Post-nasal voicing and contour segments

Bert Vaux, University of Cambridge v1 presented at Harvard University 3-16-1994; v2 9-1996; v3 3-2002; v4 11-2002; v5 2-2014; v6 4-23

ISSUES

- How are contours represented in the phonology?
- What segments have internal contours?
- What exactly is post-nasal voicing? What feature(s) are spreading? Why is it restricted to nasals?

CLAIMS

- Post-nasal voicing is not necessarily a product of *[+nasal, -voice], as has been claimed in the recent literature; this constraint wrongly predicts that voiceless aspirates should undergo voicing in languages with three- and four-way laryngeal contrasts.
- Also cannot be *[+nasal, +cont], as Padgett claims.
- Must be *[+nasal, +sg].1

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 $^{^{\}mathrm{1}}$ potential problem: PNV in languages that don't aspirate the voiceless stops...

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A. Panjabi and Sindhi

(1) Panjabi inventory

(2) Sindhi inventory (C = implosive)

p	p^h	b	b^h	6	m	φ	β		
t	t^h	d	d^{h}	ď	n	S	Z	1	r
t	t^h	þ	d^{h}	q	η				τ
tʃ	tJ ^h	ф	$\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{h}}$	ďз	ŋ	ſ		j	
k	\mathbf{k}^{h}	g	g^h	g	ŋ	X	γ		
						h			

(3) nasal voicing in Panjabi and Sindhi (Turner 1966, Masica 1991:203)²

	Sanskrit	Panjabi	Sindhi	gloss
a.	aŋka	aŋg	aŋgu	mark
	kanţā	kaŋḍā	kando	thorn
	danta	dand	ɗandu	tooth

 $^{^2}$ Vowels are presented in ISO 15919 transliteration (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_15919); I have converted the consonants to their IPA values in hopes of reducing confusion concerning what they represent.

	фатра	фambā	фатbo	type of tree
b.	pantʃa	ралф	ралфа	five
	t∫ant∫u	t∫uñdZ		beak
	amsa	hass	han& ^h ī	shoulder(blade)
	hamsa	hãs	hanʤu	goose
c.	pant ^h ā	pand	pand ^h u	path
	grant ^h i	gaղd ^h	\mathfrak{g} aη $\mathfrak{d}^{\mathrm{h}}$ i	knot
	∫unt¹hi	sund ^h	sund ^h i	ginger
d.	фаŋg ^h ā	фaŋgʰ	∫aŋgʰa	leg, shank
	and ^h a	and $^{\mathrm{h}}\bar{\mathrm{a}}$	and ^h o	blind
	gamb ^h īra		gãb ^h īru	deep

- Tarascan voiceless aspirates don't undergo post-nasal voicing, whereas plain voiceless stops do (Steriade 1997:66, from Foster 1969)
- Tamil has nasal voicing of stops--Bosch and Wiltshire (1992), ex. 16
- [James Bailey deals with $nt \rightarrow nd$ (Charles Reiss, p.c.)]

GENERALIZATIONS

- •affricates are affected
- •difficult to determine what happens to fricatives, Panjabi voiced aspirates
- •voiceless aspirates are affected
- •aspiration is not affected

B. Zoque

(4) Zoque inventory

```
b
                    f
             m
p
                           W
      d
t
             n
                    S
c
      J
ts
tſ
                    ſ
                          j
      ф
             η
k
      g
             ŋ
```

? h

(5) Zoque nasal voicing in derived environments (Kenstowicz 1994:500)

a. min-pa minba he comes

b. pʌn-tʃʌki pʌnʤʌki figure of a man

c. winsa?u winsa?u he received

C. English

(6) English nasal place assimilation

a. in-describable [ɪndəskɹɑɪbəbəl]

in-justice [ɪnʤʌstɪs]

 $\emph{in-capable}$ $[\emph{ink}^{h}\emph{eip}\emph{ə}\emph{b}\emph{ə}\emph{l}]$

im-possible [Imp^hasıbəl]

b. in-finite [ɪnfənət]

in-valid [ɪnvæləd]

c. *in-active* [ɪnæktəv]

Padgett 1991: *[+nasal, +continuant]

D. Armenian

(7) New Julfa inventory

 $b \qquad b^h \qquad p \qquad p^h \qquad f \qquad v \qquad m$

 $d \qquad d^h \qquad t \qquad t^h \qquad s \qquad z \qquad n$

dz dz^h ts ts^h

 $dy dy^h tf tf^h \int 3$

 $g \qquad g_{\mu} \qquad k \qquad k_{\mu} \qquad \chi \qquad R$

h fi

j r l l^j

(8) New Julfa nasal voicing (Vaux 1998)

	classical	New Julfa	gloss
a.	əntsaj	əndza	gift
	ankanel	ənganiel	fall
	ajnteł	əuqier	there
b.	tʃantʃ	tfandz	fly
c.		insaf	justice
		sunsunakviel	become greedy
		semsuri	type of melon
d.	t ^h antʃ ^h el	t ^h antʃ ^h in tal	mutter
	∫amp ^h ur	∫amp ^h ur	spit
	jawnk ^h	hunk ^h	eyebrow

