

# Phonology in Generative Grammar

---

Michael Kenstowicz



**BLACKWELL**  
*Cambridge MA & Oxford UK*

- Dell, François, and Mohamed Elmedlaoui. 1985. Syllabic consonants and syllabification in Imdlawn Tashlhiyt Berber. *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics* 7.105–30.
- Itô, Junko. 1986. Syllable theory in prosodic phonology. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Ph.D. dissertation. Published by Garland Press, New York, 1988. Chapters 1 and 3.
- Kaye, Jonathan, Jean Lowenstamm, and Jean-Roger Vergnaud. 1990. Constituent structure and government in phonology. *Phonology* 7.193–231.
- Selkirk, Elisabeth. 1982. The syllable. The structure of phonological representations (part II), ed. by H. van der Hulst and N. Smith, 337–83. Dordrecht: Foris.

## Exercises

### 6.1 Lebanese Arabic (Haddad 1984)

In this dialect of Arabic syllables take the shapes CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC, and CVCC. This exercise concerns the construction of CVCC syllables. CVCC underlies a well-populated nominal template. In some cases the stem surfaces directly; in others an epenthetic vowel is inserted in a prepausal or preconsonantal context. The result is paradigms like the following.

(1)	underlying shape	/dars/	/ʔakl/
	Noun	dars	ʔakil
	'your masc. N'	dars-ak	ʔakl-ak
	'our N'	dars-na	ʔakil-na
		'lesson'	'food'

The precise phonetic realization of the epenthetic vowel varies with context; here, abstracting away from this variation, it is transcribed uniformly as /i/. (3) presents underlying representations for numerous Lebanese Arabic words. If no additional form is cited, then the phonetic representation is the same as the underlying one. In the other cases epenthesis has applied. Develop an analysis to account for the epenthetic vowel. Which aspects of your analysis are the product of UG; which are language-particular? No examples of the following underlying sequences could be found: /CVyw/, /CVln/, /CVlr/, /CVnm/, /CVrl/, /CVfb/. What pronunciation does your analysis assign to these unattested cases? The Lebanese Arabic consonant inventory is given in (2); [t, d, s, z] are pharyngealized; [ħ, ʕ] are pharyngeals.

(2)	stops	t, ṭ	k	ʔ			
		b	d, ḍ				
	fricatives	f	s, ṣ	š	x	ħ	h
			z, ẓ	ž	ɣ	ʕ	
	nasals	m	n				
	liquids		l, r				
	glides	w	y				

(3) /ʃawy/ → ʃawi	'barking'	/žaly/ → žali	'washing'
/dalw/ → dalu	'pail'	/bary/ → bari	'sharpening'
/žarw/ → žaru	'puppy'	/bany/ → bani	'building'
/ħamw/ → ħamu	'cold sores'	/ramy/ → rami	'throwing'
/ʃafw/ → ʃafu	'pardon'	/ħašy/ → ħaši	'stuffing'
/ʔabw/ → ʔabu	'basement'	/ʔazy/ → ʔazi	'hurting'
/nafy/ → nafi	'denying'	/raty/ → rati	'seaming'
/ħaky/ → ħaki	'talking'		
/haw/ → 'around'	/xay/ → 'horses'	/daw/ → 'turn'	
/yayr/ → 'other than'	/ʃayn/ → 'eye'	/lawm/ → 'blame'	
/xawf/ → 'fear'	/mawz/ → 'bananas'	/žayš/ → 'army'	
/bayt/ → 'home'	/ʃayb/ → 'shame'	/ʔawd/ → 'leading'	
/layk/ → 'look'			
/ħafar-l-na/ → ħafarilna	'he dug for us'		
/kan-l-na/ → kanilna	'he was for us'		
/ħiml/ → ħimil	'load'	/ʔifl/ → ʔifil	'lock'
/nasl/ → nasil	'progeny'	/ʔakl/ → ʔakil	'food'
/šikl/ → šikil	'shape'	/nisr/ → nisir	'eagle'
/ħafir/ → ħafir	'digging'	/ħibr/ → ħibir	'ink'
/zikr/ → zikir	'souvenir'	/nimr/ → nimir	'tiger'
/farm/ → farim	'chopping'	/ʔism/ → ʔisim	'name'
/ʃatm/ → ʃatim	'darkness'	/ħikm/ → ħikim	'ruling'
/firn/ → firin	'oven'	/ʔamn/ → ʔamin	'peace'
/dafn/ → dafin	'burial'	/hušn/ → hušin	'fortress'
/ʔibn/ → ʔibin	'son'	/rikn/ → rikin	'nook'
/ħilm/ → 'dream'			
/nasf/ → nasif	'detonation'	/ražf/ → ražif	'trembling'
/natf/ → natif	'plucking'	/ʃakf/ → ʃakif	'leaning to'
/balf/ → 'bluffing'		/ħarf/ → 'letter'	
/nasž/ → nasiž	'weaving'	/ʔas-š/ → ʔasiš	'he didn't measure'
/ħažz/ → ħažiz	'booking'	/fils/ → 'small coin'	
/talž/ → 'snow'	/ʃirs/ → 'wedding'	/marž/ → 'meadow'	
/ramz/ → 'symbol'	/ʔins/ → 'humans'	/yinž/ → 'wantonness'	
/nafs/ → 'self'	/ʃafs/ → 'furniture'	/ħabs/ → 'prison'	
/l-ʔids/ → 'Jerusalem'	/nakz/ → 'poking'	/ʔašš/ → 'cutting off'	
/kalb/ → 'dog'	/žild/ → 'weather'	/darb/ → 'road'	
/fark/ → 'rubbing'	/ħamd/ → 'praise'	/bint/ → 'girl'	
/ħank/ → 'jaw'	/kizb/ → 'lying'	/wizk/ → 'win'	
/ʔust/ → 'fee'	/mušt/ → 'comb'	/mažd/ → 'glory'	
/xašb/ → 'fertile'	/lift/ → 'turnip'	/safk/ → 'bloodletting'	
/sakt/ → 'silence'	/rakd/ → 'running'	/ʃabd/ → 'slave'	
/labt/ → 'kicking'			
/ħabk/ → ħabik	'weaving'	/fatk/ → fatik	'eradicating'
/nadb/ → nadib	'wailing'	/rikb/ → rikib	'riding'