Week 6 Feature Practice **Lin4320/6323** **9/29/08**

For a language that has the following inventory (see p. 148-149 for features):

{ i e ɛ æ ɑ ɔ o u p f b v θ ð t d s z ʃ ʒ ʧ ʤ k g l w j m n ŋ }

Determine what sets of segments match the following feature descriptions:

[+cons] = { } [+syl] = { }

[+cons, +voice] = { } [+syl, -high] = { }

[+cons, +voice, -cont] = {) [+syl, -high, +round] = { }

[+voice, -cont] = { }

Determine what sets of features defines each of the following sets of segments

{ b d g m n ŋ } = { f θ s ʃ } =

{ i e æ } = { i j u w } =

{o l k } =

(one of the above may be a trick!)

Writing Rules with features:
The segments which undergo the rule should be a natural class; the segments which trigger the change (the environment) should be a natural class, and the change should be described in terms of feature change.

For each of the following, **translate the feature rule into prose**:

[+voice,+cont] → [-voice] / [-voice] ___

[+syl] → [+nas]/ ___ [+nas]

[-cont] → [+cont] / V ___ V

Translate the following rules from prose into features:

from Kuria, p. 61: β → b, ɾ → d, and ɣ→ g after nasals

from Modern Greek, p. 62: k →k^j and x → x^j before the vowels i and e

from lots of languages: an obstruent assimilates in voicing and aspiration features to a following obstruent (use Greek variable notation)