

Homework Assignment VI  
 Due: Friday, October 20, 2006 (beginning of class)

I. Selayarese

Consider the following words that have been borrowed from Bahasa Indonesia into Selayarese, a language spoken on the island off Sulawesi:

Indonesian	Selayarese	English translation (not important)
piŋsan	pinsaŋ	'faint'
aŋkat	aŋkaʔ	'lift'
ahad	ahaʔ	'Sunday'
tʃotʃok	tʃotʃoʔ	'match'
sendok	sendoʔ	'spoon'
baraŋ	baraŋ	'goods'
senter	sentere	'flashlight'
botol	botolo	'bottle'
kəlas	kalasa	'class'
atap	ataʔ	'roof'
adab	adaʔ	'culture'
jarum	jaruŋ	'needle'
hakim	hakiŋ	'judge'

Investigate the following questions about how final consonants in these words are treated when they are borrowed into Selayarese.

- There are three changes from Indonesian to Selayarese that affect the ends of words. What are these changes? (i.e. say something like “a. the final consonant of changes to ... / gets deleted / will be followed by / ... b. ... c. ...”)
- Each of the changes applies with a distinct set of Indonesian final consonants. List the sets of consonants affected by each change, and differentiate them from one another in terms of their articulation (look at the manner of articulation). (You can refer to your answers above, i.e. say something like “a happens when the Indonesian word ...” etc.)

2. Child phonology

Here are some data from an English learning child. You see that consonant clusters are simplified by deletion.

Adult form	Child form	Adult form	Child form
a) 'stop'	[təp]	b) 'try'	[təj]
'small'	[mə]	'crumb'	[ɡʌm]
'desk'	[dek]	'bring'	[biŋ]
c) 'from'	[fɹʌm]	d) 'bump'	[bʌp]
'sleep'	[sijp]	'tent'	[det]

Each of the blocks of data illustrates a different kind of consonant cluster. Find out what is deleted in each case. For instance, in

- if the consonant cluster consists of an [s] and a stop, the child deletes the [s].
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3. Canadian French

Look at the [t] and [ç] sounds in the following words from Canadian French. (The English translations are again not important here.)

[tu]	'all'	[telegram]	'telegram'	[çimɪd]	'timid'
[abuçi]	'ended'	[trɛ]	'very'	[çy]	'you'
[tɛl]	'such'	[kylçyr]	'culture'	[çit]	'title'
[tab]	'stamp'	[minyt]	'minute'	[çyb]	'tube'

Can you find a minimal pair? If yes, list it. If no, can you figure out what the choice of [ç] vs. [t] depends on? (How-To: Find a t/ç pair with only one additional difference first. What's that additional difference? Form a hypothesis. Does it apply to all the other words? Is there something about the words that your hypothesis doesn't apply to – can you for instance assume that you usually get one form, and describe when you get the other?)