

**Homework #4***Due Wednesday, May 2<sup>nd</sup>*

The following chart give data about palatals (and in some cases, palato-alveolars) in four Spanish dialects: A is the ‘Standard Latin American’ dialect we have been discussing; B is the Platense dialect from the Río de la Plata region of Argentina (older speakers); C represents a dialect reported from in Santiago de Estero, Argentina, as well as parts of Ecuador (including the capital, Quito); D represents a number of highland South American dialects, among them, parts of Colombia, parts of Ecuador, Peru, and most of Boliva.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>orthography</i>	<i>gloss</i>
1.	[péyne]	[péyne]	[péyne]	[péyne]	<i>peine</i>	‘comb’
2.	[léy]	[léy]	[léy]	[léy]	<i>ley</i>	‘law’
3.	[byén]	[byén]	[byén]	[byén]	<i>bien</i>	‘well’
4.	[byáxe]	[byáxe]	[byáxe]	[byáxe]	<i>viaje</i>	‘trip’
5.	[máyo]	[mázo]	[máyo]	[máyo]	<i>mayo</i>	‘May’
6.	[béyo]	[bézo]	[bézo]	[bélo]	<i>bello</i>	‘beautiful’
7.	[báya]	[báza]	[báya]	[báya]	<i>vaya</i>	‘come on’
8.	[báya]	[báza]	[báza]	[bála]	<i>valla</i>	‘fence’
9.	[yéma]	[zéma]	[yéma]	[yéma]	<i>yema</i>	‘yolk’
10.	[yámar]	[zámar]	[zámar]	[lámar]	<i>llamar</i>	‘call’
11.	[yánta]	[zánta]	[yánta]	[yánta]	<i>yanta</i>	‘s/he eats’
12.	[yánta]	[zánta]	[zánta]	[lánta]	<i>llanta</i>	‘tire’

Your job is to write a description of the phonology of these sounds for each dialect. That is, write a short section on each dialect that discusses:

- (i) what phonemes are involved (limited to the palatal and/or palato-alveolar phonemes that correspond to the sounds in the data).
- (ii) what rules are involved

Give a few representative derivations.

Your write-up should have four sections - one for each dialect. Imagine you are writing a textbook on Spanish dialectology for linguists.