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COLANG 2022

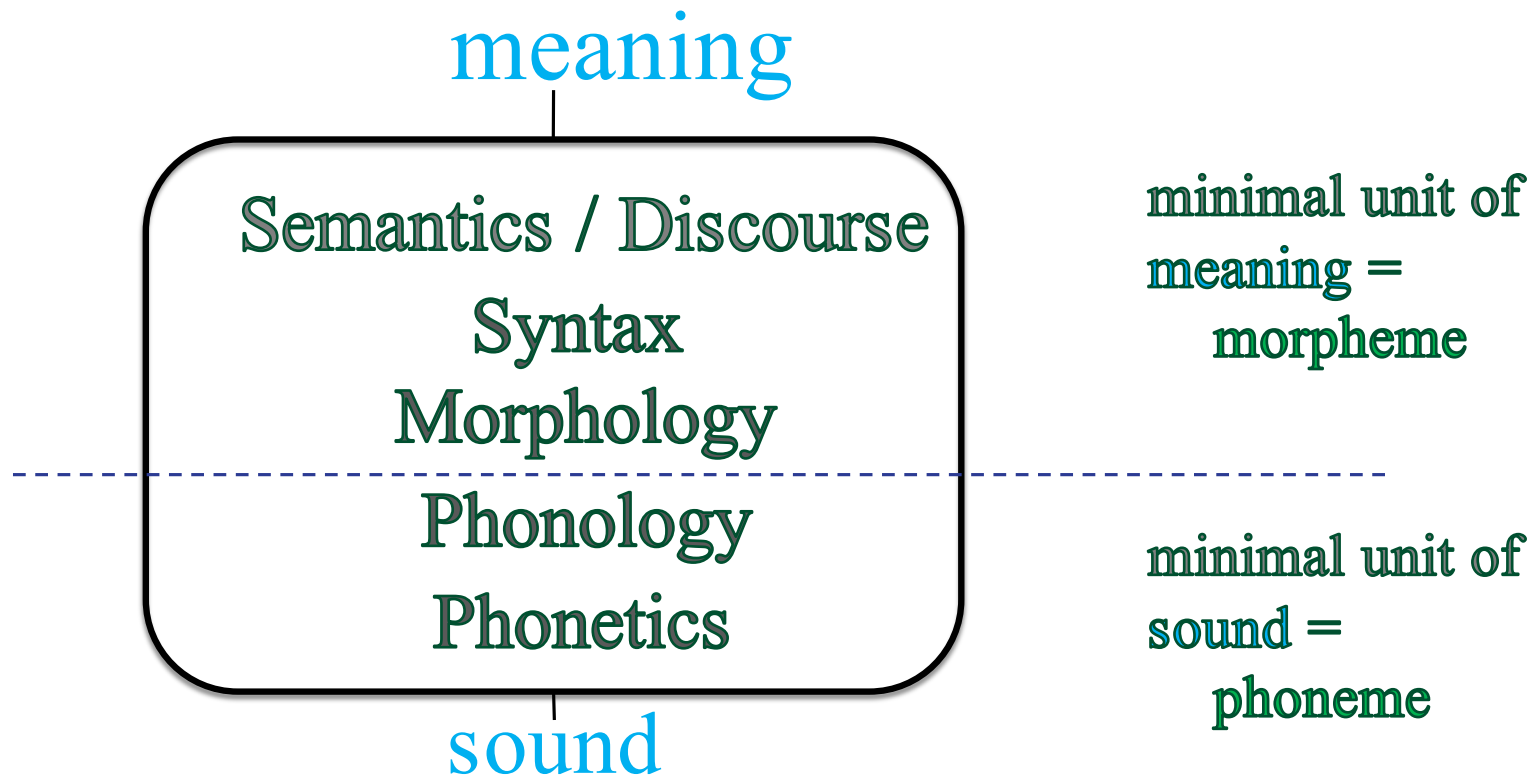
Introduction to Linguistics II

Patricia A. Shaw & Ray Huaute

2022-06-20



Recap: *What's in a grammar?*



The Phonetics–Phonology Interface:

Phonology: what **patterns** are significant in a phonological system?

1. What **sounds** are in the **inventory**?

2. **Phonemes:**

Which sounds can create **a contrast in meaning**?

3. **Phonotactics:**

What constraints are there in terms of the **sequences** that sounds can occur in?



How do C inventories vary cross-linguistically?

