PROBLEM BOOK IN PHONOLOGY:

A Workbook for Introductory Courses in Linguistics and in Modern Phonology

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## Squamish Vowels

Squamish has the following stops, fricatives and liquids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stop</th>
<th>fricative</th>
<th>lateral</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>labials:</td>
<td>p, p'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentals:</td>
<td>t, t'</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c, c'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palatals:</td>
<td>ċ, ċ'</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laterals:</td>
<td>圪, 圪'</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>velars:</td>
<td>kʷ kʷ</td>
<td>xʷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>k, k'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uvulars:</td>
<td>qʷ qʷ</td>
<td>Xʷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>q, q'</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

1. ceʔ        'there is'  16. ɛ'ɛq      'scratch'
2. q'eyt      'be morning' 17. ēɛ'ɬ      'top'
3. t'ɛqʷ      'cold'       18. q'ɛ'ɛyʔ    'become black'
4. xʷɛqʷ      'be arrested' 19. tɛ'ɛxʷ     'earth, ground'
5. xɛyʔp      'get touched' 20. qɬɛ'm     'weak'
6. ce'ɛxʷ     'reach'      21. sq'eyʔ     'slices of dried salmon'
7. tseʔ        'feel cold'  22. xʷɛyʔ     'be lost'
8. kʷɛn       'few'        23. neʔɛc     'high seas'
9. weʔtqʷt     'ask'        24. kʷceʔɛc  'person with magic power'
10. teʔ        'this'       25. sleʔɬ     'bunch of blankets'
11. naq'ɛ'ɬos  'wise'       26. xʷɛ'ɛʔ?   'come out'
12. xʷæk'ɛytn 'white man'  27. nsqɛynʔ   'rub oil in one's hair'
13. le'ɛxʷ     'fall'       28. stæqtɑqɛyw 'horses'
14. ɛ'ɛq       'arrive'     29. me'ɛxəɬ    'black bear'
15. teʔ        'be here'   

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