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Introduction

This third volume of the Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics covers a diversity of topics which range from general linguistic theory to child language. To provide coherency, we have, therefore, grouped the papers into a number of major sections as reflected in the Table of Contents. What follows is our attempt to capture the major point of each paper, organized according to those sections.

The first paper is Ken Miner's "On the Notion 'Restricted Linguistic Theory': Toward Error Free Data in Linguistics." Miner maintains that linguistic theories must be more firmly grounded on secure data bases. He contends that the attempt to construct theories based on limited data from a few languages leads to serious errors. Rather than seeking to construct general theories, Miner advocates that we should limit ourselves to "restricted theories" which may be confined to one language family.

The Phonetics-Phonology section contains four very different papers. Geoff Gathercole's research demonstrates that instrumental evidence can play a crucial role in phonological analysis. His instrumental research on strong and weak stops in Kansas Potawatomi clearly indicates that the underlying contrast between these series is preserved even in final positions, not neutralized as heretofore supposed. In addition, the paper provides evidence for the interaction between stress and the syntactic structure of Potawatomi.

Mehmet Yavas' paper on the implications of borrowing for Turkish phonology provides a modus operandi for the analysis of languages which have lexicons replete with loan words. In the case of Turkish, previous analyses, though recognizing the importance of loan words, have neglected to incorporate them into their descriptions. Drawing evidence from borrowing, Yavas proposes that current treatments of vowel and consonant harmony should be drastically revised: consonant harmony plays the pivotal role in determining the vowel choice, not conversely. By so analyzing Turkish, he is able to account for a wide range of data unaccounted for by treatments which assume the primacy of vowel harmony.

Robert Rankin's study of Quapaw as a dying language supports the evidence from child language acquisition, aphasia, and comparative linguistics that there exists a universal hierarchy of sound-type complexity. As Quapaw functioned less and less as a native language, principled changes occurred in its phonology: the types of series lost and the order in which they were lost were determined by their relative complexity, with the most marked being lost first.

Code-mixing is the topic of Maria Dobozy's paper. Taking a letter written by a bilingual American-Hungarian as her data, Dobozy describes the phonological rules that are operating in such a code-mixing, with special emphasis on vowel harmony. She demonstrates that vowel harmony is an important process in the system and plays a central role in the rendition of English words by such speakers.

The first paper in the Syntax-Semantics section is Gerald Denning's, "Meaning and Placement of Spanish Adjectives." Denning attempts to clarify the problems of the differences in the meaning and treatment

of restrictive adjectives in three dialects of Spanish. He argues that a strict generative semantic approach will not handle the data and suggests an analysis within the framework of pragmatics.

Virginia Gathercole provides a cross-linguistic study of the use of the deictic verbs "come" and "go." She formulates the uses of "come" and "go" in eleven languages by extending Talmy's (1975) model for verbs of motion to include a presuppositional component. Gathercole divides the contexts in which "come" and "go" are used into (a) immediate deixis and (b) extended deixis. Her goal is to characterize the use of deictic verbs of motion in the eleven languages studied by a limited number of assertional and presuppositional components and thus suggest a possible universal framework for such verbs.

Whereas Denning and Gathercole focus on language related issues, Juan Abugattas takes a more general, philosophical approach in his discussion of speech acts. He claims that previous speech act analyses used the sentence as the basic unit. Abugattas believes, however, that we must go beyond the sentence: "social reality" dictates that we categorize sets of sentences into speech acts, which he calls "complex acts."

Kurt Godden's paper, "Problems in Machine Translation Between Thai and English Using Montague Grammar," brings us to a specific language oriented concern: how to mechanically translate sentences, in particular those containing restrictive relative clauses, from one language to the other. He enumerates the problems related to such a task and proposes a solution involving meaning postulates and context within a Montague framework.

Historical and Comparative Linguistics is represented by Karen Booker's "On the Origin of Number Marking in Muskogean." Booker reconstructs two proto-Muskogean number markers, one dualizer and one pluralizer which were first used with intransitive verbs of location and then generalized to locative transitives. Later these markers spread to intransitive non-locatives. Booker maintains that the highly complex suppletive verb system of Muskogean arose when these markers lost their original meaning.

