

Midterm exam

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LING 20: Introduction to Linguistic Analysis
Due: 23:59, 8 February 2021

1

6 points

[fɔːɪtʃ ʌv ðə fəˈlɔːwɪŋ sɛts ʌv sɑːwndz steɪt wat aɪtʰɪkʰjʊlətɔːɪ pʰɪpʰəɪrɪ ɔː kʰʌmbɪneɪʃən
ʌv pʰɪpʰəɪrɪz ðə sɑːwndz ɪn ðæt lɪst hæv ɪn kʰʌmən ðæt nɔːw ʌðə sɑːwnd ɪn stændɪd
æmɛɪkʰən ɪŋlɪʃɛɪz]

a) [b], [m]

voiced, bilabial, stop
not
necessary

b) [i], [ɪ], [ɨ], [u], [ʊ]

high

c) [f], [θ], [s], [ʃ]

voiceless, fricative, non-glottal

d) [ʊ], [ɔ], [ʌ]

back, lax

2

12 points

-1

Using the IPA, please transcribe the following words as they are pronounced in the audio file “**midterm-audio.m4a**”. You must use the IPA transcription system for English that we developed in class.

a) Sepulveda

[səpʌlˈvɛdə]

b) La Cienega

[lə siˈɛnɛɡə]

c) Wilshire

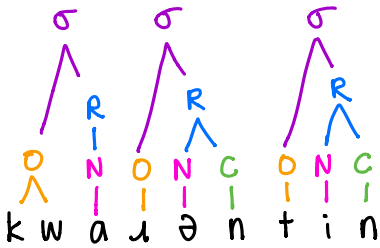
[wɪlˈʃɪr]

d) Centinela

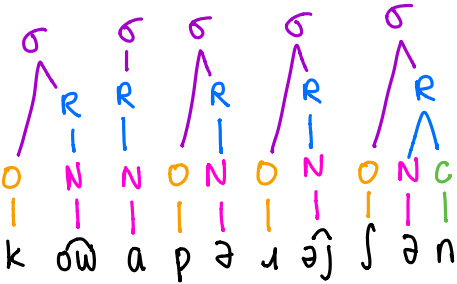
[sɛntɪˈnɛlə]

[plɪz ʃoʊ haʊ ðə sɪləbrɪfɪkeɪʃən ælgəɪðəm sɪləbrɪfajz ðə fəloʊɪŋ weɪdz ju:zɪŋ ðə tʃɪ
naʊteɪʃən]

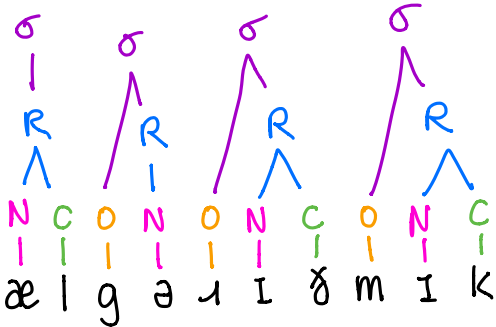
a) [kwaɪəntɪn]



b) [kəʊəpəɪʃən]

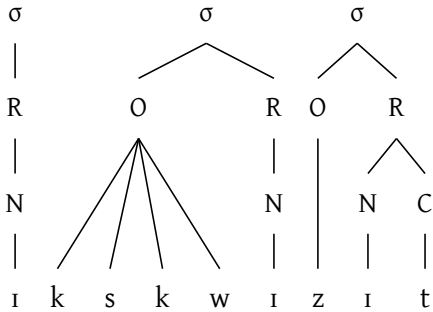


c) [ælgəɪðmɪk]



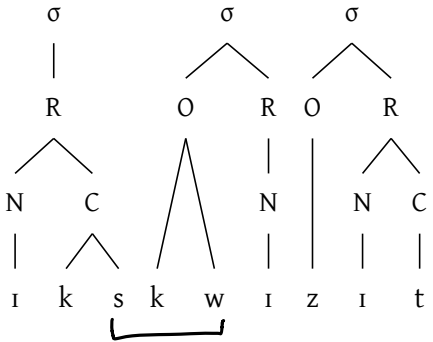
For most speakers of English, the word *exquisite* is syllabified as [ik.skwɪ.zɪt].

a) How does the syllabification algorithm explain why this word is not syllabified in the following way: [ɪ.kskwɪ.zɪt]? In other words, explain why the syllabification algorithm does not produce the following syllable structure (1-2 sentences)?



