

1. model of grammar:

[semantics] -> “meaning” -> [thought, action]

[lexicon] -> “words” -> [syntax] -> “sentences”

[phonology] -> “sounds” -> [articulation,
acoustics]

[2]. lexical entries:

- strings of sounds, each sound a matrix of features
- unpredictable features that encode the vocabulary
- languages make different selections
- choices may depend on context

[3]. Phonological rules change feature structure depending on context

[4]. Output constraints: may block or activate rules: e.g. *SS blocks t -> f (recall *transmission* [ʃ] but *digestion* [tʃ]; and pl. *comma*-[z], *lip*-[s], *lid*-[z], *buss*-[ɪz], *fuse*-[ɪz], *brush*-[ɪz])

[5]. Major questions: For any given lg. what are the lexical entries, what are the rules and constraints? Can we develop a theory that characterizes their nature?

[6]. Alternations: the phenomenon: the same lexical entry may have different phonetic shapes depending on the context. Various types:

- suppletion: *go* ≈ *went*
- lexically restricted but phonologically defined context (allomorphy):
a boy, a girl, a house; an apple, an elephant, a good apple
- phonologically defined; may recapitulate and be the product of rules distributing allophones (recall English lateral: *real* [ɹ] but *reality* [l])
- or distinctive, lexically contrastive: *transmit* [t], *transmission* [ʃ]; *confess* [s], *confession* [ʃ].
- rules distributing allophones are also ordered: Canadian Raising and flapping.

[ʌj] life, lice, blithe, type, tight, bike

[aj] dive, rise, tythe, tide, time, tile, tie

atom [r], atomic [tʰ]; metal [r], metallic[tʰ]; bet [t], bettors [r]

idyl [r], idyllic [d]; red [d], redder [r]; bed [d], bedding [r]

- write [ʌj], writer [r ʌj rər] but ride [aj], rider [r aj rər]
- rule may be restricted to various domains

word-internal: life [ʌj], vs. lie free [aj]

unrestricted: flapping: atom, at Ann's, hit Ann [r]

juncture (sandhi) rules: Moore (Gur, Burkina Faso) á = high tone
à = low tone

sá:gà	'broom'	bédà	'big'	!á = downstep high
kòrgó	'sack'	kè:gá	'green'	
kò sá:gà	'give a broom'	kór bédà	'big sacks'	
kò kòrgó	'give a sack'	kòr kè:gá	'green sack'	
zá sá:gà	'bring a broom'	sá bédà	'big brooms'	
zá kórg!ó	'bring a sack'	sá ké:g!á	'green broom'	

[7]. Buli (Gur, NE Ghana): á = high tone, = ā mid tone, à = low tone, ǎ = rising tone

<u>indef</u>	<u>def</u>		
bí:k	bí:ká	'child'	
bāŋ	bāŋká	bangle	
bàŋ	bànkǎ	lizard	
buō	buōŋá	goats	
wĩmà	wĩmàŋǎ	monkeys	
ní:gà	ní:gàŋáeyes		
bísà	bísàŋá	children	
ná:b	cow	ná:b f í:k	small cow
bū:k ^w	goat	bū:k ^w f í:k	small goat
bàŋ	lizard	bàŋ f í:k	small lizard
mí ná:b	my cow	wà nǎ:b	his cow
mí bū:k ^w	my goat	wà bū:k ^w	his goat
mí bàŋ	my lizard	wà bàŋ	his lizard
ní:gà	eyes	wà nǐ:gà	his eyes
ná:mú	cow def.	wà nà:mú	his cow def.

bí:k màn good child wà bǐ:k màn his good child
bí:k f ǐ:k small child wà bǐ:k f ǐ:k his small child

wà ηmà mǐ nà:b he blamed my chief
wà ηmà mǐ bí:k he blamed my child

[8] Russian

[9] Basque

Biscayan dialect

<u>indef</u>	<u>def</u>	
sagar	sagar-a	apple
gison	gison-a	man
buzten	buzten-a	tail
tfakur	tfakur-e	dog
mutil	mutil-e	boy
buru	buru-we	head
mendi	mendi-ye	mountain
ate	ati-e	door
asto	astu-e	donkey

Baztan dialect

<u>indef</u>	<u>def</u>	
gison	gison-a	man
egun	egun-e	day
mendi	mendi-e	mountain
buru	buru-e	head
etfe	etfi-a	house
afto	aftu-a	donkey
alaba	alab-a	daughter
neska	nesk-a	girl
muge	mug-e	limit, border
fabrike	fabrik-e	factory

Arbizu dialect

<u>stem</u>	<u>ergative</u>	
gison	gison-ak	man
tfakur	tfakur-ek	dog
afto	aftu-ek	donkey
berde	berdi-ek	green ones
eſku	eſku-bek	hand
mendi	mendi-dzek	mountain
alaba	alab-ak	daughter