Three papers, Esther (Etti) Dromi's analysis of the acquisition of locative prepositions by Hebrew children, Gregory Simpson's study of children's categorization processes, and John More's review of relative clause research, constitute the Child Language Acquisition section of the working papers. Dromi's study, which is one of the few published works in the acquisition of Hebrew, compares the order of acquisition of Hebrew locatives with Brown's (1973) order for English and also with Slobin's (1973) universals. Among her findings, Hebrew al ("on") is acquired later than English on. Her findings for Hebrew locatives are particularly interesting in that they allow a comparison of the acquisition of prefixes with that of full prepositions. Her conclusions point to the pivotal role that morphological complexity plays in the order of acquisition of locatives in Hebrew.

Gregory Simpson's major concern has to do with the process by which children form conceptual categories. He argues, on the basis of experimental data, that overextensions should not be taken as evidence

for category formation. His data suggest a distinction between concept formation and object naming, a distinction not made in previous studies. "Function," what objects can do or what can be done to them, determines how that object is conceptualized, but an object's perceptual properties may determine the name given to it. Therefore, "the child may know that two objects don't really belong together, but gives them the same name until he has more evidence."

The acquisition of relative clauses has been a topic of great interest among psycholinguists. John More presents a valuable critical review of the recent literature with special emphasis on the debate between Dan Slobin (1971), Amy Sheldon (1974), Michael Smith (1975), Tavakolian (1977), and deVilliers et al. (1976). The Minimal Distance Principle, the Noun-Verb-Noun Strategy, the Parallel Function Hypothesis, and Slobin's operating principles are compared, along with the formulations of deVilliers and Tavakolian.

Five major topic areas are represented in this third volume of the Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics. Each paper in its own way is a contribution to linguistic scholarship: some provide evidence in new areas of inquiry, others bring new evidence to bear on old questions, while still others suggest future courses of research.

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VOWEL HARMONY AND CODE-MIXING:
A Description of Phonemic Substitution
in an American-Hungarian Text

Maria Dobozy

Hungarians living in an American-Hungarian urban community exhibit unique code-mixing in their speech and have developed a code-mixture language which primarily follows the Hungarian phonological and morphological system. Such a language is recognized as an acceptable form of communication within the Hungarian-American community. Those participating in this code-mixing are usually bilinguals, but many of the members of such a community have learned English imperfectly, forgotten Hungarian, and are able to speak only this code-mixed language. The data available at this time for describing this code-mixture is a written text in the form of a letter written in casual style. It is 300 words long and contains 29% English lexical items interspersed. Only English nouns and verbs (and necessarily proper nouns) are used to supplement the Hungarian lexicon. These items are incorporated into the phonological and morphological structure of the Hungarian language. The primary goal of this paper is to describe the phonological rules at work in such a code-mixture, with special reference to Hungarian vowel harmony and its influence on the entire system.

There are several difficulties working with a written text. It is first necessary to determine the orthographic rules at work before any phonological description can begin. Both Hungarian (H) and English (E) orthographic rules have influenced the text. Only when this relationship has been analysed can one begin to describe the phonological system. All conclusions must in the end take into consideration the inability of any national orthography to reproduce exact phonetic information.

A glossed version of the letter is included at the end of the paper.

The Hungarian Phonemes And Their Orthographic Equivalents

/p/	a	/f/	f	/n/	n	/t/	t
/a/	a	/g/	g	/p/	ny	/c/	ty
/b/	b	/t/	gy	/o/	o	/u/	u
/ts/	c	/h/	h	/o:/	o	/u:/	u
/tʃ/	cs	/i/	i	/ø/	o	/y/	u
/d/	d	/i:/	i	/ø:/	o	/y:/	u
/dz/	dz	/j/	j, ly	/p/	p	/v/	v
/dʒ/	dzs	/k/	k	/r/	r	/z/	z
/ɛ/	e	/l/	l	/ʃ/	s	/ʒ/	zs
/e/	e	/m/	m	/s/	sz		

The contrast between the Hungarian long vowels: /u:, y:, i:, o:, ø:/ and their short counterparts is being lost in current spoken Hungarian, but the long vowels are still retained in writing. I have included them for the sake of completeness. In order to simplify the comparison between English and Hungarian vowels, E /ə/ is treated as a surface phoneme.

