

AULA 3 TIPOLOGIA FONOLÓGICA 2023

AVISOS

Greve

COMENTANDO AULA ANTERIOR

EVITAÇÃO DE IDENTIDADE

(1)	kijken	bellen	kopen	praten	ontmoeten
	'olhar'	'telefonar'	'comprar'	'conversar'	'encontrar'
1a. sg	kijk	bel	koop	praat	ontmoet
2a. sg	kijkt	belt	koopt	praat	ontmoet
3a. sg	kijkt	belt	koopt	praat	ontmoet
plural	kijken	bellen	kopen	praten	ontmoeten
part.	gekijkt	gebeld	gekocht	gepraat	ontmoet
(2)	groen	groen-er		'verde'	
	duister	duister-der (*duister-er)		'escuro'	
	duur	duur-der (*dur-er)		'caro'	
	lekker	lekker-der (*lekker-er)		'gostoso'	

- le, lo em espanhol

- genitivo e plural em inglês

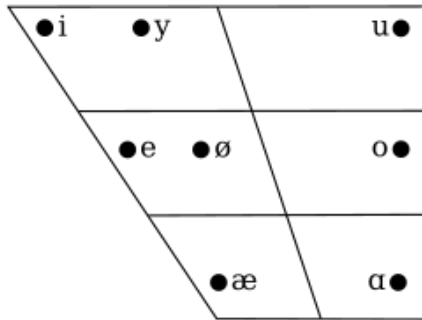
- tb morfológica: -mento, -ção

- Yip: final de Identity Avoidance in Phonology

[9-13] RELAÇÃO ENTRE TAMANHO E ESTRUTURA

Português: 19C/7V = 2,714

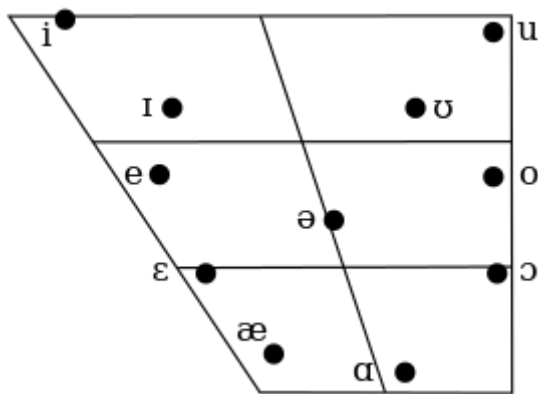
Finlandês: 13C/8V = 1,625



Consonant phonemes of Finnish

	Labial	Dental, Alveolar	Postalveolar, Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		ŋ	
Plosive	p	t d		k	
Fricative		s			h
Approximant	v	l	j		
Trill		r			

Híndi: 38C/10V = 3,8 ou 38C/8V = 4,75



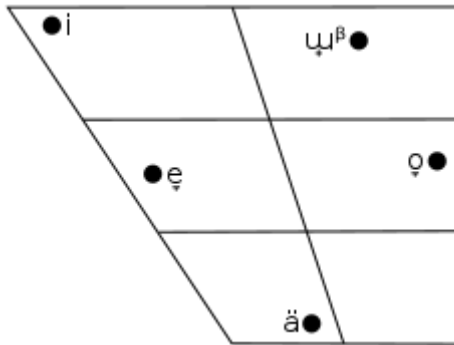
Hindustani vowel phonemes

	Front		Central	Back	
	long	short		short	long
Close	i:	I		ʊ	u:
Close mid	e:				o:
Open mid	ɛ:		ə		ɔ:
Open	(æ:)		a:		

Consonant phonemes of Hindustani

		Labial	Dental/ Alveolar	Retroflex	Post-alv./ Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasal		m	n	(ŋ)	(ɲ)	ŋ		
Stop/ Affricate	voiceless	p	t	ʈ	ʈʃ	k	(q)	
	voiceless aspirated	p ^h	t ^h	ʈ ^h	ʈʃ ^h	k ^h		
	voiced	b	d	ɖ	ɖʒ	g		
	voiced aspirated	b ^h	d ^h	ɖ ^h	ɖʒ ^h	g ^h		
Fricative	voiceless	f	s	(ʂ)	(ʃ)	(x)		ɦ
	voiced		z		(ʒ)	(ɣ)		
Approximant		v	l		j			
Tap/Trill	unaspirated		r	ɽ				
	aspirated			ɽ ^h				

