The Assignment

GROUP 2: Tsíʔ C’o “The Analog Seekers” If you are an Analog Seeker, you are part of Group 2—the kangaroo rats who broke off in the midst of several Wokuthízhű language developments, including the sound shifts. In Lexurgy, delete the sound changes after coda-changes-early (which means all changes from palatal-simplification and beyond will be omitted).

The coda-changesearly will be the final sound change included from our original work. From there, you get to decide what other changes you want! In this medial stage, we have a weird situation where there are technically three tones: high, mid (neutral), and low. The mid/neutral tone shifts to a high tone in a later stage. In this data set, low tones are indicated with a grave accent, high tones with an acute accent, and mid tones with no marking. Here are the 11 sentences you’re using as input in their medial stages. The data is presented in IPA.

C’ỳki ʒjaɹa. “The mouse is singing.”
C’ỳkiswa ʒjaɹaɹa. “The two mice are singing.”
C’ỳkivúʔ ʒjaɹaɹa. “The mice are singing.”
C’ỳki kopikȍk’òù ʒjaɹa. “The mouse is singing in the marketplace.”
C’ỳki voitemȅ ʒjaɹa. “The mouse is singing with the rabbit.”
C’ỳki sitsi míʔ. “The mouse eats the barley corn.”
C’ỳki sitsiníʔ s’oumipìːh. “The mouse doesn’t eat the barley corn.”
Mawe nàːta cai. “The owl is boiling water.”
Mawe nàːtaníʔ p’éʔcajìːh. “The owl is not boiling water.”
Minìːvúʔ swazáke kúsu. “The turtles are stacking cherries.”
Swazákyní minìːvỳníʔ kosòː. “The cherries are stacking turtles.”

The Changes

Tʃít nítʃí. “The mouse is singing”

Tʃítʃìsó nítʃèʐàː. “The two mice are singing”

Tʃítʃìvú nítʃèʐàː. “The mice are singing”

Tʃít kópìkòŋú nítʃí. “The mouse is singing in the marketplace.”

Tʃít pítèmèɲì nítʃí. “The mouse is singing with the rabbit.”

Tʃít sísí mí. The mouse eats the barley corn.”

Tʃít sísíní tsúmìː. “The mouse doesn’t eat the barley corn.”

Mèʐùfá nàːʔ nàtʃí. “The owl is boiling water.”

Mèʐùfá nàːní pétʃì. “The owl is not boiling water.”

Mnìːvú sóʃé kúsú. “The turtles are stacking cherries.”

Sóʃíní mnìːvìní ksù. “The cherries are stacking turtles.”

Sound Changes

1. Glide-vowel sequence resolution

   The sequences /ja/ and /wa/ will reduce to /e/ and /o/ when following a consonant.

   {ja, wa} => {e, o} / [cons] _

2. Diphthong resolution

   The diphthongs /ai/, /oi/, and /ou/ will reduce to the long vowels /eː/, /øː/, /oː/.

   {ai, oi, ou} => {eː, øː, oː}

3. Identical short vowel loss

   A short vowel will be lost before a continuant if the following vowel is long and matches in quality.

   V_x => * / _ @cons&[-stop] V_x&[+long]

4. Ejective fricative fortition

   The ejective fricative /s’/ will strengthen to an affricate /ts’/ when occuring word-initially.

5. Glottal coda loss

   A glottal stop will be lost in coda position if followed by a high tone vowel while a glottal fricative will be lost followed by a low tone vowel in the same environment.

6. Front rounded vowel quality shift

   The front rounded vowels /ø/ and /y/ will lose their rounding if preceded by an unrounded vowel or occur in the first syllable while will move back if preceded by a rounded vowel.

7. Initial voiced fricative strengthening

   The voiced fricatives /ʒ/ and /v/ will strengthen word-initially to /ɟ/ and /p/ word initially.

8. Palatal consonant split

   A velar consonant will become palatal before front vowels while palatal consonants will move back to velar before non-front vowels.

9. Final vowel loss

   The vowel /a/ will be lost or lose its length word-finally if atonal with the vowel /i/ being lost in a similar environment if preceded by a palatal consonant.

10. Ejective tonogensis

    Ejective consonants lose their glottalization in place of imparting a high tone on the following vowel, regardless of their previous tone

11. Rhotic compensatory lengthening

    Word-finally, final /ɹ/ is lost, lengthening the vowel preceding it.

12. Long mid-vowel raising

    Long mid vowels /eː/ and /oː/ raise and shorten to /i/ and /u/, respectively.

13. Low central vowel syncope

A short /a/ will be lost word-internally, where if tonal will shift to the following vowel.

14. Stop-nasal cluster metathesis

    A stop-nasal cluster will metathesis to a nasal-stop cluster.

15. Vowel nasalization, parte dois

    A coda nasal consonant will be lost, imparting nasalization on the preceding vowel.

16. Regressive voicing assimilation

    A coda consonant will match the voicing of the following onset, if word-internal.

17. Prenasalization

    A voiceless stop will become prenasalized when following a nasal consonant, having the nasalization imparted onto the consonant. A voiced fricative will become the respective nasal consonant, at the place of articulation. If the nasalized vowel is word-final, it also loses its nasalization.

18. Coda debucallization

    Alveolar coda consonants will lose their places of articulation to become glottal, while palatal consonants will become alveolar.

19. Intervocalic lenition

    Voiceless stops, affricates, and prenasalized stops will respectively weaken to voiced stops, voiceless fricatives, and nasals intervocalically.

20. Glide cluster reduction

    The approximant /w/ is lost following bilabial consonants while the approximant /j/ will be lost and palatalize a preceding consonant. If velar, this will become fully palatal.

21. Voicing tonogenesis

    Voiced stops and fricatives will become voiceless while imparting a low tone on the following atonal vowel. Voiceless stops and fricatives will remain voiceless yet impart a high tone in the same environment. Any atonal vowels remaining are considered low tone.

nàcí → ‘to boil’ from ‘wet’; nící → ‘to sing’ from ‘speak’ ; mèẓùfá → ‘owl’ from ‘steal’

22. Ratification

    The rhotic approximant is pronounced as a retroflex fricative.

23. Jessification

    The palatal stop /c/ moves back to a post-alveolar affricate /tʃ/ while the sequence /hc/ is weakened to /ʃ/.