Hungarian Orthography in the Text

It is necessary to first explain that Hungarian orthography includes phonetic and etymological notation. Laszlo Deme states that, "...morphophonemic changes are indicated (i.e. the alternatives are discerned) while morphophonetic ones (assimilation and fusion) are not."¹ In this casual letter all the Hungarian words are correct, with the absence of diacritical marks. This causes no problem for a native speaker, however. There is one incomprehensible set of letters: ektota. In addition, there are some obvious typographical errors. In two cases two words are written together: vorrizoka, which should read: vorrizok a, and drajort which should read: drajort is. Two words are misspelled: shndrit should be shandrit and lt should be ltt. When the word, hanimun, occurs the second time, the 'i' is left out.

Hungarian spelling has been carried over to the E words relatively systematically. The vowel phonemes which correspond quite consistently are: / i, e, ε, a, o, u, ai/. The use of H "sz, cs, dzs," in E words is regular. H /t/ replaces E /θ/ as in fort 'fourth'. Likewise the H /d/ replaces E /ð/ in braderje 'brother'. The text indicates E diphthongs with offglides by using 'j.' Thus, license is spelled lajszensz and appointment as apojntment.

The influence of E orthography must not be forgotten during analysis. H spelling can indicate pronunciation even when interference from E orthography has made it inconsistent. Some examples will make this clear. E /w/ is usually written 'v' in vorrizok 'worry', halovinra 'Halloween', vasort 'washer', vekesont 'vacation'. There are two exceptions: welfereshek 'welfare' and waccolom 'watch'. E /ʃ/ is written with 's' in vasort and vekesont. The standard E spelling 'sh' also occurs: Shorlivel 'with Shirley', shrabokat 'shrubs', shapban 'in the shop', finishelem 'I finish', and kesshel 'with cash'. In this last example a combination of H and E spelling rules appear. In order to double a digraph H orthography dictates that one double the first letter only ('sz' becomes 'ssz', etc.). Consequently, the E 'sh' in kesshel has been doubled to become 'ssh'. The same is true for the E 'ch' in waccsolom 'I watch'.

The spelling of E words in this text is affected more by H pronunciation (H phoneme substitution) and H spelling than by E spelling conventions. Therefore, it is relatively safe to assume the pronunciation of an E word in the H text.

A Short Description of H Vowel Harmony (VH)

Vowel harmony creates a tendency to combine identical or similar vowels in adjoining syllables or in all the syllables of a word. Front vowels are matched with front, back with back, and rounded with rounded vowels if possible. This tendency operates in the stems as well as across morphological boundaries. Thus, many H stems of more than one syllable have only front, only back, or only rounded vowels.

Front vowels: török, kicsi, meleg felleg, sűrű
 Back vowels: alma, halad, forog, sárkány, kuruc

The most striking effect of VH is found in the morphophonemic alternations. To each stem may be added a number of morphological suffixes and prefixes. The H system of suffixes allows for vowel harmony in that each morpheme has at least two forms, one with a back vowel to accommodate words containing the back vowels, /á, á, o, ó, u, ú/, and another with a front vowel which harmonizes with stems having the front vowels, /ü, ü, ö, ő/. Some morphemes have three possible forms, each containing a front, back, and a rounded vowel. The stem vowels, /i, í, e, é/, are neutral.² The suffix morphemes may be considered to contrast within their own system of possible choices. There are three common sets of alternating vowels:

Front/back: /ɒ-ε/ as in -ba/be
 Front/back: /o-ø/ as in -tól/től
 Back rounded, front rounded, and front or unrounded: /o, ø, ε/
 as in -hoz, -höz, -hez

In words of one syllable and of two syllables with identical vowels, the suffix vowel is clear. In 2-3 syllable words or in words with several suffixes, the last non-neutral stem vowel influences the succeeding suffix vowel.

gloss	stem	'into' ba/be	'from' tól/től	'off of' ról/ről	'to' hoz/höz/hez
1. bucket	vödör	vödörbe	vödörtől	vödörről	vödörhöz
2. heat	meleg	melegbe	melegtől	melegről	meleghez
3. hat	kalap	kalapba	kalaptól	kalapról	kalaphoz
4. shoe	cipő	cipőbe	cipőtől	cipőről	cipőhöz
5. gate	kapu	kapuba	kaputól	kapuról	kapuhoz
6. comb	fésű	fésűbe	fésűtől	fésűről	fésűhöz
7. red	piros	pirosba	pirostól	pirosról	piroshoz
8. debt	adóság	adóságba	adóságtól	adóságról	adósághoz
9. thermometer	lázmérő	lázmérőbe	lázmérőtől	lázmérőről	lázmérőhöz

Preceding suffix vowels may influence the succeeding ones: If the possessive plural infix is added, adósághoz → adóságjainkhoz, but lázmérőhöz → lázmérőinkhez. The -hoz suffix is retained because of the back vowels. The -höz is replaced by the unrounded -hez because of the /i/ in the infix which is neutral for front-back contrast, but not for roundness.