[kskw] is not a valid onset in English, so it shouldn't be grouped as an onset.

b) How does the syllabification algorithm explain why this word is not syllabified in the following way: [ɪks.kwɪ.zɪt]? In other words, explain why the syllabification algorithm does not produce the following syllable structure (1-2 sentences)?



While [kw] is a valid onset in English, so is [skw]. The algorithm says to group the largest possible onset, so [skw] should be grouped instead of just [kw].

5

8 points

For each of the sound pairs below, please indicate whether they are allophones of different phonemes in English by circling “yes” if they are and “no” if they are not. If you circle “yes”, please write on the line that follows a minimal pair that shows this. Write this minimal pair in IPA.

allophones of different phonemes?

[p ^h] and [p]	yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> no	_____
[ɹ] and [l]	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes	no	<u>[ɹoʊd] [loʊd]</u>
[ɛ] and [ʊ]	<input checked="" type="radio"/> yes	no	<u>[bɛt] [bʊk]</u>

6

4 points

Consider the following German words.

[kʏçə]	‘kitchen’	[mapə]	‘folder’	[gɔlf]	‘golf’
[gʊs]	‘cast’	[asketiʃ]	‘ascetic’	[kʏsə]	‘kisses’
[bakən]	‘bake’	[ʃtɛkdozə]	‘outlet’	[fʁaʊ]	‘woman’

a) The data contain a minimal pair. Please state this minimal pair.

[kʏçə] and [kʏsə]

b) What does this minimal pair allow you to conclude about phonemes in German (1–2 sentences)?

[ç] and [s] are allophones of different phonemes in German.

The following data are from Narnian, a language spoken in the mythical world of Narnia. The sounds [v] and [β] are allophones of the same phoneme.

		<u>v</u>	<u>β</u>
[puβu] 'please'	[visi] 'chocolate chip'	o - i	u - u
[terovit] 'tell'	[kuβo] 'ice cream'	i - o	u - o
[kivv] 'me'	[mukαβo] 'is'	ε - æ	t - o
[tɛvæt] 'why'	[møβy] 'bright'	ø - æ	ø - y
[møvæ] 'mint'	[tove] 'green'	# - i	
		o - e	

a) State a generalization about when [v] and [β], respectively.

[β] occurs between two rounded vowels; [v] appears elsewhere

b) What phoneme are [v] and [β] allophones of?

/v/

c) State a phonotactic constraint that prohibits the underlying form in the right environments. Write this constraint using IPA symbols.

*[u/ʊ/ø][v][u/o/y]
Should add other round vowels

d) Now state this constraint using articulatory features instead of IPA symbols. The constraint must be a single statement ("It is not possible to have ...") and must not involve disjunction ("X or Y").

* [+rounded] [+fricative
 + voice *not necessary*
 + labiodental] [+rounded]

Against this background, the underlying form /topæ/ becomes [topa] in Fillorian. It cannot be *[toɸa].

- a) Based on the underlying form /topæ/, what is the result that is produced if Rule 1 applies first, followed by Rule 2? Show the output of each rule.

Underlying form:	/topæ/
Rule 1:	tɒpæ
Rule 2:	_____
Output:	[topa]

- b) What happens if the two rules apply in the opposite order? Again, show the output of each rule.

Underlying form:	/topæ/
Rule 2:	tɒɸæ
Rule 1:	tɒɸa
Output:	*[tɒɸa]

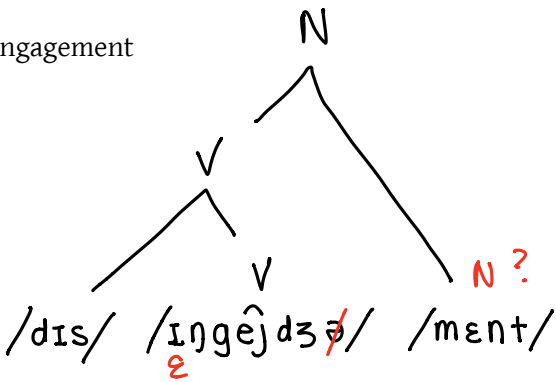
- c) What is the relationship between the rules (no interaction, feeding or bleeding)? Briefly explain why (1-2 sentences).

