

# Day 1: Loanword Phonology and Orthographic Metalanguage

## Lecture 2

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# Lecture Outline

1. Loan Word Phonology
2. The Orthography Metalanguage

# Loanword Phonology

# Loanword Phonology

- **Language Contact and Language Spread:** Cultures and languages have been in contact for as long as one can remember. Consequently, lexical borrowing has been going on for a long time. In some cases, it may have resulted in the borrowing of new phonemes.
-  Orthographies must pay close attention to loanword phonology.

# Sources of Anyi Loanwords

- Identify the Loaning Languages. (For Anyi, the loaning languages are):
  1. **French:** 📖 main source
  2. English: 📖 secondary source
  3. Portuguese: 📖 tertiary source (rare)
  4. Dioula: 📖 infrequent
  5. Baoule: 📖 same structure as Anyi

# Orthographic Representation of Loanwords


# Etymological Principle

- “Another characteristic principle of many alphabetic systems is that words of different origins are spelled according to different grapheme-phoneme correspondence rules,” Coulmas (1989:173-4)

# Etymological Adoption-1

- **Definition:** This consists in borrowing the spelling of the loanword from the source language with little or no modification.
- **Adoption in English:** “The principle of spelling loan words in English is to preserve the source language orthography but pronounce the orthographic word as if it were English,” Coulmas (1989:174)

# Etymological Adoption-2

- **Heterogeneous Spelling:** “By adopting loan words in their original spelling, orthographies tend to become heterogeneous, incorporating different sets of rules that apply to different parts of the lexicon,” Coulmas (1989:174).
-  In my view, this is to be avoided because it creates reading difficulties. It violates the Simplicity Maxim.

# Etymological Adaptation-1

- **Definition:** This consists in conforming loanwords of the source language to the phonological demands of the borrowing language.
- **Adaptation in Spanish:** “The principle of Spanish orthography, by contrast, is to preserve the ‘sound’ of foreign word in so far as Spanish phonology permits this,” Coulmas (1989:174)

# The Etymological Principle and European Languages


#	Adaptation	Adoption
1. English		X
2. Spanish	X	
3. French		X
4. German		X
5. Dutch	X	

# Focus on Adaptation

# Etymological Adaption for New Orthographies-1

- “The spelling of foreign words, particularly common ones, should not follow an orthographic system different from that used for domestic words. ... Likewise, proper names which have not been nativized can clearly be spelled in line with the original system,” Garvin (1972:421) *General Principles for the Cultivation of Good Language*.

# Analysis of Loanwords-3

- The adaptations are to be based on the pronunciation of an uneducated speaker.
-  Expect an opposition from educated people who consider such a pronunciation to be “uncivilized,” (see Day 2, Lecture 1)

# Contrastive Analysis of Consonants

- Inventory of consonants of the main lending language and the native language:
  1. Contrastive analysis of similar consonants
  2. Contrastive analysis of missing consonants
  3. Inventory of possible substitutions

# Contrastive Analysis of Vowels

- Inventory of consonants of the main lending language and the native language:
  1. Contrastive analysis of similar vowels
  2. Contrastive analysis of missing vowels, pay attention to [+ATR]/lax vowels
  3. Does **vowel harmony** exist in the native language?

# Contrastive Analysis of Syllable Structures-1

- Inventory of the syllable structure of the main lending language:
  1. **Characteristics of the Onset:** 3-consonant onset? 2-consonant onset? Single consonant onset?
  2. **Characteristics of the Nucleus:** monophthongs? diphthongs? triphthongs?

# Contrastive Analysis of Syllable Structures-2

- Inventory of the syllable structure of the main lending language:
- 
- 3. Characteristics of the Coda:** more than 3-consonant coda? 3-consonant coda? 2-consonant coda? 2-consonant coda, no consonant coda?

# CV-Phonology Processes-1

- Inventory of CV-Phonology processes:
  - 1. Cluster simplification of the Onset:**  
Deletion or epenthesis?
  - 2. Characteristics of the Nucleus:**  
tendency towards vowel harmony, what are the harmonizing principles?

