

Phonetics

(1) Transcribe the italicized words.

- a. Dearest *creature* in *creation* _____
 Studying English *pronunciation*, _____
- b. I will teach you in my *verse* _____
 Sounds like *corpse*, *corps*, *horse* and *worse*. _____
- c. ... *Have you ever yet endeavoured* _____
 To pronounce *revered* and *severed*, _____
- d. *Demon*, *lemon*, *ghoul*, *foul*, *soul*, _____
Peter, *petrol* and *patrol*? _____
- e. ... Finally, which rhymes with *enough*, _____
Though, *through*, *bough*, *cough*, ~~*hough*~~, ~~*sough*~~, *tough*? _____

Phonology

(2) Fill in the blanks. Some useful IPA categories to keep in mind:

stops/fricatives/affricates/nasals/liquids/glides; front/central/back; high/mid/low; round.

Feature value	Categories	Segments	Feature value
a. – continuant	Stops, affricates	e. ɪ ɛ æ ʌ ʊ ɔ	– tense
b. + voice	_____	f. i y e	_____
c. + nasal	_____	g. m u b f	_____
d. – sonorant	_____	h. t ʃ r ð	_____

Historical phonology

(3) Write rules to derive the Bazaar Malay forms from Malay.

Malay	Bazaar Malay	
a. baru	balu	‘new’
b. roti	loti	‘bread’
c. ada	ala	‘have’
d. dapat	lapat	‘get’
e. bale?	bale?	‘back’
f. kəna	kana	‘ADVERSATIVE CAUSATIVE’
g. məsti	misti	‘must’
h. kəlosaŋ	kolosaŋ	‘brooch’
i. manə	mana	‘where’
j. gilə	gila	‘crazy’

(4) Write rules to derive the Haitian forms from French.

	French	Haitian	Gloss	
a.	alymet	alimet	'match'	<i>alumette</i>
b.	myʁ	mi	'wall'	<i>mur</i>
c.	vø	ve	'vow'	<i>vœu</i>
d.	vɔləʁ	vɔlə	'thief'	<i>voleur</i>
e.	makʃe	maʃe	'market'	<i>marché</i>
f.	bʁœ̃	bɣẽ	'brown'	<i>brun</i>

Morphology: Japanese

(5) State (i) whether [s j] and [t ts] are separate phonemes, (ii) the UR of each stem and suffix, (iii) rules accounting for all alternations, and (iv) crucial rule ordering.

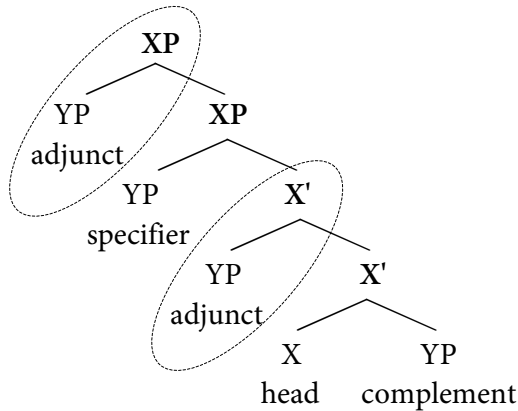
	Present	Negative	Gloss	Allomorphs	UR		Allomorphs	UR
a.	neru	nenai	'sleep'	_____	_____	Present	_____	_____
b.	miru	minai	'see'	_____	_____	Negative	_____	_____
c.	finu	finanai	'die'	_____	_____			
d.	yomu	yomanai	'read'	_____	_____			
e.	yobu	yobanai	'call'	_____	_____			
f.	katsu	katanai	'win'	_____	_____			
g.	kasu	kasanai	'lend'	_____	_____			
h.	waku	wakanai	'boil'	_____	_____			
i.	tsugu	tsuganai	'pour'	_____	_____			

(v) Write one additional rule which accounts for the following data.

j.	karu	karanai	'shear'	_____	_____
k.	kau	kawanai	'buy'	_____	_____

Syntax

You absolutely do not have to know this diagram, but since the simplified theory hasn't really made your lives easier, here's the real theory. Note: Subjects are said to originate in the specifier of VP.



= Adjuncts don't really change the nature of the phrase as a whole

- Recursion = the process of repeating items in a self-similar way.

Semantics, Pragmatics

(6) **Semantic relations (paraphrase, entailment, contradiction) to the sentence: Jane is my daughter.**

- Jane is my female child. _____
- I am one of Jane's parents. _____

(7) **Gricean maxims (relevance, quality, quantity, manner): Which one is violated in each joke below?**

- Q: How many surrealists does it take to screw in a light bulb? A: Fish! _____
- Q: Excuse me, do you know what time it is? A: Yes. _____
- (See illustration) I didn't eat any bird. _____
- An astronomer, a physicist and a mathematician were holidaying in Scotland. Glancing from a train window, they saw a black sheep in the middle of a field. "How interesting," observed the astronomer, "All Scottish sheep are black." To which the physicist responded, "No, no! Some Scottish sheep are black!" The mathematician gazed heavenward in supplication, then intoned, "In Scotland there exists at least one field, containing at least one sheep, at least one side of which is black." _____



Others

(8) **Book recommendations**

- Semantics. *Metaphors We Live By* by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson
- Pragmatics. *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation* by Deborah Tannen
- Historical linguistics. *The Power of Babel* by John McWhorter
- Psycholinguistics. *Through the Language Glass* by Guy Deutscher

Malay > Bazaar Malay

Voiced coronals become laterals

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{CORONAL} \\ + \text{ voice} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} + \text{ lateral} \end{bmatrix}$$

Final schwa becomes a

$$\text{ə} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} - \text{ low} \\ - \text{ reduced} \end{bmatrix} / _ \#$$

Schwa copies following vowel

$$\text{ə} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \text{ high} \\ \alpha \text{ low} \\ \alpha \text{ back} \\ \alpha \text{ round} \\ - \text{ reduced} \end{bmatrix} / _ C1 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \text{ high} \\ \alpha \text{ low} \\ \alpha \text{ back} \\ \alpha \text{ round} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. French > Haitian

Unrounding: Front round vowels become unrounded

$$\begin{bmatrix} - \text{ back} \\ + \text{ round} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} - \text{ round} \end{bmatrix}$$

Deletion: r deletes syllable-finally

$$r \rightarrow \emptyset / _]\sigma$$

3. Japanese

- Purely phonological alternations: $s \rightarrow \text{ʃ} / _ i$ and $t \rightarrow \text{ts} / _ u$
 - If the URs are /ner/, /-u/ and /-anai/, then rule must change /ner-anai/ to [nenai]. But rules deleting /ra/ aren't natural, and I don't think the book talks about deleting entire syllables anywhere.
 - So the URs must be /ne/, /-ru/. This needs a rule that changes /yob-ru/ to [yobu], i.e. $r \rightarrow \emptyset / C_.$ Cluster simplification by deletion is natural.
 - If negative UR is /-anai/, then rule must change /ne-anai/ to [nenai], i.e. $V_1V_2 \rightarrow V_1$. But /ai/ doesn't become [a].
 - So negative UR must be /-nai/, which needs a rule that changes /yob-nai/ to [yobanai], i.e. $\emptyset \rightarrow a / C_C$. Cluster simplification by epenthesis is natural.
 - r-deletion is crucially ordered before a-epenthesis, because we don't get /yob-ru/ becoming [yobaru].
- Part (v)
- The UR of [kau] must be /kaw-ru/ \rightarrow kawu (r-deletion). We need the rule $w \rightarrow \emptyset / _ u$. Deletion in this environment is natural though I don't know if the book discusses it.