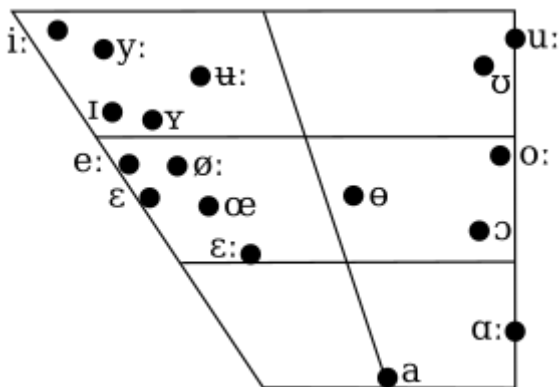
Japonês: 17C/5V = 3,4



Consonants [\[edit \]](#)

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Alveolo-palatal	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasal	m	n	(ɲ)		(ŋ)	(ɴ)	
Plosive	p b	t d			k g		
Affricate		(tʃ) (dʒ)	(tɕ) (dʑ)				
Fricative	(ɸ)	s z	(ɕ) (ʑ)	(ç)			h
Liquid		r					
Semivowel				j	w		
Special moras	/N/, /Q/						

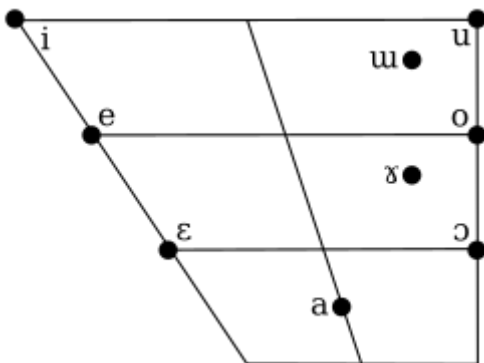
Sueco: 18C/17V = 1,059 ou 18C/14V = 1,286



The table below shows the Swedish consonant phonemes in spoken [Standard Swedish](#).^[25]

		Labial	Dental/ Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal		m	n		ŋ	
Plosive	voiceless	p	t		k	
	voiced	b	d		g	
Fricative		f	s	ɕ	ħ	h
Approximant		v	l	j		
Rhotic			r			

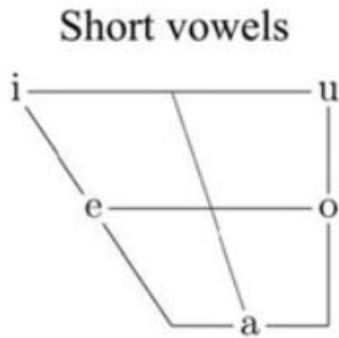
Vietnamita: norte 21 C/9V = 2,33 e sul 23C/9V = 2,55



Initial consonants which exist only in the Northern dialect are in red, while those that exist only in the Southern dialect are in blue.

		Labial	Dental/ Alveolar	Retroflex	(Alveolo-) palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal		m	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive/ Affricate	unaspirated	(p)	t	ʈ	c	k	(?)
	aspirated		tʰ				
	implosive	ɓ	ɗ				
Fricative	voiceless	f	s	ʂ		x	h
	voiced	v	z			ɣ	
Approximant			l	r	j	w	
Rhotic							

Havaiano: 8C/5V = 1,6



Consonants				
	Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		
Stop	p	t ~	k	ʔ
Fricative				h
Sonorant	w ~ v	l ~ r ~ ɻ		

Capítulo 3 do WALS – 5 categorias:

- até 2,0: razão baixa
- acima de 2,0 e abaixo de 2,75: moderadamente baixa
- de 2,75 até abaixo de 4,5: média
- acima de 4,5 e abaixo de 6,5: moderadamente alta
- de 6,5 ou mais: alta

Only 10 languages have ratios of 12 or higher.

Nuxalk:

Vowels [[edit](#)]

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		
Mid			o
Open		a	

Nuxalk has 29 consonants depicted below in IPA and the [Americanist orthography](#) of Davis & Saunders when it differs from the IPA.

		Labial	Alveolar			Velar		Uvular		Glottal
			plain	sibilant	lateral	palatal	labialized	plain	labialized	
Stop	aspirated	p ^h (p)	t ^h (t)	tʃ ^h (ç)	tʃ ^h (ʃ)	k ^h (k)	kʷ ^h (kʷ)	q ^h (q)	qʷ ^h (qʷ)	
	ejective	p' (p̰)	t' (t̰)	tʃ' (ç̰)	tʃ' (ʃ̰)	k' (k̰)	kʷ' (kʷ̰)	q' (q̰)	qʷ' (qʷ̰)	ʔ
Fricative			s	ʃ (ʃ)	ç (ç)	x ^w	χ (χ)	χ ^w (χʷ)		(h)
Sonorant		m	n		l	j (y)	w			