- Number of distinctive/contrastive C phonemes

English (Indo-European) = 24 (= 1)

Cree (Algonquian) = 11C

Blackfoot (Algonquian) = 12C + length on 8

N̄t̄eʔkepmxcin (N. Interior Salish) = 43C

Tlingit (Na-Dene) = 44C (+3)

- Places of articulation

N̄t̄eʔkepmxcin: **pharyngeals!** 9 **glottalized resonants!!**

- Manners of articulation

Tlingit: **Ejective Fricatives!!!** very rare!!



Articulatory Chart of English Consonants: 24 (+1 in some dialects) [+ predictable [ç] & [ŋ]

	LAB	Coronal					Dorsal			LAR
Place:	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Lateral	Alveo-Palatal	Velar	Labio-Velar	Uvular	Labio-Uvular	Glottal
Manner:										
Obstruents										
Stops:										
voiceless	p		t			k				ʔ
voiced	b		d			g				
Affricates:										
voiceless					č = tʃ					
voiced					ǰ = dʒ					
Fricatives:										
voiceless	f	θ	s		š = ʃ	[ç]				h
voiced	v	ð	z		ž = ʒ					
Resonants:										
Nasals: vd	m		n			[ŋ]				
Liquids: vd				l	r					
Glides: vd						y = j	w			
voiceless							(w) o			



Cree (Algonquian) consonant inventory: 11 C

		Place ⇨				
		LAB	COR(ONAL)		DORS	PHAR
Manner ↓		labial	alveolar	alveo- palatal	dorsal	glottal
Obstruents	Stops/Affricates:	p	t	č		k
	Fricatives:		s			h
Resonants	Nasals:	m	n			
	Liquids:		l~r~ḏ			
	Glides:				y	w

Woods Cree: Ballard, Elaine & Donna Starks. 2004. Liquids: Laterals and Rhotics, or Much More? *Proceedings of the 2004 Conference of the Australian Linguistic Society*.



Nteʔkepmxcin consonant inventory:
 (a.k.a. Thompson River Salish: N. Interior Salish)
 43 consonants: 29 not in English!

	labial	alveolar / alveopalatal	lateral	velar	labio-velar	uvular	labio-uvular	pharyngeal	laryngeal
Obstruents: voiceless stops/affricates	p	t ɕ ɕ̥		k	k ^w	q	q ^w		ʔ
ejective (glottalized) stops/affricates	p̰	t̰ ɕ̰ ɕ̰̥	ɬ̰	k̰	k̰ ^w	q̰	q̰ ^w		
voiceless fricatives		ɬ ɬ̰	ɬ	x	x ^w	χ	χ ^w		h
Resonants: plain	m	n z y	l	ɣ	w			ʕ ʕ ^w	
glottalized	m̰	n̰ z̰ y̰	l̰	ɣ̰	w̰			ʕ̰ ʕ̰ ^w	



Tlingit consonants: 44(+3) Note full series of Ejective Fricatives

Articulatory Chart of Tlingit Consonants: 44 (+3)

Place: Manner:	LAB		COR=Coronal					DOR=Dorsal			LAR	
	Labial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Lateral	Alveo-Palatal	Palatal / Velar	Labio-Velar	Uvular	Labio-Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal/ Laryngeal
Obstruents:												
Stops & Affricates: voiceless aspirated voiceless unaspirated ejective implosive voiced				t ^h ts ^h t ts t̥ ts'	tʃ ^h tʃ tʃ'		k ^h k k'	k ^{wh} k ^w k ^{w'}	q ^h q q'	q ^{wh} q ^w q ^{w'}		? ? ^w
Fricatives: voiceless ejective				s s'	ʃ ʃ'	š	x x'	x ^w x ^{w'}	χ χ'	χ ^w χ ^{w'}		h h ^w
Resonants:												
Nasals: vd glottalized	(m)			n								
Liquids: vd glottalized					(l)							
Glides: vd glottalized							y (y̥)	w				



