

Allophones in Belfast English

due Thursday, 29 Oct. 29 2015

Data notes, just FYI—you can safely skip reading this

- Data from Harris 1985, Harris 1989, Borowsky 1993, Bermúdez-Otero 2011, Harris 2013
- I've used English spelling except for the key segment, and sometimes part of its environment if it wouldn't be obvious.
- Some of the dentalizations and vowel changes are actually optional, not obligatory, but you don't need to account for that (and I haven't given you the information anyway).
- There are a couple of words that I wasn't sure whether were meant to be from Belfast English or only for another dialect.
- Some items are implied by the description but not actually given as examples. These are followed by *. (They might not be words that are used in Belfast English!)

Instructions—don't skip this part! :)

- Develop an account of dental vs. coronal consonants and lax vs. tense vowels. This will include...
 - an account of their distribution within monomorphemes
 - an account of the suffixed words, compounds, and phrases given
 - about a page's worth of discussion of the words *spanner* and, especially, *better*
- Though a Lexical Phonology account will probably spring to mind, your account should instead use **Paradigm Uniformity** of some kind. I think there are two basic options:
 - **Output-Output correspondence** constraints (e.g., IDENT-OO(voice): a segment in the output candidate must agree in [voice] with the corresponding segment in the output _____). You will have to make a concrete proposal as to **which related output** a given word stands in correspondence with:
 - e.g., the nominative singular is not in correspondence with any other output, but all other cases and numbers correspond to the nominative singular
 - or, the nominative singular is not in correspondence with anything, the nominative plural is in correspondence with the nom. sg., all the other singulars correspond to the nom. sg., and all the other plurals correspond to the nom. pl.
 - (These examples don't apply to English! They are just examples)
 - If you pick this option, **discuss**: can you make those decisions follow from a theory of morphological features? Or do they have to be stipulative (in which case explain why)?
 - Optimal Paradigms, as you read about in Lloret's paper—the candidate is an entire paradigm
 - For Lloret, the part of each candidate that's being compared is the part before any inflectional suffix. **Discuss**: Will this work for you, or do you have to modify it?
 - You'll also need to **discuss**: what counts as a paradigm? (all the singulars? the whole indicative? every word with the same stem?)
 - Whichever option you choose, include a **discussion of whether the other option would work**. This should be at least a couple of paragraphs and include at least one tableau.
- **Item numbers** below are only for your convenience when discussing together. Write your paper so that I can read it without referring to this document, or even knowing that this document exists (good practice for real writing).

Coronals

- You can assume a feature [rhotic] that includes taps and rhotacized vowels

DENTAL		NOT DENTAL	
1. [t̪r]ain	‘train’	2. [t]ale *	‘tale’
3. [t̪r]ip	‘trip’	4. Ri[t̪]a *	‘Rita’
5. [t̪r]ack	‘track’	6. a[t̪]emp[t̪] *	‘attempt’
7. [t̪r]ue	‘true’	8. cra[t̪]e *	‘crate’
9. pe[t̪r]ol	‘petrol’	10. al[t̪]o *	‘alto’
11. [t̪r]emendous	‘tremendous’	12. an[t̪]ler *	‘antler’
13. [d̪r]ip	‘drip’	14. [t̪]wice *	‘twice’
15. [d̪r]ain	‘drain’		
16. [d̪r]eam	‘dream’		
17. [d̪r]ew	‘drew’		
18. [d̪r]omore	‘Dromore’		
19. be[d̪r]aggle	‘bedraggle’		
20. ma[t̪ə]	‘matter’	21. shou[t̪ə]	‘shouter’
22. bu[t̪ə]	‘butter’	23. ru[nə]	‘runner’
24. be[t̪ə]	‘better’ (more good)	25. ki[lə]	‘killer’
26. li[t̪ə]	‘litre’	27. hea[t̪ə]	‘heater’
28. la[d̪ə]	‘ladder’	29. wai[t̪ə]	‘waiter’
30. spi[d̪ə]	‘spider’	31. be[t̪ə]	‘better’ (one who bets)
32. cin[d̪ə]	‘cinder’	33. cu[t̪ə]	‘cutter’
34. spa[n̪ə]	‘spanner’	35. fi[lə]	‘filler’
36. pi[lə]	‘pillar’	37. loa[d̪ə]	‘loader’
38. Pe[t̪ə]	‘Peter’	39. di[nə]	‘diner’
40. ru[d̪ə]	‘rudder’	41. ru[nə]	‘runner’
42. di[n̪ə]	‘dinner’	43. pla[n̪ə]	‘planner’
		44. sa[d̪ə]	‘sadder’
		45. wi[d̪ə]	‘wider’
		46. fi[t̪ə]	‘fitter’
		47. fa[t̪ə]	‘fatter’
		48. fi[nə]	‘finer’
		49. coo[lə]	‘cooler’
		50. lou[d̪ə]	‘louder’
51. sani[t̪ə]y	‘sanitary’	52. foo[t̪]rest	‘foot-rest’
53. elemen[t̪ə]y	‘elementary’	54. ha[t̪]rack	‘hat-rack’

55. be[d]rock	‘bedrock’
56. su[n]rise	‘sunrise’
57. be[d]room	‘bedroom’
58. su[n]roof	‘sunroof’
59. bu[l]ring	‘bull-ring’
60. bu[t] remember	‘but remember’
61. goo[d] riddance	‘good riddance’
62. ru[n] round	‘run round’
63. ca[l] Rose	‘call Rose’
64. har[d] rain	‘hard rain’
65. elemen[t] row	‘element row’

