Phonology, day 2

- ajm ən ajs skʌlptər. læst najt aj mejd ə kʰjuwb.

- aj wʊd ɪmædʒən ɪf juw kʊd ʌndərstænd mors kʰowd,
    ə tʰæp dænsər wʊd drajv juw kʰrejzij.

- ajm əgɛnst pɪkəɾɪŋ, bəɾ aj donˀ now haw ɾə ʃow ɪt.

- maj fejk plænts dajd bəkɔz aj dɪd nat prətʰɛnd tə wɔɾər ðəm.

- wʌn tajm ə gaj hændəd mij ə pɪktʃər, hij sɛd "hirz ə pɪktʃər əv mij wɛn aj wəz jʌŋgər." ɛvrij pɪktʃər əv juw ɪz wɛn juw wər jʌŋgər.

- aj lajk rajs. rajs ɪz grejt ɪf juw wanə ijtˀ tʰuw θawzənd əv sʌmθɪŋ.

- aj gaɾ ə kʰɪŋ sajz bɛd. aj donˀ now ɛnij kʰɪŋz,
    bʌɾ ɪf wʌn kʰejm owvər, aj gɛs hij wʊd bij kʰʌmftərbəl.

<center>--mɪtʃ hɛdbərg</center>

Here's a warmup: what's going on in these words?

ineffable
impossible
incredible

Navajo[1]

ʃa:ʒ	'knot'	ʔazit	'liver'
sik'az	'cold (object)'	kʰélã:t	'tips of toes'
tápã:x	'shore'	pá:x	'bread'
tʰáláɣoʃ	'soap'	pé:ʃ	'flint, metal'
ʔi:kex	'wedding'	tʃátí	'antelope'
níɣiz	'round and slender'	ʔaʒiʔ	'torso'
kax	'rabbit'	xato	'heat'
k'at	'now'	ɣótax	'up above'
tʃe:ɬit	'soot'	tʃe:ʃó:	'turkey buzzard'
ʔats'o:s	'blood vessel'	lók'a:ʔ	'reed'
t'átɬ'it	'water moss'	ɬá:ɬ	'to raise hell'
t'ɨ̵i:ɬ	'to act, do'	tɬ'iʃ	'to soak, dampen'

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[1] list courtesy of Adam Albright

Where do we find ejectives?

We find something similar in ASL…

Here's an observation about finger wiggling in ASL signs…

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- you can get it on signs where the hands stay still (like UNDERSTAND)
- or during movement, in signs where the hands move (like OLD)
- …but again, no signs where you move and then change shape, or change shape and then move.

So finger-wiggling and handshape change are sort of like Navajo ejectives, or Polish/German/Turkish voiced stops; they have them, but there are restrictions on where they can be in the word.

Yawelmani

The Yawelmani motto:
"don't tolerate three consonants in a row"

Yawelmani

Future

xat-en	'eat'
mut-en	'swear'
gij'-en	'touch'
ʔilk-en	'sing'
logw-en	'pulverize'
paʔt-en	'fight'

Yawelmani

Future	Gerund	
xat-en	xat-taw	'eat'
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logw-en	log<u>i</u>w-taw	'pulverize'
paʔt-en	paʔ<u>i</u>t-taw	'fight'

"insert **i** between the first two consonants of a three-consonant cluster"

Yawelmani

Desiderative
hud-**hatin**   'want to know'
liʔ-**hatin**   'want to sink'

Yawelmani

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hud-**hatin**   'want to know'
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hall-**atin**   'want to lift'

Yawelmani

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"drop **h** if it's the third of three consonants"

Yawelmani

<u>"Passive"</u>

t'ik'e-**hnel**	'be tied'
tok'o-**hnel**	'be hit'

Yawelmani

"Passive"

t'ik'e-**hnel**	'be tied'
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ʔamal-**nel**	'be helped'
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Yawelmani

"drop **h** if it's the third of three consonants"
"drop **h** if it's the second of three consonants"
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Yawelmani

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→ don't tolerate three-consonant clusters!

Yawelmani

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~~cluster"~~

→ don't tolerate three-consonant clusters!

and avoid them by:
- dropping **h** (if possible)
- inserting **i** (if necessary)

English /t/

sit
sitter
heat
heater
at
attic

/t/ becomes [ɾ] (in American English)

sit   [sɪt]
sitter   [sɪɾər]
heat   [hit]
heater   [hiɾər]
at   [æt]
attic   [æɾɪk]

t becomes a flap between vowels?

but what about...

atone   [ətʰon]
attack   [ətʰæk]
detect   [dɪtʰɛkt]

sit	[sɪt]
sitter	[sɪɾər]
heat	[hit]
heater	[hiɾər]
at	[æt]
attic	[æɾɪk]
atone	[ətʰon]
attack	[ətʰæk]
detect	[dɪtʰɛkt]

sit	[sít]
sitter	[síɾər]
heat	[hít]
heater	[híɾər]
at	[ǽt]
attic	[ǽɾɪk]
atone	[ətʰón]
attack	[ətʰǽk]
detect	[dɪtʰέkt]

t becomes a flap between vowels, when the first vowel is stressed.

What we're seeing is that the distribution of aspirated, flapped, and unaspirated [t] is *predictable*.

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Compare:
"electric"   --> [əlɛktrɪ**k**]
             --> [əlɛktrɪ**s**] + -ity

so sometimes we will have to state special rules for special affixes.

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