# CV-Phonology Processes-2

- 3. Characteristics of the Coda: deletion, epenthesis, devoicing?**

# Contrastive Analysis of Syllable Structures-Summary

- Inventory of the syllable structure of the native language:
  - 1. Characteristics of the Onset:**
  - 2. Characteristics of the Nucleus:**
  - 3. Characteristics of the Coda:**

# Loanword Phonology in Baoule


# Examples from the Baoule Bible

#	Baoule	French	English
1.	Zozie	Josué	Joshua
2.	Jésus-Krist	Jésus-Christ	Jesus-Christ
3.	Izaak	Isaac	Isaac
4.	David	David	David
5.	Rit	Ruth	Ruth
6.	Mari	Marie	Mary
7.	Pɔl	Paul	Paul

# Analysis of Baoule Loanwords

- **Discussions:** What problems do you see with how Baoule deals with loanwords from French?

# Comparing Baoule with Anyi

- Baoule and Anyi are fairly similar, probably as similar as American English is to British English. However, the two groups claim that they speak two different languages, McWhorter (2003:78).
-  I'm fluent in both languages/dialects.

# Loanwords Orthography: Anyi vs. Baoule

#	Baoule	Anyi	French
1.	Zozie	Zozue	Josué
2.	Jésus-Krist	Zozi Kilisɩ	Jésus-Christ
3.	Izaak	Izakɩ	Isaac
4.	David	Davidɩ	David
5.	Rit	Lutɩ	Ruth
6.	Mari	Mali	Marie
7.	Pɔl	Pɔlv	Paul

# Observations about Anyi Adaptations

1. Both Anyi and Baoule have CVCV canonical structures.
2. Anyi have 4 vowel harmonic rules: [+ATR] harmony, fronting harmony, rounding harmony, and height harmony.