For suffixes beginning with a consonant, auxiliary vowels are necessary when words end in a consonant. There are four such vowels, two back; /a, o/ and two front, /e, ø/. This yields a four-way possibility for the possessive suffix.

1 sg. possessive suffix: -m > -am, om, em, 'öm
 2 pl. possessive suffix: -tok/tek > -atok, otok, etek, 'ötök

younger sister: húgom, hugotok
 bed: ágyam, ágyatok
 pocket: zsebem, zsebetek

Phonological rules which determine the vowels in the suffixes can also cause changes in the stem. Such regressive assimilation produces alternations in H nouns. The final stem vowel is sometimes changed by the suffix. Certain suffixes require a long vowel and others a short one: a '-' marks the morpheme boundary in the following examples:

	long	short
'hand'	kéz (nom.)	
	kéz-en	kez-ek
	kéz-nek	kez-em
	kéz-ről	kez-et

Vowel endings seem to cause haplology in the stem. Often too many identical syllables would follow each other if they were not suppressed:

'room'	terem + em	*teremem	termem, termek
'soot'	korom + om		kormom, kormok
but:			
'battery'	elem + ek		elemek
'Turk'	török + ök		törökök

The Substitution of H Vowel Phonemes in E Words

The base forms shall be discussed first.

/ə/ > /ɛ/ C-C in unstressed syllables preceding a nasal:

present > prɛzɛnt
 president > prɛzidɛnt
 unemployment > ɔnɛmplojment

/ə/ > /ɛ/ V-C in unstressed syllables preceding a liquid:

bicentennial > bajsenteniəl

/ə/ > /o/ C-C in unstressed syllables preceding a nasal:

cousin > kʊzən
 emblem > ɛmbləm
 vacation > vekeʃən
 television > televiʒən

E spelling does not interfere with the first two examples, but may have an influence in the last two cases.

/ə/ > /ɒ/ C-C stressed position preceding /r/:

girlfriend > gɔːlfrɛnd
 Shirley > ʃɔːrli

/ə/ - > /ɒ/ C-C unstressed final position preceding /r/:

toaster > tɔːstɔːr
 dryer > draɪɔːr
 washer > vɑːʃɔːr
 mixer > mɪksɔːr
 picture > pɪktʃɔːr

/ə/ > /ɔ/ stressed, preceding /r/:

worry > vɔːri

Māy bē caused by E spelling but it is also unstressed before /l/:

bridal > braɪdɔːl

Exceptions: /ə/ followed by /i/ in next syllable:

/ər/ > /ɛr/ in unstressed final position:

corner > kɔːnərɪ
 brother > brədɛrɪ

/ər/ > /ɛr/ in unstressed medial position:

lottery > lɔːtərɪ
 bakery > beɪkərɪ

The final two examples may be influenced by the following vowel:

/ə/ > /u/ There is only 1 example:

surprise > suprajz

This may have been influenced by E spelling.

/ə/ > /ʊ/ C-C stressed:

bloodtest > blʊdtest
 lucky > lʊki
 honeymoon > hʊnimun
 cousin > kʊzʌn
 brother > brʊðə

Also found in initial, unstressed position:

unemployment > ʊnemployment

/æ/ > /a/ or /ʊ/ unstressed, interconsonantal:

Halloween > hʊləvɪn

Because of the lack of diacritical marks, it is not clear whether the 'a' was pronounced /a/ or /ʊ/.

/æ/ > /ɛ/ C-C stressed:

marriage > mɛrɪdʒ
 blankets > blɛnkɛtɛkɛt
 can > kɛn

-Also in unstressed syllable:

Thanksgiving > tɛŋksɪvɪŋ

/ʌ/ > /ɪ/ C-C in unstressed syllables:

marriage > mɛrɪdʒ
 mortgage > mɔrɪdʒ
 garbage > ɡɔrɪdʒ
 department > dɪpɔrtmɛnt

Monophthongization: /aʊ/ > /a/
 shower > sʌɔrt

/iə/ > /ɛ/ or /e/

Sears > sɛrz or serz

Metathesis: ironingboard: E /aiərn-/ > ajroningbordot
This may be a spelling pronunciation.

