Today's topics:

- **Review: Phonological analysis**

- **Phonetic change and phonemic change**

Review: Synchronic phonological analysis

Review from LING 101

- How do we determine the distribution of phones in a language, in order to decide which phoneme categories they belong to?

Review: Synchronic phonological analysis

Things to consider

- Are there any **minimal pairs**?
    - A minimal pair shows that two sounds are **contrastive** → belong to **separate phonemes**

- Can you **predict**, on the basis of the environment, which of the two sounds occurs?
    - **Predictable** occurrence = complementary distribution → allophones of **same phoneme**
    - **Unpredictable** (can occur in *same* environments) = contrastive distribution → belong to **different phonemes**

Group work: American English data set

- [Data set](#) is linked from web site

- Groups:

  A | Synchronic analysis of Stage 1

  B | Sound change(s) from Stage 1 to Stage 2

  C | Synchronic analysis of Stage 2

  D | Sound change(s) from Stage 2 to Stage 3

  E | Synchronic analysis of Stage 3

Group work: American English data set

- Take-home points from this data set:
  - Describing **phonetic** sound changes (how the newer surface form is different from the older surface form) is not the whole story
  - We also want to think about the consequences of a sound change for the phonological represenations in the language — i.e., **phonemic** change

Classifying sound change as phonetic, phonemic

- Can a sound change that affects a word be...
  - Phonetic change but not phonemic change?
  - Phonetic change and phonemic change?
  - Phonemic change but not phonetic change?

- We will examine these categories next class, and analyze some examples