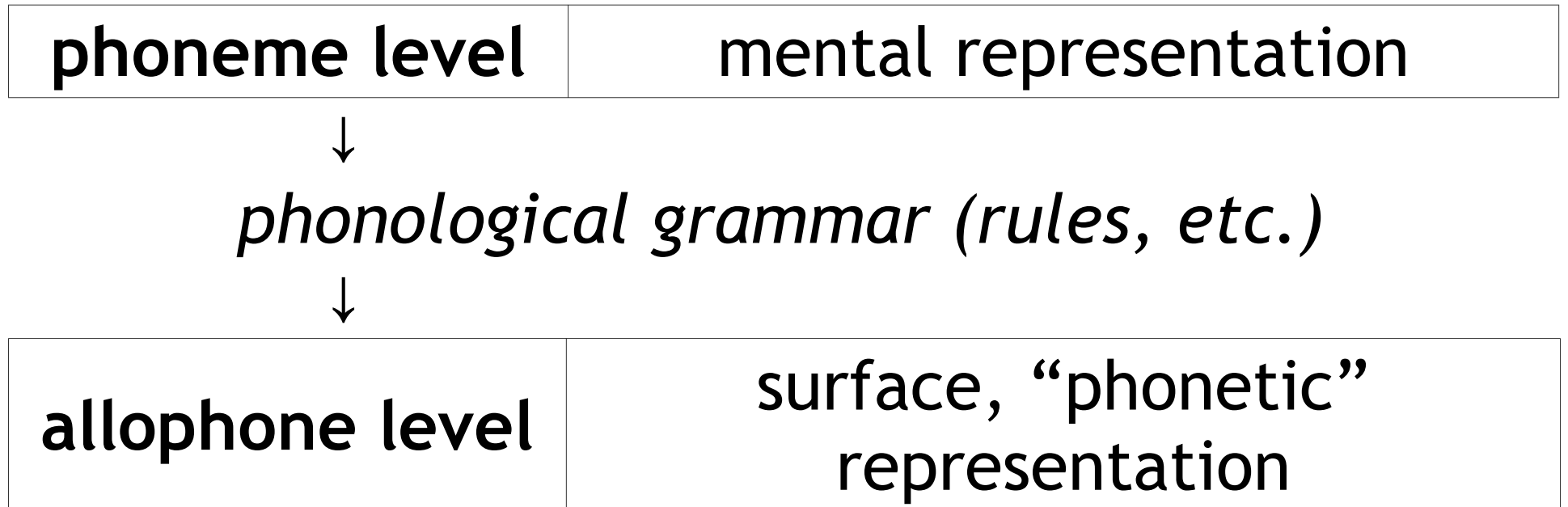


Today's topics:

- **Phonetic change and phonemic change, cont.**

Phonetic change vs. phonemic change

- The structure of a synchronic phonological system:



Phonetic change vs. phonemic change

- Phonetic change (from the reading):
 - Has the **surface-level pronunciation** of words changed between *time₁* and *time₂*?
- Phonemic change (from the reading):
 - (a) Has the **mentally stored representation** of words changed between *time₁* and *time₂*?
 - ...*or*...
 - (b) Has the **structure** of the phonological system itself (for example, the number of phoneme categories) changed between *time₁* and *time₂*?

Have we covered everything?

phoneme level

mental representation
Change here = phonemic



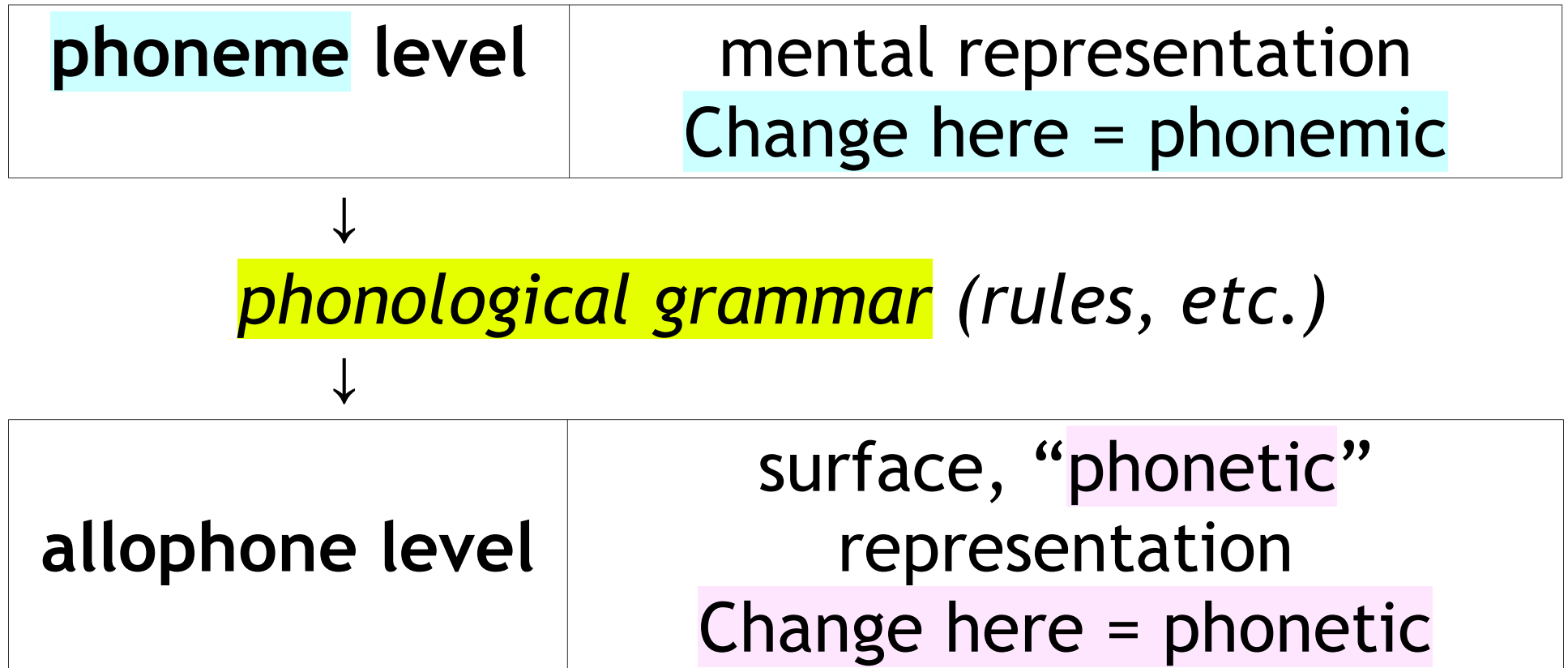
phonological grammar (rules, etc.)