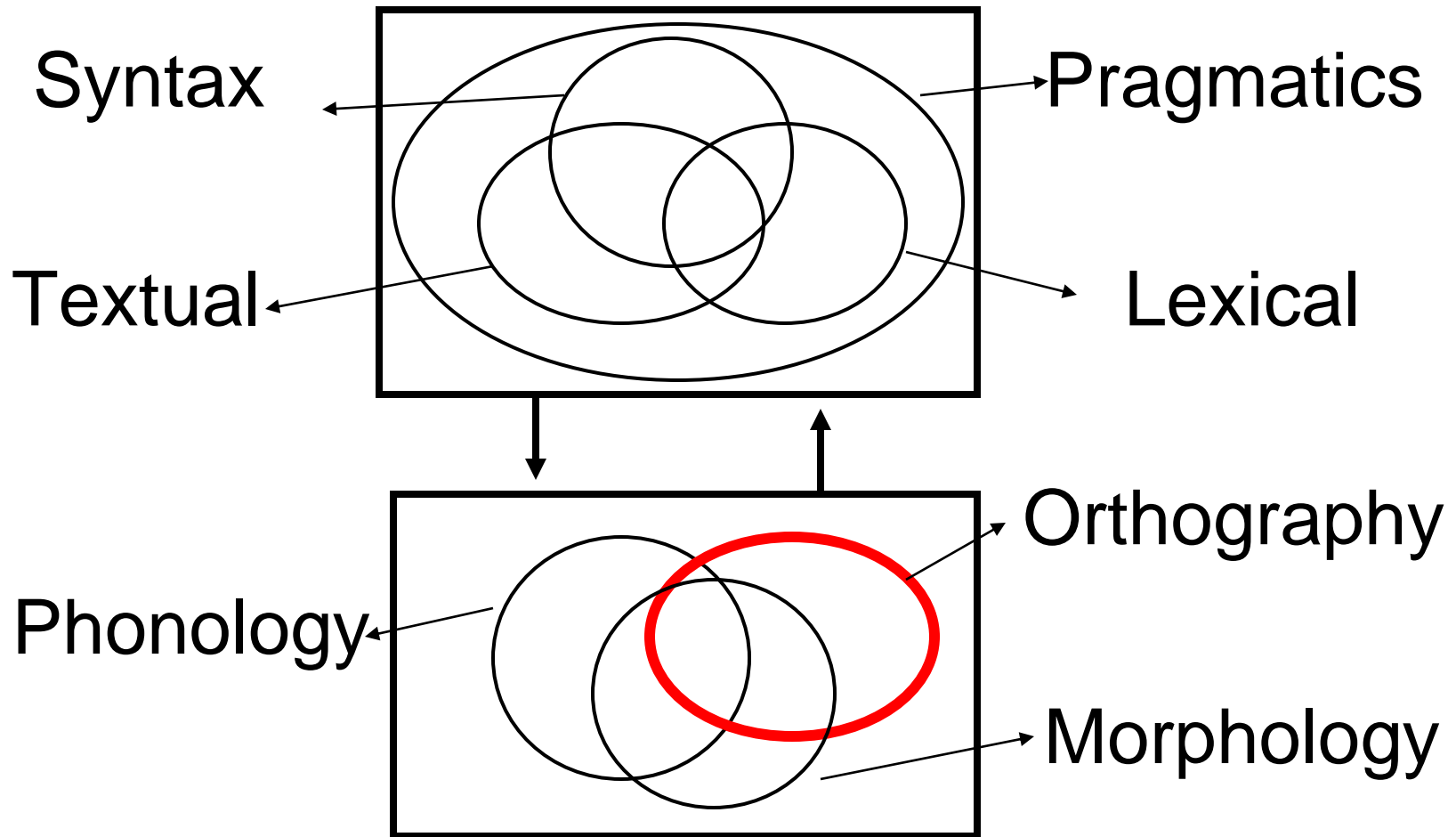
# Observations about Anyi Adaptations

3. All loanwords which end with a coda in the original language must end with the high vowels /ɪ, ʊ/ depending on the vowel of the penultimate syllable of the root.
4. If the vowel of the penultimate is /a/, then the voicing feature of the coda consonant dictates the choice of either /ɪ/ or /ʊ/.

# Orthographic Metalinguage

## Partial Adaptation

# Interactive Model of Reading Comprehension



# Orthography Metalanguage

- **Terminological Maturity:** “Part of the early failure to distinguish clearly between phonology and orthography stemmed from the lack of an adequate vocabulary for discussing phonological phenomena [of orthographic relevance].”

Venezky (1970:25)

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-1

- **Definition:** A metalanguage is the language needed/used to talk about language. Any science or discipline develops its own metalanguage. Here are the key metalinguistic terms needed to deal with orthographic matters:

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-2

1. **Grapheme:** a letter of the alphabet <a, ph, o, n, e, m>
2. **Allographe:** different graphemic representations of the same grapheme based on its environment and/or its pronunciation <A, PH, O, N, E, M>
3. **Blend:** two or more graphemes, each with its own pronunciation <bless, angst>

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-3

4. **Diagraph:** Two graphemes that represent a single phone: <thing, phoneme>
5. **Trigraph:** Three graphemes that represent a single phone:<match >
6. **Geminate:** reduplication of the same grapheme:<putt, affirm, cabbage, jazz>
7. **Silent grapheme:** <fasten, science>

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-4

8. **Vocalic blends:** one vowel stands for two vowel sounds: <bike>
9. **Vocalic blends:** when two vowels are pronounced separately <aegis>
10. **Vocalic blends:** when a vowel and a semi-vowel are pronounced separately: <boy, bay, cow, few>

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-5

11. **Vocalic digraphs:** when two different vowels make a single vowel sound  
<oath, sea>
  
12. **Vocalic geminates:** when two identical vowels make the same vocalic sound:  
<blood, mood, seem, skii>