Patterns of phonetic variation: phonemes & allophones

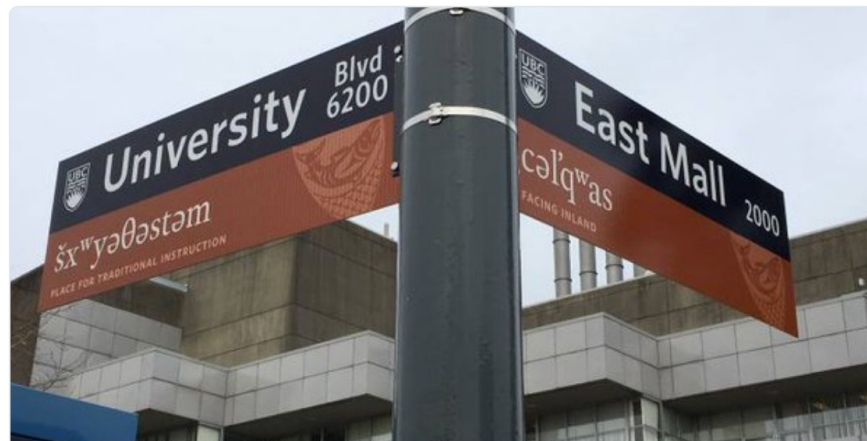
Criteria for classing different phonetic variants as allophones of a single phoneme:

1. **Phonetic similarity**
2. a. **Complementary distribution**: the contexts in which the variants occur are mutually exclusive. Therefore, you can **predict** which variant will occur in a particular context.
b. **Free variation**: there are no systematic constraints on the variants that may occur in a particular position.



Identity, Heritage, Respect

"I think it's a monumental day... to have the language of the land represented in the orthography that we use" - Elder Larry Grant, Musqueam



UBC unveils First Nation street signs on Point Grey campus

UBC has unveiled Musqueam street signs across the Point Grey campus to give a bilingual experience when travelling across the institution.

globalnews.ca

Kwakwala alphabet chart

(1979. U'mista Cultural Society)

Goal: use typewriter keyboard but ... several sounds not found in English.

Their solution?

underlined letters:

a = [a] **vs.** a = [ə]

k = [k] k = [q]

kw = [k^w] kw = [q^w]

x = [x] x = [χ]

etc.






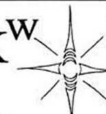

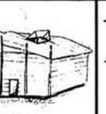




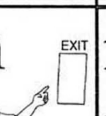


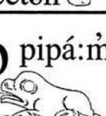

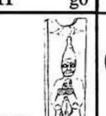



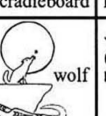
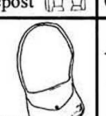


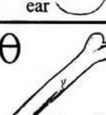






© U'mista Cultural Society, 1979

Illustrations by Nola Johnston



hənqəmihəm alphabet 1

c celəx hand 	č če?t put it on top of 	č čəci?qən mink 	h hiləm fall off, roll 	k ket čx ^w ?al wait! 
k ^w k ^w asən star 	k ^w k ^w əwyək ^w fish hook 	l leləm house 	l' spa:l' Raven 	ł łetəm salt 
ł łectən knife 	m məne child 	m' nem go 	n netəf early morning 	n' tiñ hummingbird 
p pipá:m frog 	p' pa't ^ə s cradleboard 	q qeqañ housepost 	q' qəwət drum 	q ^w q ^w ənəs whale 
q ^w q ^w i:n ear 	s stqaye? wolf 	š šx ^w telə?ele purse 	t ten mother 	t' titələm singing 
t ^ə st ^ə am bone 	θ θqet tree 	w welx throw it 	w' hiwáləm playing 	x xes sea lion 

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Illustrated by xələq Ian Campbell.

hənqəmihəm alphabet 2

x ^w x ^w əlmax ^w Indian 	χ xeləw wooden ladle 	χ ^w χ ^w iləm rope 	y yənəs tooth 	y' xe:y fish gills 
? ?əya?ə sharp 	a s?aθəs face 	a: pa:t blow it 	e ?exe? Canada goose 	e: sme:nt rock, mountain 
i ?iyəs happy 	i: wi:l tule 	u put boat 	u: hu:n humpback 	ə ?əttən eat 
ay thank you 	ey sk ^w ey impossible 	eý sq ^w əmey dog 	əy x ^w əy wake up 	əy' həyq ^w fire 
a ^w naw dear one 	a:w swa:włəs teenage boys 	ew sqewθ potato 	iw sqiws pants 	
i ^w qiwx steelhead, trout 	əw səwq seek 	əw' sx ^w əwqən swan 		

