

Zaid Galvez

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Assignment 4

m			n				ɲ					
p b			t d				kj	k g				
			s z		ʃ ʒ	ɛ ʒ						
v								x				
							j					
			r									
			l				lj					

Also: [w] and affricates: [tʃ, dʒ ts dz]

i		ɨ		u
e				o
		a		

Singular	Plural
/klub/	/klubi/
/trup/	/trupi/
/snop/	/snopi/
/trud/	/trudi/
/gruz/	/gruzi/
/vuz/	/vozi/
/xleb/	/xlep/
/sklep/	/sklepi/
/xwop/	/xwopi/
/paladʒ/	/paladze/
/piets/	/pietse/
/kieʃɛɲ/	/kieʃɛɲe/
/obraz/	/obrazi/
/garaʒ/	/garaʒ/
/koʃ/	/koʃe/
/wug/	/wugi/
/wuk/	/wuki/
/sok/	/soki/
/nos/	/nosi/
/kot/	/koti/

/obiad/	/obiadɨ/
/las/	/lasɨ/
/lekaʒ/	/lekaʒ/
/kapluʂ/	/kapeluʂe/
/dwug/	/dwugi/
/dax/	/daxɨ/
/ogrud/	/ogrodɨ/

Singular	Plural
/bor/	/bori/
/vow/	/vowi/
/sol/	/soli/
/pokoʃ/	/pokoʃe/
/tsel/	/tsele/
/dow/	/dowi/
/boj/	/boji/
/ʒur/	/ʒuri/
/gural/	/gurale/
/kraj/	/kraje/
/stow/	/stowi/

Singular	Plural
/dom/	/domɨ/
/dzvon/	/dzvoni/
/million/	/mil'ioni/
/swoʃ/	/swoʃe/
/ʂum/	/ʂumi/
/koʃ/	/koʃe/
/peron/	/peroni/
/twum/	/twumi/

Singular	Plural
/ʒwub/	/ʒwup/
/trud/	/trudi/
/kot/	/koti/
/koʂ/	/koʂe/
/noʒ/	/noʒ/
/wug/	/wugi/
/lud/	/ludi/
/gruz/	/gruz/
/nos/	/nosi/
/vuz/	/vozi/
/wuk/	/wuki/
/wok/	/soki/
/rug/	/rogi/
/ogrud/	/ogrodɨ/

Template: Noun_{root} + plural

Devoicing rule: $[-\text{sonorant}] \rightarrow [-\text{voice}] / _ \#$

Obstruents become voiceless when word finally. They remain voiced elsewhere.

Raising rule: $\left[\begin{array}{c} +\text{round} \\ +\text{syllabic} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow [+high] / _ \left[\begin{array}{c} +\text{voice} \\ -\text{nasal} \\ -\text{syllabic} \end{array} \right] \#$

Round vowels are raised before a final voiced non-nasal consonant. If not already raised, they remain not raised elsewhere.

The raising rule must be applied first, and then the devoicing rule must be applied second. Consider: [ʒwup] *crib* and [ʒwobi] *cribs*. As the raising rule is applied first, [o] becomes [u] before the voiced non-nasal consonant [b]. The devoicing rule is then applied, causing [b] to become voiceless [p]. Were the devoicing rule applied first, the raising rule would not be able to occur because voiced [b] would become voiceless [p], blocking [o] from becoming [u].

UR: /lod/	UR: /wuk/
+high: u	+high: u
-voice: t	-voice: k
PR: [lut]	PR: [wuk]

UR: /wug/	UR: /dom/
+high: u	+high: -
-voice: k	-voice: -
PR: [wuk]	PR: [dom]

The devoicing rule is an instance of neutralization. Consider:

Singular [wuk] *bow*

Plural [wuki] *bows*

and

Singular [wuk] *lye*

Plural [wugi] *lyes*

Both [k] and [g] occur in the environment **u_i**, in the plural. Were this an instance of complementary distribution, [k] and [g] would not be able to occupy this same environment simultaneously. One can expect the words *bow* and *bows* to have the underlying forms /wuk/ and /wuki/. One can expect the words *lye* and *lyes* to have the underlying forms /wug/ and /wugi/.

The raising rule is an instance of neutralization. Consider:

Singular [bur] *forest*

Plural [bori] *forests*

and

Singular [ɹur] *soup*

Plural [ɹuri] *soups*

Both [o] and [u] occur in the environment $_r$, in the plural. Were this an instance of complementary distribution, [o] and [u] would not be able to occupy this same environment simultaneously. One can expect the word *forest* and *forests* to have the underlying forms /bor/ and /bori/. One can expect the words *soup* and *soups* to have the underlying forms /ɹur/ and /ɹuri/.

In instances where /o/ is the final vowel in an underlying plural form, it is raised to [u] before a final voiced non-nasal consonant in its underlying singular form. In instances where /u/ is the final vowel in an underlying plural form, it is kept as [u] before a final voiced non-nasal consonant in its underlying singular form—the rule is applied vacuously to these instances.

Alternative rule formations for the devoicing rule, such as one where obstruents become voiced when not word-finally would not explain [dax] *roof* and [daxɪ] *roofs*, which would have to become [dax] and [dayɪ], respectively.

Alternative rule formulations for the raising rule, such as one where it is lowered, violates simplicity criterion. The formula I have proposed is simpler and accounts for all instances, whereas alternative rule formulations would require several additional rules to account for the different environments under which the vowels alternate. It takes the mind “less work” to determine whether [o] will be raised to [u] than to determine what environments [u] is lowered to [o].

The distinctive features chosen for my devoicing rules were the most simple and reduced features possible. Devoicing may be applied vacuously. This rule only occurs word finally.

The distinctive features chosen for my devoicing rules required the elimination of [w] but maintain the vowels [u] and [o]. Raising may be applied vacuously. This rule occurs only after voiced consonants that are not nasal.

Other orderings of rule applications do not work. Consider:

UR: /lod/	UR: /ɹwob/
-voice: t	-voice: p
-high: -	-high: -
PR: *[lot]	PR: *[ɹwop]