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-6

- 14. Homographs:** same spelling but different pronunciations: <**lead** vs. lead, **read** vs. read, **minute** vs. minute, **defense** vs. defense, offense vs. **offense**, **contrast** vs. contract, **tear** vs. tear>
- 15. Homophones:** same pronunciation but different spellings: <**merry** vs. marry vs. Mary>; <**too** vs. two vs.>

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-7

**16. Polysemy:** same spelling, same pronunciation but different meanings:

<**race** vs. race>

<**bank** vs. bank>

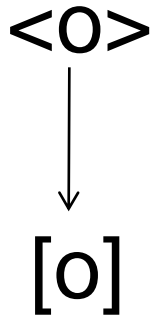
<**cardinal** vs. cardinal>

<**sound** vs. sound>

# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-8

## 17. Transparent (Shallow) Orthography:

An orthography where there is a predictable correlation between grapheme and phone, i.e., Spanish, Greek, Hebrew, etc:



# Usefulness of a Metalanguage-9

**18. Opaque (Deep) Orthography:** An orthography where the correlation between grapheme and phone is not consistently straightforward

<blood vs. mood>, <earth, eat>

[ʌ]

[u]

[ə]

[i]

<treated, stopped, buzzed> [əd/ɪd,t,d].

# Homework

# Exercise 1

1. Provide the names of the books of the New Testament in the language(s) that you are working with by filling in the tables below.

# Books of the New Testament-1

<b>N0.</b>	<b>Name of Book</b>	<b>Transliteration</b>
1.	Matthew	
2.	Mark	
3.	Luke	
4.	John	
5.	Acts	
6.	Romans	

# Books of the New Testament-2

7.	1 Corinthians	
8.	2 Corinthians	
9.	Galatians	
10.	Ephesians	
11.	Philippians	
12.	Colossians	

# Books of the New Testament-3

13.	1 Thessalonians	
14.	2 Thessalonians	
15.	1 Timothy	
16.	2 Timothy	
17.	Titus	
18.	Philemon	

# Books of the New Testament-4

19.	Hebrews	
20.	James	
21.	1 Peter	
22.	2 Peter	
23.	1 John	
24.	2 John	

# Books of the New Testament-5

25.	3 John	
26.	Jude	
27.	Revelations	

# Exercise 2

1. How are the Jewish names in Matthew 1:1-17 transliterated?
2. Are the transcriptions of loanwords based on any discernible principle?

# Transliteration of Names-1

- **Matthew 1:1-17**

1. Jesus Christ:
2. David:
3. Abraham:
4. Isaac
5. Jacob

# Transliteration of Names-2

6. Judah:
7. Perez:
8. Zerah:
9. Tamar:
10. Hezron:
11. Ram:

# Transliteration of Names-3

12. Amminadab:

13. Nahshon:

14. Salmon:

15. Boaz:

16. Rahab:

17. Obed:

18. Ruth:

# Transliteration of Names-4

19. Jesse:

20. Uriah:

21. Rehoboam:

22. Abijah:

23. Asa:

24. Jehoshaphat:

25. Jehoram:

# Transliteration of Names-5

26. Uzziah:

27. Jotham:

28. Ahaz:

29. Hezekiah:

30. Manasseh:

31. Amon:

32. Josiah:

# Transliteration of Names-6

33. Jeconiah:

34. Babylon:

35. Jeconiah:

36. Shealtiel:

37. Zerubbabel:

38. Abiud:

39. Eliakim:

# Transliteration of Names-7

40. Azor:

41. Zadok:

42. Akim:

43. Eliud:

44. Eleazar:

45. Matthan:

46. Mary:

# Deeper Reflection

# Reflection on the Orthography of your Language(s)

- Generally speaking, what problem(s) is/are associated with the orthography of your language(s)?

# Selected References

# Selected References-1

1. Coulmas, Florian. 1989. *The Writing Systems of the World*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Basil Blackwell.
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# Selected References-2

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4. Venezky, Richard L. 1970. *The Structure of English Orthography*. The Hague: Mouton.