Q. How are phonology and morphology related to one another?
A. “the phonological form of words ACCOMODATES to the new environments created by morphology”

(1) Assuming that [ŋ,n,m] are allophones of a phoneme /N/

| ‘stop’ | stem [kuro] | present progressive [ŋkuro] |
| ‘press sand’ | stem [try’onrin] | present progressive [ntry’onrin] |
| ‘spoil’ | stem [bad3c] | present progressive [mbad3c] |

Yoruba (spoken in Nigeria) exhibits phonological place assimilation according to the new environment created by morphological prefixation.

(2) English plural suffixation

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<th>phonological condition</th>
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<td>[s]</td>
<td>stem ends non-sibilant voiceless C</td>
<td>tap – taps [ps]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[z]</td>
<td>stem ends in V, or voiced non-sibilant C</td>
<td>tab – tabs [bz]</td>
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<td>[iz]</td>
<td>following sibilant C</td>
<td>tag – tags gz</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kiss – kisses [zik]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fizz – fizzes [zik]</td>
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sibilants a set of “loud, high-pitched, noisy...fricatives” (p497) {s, z, ʃ, ʒ, ʧ, ʤ}

underlying form /-z/ (morpheme) occurs most widely


Schwa epenthesis 0 → [ɨ] / [+sibilant] — [+sibilant]

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<th>/buk/ + /-z/</th>
<th>/mætʃ/ + /-z/</th>
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[buks] [mætʃ-az] SURFACE FORMS

without this ordering, */mætʃ-az/ !

(3) The Voicing Assimilation rule only applies in certain cases (like not to face or case).
It is a morphophonological rule.
Rule ordering

(4) English [rərər] vs. [rərər]

Flapping \([+\text{alveolar},+\text{stop}] \rightarrow [r] / [+\text{vowel}] \_ [+\text{vowel}, -\text{stress}]\)

Vowel lengthening \(V \rightarrow V:/_ (V) [+\text{voice}, +\text{consonant}]\)

Vowels can be long: or not. This is contrastive in some languages like

Japanese [tori] ‘bird’ [tori:] ‘shrine gate’
[kibo] ‘scale’ [kibo:] ‘hope’

Finnish [hætæ] ‘distress’ [hætæ:] ‘to evict’

But not in English. [pat] what you give your teammate [pa:d] what frogs live on
writer and rider are both pronounced with a flap, accounted for by the flapping rule. But
only rider has a long vowel. Vowel lengthening must apply before the neutralization rule
Flapping.

(5) almost-Karok (spoken along the banks of the Klamath River in NW California)

[axyar] ‘fill’ [nixyar] ‘you fill’ [?uxjar] ‘he/she fills’


[skak] ‘jump’ [nìfskak] ‘you jump’ [?usksak] ‘he/she jumps’

V truncation \(V \rightarrow \emptyset / V\_\)

palatalization \([s] \rightarrow [ʃ] / [i] (C) \_\)

What do the following words show about the ordering of the two rules?

[uksup] ‘point’ [nikjup] ‘you point’ [?uksup] ‘he/she points’

[ikfah] ‘laugh’ [nikfah] ‘you laugh’ [?usksah] ‘he/she laughts’

(6) Epenthesis

something athlete burglar

[sampŏn] [aʊlɪt] [bæŋlæt]

How about dreamt, youngster?

(7) Deletion

interesting police parade

[ɪn^ht.rastn] [plijs] [prɛd]