

# Phonology in Generative Grammar

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- B. Accented vowels seem to contrast in length: for example, *lá:t* 'went' vs. *lát* 'milk', *pá:s* 'peace' vs. *pás* 'step'. But in many cases the length is predictable. Suggest a rule to account for the length in the following data. How must your rules be ordered? How does your analysis bear on the issue of one level of representation versus two?

(2)	<i>lá:t</i>	'went'	<i>brút</i>	'ugly'
	<i>lád-e</i>	fem.	<i>brút-e</i>	fem.
	<i>nervó:s</i>	'nervous'	<i>rós</i>	'red'
	<i>nervóz-e</i>	fem.	<i>rós-e</i>	fem.
	<i>tróp</i>	'flock'	<i>ló:f</i>	'wolf'
	<i>trop-út</i>	dimin.	<i>lov-út</i>	dimin.
	<i>sék</i>	'dry'	<i>fí:k</i>	'fig'
	<i>séc-e</i>	fem.	<i>fig-ón</i>	'big fig'
	<i>vjód-i</i>	'to see'		
	<i>vjó:t</i>	3sg.		

- C. Friulian has recently borrowed many words from Standard Italian. What bearing do these loanwords have on the analysis?

(3)	<u>Friulian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	
	<i>impjegá:t</i>	<i>impiegato</i>	'clerk'
	<i>impjegád-e</i>	<i>impiegata</i>	fem.
	<i>istitú:t</i>	<i>istituto</i>	'institute'
	<i>istitud-út</i>		dimin.
	<i>steká:t</i>	<i>steccato</i>	'fenced'
	<i>stekad-út</i>		dimin.
	<i>afít</i>	<i>affitto</i>	'rent'
	<i>afít-út</i>		dimin.

### 2.7 Northern Salentino

As in Standard Italian, the Northern Salentino dialect distinguishes seven vowels in stressed position (Calabrese 1984).

(1)		i	e	ɛ	a	ɔ	o	u
	high	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
	low	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	back	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	ATR	+	+	-	-	-	+	+

- A. In the following paradigms, the root vowels change in response to the shift of accent – generally on the penultimate syllable. Postulate a rule to account for the alternations in vowel quality that result from the shift of stress. What is the underlying representation? Justify your choice. State the rule, utilizing

distinctive features. Show how the analysis works by giving the derivations for *kanósku* and *kanuššímu*.

(2)	1sg.	kréu	séntu	kanósku	tróu
	3sg.	kréti	sénti	kanóšši	tróa
	1pl.	kritiámu	sintímu	kanuššímu	truámu
		'believe'	'feel'	'recognize'	'find'

B. Some suffixes cause a mutation of the root vowel (known as *metaphony* in Romance linguistics). Examine the following paradigms and suggest a rule to account for the metaphony.

(3)	masc.sg.	karúsu	rússu	frísku	fríddu	krútu	vívu	sánu
	fem.sg.	karósa	róssa	fréska	frédda	krúta	víva	sána
	masc.pl.	karúsi	rússi	fríski	fríddi	krúti	vívi	sáni
		'young'	'red'	'cool'	'cold'	'raw'	'alive'	'healthy'

C. In contrast to the suffixes in (3), other suffixes do not cause metaphony. While they may be treated simply as exceptions, a phonological explanation is also possible. Suggest an analysis along the latter lines. Must the rules be ordered? Show how the analysis works by deriving the words *karósi* and *karúsi*.

(4)	a.	fem.pl.	karósi	róssi	fréski	fréddi
		masc.pl.	karúsi	rússi	fríski	fríddi
			'young'	'red'	'slow'	'cold'
	b.	sg.	mési	péšši	nóči	króči
		pl.	mísi	píšši	núči	krúči
			'month'	'fish'	'nut'	'cross'
	c.	3sg.	véti	kréti	kanóšši	
		2sg.	víti	kríti	kanušší	
		1sg.	vétu	kréu	kanósku	
			'see'	'believe'	'recognize'	

## 2.8 Yakut

Yakut is an Altaic language spoken in Siberia (Kruger 1962). The data for this exercise, shown in (1), consist of nouns in various case forms. Asterisked items have been constructed from attested models to fill out the paradigms.

(1)	<u>gloss</u>	<u>absolute</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>dative</u>	<u>accusative</u>	<u>partitive</u>	<u>our N</u>	<u>your N</u>
	'father'	aya	ayalar	ayaya	ayanu	ayata	ayabut	ayayut
	'child'	oyo	oyolor	oyooyo	oyonu	oyoto	oyobut	oyoyut
	'lake'	küöl	küöller	küölge	küölü	küölle	küölbüt	küölgüt*
	'horse'	at	attar	akka	atur*	atta*	apput	akkut
	'duck'	kus	kustar	kuska*	kuhu*	kusta*	kusput	kuskut
	'bull'	oyus	oyustar	oyuska*	oyuhu*	oyusta	oyusput	oyuskut