

Fonologia Segmental

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Fundamentos de Fonologia e Morfologia

Assimilação:

Consoante-Consoante - Nasal Place Assimilation

1) Inglês, Espanhol

a. i[m]proper, i[ŋ]capable, i[n]dependent,
mas u[n]believable, u[n]cage, u[n]delete

b. i[m]feliz, i[ŋ]ncapaz, i[n]dependiente, i[m]próprio

Alguns dados desta apostila são retirados do McCarthy, J. (1999) *Introductory OT on CD-ROM*. Amherst, MA

Assimilação:

Consoante-Consoante - Nasal Place Assimilation

2) Yoruba (includes complex segment \widehat{gb} , with two places of articulation)

ombo	he is coming
onlo	he is going
oñjo	he is rejoicing
oŋke	he is crying
oŋmḡbo	he is hearing

Assimilação: Consoante-Consoante

3) The Nati Rule in Sanskrit. /n/ → retroflex η . You figure out the context.

/-nā/	present tense		iṣ- η ā	seek
			pṛ- η ā	fill
		but	mṛd-nā	
/-āna/	middle participle		puṛ-ā η a	fill
			kṣub ^h -ā η a	quake
			tṣakṣ-ā η a	see
		but	maṛj-āna	wipe
			kṣved-āna	hum
/-māna/	middle participle		kṛp-a-mā η a	lament
		but	kṛt-a-māna	cut

The n becomes η when preceded by a retroflex \mathcal{S} or \mathcal{L} earlier in the word, *providing no other coronal intervenes*. The other coronals are t , n , s , \mathcal{f} , $t\mathcal{f}$, \tilde{n} , and $\mathcal{ṣ}$.

Assimilação: Vogal-Vogal

4) Finnish Backing Harmony (*i, e* are neutral C they are skipped over by harmony)

a.	talo	house
	talossa	in the house
	talossansa	in his house
	talossansakaan	not in his house either
	talossansakaanko	not in his house either?
	talotta	without a house
	talottomuus	state of being houseless
	talottomuudestansakaanko	not from his state of being houseless either?
b.	künä	pen
	künässä	in the pen
	künässänsä	in his pen
	künässänsäkään	not in his pen either
	künässänsäkäänkö	not in his pen either?
	künättä	without a pen
	künättömyys	state of being penless
	künättömyüdestänsäkäänkö	not from his state of being penless either?

Assimilação: Vogal-Vogal

5) Maasai [ATR] Harmony

This is of the rarer dominant/recessive variety:

Dominant morphemes are always [+ATR].

Recessive morphemes vary between [+ATR] and [-ATR].

If a word contains *any* dominant morphemes, *all* vowels in the word are [+ATR]. Otherwise all vowels are [-ATR].

The Maasai [+ATR] vowels are *i, u, e, o*; the [-ATR] vowels are *ɪ, ʊ, ɛ, ɔ*. (Maasai has *a* too, but its behavior is special.) Exx. (dominant morphemes underlined):

e-dot-u

ɛ-jɪɪ-ʊ

aa-i-perr-ie-ki

a-ɪ-pɛɪɪ

3-pull-Tns

3-enter-Tns

1S-II-split-APPL-Pass

INF-II-split

Assimilação: Vogal-Vogal

6) Harmonia vocálica do Português

a. 1a conjugação

morar

Present Indicative

m[ó]ro m[o]rámos

m[ó]ras m[o]ráis

m[ó]ra m[ó]ram

Present Subjunctive

m[ó]re m[o]rémos

m[ó]res m[o]réis

m[ó]re m[ó]rem

b. 2a conjugação(-er)

mover

m[ó]vo m[o]vémos

m[ó]ves m[o]véis

m[ó]ve m[ó]vem

m[ó]va m[o]vámos

m[ó]vas m[o]váis

m[ó]va m[ó]vam

c. 3a conjugação

servir

s[í]rvo s[e]rvimos

s[é]rves s[e]rvís

s[é]rve s[é]rvem

s[í]rva s[i]rvámos

s[í]rvas s[i]rváis

s[í]rva s[í]rvam

Assimilação Vogal-Consonante e Consonante-Vogal

7) Palatalização do PB

assimilação progressiva VS. assimilação regressiva

[t]ia, doi[dʒ]o VS. [tʃ]ia, dói[d]o

8) Guttural Lowering in Tiberian Hebrew.