ABKHAZ

Below is the IPA phoneme chart of the consonant phonemes of Abkhaz:

Consonant phonemes																		
	Labial	Alveolar		Palato-alveolar		Alveolo-palatal		Retroflex	Velar			Uvular				Pharyngeal		
		plain	lab.	plain	lab.	plain	lab.		pal.	plain	lab.	pal.	plain	lab.	phar.	lab. + phar.	plain	lab.
Nasal	m	n																
Stop	voiceless	p ^h	t ^h	t ^{hw} (t ^{ph})					k ^{hi}	k ^h	k ^{hw}							
	voiced	b	d	d ^w (db)					g ⁱ	g	g ^w							
	ejective	p'	t'	t' ^w (t ^{p'})					k' ⁱ	k'	k' ^w	q' ⁱ	q'	q' ^w				
Affricate	voiceless		t ^{sh}		t ^{ʃh}		t ^{ʃh}	t ^{ʃh} (t ^{ʃh})	t ^{ʃh}									
	voiced		d ^z		d ^ʒ		d ^ʒ	d ^z (d ^z)	d ^ʒ									
	ejective		t ^{ʃ'}		t ^{ʃ'}		t ^{ʃ'}	t ^{ʃ'} (t ^{ʃ'})	t ^{ʃ'}									
Fricative	voiceless	f	s		ʃ	f ^w (f ^ʷ)	t ^ʃ	*t ^ʃ (t ^ʃ)	ɬ			χ ⁱ	χ	χ ^w	ʁ ^ʰ	ʁ ^ʰ	ħ	ħ ^w (ħ ^w)
	voiced	v	z		ʒ	ʒ ^w (ʒ ^ʷ)	t ^ʒ	*t ^ʒ (t ^ʒ)	ʐ			ʁ ⁱ	ʁ	ʁ ^w				
Approximant	w	l					j	ɥ										
Trill		r																

Phonemes preceded by an **asterisk** (*) are found in the Bzyp and Sadz dialects of Abkhaz, but not in Abzhywa; phonemes preceded by a **dagger** (†) are unique to the Bzyp dialect. The total number of consonant phonemes in Abkhaz is, therefore, 58 in the Abzhywa dialect, 60 in the Sadz dialect, and 67 in Bzyp.

Abkhaz has only two distinctive vowels: an open vowel /a ~ a/ and a close vowel /i ~ ə/. These basic vowels have a wide range of allophones in different consonantal environments, with allophones [e] and [i] respectively next to palatals, [o] and [u] next to labials, and [ø] and [y] next to labiodentalals. /a/ also has a long variant /a:/, which is the reflex of old sequences of */ʁa/ or */aʁ/, preserved in Abaza.

MADDIESON CAP 2

TIPOS DE PLOSIVAS

Plain voiceless

Plain voiced

Aspirated voiceless aimara, híndi

Voiceless ejective aimara

Voiced implosive zulu (1:30-2:30)

Prenasalized voiced zulu

Breathy voiced híndi

Laryngealized voiced

Laryngealized voiceless

Preaspirated voiceless
 Voiceless with breathy release
 Postnasalized voiced
 Prevoiced ejective
 Voiceless implosive

Zulu: How to Sound The Alphabet in Isizulu / Zulu Phonics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K8mbMJ4S->

[RU&list=PLA8UOqOy_6goqHxxq_qmq9YxkAGv_UP-e&index=4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K8mbMJ4S-RU&list=PLA8UOqOy_6goqHxxq_qmq9YxkAGv_UP-e&index=4)

Table 2.1 Number of stop series in UPSID languages

	Number of stop series					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of languages	50	162	76	25	2	2
% of languages	15.8%	51.1%	24.0%	7.9%	0.6%	0.6%

2 SÉRIES DE PLOSIVAS (162 línguas)

- surda vs sonora: 117 das 162 línguas (72,2%).
- outras 27: (VOT) (Lisker and Abramson 1964)
 - surda (plain voiceless) vs aspirada
 - sonoro (plain voiced) vs aspirada
- juntos, esses grupos representam 88,9% das lgs com 2 séries.
- do pequeno número restante:
 - (i) 9 em que as sonoras são pré- ou pós-nasalizadas: 6 dessas têm surdas contrastando com pré-nasalizadas sonoras; (v. Pater)
 - (ii) 9 com uma série com fonação ou corrente de ar menos comum: 6 contrastam surdas com ejetivas (surdas) ou plosivas surdas laringalizadas.
- Só 2 línguas têm implosivas (sonoras): nyangi e maasai.

