

Homework #2: Squamish and Ewe

Due in class on Tues. 10/6

1. Squamish (British Columbia)

[C'] = glottalized consonant

[C^w] = labialized (rounded) consonant

[ts̥] = voiceless dental affricate

[C̥] = voiceless liquid or nasal

[ε̄ε] is a diphthong

[tʃ] = voiceless palato-alveolar affricate

[χ] = voiceless uvular fricative

[tʃ̥] = voiceless lateral affricate (dental)

[ɬ] = **uvular liquid**

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| 1. [tseʔ] | 'there is' | 16. [χε:q] | 'scratch' |
| 2. [q'ε̄εtʃ̥] | 'be morning' | 17. [tʃ̥e:tʃ̥] | 'top' |
| 3. [tʃ̥'ε:q ^w] | 'cold' | 18. [q'ε:χ̄ε̄εʔ] | 'become black' |
| 4. [χ ^w ε:q ^w] | 'be arrested' | 19. [tʃ̥m̥ε:x ^w] | 'earth, ground' |
| 5. [χ̄ε̄εpʔ] | 'get touched' | 20. [qle:m] | 'weak' |
| 6. [tse:x ^w] | 'reach' | 21. [sq'ε̄εʔ] | 'slices of dried salmon' |
| 7. [tʃ̥eʔ] | 'feel cold' | 22. [χ ^w ε̄εʔ] | 'be lost' |
| 8. [k ^w e:ŋ] | 'few' | 23. [ŋeʔtʃ̥] | 'high seas' |
| 9. [wε:tʃ̥q ^w tʃ̥] | 'ask' | 24. [k ^w tseʔts̥] | 'person with magic power' |
| 10. [tʃ̥e:] | 'this' | 25. [sle:tʃ̥] | 'bunch of blankets' |
| 11. [ŋəq'ε:ʔos] | 'wise' | 26. [χ ^w ε:tʃ̥ʔ] | 'come out' |
| 12. [x ^w aʔε̄εtʃ̥ŋ] | 'white man' | 27. [ŋsq̄ε̄εŋm̥] | 'rub oil in one's hair' |
| 13. [le:x ^w] | 'fall' | 28. [st̄æq̄taq̄ε̄ew] | 'horses' |
| 14. [tʃ̥'ε:q] | 'arrive' | 29. [mε:χ̄ætʃ̥] | 'black bear' |
| 15. [ʔe:] | 'be here' | | |

1. Provide phonetic charts in the normal IPA format for consonants and vowels. Where it's not obvious how to arrange the chart, improvise, using your judgment.

2. The sounds [e:, e, ε:, ε̄ε] are in complementary distribution, and form a single phoneme. List the environments in which the sounds occur. State the underlying form of the phoneme, and write rules to derive the other allophones.

Do the standard reader-friendly things with your rules: state them in words as well as features, give them descriptive names, and use those names in referring to them.

This problem set is a classical case of rule ordering. State what the correct order is. Give sample derivations to justify the rule orderings, explaining in words why the orders are necessary. If you get stuck, just describe the environments for each allophone concisely and we will give partial credit.

I recommend that you use the following forms for derivations: [ʔe:], [tseʔ], [q'ε̄eɬ], [t'ε:q^w], [χ^wε:q^w], and [sq'ε̄eʔ].

2. Ewe (Ghana)

[l] and [r] are allophones of the same phoneme. Determine the underlying form and the relevant phonological rule. [k̠p] and [g̠b] are labio-velar stops.

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| 1. [zrɔ̃] | 'to be smooth' | 15. [dru] | 'to be bent' |
| 2. [ɲra] | 'to rage' | 16. [fle] | 'to pluck' |
| 3. [lɔ̃] | 'to love' | 17. [glama:] | 'uneven' |
| 4. [k̠pla] | 'to intertwine' | 18. [litsa] | 'chameleon' |
| 5. [mlago:] | 'thick' | 19. [dzre] | 'to quarrel' |
| 6. [g̠bla:] | 'wide' | 20. [yla] | 'to hide' |
| 7. [lolo] | 'to be large' | 21. [xlolo:] | 'rough' |
| 8. [wlu] | 'to dig' | 22. [tsro] | 'bark (of tree)' |
| 9. [βla] | 'suddenly' | 23. [ϕle] | 'to buy' |
| 10. [srɔ̃] | 'wife' | 24. [blema] | 'formerly' |
| 11. [lāk̠le] | 'leopard' | 25. [dɔ̄lele] | 'illness' |
| 12. [hle] | 'to spread out' | 26. [ɲlɔ] | 'to write' |
| 13. [vlɔ] | 'to go far away' | 27. [jre] | 'evil' |
| 14. [atra] | 'mangrove' | 28. [adoglo] | 'lizard' |

Account for the Ewe pronunciations of [l] and [r] in the following borrowed words. Relate your answer to the discussion in class and in the text concerning the psychological reality of phonemes:

German	<i>Krug</i>	[kruk]	Ewe	[k̠plu]	'jug'
French	<i>Paris</i>	[pari]	Ewe	[k̠pali]	'Paris'
Portuguese	<i>claro</i>	[klaru]	Ewe	[klalo]	'finished'
Danish	<i>trappe</i>	[trapə]	Ewe	[atrak̠poe]	'step'