Epenthetic vowel adjacent to laryngeal or pharyngeal is low *a*, otherwise *e* (which is expected allophone of *i*).

Underlying (fonêmica) Surface (fonética)

a. Plain Roots

/malk/

melek

king

/sipr/

sēper

book

/qudš/

qōdeš

holiness

b. Guttural Roots

/baʕl/

baʕal

master

/kaħš/

kaħaš

lying

/lahb/

lahab

flame

/tuʔr/

toʔar

form

Assimilação Vogal-Consonante e Consonante-Vogal

9) Nasal Harmony in Madurese

	/neat/	nẽyãt	intention
	/moa/	mõwã	face
	/maenBan/	mãẽn-ãn	toy
	/ŋsoon/	ñõʔõn	request (verb)
<i>cf.</i>	/soon/	sɔʔɔn	request (noun)

Processos relacionados às Estruturas Silábicas

Coalescência ou Fusão

- 10) French: /VN/ → nasalized V
- | | | |
|-------|-----------|------|
| /bon/ | <i>bõ</i> | good |
| /vin/ | <i>vẽ</i> | wine |
- Coalescence as Assimilation Plus Deletion
- | | | |
|--------------|-------|----|
| Underlying | /bon/ | |
| Assimilation | bõn | |
| Deletion | | bõ |
- 11) Sanskrit:
- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| /a+i/ | <i>e:</i> |
| /a+u/ | <i>o:</i> |
- 12) Korean: /Stop+h/ → aspirated stop, /h +Stop/ likewise
- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| /pap+hako/ | <i>pap^hago</i> | with rice |
| /mikuk+hak/ | <i>miguk^hak</i> | American studies |
| /suh+pəm/ | <i>sup^həm</i> | male tiger |
| /noh+ca/ | <i>noc^ha</i> | let us put it down! |

Processos relacionados às Estruturas Silábicas

Epêntese

13) Latim

patris pater

libri liber

Existe este fenômeno no português?

14) Hanunoo

duwa	duwahi	dois
tulu	tuluhi	três
?usa	?usahi	um
?upat	?upati	quatro
?unum	?unumi	seis

Processos relacionados às Estruturas Silábicas

Metátese

15) Hanunoo (Philippine, Austronesian): /ʔ+C/ → Cʔ

	/ka+ʔusa/	<i>kas ʔa</i>	once
	/ka+ʔupat/	<i>kap ʔat</i>	four times
	/ka+ʔunum/	<i>kan ʔum</i>	six times
cf.	/ka+duwa/	<i>kadwa</i>	twice

16) Maltese: /CLVCV/ → CVLCV

	/ni+tlob+u/	<i>nitolbu</i>	we pray
	/no+krob+u/	<i>nokrobu</i>	we groan
	/ni+dnib+u/	<i>nidinbu</i>	we sin
	/no+ʔmos+u/	<i>no ʔomsu</i>	we kick

17) PB Caipira: túnel -> turni

Aquisição do PB: braço => barço

Fortalecimento e Enfraquecimento

Lenição (enfraquecimento)

Consonant lenites to fricative or sonorant in post-vocalic or intervocalic context

18) Spanish [g] ~ [ɣ] (likewise [b] ~ [β], [d] ~ [ð])

- | | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|----|--------------|-----------|
| 1. | [ayrio] | sour | 2. | [gustar] | to please |
| 3. | [xweɣo] | game | 4. | [alβondiyas] | meatballs |
| 5. | [gastos] | expenses | 6. | [gonsales] | surname |
| 7. | [yaya] | sore, boil | | | |

Fortalecimento e Enfraquecimento

Redução vocálica: Inglês, Português

19) Russian

Stressed syllables contrast 5 vowels: *i e a o u*.

