

February 18, 2013
Day 11: Phonology

- I. Example of a proposed rule
 - a. The phoneme /t/ changes to [ʔ] before a nasal.
 - i. Voiceless alveolar stop → glottal/___nasal
- II. RULES in mental grammar represent the change from the mental representation to the actual pronunciation
 - a. Remember: these are NOT rules about spelling, these are NOT conscious rules
 - b. Example: a nasal stop
- III. Ukranian examples
- IV. Lets look at another pattern
 - a. Say the words:
 - i. Cop (kap) and keep (kip)
 - b. Is the [k] articulated in exactly the same place in both words?
 - c. What is the difference?
 - d. We think of the initial sound as the same /k/ but the actual pronunciation is different
 - i. [c]= voiceless palatal stop
 - ii. Here is some data:
 1. [cip] 'keep'
 2. [citʃən] 'kitchen'
 3. [ceɪv] 'cave'
 4. [cætʃ] 'catch'
 5. [kap] 'cop'
- V. What about /k/?
 - a. Generalization: /k/ shifts to be pronounced as [c] before front vowels.
 - i. Intuitively, the articulation of /k/ moves more front when a front vowel is coming.
- VI. Speakers are aware of phonemes, not phones.
 - a. /k/= phoneme
 - b. [k],[c]= allophones
- VII. Rules
 - a. The phoneme /k/ changes to [c] before a front vowel
 - b. Voiceless velar stop changes to palatal before front vowels