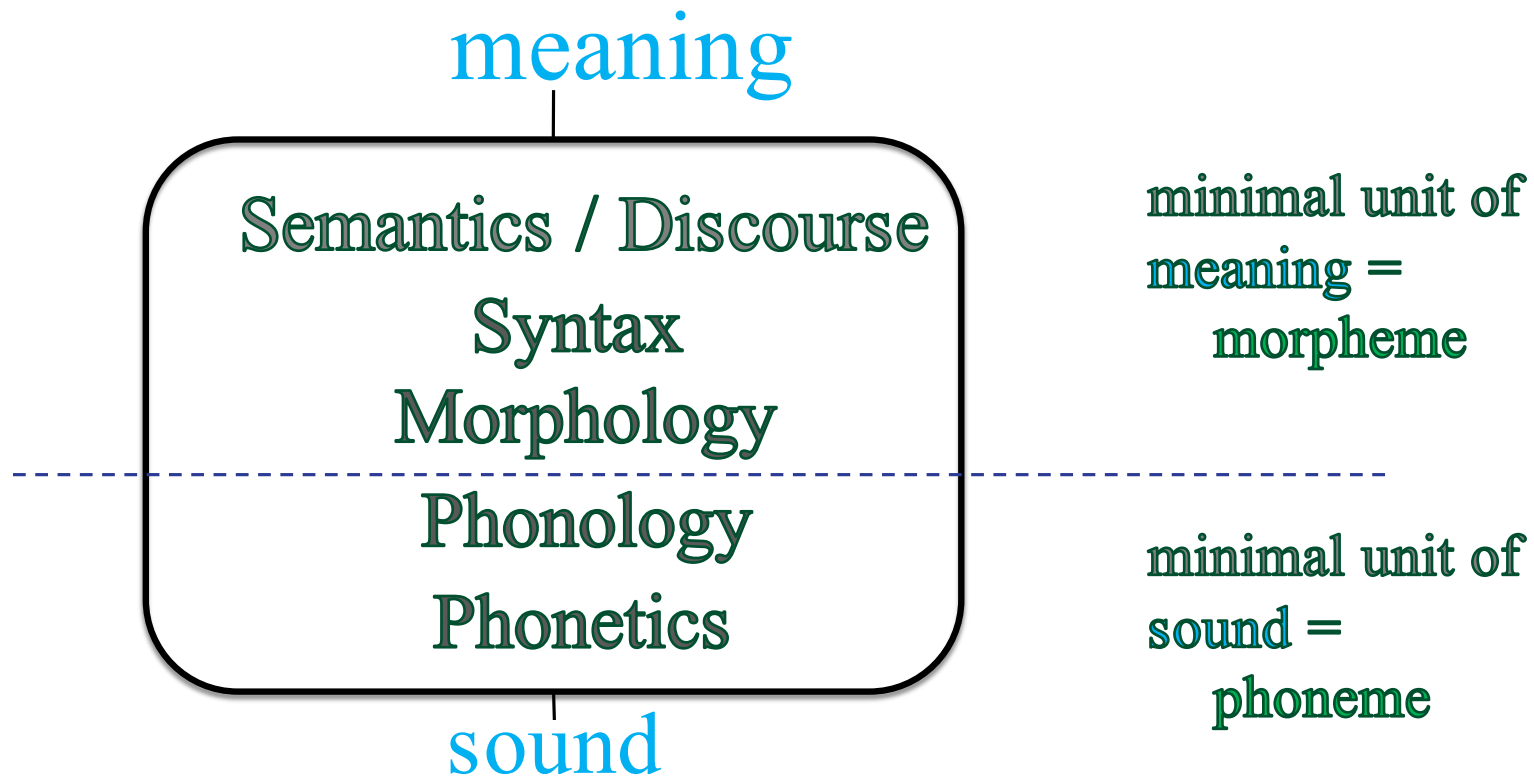
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Recap: *What's in a grammar?*



A **morpheme** is a minimal unit of meaning.
Words are often derived through multiple layers of **prefixes**, **suffixes**, and/or **infixes** added to a root.

prefix-	root	-suffix
	figure	
con-	figure	
re- con-	figure	
con-	figur	-ation
re- con-	figur	-ation

root	
s- tqaye	<i>wolf</i>
s- t(-əl-) qaye	<i>wolves</i>
↑	
infix	

bound vs. **free**: Hyphens mark where a morpheme is “bound” to the **stem** it attaches to.



