Linguistics - Assignment 7 - 2022/12/29

Part A Explain the phonological processes that took place in the following words (there could also be more than one process or no process at all).

Example:

taxed

UR: /taks-d/

PR: [tʰakst]

a. **aspiration**: t is aspirated at the beginning of the word and before a vowel.

b. **voicing assimilation**: d becomes [-voice] after a [-voice] consonant.

1. liked
2. mango
3. preferred
4. pushed
5. emphasized
6. talented

1. liked
   UR: /laikd/
   PR: [laikt]
   a. **voicing assimilation**: d becomes [-voice] after a [-voice] consonant.
2. mango
   UR: /meingo/
   PR: [meiŋgo]
   a. **place assimilation**: n becomes ŋ before a velar stop (k or g)
3. preferred
   UR: /prifer-d/
   PR: [priferd]
   I don't see a phonological process in this case
4. pushed
   UR: /puʃ-d/
   PR: [pʰuʃt]
   a. **aspiration**: p is aspirated at the beginning of the word and before a vowel.
   b. **voicing assimilation**: d becomes [-voice] after a [-voice] consonant.

5. emphasized

   UR: /emfasaiz-d/

   PR: [emfasaizd]

   a. **place assimilation**: m becomes ɱ before f or v.

6. talented

   UR: /talent-d/

   PR: [tʰalentʰid]

   a. **aspiration**: t is aspirated at the beginning of the word and before a vowel (twice).

   b. **insertion (or epenthesis)**: the vowel i is inserted between t and d

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Part B Examine the following data in Hanunuoo (Philippines).

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   A                   B                      C
1. duwa 'two'      kadwa 'twice'         duwahi 'make it two'
2. tulu 'three'    katlu 'three times'   tuluhi 'make it three'
3. ʔusa 'one'      kasʔa 'once'          ʔusahi 'make it one'
4. ʔupat 'four'    kapʔat 'four times'   ʔupati 'make it four'
5. lima 'five'     kalima 'five times'   limahi 'make it five'
6. ʔunum 'six'     kanʔum 'six times'    ʔunumi 'make it six'
7. pitu 'seven'    kapitu 'seven times'  pituhi 'make it seven'
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In order to answer this part properly, you should separate between morphological and phonological processes. Follow the order of questions. First, determine which affixes are added to the stem (column A) in columns B and C, and then see which phonological processes take place (and do not take place in some cases).

a. What are the affixes in columns B and C?

In column B the affix is ka-, while in column C the affixes are -hi, and $\t{-i}.

b. There are two phonological processes that apply in column B. Provide the name of the processes and explain them.

The two processes are **deletion** and **metathesis**.

When the first vowel of the stem is a u, it is deleted.

When the first consonant is ʔ, then the first two consonants switch places.

c. What is the phonological process that applies in column C? Provide the name of the process and explain it (there are two options).

I would say that the process that applies is either **full assimilation** or **deletion**.

For the case of full assimilation, when the stem ends in a consonant, the h becomes that same consonant.

For the case of deletion, when the stem ends in a consonant, the h is deleted.