3 SÉRIES DE PLOSIVAS (76 línguas)

- em geral, uma das séries é a surda simples (cerca de 90%), mas fora isso, há muita variação:
- padrão mais comum: aspirada, surda, sonora, mas são só 19 lgs (25.0%).
- os mais comuns depois desse:
 - surda, sonora e ejetiva (13 lgs, 17.1%),
 - surda, aspirada e ejetiva (12 lgs, 15.8%),
 - surda, sonora e implosiva (12 lgs, 15.8%).

- Os três se encaixam no padrão: 2 séries com contraste de VOT + 1 série com elemento glotático.
- No total, 50 lgs se encaixam nesse padrão: 31 com série glotática surda, e 19 com com série glotática sonora. Ou seja, quase 2/3 das lgs com 3 séries.
- Só 2 lgs têm 2 séries glotáticas: (the decision to analyse K'ekchi as having 3 rather than 2 series of stops might be challenged, since there is no 3-way contrast at any given place of articulation; see further in Chapter 7).
- Há tb 4 lgs com pré-nasalizadas + 2 séries contrastando em VOT.

4 SÉRIES DE PLOSIVAS (25 línguas)

- Mais heterogêneas que as de 3 séries. Há 4 padrões igualmente comuns:
 - a) surda / sonora / implosiva sonora / ejetiva surda (6 lgs)
 - b) surda / aspirada / sonora / ejetiva sonora (5 lgs)
 - c) surda / sonora / pré-nasalizada sonora / implosiva ou laringalizada sonora (5 lgs)
 - d) surda / aspirada / sonora / murmurada (5 lgs)
- Two lgs, zulu e nambiquara do sul são semelhantes ao grupo a, mas têm surda / **aspirada** / implosiva sonora / ejetiva surda.
- O padrão mais comum é de 2 contrastes de VOT e 2 glotáticos, mas só 1/3. Há padrões areais fortes:
 - Todas as línguas com o padrão (a) são da África;
 - Só 1 língua com o padrão (b) não é da África (sedang; austroasiática);
 - Todas as línguas com o padrão (c) são da América do Norte
 - Todas as línguas com o padrão (d) são do subcontinente indiano.
- The (a) group includes both Nilo-Saharan and Afro-Asiatic languages from Africa
- The (b) group contains Niger-Kordofanian (Gbeya, 129), Nilo-Saharan (Yulu, 216, Sara, 217) and Afro-Asiatic (Ngizim, 269) languages.
- The (d) group includes Indo-European, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic languages.

It should be noted that the (d) grouping displays the most completely filled out 4-series patterns, as in Kharia (301), with all 4 of i t s places of articulation filled in all 4 of i t s 4 series of plosives, plus a set of palato-alveolar affricates:

Kharia stop inventory:

plain voiceless plosives/affricates p t t̥ k

aspirated voiceless plosives/affricates ph th t̥h kh

plain voiced plosives/affricates b d d̥ d̥g

breathy voiced plosives/affricates b̥ d̥ d̥g

Compare this with the partial contrasts at each place in Hausa (266), a language from group (a) above. In Hausa there are no more than 3 series represented at any given place (velars with secondary articulations are omitted).

Hausa stop inventory:

plain voiceless plosives/affricates t tʃ k

plain voiced plosives/affricates b d dʲ g

voiceless ejective stops kʰ

voiced implosives b̥ a

In Kullo (262) the 4 series are all present only at the dental/alveolar place of articulation. At other places, one, two, or three series occur:

Kullo stop inventory:

plain voiceless plosives/affricates t tʃ tʃʰ k

plain voiced plosives/affricates b d dʲ g

voiceless ejective stops/affricates tʰ tʃʰ tʃʰʰ kʰ

voiced implosives cP1

Such a system containing deficiencies at some places is quite common, particularly as the number of series increases.

RESUMO EM 2.3 [31]

CONTRASTES DE PONTO DE ARTICULAÇÃO NAS OCLUSIVAS

Table 2.4 Frequency of sizes of stop systems by place

	Number of places for stops				
	2	3	4	5	6
No. of languages	2	171	103	35	6
Percent of sample	0.3%	53.9%	32.5%	11.0%	1.9%

Table 2.5 Number of languages with stops at given places

	Bilabial	Dental or alveolar	Palatal or palato- alveolar	Retroflex	Velar	Uvular	Labial-velar
No. of languages	314	316	59	36	315	47	20
Percent	99.1%	99.7%	18.6%	11.4%	99.4%	14.8%	6.3%

Dental vs alveolar: ver arrennte