In one instance an extra syllable is added.

Niagara Falls > E /naiægrə/ > najgoro

There are words in which two pronunciations of a stem vowel are possible. This situation is caused by the lack of diacritical marks in the text. In most cases E pronunciation is a guide in determining the most likely pronunciation. One must remember, however, that E pronunciation serves as a basis for replacement of phonemes only so far as the phonemes do not conflict with vowel harmony. The following sets of vowels cannot always be distinguished in the text:

ɔ/a é/e, o/ö, u/ü = /a-ɔ/, /e-ɛ/, /o-ó/, u-y/

In the following examples the first of each set is the more likely pronunciation. The word shower may be pronounced /ʃa:ört/or/ʃa:ort/. The inflected forms help to determine the quality of the vowel in question since they limit the number of variants possible. Thus, we read

ʃa:örre instead of ʃa:orre
hədʒkötörreɪ instead of hədʒkötorreɪ

because the latter would violate vowel harmony. For the sake of VH, the suffix chosen would have been -al if /or/ were in the stem. In piktʃörön 'picture' it is possible the author chose the -on suffix to make the word /piktʃoron/, but since the /i/ is a front vowel, the tendency would probably be to keep the others front as well. In other examples, such as /wɔʃört/ 'washer', /wɔʃort/, /drajört/ 'dryer' or /drajort/, it is difficult to decide because /ó/ coincides with E pronunciation but not with VH. They must both have the same vowel as the rest of the words in this single series in lines 11 and 12. I assume /ó/ is meant because the other examples with suffixes have this vowel.

/a-ɔ/

/mɛgsajnoɪto/ 'he signed' or /mɛgsojnoɪto/: The first is closer to E pronunciation. /najgoro/ 'Niagara Falls' or /nojgoro/: The first is closer to E pronunciation, but the temptation to have identical vowels in a word might override the E. In this case I have no preference.

/e-ɛ/

/vɛlfərəʃɛk/ 'welfare people' or /vɛlfərəʃɛk/ is possible. The first is closer to the pronunciation in some E dialects, the second to VH. An alternation may be possible between the inflected and the uninflected forms; /erplennɛɪ/ by 'airplane' seems to be the most plausible of several

possibilities for the author's version of airplane. Both E pronunciation and VH coincide in this choice.

The pronunciation of one H word is not clear because of a facultative change: /levɔ/ and /lɛvɔ/.

A pronunciation peculiarity: the initial /ə/ has been dropped from /electric/ > /lektrik/. This indicates that the author does not use H stress (which is always on the first syllable) exclusively when using the code-mixture. The initial /ə/ may have been left off because he has learned the stress of some E words and carries this over incompletely so that the syllable he stresses becomes the initial syllable of the word.

Description of the Suffix Vowels in the Text

Intra-stem VH causes a tendency to equalize the vowels in a word, as in

bicentennial > bajsenteniəl

Neither E spelling nor pronunciation can cause this. The /ə/ in lottery and bakery appears to be conditioned by the following /i/, thus:

lottery > loteri
bakery > bekeri or bekeri

Vacation > /vekefɔnt/ has probably been influenced by E spelling, or it would have become /vekefɛnt/.

Most E words fit easily into the VH patterns when a suffix is added. Suffixes occur in the same order and have the same phonetic influence on each other when attached to H and E words.

budget > bɔdʒɛtomɔt
girlfriend > gɔrlfrɛndɛmmɛl
cake > kekeɪ
truck > trɔkok

E /ə/, accented and unaccented, is replaced freely by almost any H vowel needed to fit the VH. Therefore, regressive assimilation is at work. The endings determine the stem vowel, where there is room for choice. E /ə/ is the vowel which is least similar to any H vowel. E /æ/ is also treated this way.

present > prɛzɛntɛɪ
basement > bɛsɛntɛɪ
unemployment > ʊnɛmploɪmɛntɛɪ
blankets > blɛnkɛtɛkɛɪ
ham > hɛmɛɪ

The possibility of making all vowels identical must be a great temptation.