Vowels

- You can assume that the feature that differentiates the two allophones is just [tense]
- Note that the environment for the last pair of allophones is a bit different from the rest (assume Hayes’s Principle of the Benevolent Problem Set Creator: the data you have illustrate the generalization well)

TENSE		LAX	
66. p[ɑ]ss	‘pass’	67. t[a]p	‘tap’
68. cl[ɑ]ss *	‘class’	69. b[a]t	‘bat’
70. g[ɑ]s *	‘gas’	71. m[a]tch	‘match’
72. p[ɑ]th	‘path’	73. b[a]ck	‘back’
74. l[ɑ]gh	‘laugh’	75. c[a]t *	‘cat’
76. m[ɑ]n	‘man’	77. cl[a]p *	‘clap’
78. S[ɑ]m	‘Sam’	79. bl[a]ck *	‘black’
80. p[ɑ]l *	‘pal’	81. b[a]tch *	‘batch’
82. j[ɑ]zz *	‘jazz’		
83. h[ɑ]ve *	‘have’		
84. h[ɑ]sh *	‘hash’		
85. dr[ɑ]g *	‘drag’		
86. b[ɑ]dge *	‘badge’		
87. b[ɑ]d *	‘bad’		
88. t[ɑ]b *	‘tab’		
89. dr[ɑ]gger	‘dragger’	90. p[a]nel	‘panel’
91. dr[ɑ]gging	‘dragging’	92. l[a]dder	‘ladder’
93. sc[ɑ]nner	‘scanner’	94. w[a]gon	‘wagon’
95. m[ɑ]nning	‘manning’	96. m[a]nner	‘manner’

97. m[ɑ]dder	‘madder’	98. d[a]gger	‘dagger’
99. w[ɑ]gging	‘wagging’	100. cl[a]ssify	‘classify’
		101. g[a]s-ify	‘gasify’
		102. photogr[a]phic *	‘photographic’
103. m[ɑ]n hours	‘man hours’		
104. dr[ɑ]g artist	‘drag artist’		
<hr/>			
105. t[ɛ]n	‘ten’	106. st[æ]p	‘step’
107. st[ɛ]m	‘stem’	108. b[æ]t	‘bet’
109. l[ɛ]ss	‘less’	110. f[æ]tch	‘fetch’
111. l[ɛ]ft	‘left’	112. wr[æ]ck	‘wreck’
113. b[ɛ]g	‘beg’		
114. b[ɛ]d	‘bed’		
115. h[ɛ]dge	‘hedge’		
116. shr[ɛ]dder	‘shredder’	117. Ch[æ]ddar	‘Cheddar’
118. t[ɛ]nner	‘tenner’	119. t[æ]nor	‘tenor’
120. s[ɛ]ller	‘seller’	121. l[æ]mon	‘lemon’
122. f[ɛ]lling	‘felling’	123. f[æ]lon	‘felon’
124. st[ɛ]mming	‘stemming’	125. c[æ]llar	‘cellar’
<hr/>			
126. s[ɔ]ft	‘soft’	127. t[ä]p	‘top’
128. cl[ɔ]th	‘cloth’	129. p[ä]t	‘pot’
130. l[ɔ]ss	‘loss’	131. Sc[ä]tch	‘Scotch’
132. b[ɔ]mb	‘bomb’	133. l[ä]ck	‘lock’
134. D[ɔ]n	‘Don’		
135. l[ɔ]ng	‘long’		
136. r[ɔ]b	‘rob’		
137. p[ɔ]d	‘pod’		
138. l[ɔ]dge	‘lodge’		
139. d[ɔ]g	‘dog’		
140. r[ɔ]bber	‘robber’	141. r[ä]bin	‘robin’
142. b[ɔ]mber	‘bomber’	143. c[ä]mmon	‘common’
144. l[ɔ]gger	‘logger’	145. h[ä]nest	‘honest’
146. r[ɔ]bbing	‘robbing’		
147. b[ɔ]mbing	‘bombing’		

148. l[ɔə]gging	‘logging’		
149. f[iə]d	‘fade’	150. st[ɛ:]	‘stay’
151. f[iə]te	‘fate’	152. d[ɛ:]	‘day’
153. st[iə]tion	‘station’	154. l[ɛ:]	‘lay’
155. c[iə]ter	‘cater’		
156. f[iə]l	‘fail’		
157. r[iə]n *	‘rain’		
158. b[iə]k *	‘bake’		
159. [iə]ge *	‘age’		
160. D[iə]ly	‘Daly’	161. d[ɛ:]ly	‘daily’
162. R[iə]gan	‘Reagan’	163. r[ɛ:] gun	‘ray gun’
164. d[iə]ze	‘daze’	165. d[ɛ:]s	‘days’
166. st[iə]d	‘staid’	167. st[ɛ:]d	‘stayed’
168. gr[iə]ns	‘grains’	169. gr[ɛ:]ness	‘greyness’

References

- Bermúdez-Otero, Ricardo. 2011. Cyclicity. In Marc van Oostendorp, Colin Ewen, Elizabeth Hume & Keren Rice (eds.), *The Blackwell companion to phonology*, 2019–2048. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Borowsky, Toni. 1993. On the word level. In Sharon Hargus & Ellen M Kaisse (eds.), *Studies in Lexical Phonology*, 199–234. New York: Academic Press.
- Harris, John. 1985. *Phonological Variation and Change: Studies in Hiberno-English*. Cambridge University Press.
- Harris, John. 1989. Towards a lexical analysis of sound change in progress. *Journal of Linguistics* 25. 35–56.
- Harris, John. 2013. Wide-domain r-effects in English. *Journal of Linguistics* 49(02). 329–365.