Miya (Chadic, Schuh 1999)

Transcription: j is a glide; [tˢ], [dᶻ], and [tˡ] are affricates, e is schwa. Miya has three vowels {a, aa, e}; aa = [a:];  the distribution of e is predictable.

1. Examine the following data to determine the restrictions on the distribution of consonants word-initially, medially, and finally. What generalizations can be stated on the type of consonant clusters that are found?

(1)           verke                'give birth'            anejhe              'medicine'
              awraaj               'marriage'             gʷarzake           'growing up'
              tˢejewse             'man'                  malve              'chief'
              palgʷaj              'sodom apple'          gʷaʃesanna         'thick'
              telpe                'hoe'                  ᵐbergew            'ram'
              dˡente               'lion'                 tˡeparke           'embracing'
              keNkel               'cap'                  tˢerjake           'stepping'
              jeNfe                'plum tree'            talmaj             'worm'
              caNhe                'heart'                ʃewjake            'breaking'
              zejrake              'passing'
              Serhe                'jealousy'

              dejÎaj               'hyrax'                keNkel             'cap'
              adˡendˡam            'wasp'                 adewdew            'sugar ants'
              Herwan               'aardvark'             adᶻanÎer           'bedbugs'

2. Assume that in the following data (as well as the data in (1)) that schwa is not present in the input. Provide OT constraints and their rankings to account for the presence of schwa as well as the permitted consonant clusters. To what extent is the notion "syllable" crucial for your analysis? Provide tableaux for varke, keveke, and refe.

(2)           keveke                  'monitor'
              tatefaj                 'beer strainer'
              varke                   'child'
              dˡente                  'lion'
              berbetˡe                'tortoise'
              refe                    'sauce'
              berem                   'remainder'
              tejen                   'tooth'
              belenkaj                'baboon'
              sertehe                 'lake'
              reveze                  'be fat'
              labade                  'shoulder'
              atem                    'song'

3. What problem is presented by forms such as *tˢejewse, belenkaj, berem, anejhe* ? Suggest a solution.

24.961 Introduction to Phonology
Fall 2014