Suffix vowels suggest the pronunciation of H /ø/ for E /ə/:
picture becomes $\text{pikt}[\text{ø}r\text{t}]/$ and $\text{pikt}[\text{ø}r\text{on}]/$ and hedg Cutter > $\text{h}\text{e}d\text{z}\text{k}\text{ot}\text{ø}r\text{r}\text{e}[\text{v}]/$
 with ø because of the 2 possible endings: -el/-al. Based upon these
 examples it is safe to assume that mixer, toaster, etc. in lines 11
 and 12 are all pronounced with a final /ør/.

Alternate forms may well appear. There is not enough evidence in this
 text to be certain. In some words it may be likely:

*kornór -- korneri
 *bródór -- bróderje

In both cases the ending probably causes the vocalic alternation. Also,
 *ælfer -- ælferesek may be possible, but another possible pronunciation
 is ælferesek which would not contradict VH.

When a word has a back and a neutral vowel it is often considered
 back. One expects kolektalmok but kolekteznek can also be heard.

VH seems to cause haplology in E stems:

potatosalad > potetoseldet

Special infixes making foreign words and nouns into verbs also have
 front and back counterparts: -olni/-elni, -ozni/-ezni. (These endings
 are underlined with a double line in the glossed text). A verb with a
 front vowel is finishelem /finiʃelem/ 'I finish.' An example with a
 neutral vowel is trimolni /trimolni/ 'trim.' The form kirentelok
 'rent' is wrong. *kirentolok is acceptable and kirentelek /kirɛntɛlɛk/
 is the most desirable because of the 3 identical vowels. The -elok might
 be a typographical mistake since it is the only instance of 2 endings not
 in agreement. A verb with a back vowel is vorrizok; the stem /o/ is
 followed by an /o/ ending. For an /ø/ before /r/ the ending would have to
 be /-ɛk/. The /i/ following the /r/ may prevent the /o/ from being
 rounded.

Kazonjei /kɔzonjei/ is an anomaly. It is influenced neither by E
 spelling nor E pronunciation nor VH. There is no definitive explanation
 and it could possibly be a typographical error.

Some E words have become standard in H. After many generations of
 use, words such as ókantri 'old country,' káré 'car,' and shandri 'shed'
 are not recognized as originally E words. Some words have undergone
 drastic phonetic change.

Conclusion

Notwithstanding the imprecise phonetic information transmitted by a
 written text, some conclusions may be drawn. First, the ability to re-
 place E with H phonemes so that the word meant is readily understandable
 to a bilingual speaker results from the fact that both languages possess
 many corresponding phonemes. In E words containing vowels which correspond

and can be substituted, E pronunciation appears to take precedence over spelling pronunciation. Secondly, the extra E phonemes are generalized to fit into the H system. Sometimes the next closest H vowel is chosen, but more often the choice is determined by the other vowels in the word. If the non-corresponding E vowels are considered to be neutral, then the H speaker's perception of these vowels (E /æ,ə/) is probably colored by the front-back distinctions governing VH and can be replaced by the nearest front or back vowel appropriate to the endings used. VH in H proper places constraints on the choice of suffix vowels for each noun and verb. VH is therefore progressive. When carried over to E words used with the H morphological units, the suffixes place constraints on the stem vowels, which are flexible, and cause variations in pronunciation which deviate not only from E pronunciation, but also from E orthography. Since H has neutral vowels, the possibilities for using both front and back suffix vowels increases, the number of combinations is enlarged and a rather wide range of variation is allowed. The many possible substitutions for E /ə/ indicate that the entire system in American-Hungarian is in flux.

Footnotes

1 László Demes. 1972 Standard Hungarian. The Hungarian Language. ed. Lőránd Benkő and Samu Imre (The Hague: Mouton), p. 295.