Unstressed syllables have only the peripheral vowels: *i a u*. Reduction proceeds as:

o, e, a → *i* / Palatalized C ____

o, e, a → *a* / Elsewhere

	we	I
write	p'íʃim	p'íʃú
throw	m'étʃim	m'itʃú
bind	v'ázim	v'izú
wave	máʃim	maʃú
gnaw	glózim	glazú

Fortalecimento e Enfraquecimento

20) Inglês

A: Unstressed syllables have only \emptyset

product/production, photography/photograph

photograph/photography

photograph/photography

demon/demonic

horizon/horizontal

teleopath/teleopathy

B: Words like demonic, horizontal, teleopathy have *ɪ* for underlined vowel.

Fortalecimento e Enfraquecimento

Apócope

21)

Francês Formal	Francês Coloquial
eglizə	egliz
tablə	tabl
fiyə	fiy

22) homem → homi

Síncope: Perda de vogal que fica perto da vogal acentuada.

fósforo -> fósfru

Fortalecimento e Enfraquecimento

23) *populum* -> *povo* (português) *pueblo* (espanhol)

Latin	Francês
<i>pópulum</i> <i>tabula</i> <i>pérdere</i> <i>árborem</i>	<i>péplə</i> <i>táblə</i> <i>pédrə</i> <i>árdrə</i>

Ditongação

24) Português VS. Espanhol
morto VS. *muerto*

Neutralização

25) German Final Devoicing (ver Generative Phonology p. 60)

bund	bunt
bundə	buntə

26) Palauan

All vowels reduce to ə in unstressed syllables:

ʔáb	ʔəbúk	ʔəbəmám	ashes/my ashes/our ashes
mád	mədák	mədəmám	eyes/my eyes/our eyes
kér	kərík	kərəmám	question/my question/our question
ʔúr	ʔərík	ʔərəmám	laughter/my laughter/our laughter
ʔár	ʔərák	ʔərəmám	price/my price/our price
búʔ	bəʔík	bəʔəmám	spouse/my spouse/our spouse
dúʔ	dəʔák	dəʔəmám	skill/my skill/our skill
bád	bədúk	bədəmám	rock/my rock/our rock

Dissimilação

27) Lyman's Law in (Yamato) Japanese

a. Roots containing two voiced obstruents are prohibited.

b. *Rendaku* (voicing of initial obstruent in second member of compound) doesn't happen when it would create a root with two voiced obstruents:

/maki+sushi/ → *makizushi*

but /kami+kaze/ → *kamikaze*

Latim (sufixo –a:lis e –a:ris)

Flo:ra:lis

so:la:ris

Later:alis

mi:lit:aris

Morta:lis

lu:na:ris

Dissimilação

28) Grassmann's Law: if an aspirated consonant is followed by another aspirated consonant in the next syllable, the first one loses the aspiration.

- [t^hu-ɔ :] θύω 'I sacrifice (an animal)'
- [e-tu-t^hɛ :] ἐτύθη 'it was sacrificed'

- [t^hrik-s] θρίξ 'hair'
- [trik^h-es] τρίχες 'hairs'

- [t^hap-sai] θάψαι 'to bury (aorist)'
- [t^hapt-ein] θάπτειν 'to bury (present)'
- [tap^h-os] τάφος 'a grave'
- [tap^h-ɛ :] ταφή 'burial'

Outros Processos

29) Flop: Tyneside English

a.	skəmʔi	scampi	b.	həʔm	happen
	enʔi	aunti		bʌʔn	button
	hɛŋʔi	hanky		tʃɪʔŋ	chicken

30) Morphological Floating Feature: Terena Floating Nasal Morpheme

nokone	need	nõŋgone	I need
owoku	house	õwõŋgu	my house
piho	went	m̃biho	I went
arine	sickness	ãrĩnẽ	my sickness

31) Morphological Floating Feature: Chaha Labialization (rightmost non-coronal)

Personal	Impersonal	
danaga	danag ^w a	hit
nakasa	nak ^w asa	bite
masara	m ^w asara	seem

Por que as línguas sofrem processos fonológicos?

1) Coarticulação

2) Percepção

a. Sílabas – CV CV CV

b. Prosódia