(9)	nominative	genitive	gloss	
	kənik	kənga	wife	
	g ^h ort ^h ənuk	g ^h ort ^h ənga	frog	

(10) voiced aspirates

	classical	New Julfa	gloss
a.	bambak	b^h ambak	cotton
	gangat	g ^h angat	complaint
	andam	andam	limb
	brindz	b ^h rinj	rice
	narinʤ	narind	orange
b.	hamberel	hamb ^h ieriel	endure (*χambieriel)
	zarang	zarang ^h	heir
	handipel	hand ^h ipiel	meet (*χandipiel)

E. Tarascan

• voiceless aspirates don't undergo post-nasal voicing, whereas plain voiceless stops do (Steriade 1997:66, from Foster 1969)

F. Contour segments

- •structure of aspirates
- •edge effects
- (11) contour segments (Steriade 1992)

released stop unreleased stop glide fricative affricate C C C C C A_0 A_{max} A_0 A_{max} A_0 A_{max} A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 A_5 A_6 A_6

- (12) nasal contours
- a. nasal stop b. prenasalized stop

alized stop c. postnasal stop d^{n} A_{max} A_{0} A_{max}

[+nasal]

A_o A_{max}

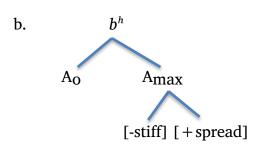
[+nasal]

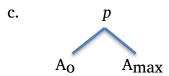
n

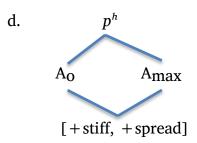
 n d

(13) Laryngeal contours

a. b $A_0 \qquad A_{max}$ [-stiff]







EVIDENCE FOR LARYNGEAL CONTOURS:

$$(14) \ ts,\,t\hspace{-0.1cm}f\hspace{-0.1cm}f\hspace{-0.1cm}s^h,\,t\hspace{-0.1cm}f\hspace{-0.1cm}f\hspace{-0.1cm}h$$

(15) aspirate dissimilation

	classical	New Julfa	gloss
a.	$d3oxk^h$	dəʒuoχk	hell
	$kopk^h$	kopk	eyelid
	t^hewk^h	t ^h iefk	wings
	$mitk^h$	mitk	mind
	$a law t^h k^h \\$	$\alpha \text{Rot}_{p} k$	prayer
	$an\bar{e}tsk^{\text{h}}$	anetsk	curse
	tʃawtʃk ^h	tſotſk	swing
	atJ^hk^h	atJ^hk	eye
	varæk ^h	varts ^h k	wages
	$xawsk^h \\$	χosk	speech
	hra∫k ^h	həra∫k	miracle
b.	$eawt^hn$	oχtə	seven
	$nawt^h$	naft	oil
	$k^h t^h uel$	k ^h əftiel	delouse

$\begin{array}{ccc} \hbox{(16)} & \textbf{nominative genitive} & \textbf{gloss} \\ & \hbox{tsaki}^h & \hbox{tsaxki} & \hbox{flower} \end{array}$

Japik^h Japki shirt fiietkus fiietk^həsin behind

(17) aspirate dissimilation applies before s-aspiration

$$\textit{pstik}$$
 'small' $> p^h \text{-sstik}$ giser 'evening' $> k^h \text{-ssier}$

(18) fricative assimilation

classical	New Julfa	gloss
anzgam	anəsg ^h am	wicked
zgoj∫	əsgʰu∫	safe
xełdel	χ ie χ d $^{ m h}$ iel	strangle
ałbiwr	$a\chi b^h ur$	fountain
zgal	$\operatorname{əsg^{h}}$ al	feel
zbałum	$\mathrm{ssp}_{\mathrm{p}}$ aram	business
złʤal	zəx& ^h al	repent
ambołdz	$amb^huo\chi d\!$	whole

F. Residual questions

- restriction on *[+nasal, +spread glottis]
- derived vs. non-derived environments
- why not sonorant voicing?
- why didn't voiced stops aspirate after nasals?

G. Database

- Basque
- Gascon
- Greek (eg Istanbul < eis ten pol-)
- Japanese
- many Armenian dialects

- Palenquero (which, appropriately, is Palengue in their lg.), dentro > lendro, jende
 gente, (but NB enkagao = encargada)
- Tamil has nasal voicing of stops--Bosch and Wiltshire (1992) "The Licensing of Prosodic Prominence in Tamil," FLSM 3, Laurel Stvan et al, eds., ex. 16
- Yao (in Africa) apparently has postnasal voicing--cf. the word Bantu.

H. Notes

- Why does Italian locanda > Turkish lokanta?
- Xhosa doesn't allow aspirates after nasals (Jessen 2000)
- one might argue that voicing of aspirates is blocked by structure preservation, but this doesn't work for e.g. New Julfa

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