Allomorphy

Morphemes may have variant forms

- called **allomorphs** - in different contexts.

e.g. English plural formation: some **allomorphs** are *predictable* based on the **phonological** properties of the preceding segment:

cats kæt-**s** -**s** after a **voiceless** segment

desks dɛsk-**s**

dogs dag-**z** -**z** after a **voiced** segment

days de-**z**

roses rɔz-ə**z** -ə**z** after s, z, š, ž

bushes buš-ə**z** = alveolar & alveopalatal
fricatives & affricates



Allomorphy

but not all English plural **allomorphs** are predictable from their phonological environment:

- “Regular” plural suffix **plus** root-final C change:

wife *wives* *house* *houses*
way**f** way**v-z** haws haw**z-əz**

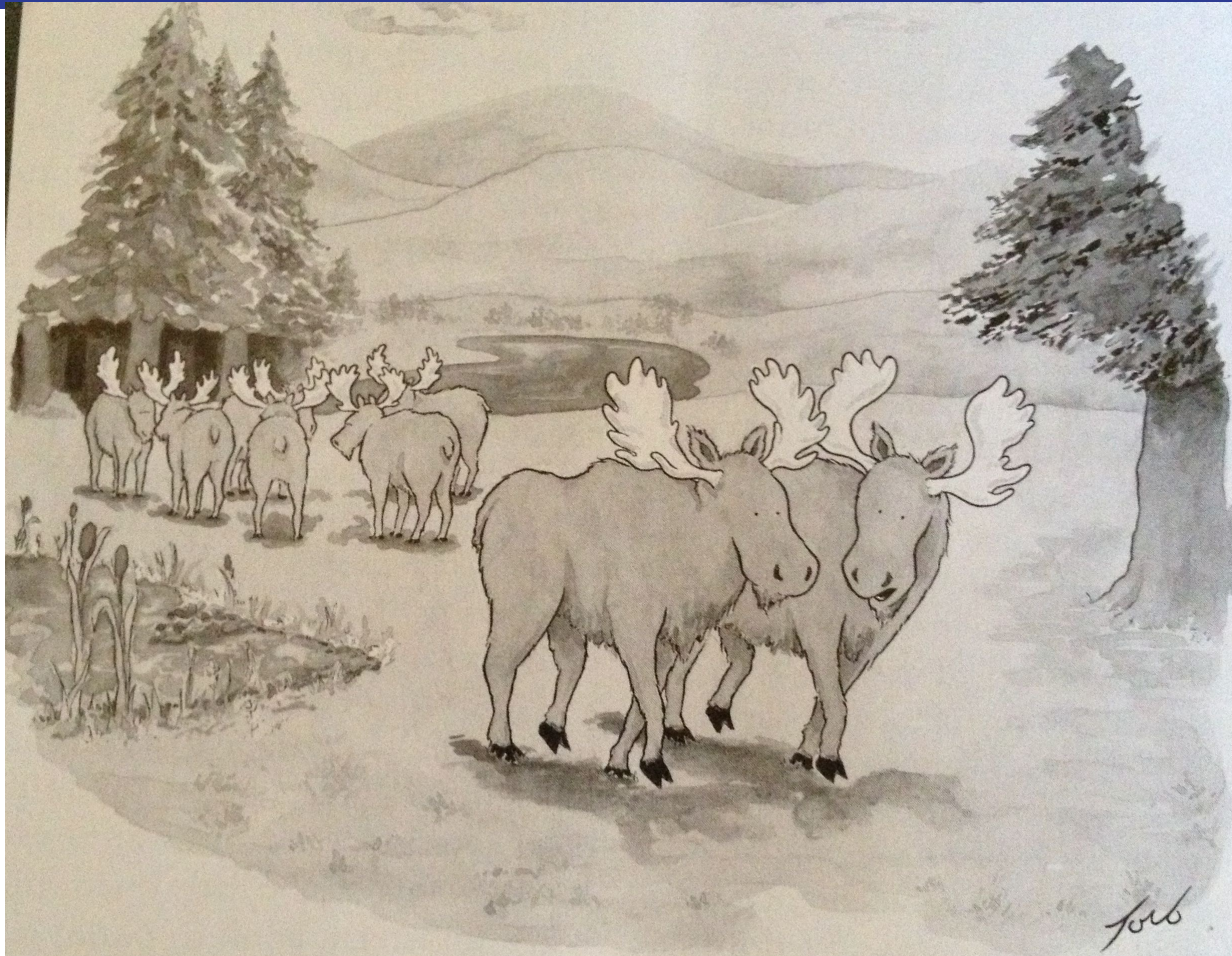
- Root-internal vowel change = “**ablaut**”:

foot *feet* *mouse* *mice*
f**u**t f**i**t maw**s** may**s**

- **NO** suffix or root-internal V change: **Ø allomorph**

deer *deer* *fish* *fish*
d**i**r d**i**r f**i**š f**i**š





"I don't like large groups. I can never remember what our plural is."

