

*Announcements*

Reading for this week: Spencer ch.2 pp63-69, W&J ch.6 pp93-99  
Homework 3 will be handed out today; it is due next Tuesday  
Despite what it says on the syllabus, quiz 1 is not until Thursday 10/2 – an updated version of the syllabus will be available on the web soon.  
The department tutor for this semester is Donna Jackson. OH are Monday 9:30-12 and 12:30-2, Thursday 9-12 and 1-4 in ART 137.

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*Neutralization*

Revisiting the English *in-* negative prefix...

[ɪm]	[ɪn]	[ɪŋ]
i[m]partial	i[n]dependent	i[ŋ]conclusive
i[m]possible	i[n]tolerance	i[ŋ]correct
i[m]practical	i[n]sufficient	i[ŋ]complete
i[m]mature	i[n]animate	i[ŋ]convenient
i[m]balance	i[n]eligible	i[ŋ]gratitude

Recall that we said /ɪn-/ was the basic *underlying* form that has the *surface* forms [ɪm-] before labials, [ɪŋ-] before velars (for most speakers), and [ɪn-] anywhere else. Does this mean that the phoneme /n/ has the allophones [m] and [ŋ]? This may be confusing at first, but the answer is NO.

Whenever you can find a (near-) minimal pair (where the words have different meanings) contrasting two sounds, those two sounds belong to different phonemes.

- ræm ræn → [m] and [n] belong to different phonemes
- ræm ræŋ → [m] and [ŋ] belong to different phonemes
- ræn ræŋ → [n] and [ŋ] belong to different phonemes

If do you find **alternations** between phonemes (like the *in-* prefix), then we say that they are **alternants** of each other. The process is called **neutralization**. Linguists say “the contrast between nasals is *neutralized* before stops.” You will find most cases of neutralization when you look at the morphology of a language: the **concatenation** of morphemes together (i.e. prefix+root, root+suffix, etc.)

Usually we show the alternations in example **derivations** showing the process from **underlying form** to **surface form**:

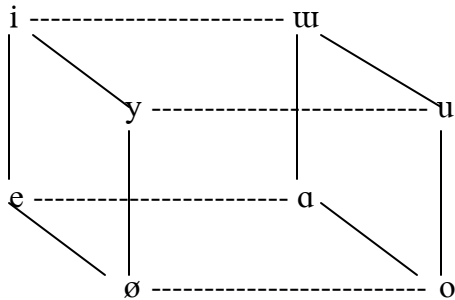
<i>Underlying Form</i>	/ɪn - bæləns/	/ɪn - ænɪmət/	/ɪn - kəmplit/
<i>Place assimilation</i>	ɪmbæləns	--	/ɪŋkəmplit/
<i>Surface Form</i>	[ɪmbæləns]	[ɪnæɪnɪmət]	[ɪŋkəmplit]

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*Vowel Harmony in Turkish*

Turkish has the following vowels:

	height	backness	rounding
i	high	front	unround
y	high	front	round
e	_____	_____	_____
ø	_____	_____	_____
u	_____	_____	_____
u	_____	_____	_____
a	_____	_____	_____
o	_____	_____	_____



Label each plane.

(1) Take a look at the nominative and accusative forms in Turkish. What is the accusative ending? How do you explain its alternation?

	<i>Nom.sg.</i>	<i>Acc.sg</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1.	diş	diş <b>i</b>	'tooth'
2.	jel	jel <b>i</b>	'wind'
3.	kuuz	kuuz <b>u</b>	'girl'
4.	dâl	dâl <b>u</b>	'branch'
5.	gøl	gøl <b>y</b>	'sea'
6.	gyl	gyl <b>y</b>	'rose'
7.	kol	kol <b>u</b>	'arm'
8.	kul	kul <b>u</b>	'slave'

Note that the suffix is always a high vowel, but varies in backness and rounding.

<i>If vowel in preceding syllable is...</i>	<i>Accusative suffix is...</i>
i, e	i
u, a	u
u, o	u
y, ø	y

The suffix vowel assimilates to the vowel in the preceding syllable in terms of backness and rounding.

(2) Look at the words in the genitive singular. What is the pattern?

	<i>Nom.sg.</i>	<i>Gen.sg</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1.	ip	ip <b>in</b>	'rope'
2.	el	el <b>in</b>	'hand'
3.	kuuz	kuuz <b>uun</b>	'girl'
4.	adam	adam <b>uun</b>	'man'
5.	gøz	gøz <b>yn</b>	'eye'
6.	gyl	gyl <b>yn</b>	'rose'
7.	kol	kol <b>un</b>	'arm'
8.	pul	pul <b>un</b>	'stamp'

(3) Now take a look at the nominative plural suffix. What is the pattern? How is it different from the accusative singular and nominative plural?

	<i>Nom.sg.</i>	<i>Nom.pl</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1.	ip	ip <b>ler</b>	'rope'
2.	el	el <b>ler</b>	'hand'
3.	kuuz	kuuz <b>lar</b>	'girl'
4.	adam	adam <b>lar</b>	'man'
5.	gøz	gøz <b>ler</b>	'eye'
6.	gyl	gyl <b>ler</b>	'rose'
7.	kol	koll <b>lar</b>	'arm'
8.	pul	pull <b>lar</b>	'stamp'

(4) Consider words with the plural and genitive suffixes:

<i>Nom.sg.</i>	<i>Gen.sg.</i>	<i>Gen.pl</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1. ip	ipin	<b>iplerin</b>	'rope'
2. el	elin	<b>ellerin</b>	'hand'
3. kuz	kuzun	<b>kuzlarun</b>	'girl'
4. adam	adamun	<b>adamlarun</b>	'man'
5. göz	gözün	<b>gözlerin</b>	'eye'
6. gül	güln	<b>güllerin</b>	'rose'
7. kol	kolun	<b>kollarun</b>	'arm'
8. pul	pulun	<b>pullarun</b>	'stamp'

How do you explain the difference in genitive endings for words 5-8?