

PROBLEM BOOK IN PHONOLOGY:

**A Workbook for Introductory Courses
in Linguistics and in Modern Phonology**

Morris Halle and G. N. Clements

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Squamish Vowels

Squamish has the following stops, fricatives and liquids.

| | stop | fricative | lateral |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| labials: | p p' | | |
| dentals: | t t' | s | |
| | c c' | | |
| palatals: | č č' | š | |
| laterals: | ʎ ʎ' | | l |
| velars: | k ^w k' ^w | x ^w | |
| | k k' | | |
| uvulars: | q ^w q' ^w | χ ^w | |
| | q q' | χ | |

Notes. [ʎ] is an allophone of /l/ occurring in non-word-initial position. /c, c', č, č'/ are affricates. /ʎ, ʎ'/ are laterally released stops.

Show that the phones [e'], [e], [ɛ'], and [ɛy] derive from a single underlying phoneme. State the rules accounting for their occurrence, and indicate any necessary ordering.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ce? 'there is' | 16. χɛ'q 'scratch' |
| 2. q'ɛyt 'be morning' | 17. čɛ'ʎ 'top' |
| 3. t'ɛ'q ^w 'cold' | 18. q'ɛ'χɛy? 'become black' |
| 4. χ ^w ɛ'q' ^w 'be arrested' | 19. tɛ'x ^w 'earth, ground' |
| 5. χɛyp' 'get touched' | 20. qlɛ'm 'weak' |
| 6. ce'x ^w 'reach' | 21. sq'ɛy? 'slices of dried salmon' |
| 7. tse? 'feel cold' | 22. χ ^w ɛy? 'be lost' |
| 8. k ^w e'n 'few' | 23. ne?č 'high seas' |
| 9. we'ʎq' ^w t 'ask' | 24. k ^w ce?c 'person with magic power' |
| 10. te' 'this' | 25. slɛ'ʎ 'bunch of blankets' |
| 11. nɔq'e'ʎos 'wise' | 26. χ ^w ɛ'ʎ? 'come out' |
| 12. x ^w aʎ'ɛytn 'white man' | 27. nsqeynm 'rub oil in one's hair' |
| 13. le'x ^w 'fall' | 28. stæqtaqeyw 'horses' |
| 14. ʎ'ɛ'q 'arrive' | 29. mɛ'χæʎ 'black bear' |
| 15. ?e' 'be here' | |