

Georgian laterals (repeated from Data Handout #1)

Georgian is a South Caucasian language spoken in the Republic of Georgia. Georgian has two laterals that can appear in various environments: a light/clear (plain) [l] and a dark (velarized) [ɫ].

ɫamazad 'prettily'	kbiɫs 'tooth'	vxlɛtʃ ^h 'I split'	xeli 'hand'
saxɫji 'at home'	ɫxena 'joy'	tʃɛtʃxli 'fire'	kleba 'reduce'
kaɫa 'tin'	ert ^h xɛɫ 'once'	zarali 'loss'	leɫo 'goal'
pepeɫa 'butterfly'	xoɫo 'however'	tʃoli 'wife'	

(Kenstowicz and Kisseberth 1979)

Tohono O'odham voicing and affrication

Tohono O'odham (a.k.a. Papago) is a Sonoran language of the Uto-Aztecan family spoken in Arizona. Tohono O'odham has voiced and voiceless coronal stops [t d] and affricates [tʃ dʒ].

tatai 'tendon'	daswua 'to pile'
tamɟ 'gums'	dakpon 'to slip'
tatal 'mother's younger brother'	doadʒida 'healing'
tohnto 'degenerate'	doʔag 'mountain'
tokih 'cotton'	
todsid 'to frighten'	
tʃuagia 'net bag'	dʒuni 'dried cactus fruit'
tʃutʃul 'chicken'	dʒusukal '(lizard species)'
tʃukma 'dark'	dʒuhki 'rain'
tʃiaposid 'to brand'	dʒigos 'storm'
tʃilwin 'to rub'	dʒiwikon 'to scrape'
tʃigitog 'to think'	dʒiwhiadag 'arrival'
tʃinig 'to move the lips'	
tʃikpan 'work'	

(Kenstowicz and Kisseberth 1979)

Ganda liquids

Ganda (a.k.a. Lluganda) is a Bantu language of the Niger-Congo family spoken in Uganda. Ganda has two liquids, a central [r] and a lateral [l].

kola 'do'	omuliro 'fire'	olulimi 'tongue'
bu:lira 'tell'	emme:ri 'ship'	bera 'help'
lu:la 'sit'	wawa:bira 'accuse'	erjato 'canoe'
lumonde 'sweet potato'	lwana 'fight'	effirimbi 'whistle'
oluganda 'Ganda language'	lja 'eat'	eraddu 'lightning'
wulira 'hear'	omugole 'bride'	lagira 'command'
jukira 'remember'	eddwaliro 'hospital'	

ebendera 'flag'	< Spanish	[bandera]
le:rwe 'railway'	< English	[rejlwej]
lu:la 'ruler'	< English	[rulə]
ssaffa:li 'safari'	< Swahili	[safari]

(Halle and Clements 1983)

Spanish voiced stops and fricatives

Spanish is a Western Romance language of the Indo-European family, spoken in Spain and Latin America.

bino	'he came'	golpe	'a hit'
diβino	'divine'	gato	'cat'
kaβo	'end'	aγo	'I do'
suβteraneo	'subterranean'	iyado	'liver'
brotar	'to sprout'	tenja	'I have'
imbierno	'winter'	leyal	'legal'
uβa	'grape'		

(Tserdanelis and Wong 2001)

Arabic "sun" and "moon" letters

Arabic is a South Semitic language of the Afro-Asiatic family spoken in the Middle East, North Africa, and in other parts of the world. Traditional grammars of Arabic divide the consonants into two types, "sun letters" and "moon letters", based on whether or not they cause full assimilation of the lateral in the the definite prefix *ʔal-*.

ʔaffams	'the sun'	raʔul	'man'
ʔadda:r	'the house'	xa:tam	'ring'
ʔazzajt	'the oil'	ba:b	'gate'
ʔannahr	'the river'	sana	'year'
ʔaθθawb	'the garment'	mawt	'death'
		harab	'escape'
ʔalqamr	'the moon'	ðalq	'tip of the tongue'
ʔalfaras	'the mare'	walad	'boy'
ʔalkita:b	'the book'	tiʔa:ra	'commerce'
ʔalharb	'the war'	laban	'milk'
ʔalʔab	'the father'	ʔada	'lunch'

(Kenstowicz 1994)

English schwa syncope

<i>temperature</i>	<i>factory</i>	<i>licorice</i>	<i>misery</i>	<i>injury</i>
<i>general</i>	<i>camera</i>	<i>celery</i>	<i>boundary</i>	<i>mystery</i>
<i>chocolate</i>	<i>awfully</i>	<i>javelin</i>	<i>finally</i>	<i>family</i>
<i>personal</i>	<i>definite</i>	<i>prisoner</i>	<i>national</i>	<i>opener</i>
<i>bigamy</i>	<i>rocketing</i>	<i>ultimate</i>	<i>opacity</i>	<i>gossiping</i>
<i>felony</i>	<i>irony</i>	<i>colony</i>	<i>balloting</i>	<i>monitor</i>
<i>feminine</i>	<i>prominent</i>	<i>nominal</i>	<i>dominant</i>	
<i>venomous</i>	<i>animate</i>	<i>cinnamon</i>	<i>dynamite</i>	
<i>watery</i>	<i>flattery</i>	<i>artery</i>	<i>heartily</i>	