The relationship between the two rules is bleeding because rule 1 destroys the context for rule 2 to be applied by changing /æ/ to [a], preventing rule 2 from changing the oral stop in front of it to a fricative.

(-b)?

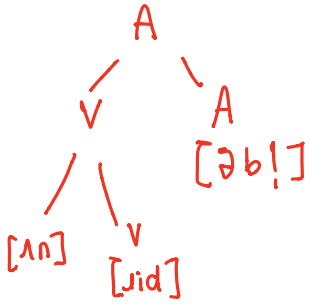
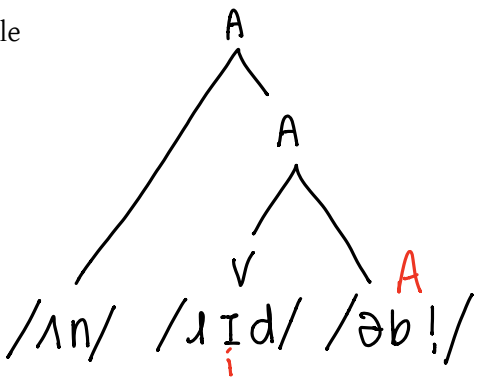
Based on our set of morphological rules, please give the morphological structure(s) of the following words. If the morphological rules produce multiple structures, give all of them. Give all the grammatical-category labels that we can identify. Write the morphemes in IPA.

a) disengagement

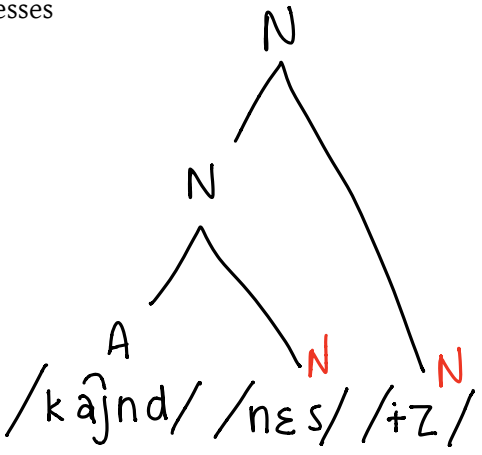


* we know categories of suffixes (but not prefixes) due to right-hand head rule

b) unreadable



c) kindnesses



* also put everything in brackets (/underlying/, [allophone])

Consider the following compound words from Vietnamese.

(-1)

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| (i) | <i>máy</i>
'machine'
(N) | + | <i>lạnh</i>
'cold'
(A) | → | <i>máy lạnh</i>
'fridge'
(N) |
| (ii) | <i>bà</i>
'grandma'
(N) | + | <i>ngoại</i>
'maternal'
(A) | → | <i>bà ngoại</i>
'maternal grandma'
(N) |
| (iii) | <i>phòng</i>
'room'
(N) | + | <i>ăn</i>
'eat'
(V) | → | <i>phòng ăn</i>
'dining room'
(N) |
| (iv) | <i>bàn</i>
'table'
(N) | + | <i>ăn</i>
'eat'
(V) | → | <i>bàn ăn</i>
'dining table'
(N) |
| (v) | <i>máy</i>
'machine'
(N) | + | <i>giặt</i>
'wash'
(V) | → | <i>máy giặt</i>
'washing machine'
(N) |

Judging from these examples, what morphological regularity of English does not hold in Vietnamese? Briefly explain why (1-2 sentences). What holds instead in Vietnamese?

The morphological regularity in English that the category of the compound is always the same as the category of the last morpheme in the compound ($A+N=N$, $V+N=N$) does not hold in Vietnamese. Instead, in Vietnamese it holds that the category of the compound is always the same as the category of the FIRST morpheme in the compound ($N+A=N$, $N+V=N$).

mention

left-hand head rule