

Midterm Review

Questions

Syntax practice

A woman from Duluth stepped on the elf and laughed.

Morphology practice

unhappiness

Phonotactic Constraints

Only certain combinations of phones occur as codas in English:

ft (e.g. [lɛft]) but not *fd

We can make generalizations about these possible vs impossible (English) onsets and codas in terms of features:

*[+voice][-voice] for codas

Phonotactic constraints

The English phonotactic constraints to know for codas are:

- If the first of two consonants in a coda is -voice, the second must be -voice too.
e.g. ft but not *fd
- If the first of two consonants in a coda is +voice, -sonorant, then the second consonant must be +voice.
e.g. vd (“halved”) but not *vt, both nd (“bend”) and mt appear (“bent”)
- If one of two consonants in a coda is +sonorant, it must be the first
e.g. ld (“hold”) but not *dl
- Two consonants in a coda can’t both be +strident.
e.g. *sz

Phonotactic constraints

Know the longest possible English onsets:

[s]	{	[p]	{	[l]	[splijŋ]	'spleen'
		[ɹ]	[sprɛɪ]	'spray'		
		[j]	[spjuw]	'spew'		
	{	[t]	{	[j]	[stjuw]	'stew' (some dialects)
		[ɹ]	[stɹɪŋ]	'string' (for some, [t] → [tʃ])		
	{	[k]	{	[w]	[skweɪ]	'square'
		[j]	[skjuw]	'skew'		
		[l]	[sklɹɔwsɪs]	'sclerosis'		
		[ɹ]	[skɹeɪp]	'scrape'		

Syllabification

Step 1: Nuclei

-Vowels and m , n , l

Step 2: Onsets - make them as long as possible!

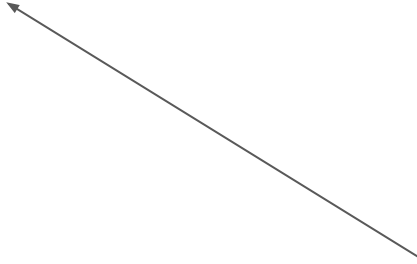
-Must be legal English onsets

Step 3: Codas

-Must be legal English codas

Allophonic Rules

_____ turns into _____ when _____ comes before/after



Phoneme(s)

Allophone(s)

Environment

The Morpheme Ordering Constraint

A derivational affix cannot be added to a word built with an inflectional affix.

