Phonological rules: exercises

1. In the following data, $[\theta]$ and [f] are substitutes for the targets f, f, and f, and their occurrences are predictable. Give the generalization.

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feather [\theta \epsilon d \theta]

soup [fup]

fall [fol]

thin [\theta In]

fish [\theta Is] \leftarrow please note a correction
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replacements that are observed:

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f \rightarrow \theta before \epsilon
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 $s \rightarrow f$ before u

 $f \rightarrow f$ before \mathfrak{o}

 $\theta \rightarrow \theta$ before I

Or, we have $[\theta]$ before $[\epsilon, \tau]$ and [f] before $[u, \mathfrak{I}]$

Rule:

$$[+cont, +ant, -voi] \rightarrow [\alpha cor, -\alpha stri] / [\alpha front, -low]$$

2. Examine the following data from B (4years, 1month), a child with phonological disorder, and determine whether the realizations of /r/ targets are predictable.

race	[res]	mirror	[ewim]
berry	[bewi]	correct	[kəwek]
parade	[pəwed]	rain	[ren]
ride	[raɪd]	four	[fɔ]
deer	[di]	road	[rod]
wrong	[rɔŋ]	room	[rum]

We have [r] word initially, [w] in intervocalic position, and 0 at the end of the word:

$$/r/ \rightarrow \{[r, w, 0]\} / \{\#_, V_V, _\#\}$$
[+cont, +son, -lat] $\rightarrow \{[-cons, -cor, -ant], 0\} / \{V_V, _\#\}$

3. Examine the following data from Japanese and determine whether [t], [ts] and $[t \int]$ are allophones of the same phoneme or represent two different phonemes, or three different phonemes. If allophones, state the complementary distribution; if phonemes, state the contrast.

a.	[te]	hand	i.	[tsut∫i]	earth
b.	[takai]	high	j.	[ato]	later
c.	[tegami]	letter	k.	[kutsu]	shoe
d.	[tsukue]	desk	1.	[t∫it∫i]	father
e.	[ut∫i]	house	m.	[matsu]	wait
f.	[t∫izu]	map	n.	[ita]	board
g.	[tatami]	mat	0.	[tomodat∫i]	friend
h.	[kata]	person	p.	[tatsu]	summer

- 1) there are no minimal pairs, we have to make the distribution chart
- 2) we notice that all three sounds can occur word initially and in the middle of the word, but whatever their place is, they are always followed by a vowel. Therefore, the chart will consider the quality of the following vowel:

	i	e	a	u	0
t		+	+		+
ts				+	
tſ	+				

[t] occurs before [e, a, o]

[ts] occurs before [u]

[t∫] occurs before [i]

/t/ is the phoneme for [ts] and [t \int] (more contexts of occurrence)

$$/t/ \rightarrow \{[ts], [t\mathfrak{f}]\} / \{\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} u, \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} i\}$$

 $[-cont, +ant, +cor, -voi] \rightarrow \{[+stri, +del rel], [+stri, +del rel, -ant]\} / \{_[+hi, +bck], _[+hi, -bck]\}$

On the basis of your findings, predict the most likely pronunciation of the following English words by a speaker of Japanese. You should concentrate on the realization of /t/ targets in these words. And ignore the other potential problems.

ci <u>t</u> y	[tʃ]
<u>t</u> eam	[tʃ]
<u>t</u> ear	[tʃ]
<u>tot</u> em	[t, t]
<u>t</u> une	[ts]