allophone level

surface, “**phonetic**”
representation
Change here = phonetic

Have we covered everything?



- How should we classify a change that affects the phonological grammar?
 - What would an example of this be?

Phonetic change vs. phonemic change

- Let's add a *third category* we can call **phonological grammar change**
- Now, for each sound-change scenario described, we can consider
 - whether the **surface representation** of words has changed
 - whether the **mental representation** of words has changed (or the **number of phoneme categories overall** has changed)
 - whether the rules (etc.) in the **phonological grammar** have changed

Classifying sound changes

- Can a sound change that affects a word be...
 - A. Phonetic change but not phonemic change?
 - B. Phonetic change and phonemic change?
 - C. Phonemic change but not phonetic change?
- *Yes to all of these (see reading)*
- Today we will
 - look at some examples
 - consider whether there is phonological grammar change as well

A. Phonetic change, no phonemic change

- The phonetic characteristics of a phoneme change without affecting other phonemes
 - Example: /r/ in dialects of English
- Is there phonological grammar change here?

A. Phonetic change, no phonemic change

- There is a change in the number of allophones a phoneme has, or their distribution
 - Example: Japanese /s/, stages 1-2
- Is there phonological grammar change here?

B. Phonetic change with phonemic change

- Phoneme loss
 - From a word
 - From a language's phoneme inventory
 - Phoneme addition
 - To a word
 - To a language's phoneme inventory
- Is there phonological grammar change here?
...Depends on the exact circumstances

B. Phonetic change with phonemic change

- Rephonicization
 - Shift
 - Merger
 - Split
- We'll take these one by one

Shift

- In a case of **shift**:
 - A minimal pair is still a minimal pair (they don't become homophones)
 - But the sounds that distinguish the words in the minimal pair are now different sounds
 - Examples:
 - Grimm's Law
 - Various examples of vowel shifts
- Why does shift count as “phonemic change”?
- Why is this different from English /r/ (above)?
- Is there phonological grammar change here?

Merger

- In a case of **merger**:
 - Two phonemes become a single phoneme
 - A former minimal pair is now homophones
- Merger can be **complete**, or **partial** (in which case the phonemes merge only in some environments)
- The outcome of merger can be one of the original two phonemes, or both original phonemes can turn into a new phoneme that is different from both

Phonemic merger

- Examples:
 - Consider the English back vowel data sets discussed last class
- Why does merger count as “phonemic change”?
- Is there phonological grammar change here?

Phonemic split

- In a case of split:
 - What was a single phoneme develops into two different phonemes
 - Is a conditioned sound change enough to create a split?
 - What has to happen to ensure that the change is **phonemic**?
- Whether or not there is phonological grammar change will depend on the details of the changes that create the split

Phonemic split

- Examples:
 - Japanese /s/, stages 2-3
 - Old English /æ/
- What kinds of things have to accompany a sound change for a real split to occur?

C. Phonemic change, no phonetic change

- Given the way we have defined these categories, what kind of situation would this have to be?
 - Example: English /ŋ/ in many dialects

Advanced points to follow up

From the reading

- How can there be phonetic insertion without phonemic insertion?
 - Consider: Initial glottal stop in English

From last class discussion

- Revisiting the phonemic representation of the word spelled <*tore*> at Stage 2
 - What are some different approaches?
 - If we consider the whole series of changes, is there evidence for one analysis of <*tore*> over another?