2 Robert Vágó. 1973 Abstract vowel harmony systems in Uralic and Altaic languages. Language 49. p. 592.

Appendix: The Glossed Text

Key

English stems:

Hungarian pre fixes and suffixes: _____

Hungarian infixes making foreign words and
non-verbs into verbs: =====

1. Nagy hirt mondok: a gorlfrendemmel, Shorlivel
with my girlfriend with Shirley
2. halovinra visszuk a merridzs lajszenszunket.
for Halloween marriage license (poss, 1 pl)
3. Mar csinaltunk is egy appointmentet a bladteszthez.
appointment for a bloodtest
(acc)
4. Tenksgivinkor vikendkor megyunk a hanimunra
at Thanksgiving on the weekend for the honeymoon
5. a Najgara Falszra.
to Niagara Falls
6. Ezutan igyekszem megmagyarázni az olyan szavakat amiket esetleg
7. nem ert.
8. Tegnap szuprajz brajdoi shaort csinaltak Shorlinek a
surprise bridal shower (acc) for Shirley
9. kazonjei.
cousins (poss, pl)
10. (Szuprajz azt jelenti hogy nem tudta.)
surprise
11. Kapott sok prezentet; mikszort, tosztort, aironingbordot,
presents mixer toaster ironingboard
(acc, sg) (acc) (acc) (acc)
12. blenketeket, meg egy vasort es drajort is.
blankets washer dryer
(acc, pl) (acc) (acc)

13. Most mar nem kell a landriba jarni
to the laundry
14. Ma muffoltuk be oket a beszmentbe.
move into the basement
(1 pl, past)
15. A shaore a Shorli braderje a bekeribol hozott egy
for the shower Shirley's brother from the bakery
(nom, poss)
16. kek meg rengeteg kukit.
cake (acc) cookies (acc, sg)
17. Masok meg potetoszeldet, hemet es kendit hoztak.
potatosalad (acc) ham (acc) candy (acc)
18. Shorli a bjuti shapban sokat overtajmozik a
Shirley at the beauty shop work overtime
(3 sg, present)
19. Szerz Robaknal.
at Sears Robuck
20. (Szerz Robak as egy dipartment stor ha nem tudna)
Sears Robuck(nom) department store (nom)
21. A hanimunra is alig kapott vekesont. Szeret szeyolni.
for the honeymoon vacation(acc) to save (infin)
22. A karejat is kesshel fizette ki.
car(poss, acc) with cash
23. En meg anemploymenten vagyok.
on unemployment
24. Amiota a prezident megszajnolta a anemployment ektota
president sign unemployment ?
(nom) (3 sg, past)
25. azota nem vorrizok a morgizsom miatt.
worry mortgage
(1 sg, pres.) (poss, 1 sg)
26. Itt meg a welfereshek is kar drajvolnak.
welfare people car drive
(pl,nom) (acc) (3 pl, pres)

27. Ha waccsolom a badzsetomat meg loterire is telik a.
 watch budget for the lottery
 (I sg, pres) (I sg, poss, acc)
28. Mihelyt laki leszek elmegyek az okantriba erplennel.
 lucky to the old country by airplane
29. majd meglátja egyszer csak megallok a maga hazanal.
30. Valamelyik oficon majd kirentelok egy karet es maganak
 in office rent car (acc)
 (I sg, pres, acc end)
31. is adok egy rajdot.
 ride (acc)
32. Mihelyt laki leszek indulok.
 lucky
33. Akkor viszek maganak amit ker.
34. It kuldok egy pikcsort a hazamrol.
 picture (acc)
35. Amint latja itt a yard körül nincs fenc.
 yard (nom) fence (nom)
36. A drajve mellett levo shrabokat az elektrik hedzskatorrel
 driveway shrubs electric hedgecutter (with)
 (nom) (acc, pl)
37. szoktam trimolnni
 trim (infin)
38. lektrik azt jelenti hogy villanydrot vezet rola a hazba.
 electric
39. A korneri shandriba is be van vezetve a villany.
 corner shed (in)
40. Nem szoktam becsukni a shandrit pedig sok minden van benne.
 shed (acc)
41. A pikcsoron latszik egy kekpiros szajn.
 on the picture sign (nom)
42. Az egy bajszenteniei emblom.
 bicentennial emblem

43. It a lakosság van a bajszenttenniel maniában.
bicentennial
44. En meg nem estem bele teljesen.
45. Az emberek milliókat költenek rá az egész országban.
46. A jövő fort of dzulajkor lesz olyan város ahol az emberek meg
fourth of July (at)
47. sem tudnak majd mozdulni.
48. Most látom a televízióon hogy már a let let show is
on television late-late show
49. vege van.
50. Jobb ha befinishem a leveletem.
finish (I sg, pres)
51. Meg a garbidzskenekeket is ki kell raknom mert egy pár óra
garbage cans (acc, pl)
52. múlva már kollektálnak a trakkok.
collect trucks
(3 pl, pres) (pl, nom)

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