Portuguese* (Mateus and d'Andrade 2002)

bato [bátu] 'I beat' - *bate* [bátʃi] 's/he beats'

ardo [árdu] 'I burn' - *arde* [árdʒi] 's/he burns'

- (6) *Palatalization*²

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\text{obstruent} \\ +\text{coronal} \\ +\text{anterior} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{obstruent} \\ +\text{coronal} \\ -\text{anterior} \end{bmatrix} / \text{---} \begin{bmatrix} -\text{consonant} \\ +\text{high} \\ -\text{back} \end{bmatrix}$$

Additionally, Brazilian Portuguese has an *i*-Epenthesis rule, which repairs syllables that would otherwise violate the constraints on syllable margins active in the language (such as Sonority Sequencing Generalization, Jespersen 1904, Selkirk 1982; Minimal Sonority Distance, Vennemann 1972, Steriade 1982; Coda Condition, Itô 1988). This is evident in the nativisation of borrowings:

(7) *i*-Epenthesis in Brazilian Portuguese (Mateus and d'Andrade 2002)

<i>pacto</i>	[pákitu]	‘pact’
<i>captar</i>	[kapitár]	‘to capture’
<i>psicologia</i>	[pisikolozíɐ]	‘psychology’

(8) *i*-Epenthesis

$$\emptyset \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} -\text{consonant} \\ +\text{high} \\ -\text{back} \end{array} \right] / \left[\begin{array}{l} +\text{obstruent} \end{array} \right] ____ \left[\begin{array}{l} +\text{obstruent} \end{array} \right]$$

How do you pronounce *adverso* or *futebol*?

Rules (6) and (8) stand in a feeding relation. As shown in (9), if the [i] vowel is inserted after a [t] or a [d], the plosives get palatalized.

- (9) *Interaction of Palatalization and i-Epenthesis in Brazilian Portuguese*
- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>adverso</i> | [adʒivɛχsu] | ‘adverse’ |
| <i>futebol</i> | [futʃibów] | ‘football’ |

If the rule of *i*-Epenthesis were flipped, it would result in the deletion of [i] vowels standing between obstruents:

- (10) *i-Deletion (flipped i-Epenthesis)*
- $$\left[\begin{array}{l} -\text{consonant} \\ +\text{high} \\ -\text{back} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \emptyset / [+\text{obstruent}] ______ [+\text{obstruent}]$$

Propera sessió

- Practica 2: Fonologia
 - Qüestionari de lectura (morfologia 1a)
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- **Processos morfològics. L'estructura interna de les paraules i el significat.**