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Podhale Goralian (data from Tomasz Łuszczek)

Text and Diagnostics

Note: Initial stress. Stress marked by ' . Palatalization marked by ‘

/ 'l'itfo / 'wɔjtsizno 'mɔja /

'te 'jɛzɛz jag 'zdrɔv'je /

'k'jelo tɛɛ ɟɛba 'tɛɲite /

'ten' 'ino ɛɛ 'dɔv'je /

'ftɔ tɛɛ 'stratɛw /

'ɟzie / 'p'jeknoɛ 'tfɔjɔm /

'f tsawej 'wɔzɔb'je /

'v'idzem' i 'wɔp'isujem /

/'bo 'tsl'iwjem 'za tɔbɔm /

Diagnostics:

1. *w*-Insertion but only before [ɔ], not before [u], so ['wɔjtsizna] ‘mother country’ but [ul] ‘beehive’. There is no *j*-Insertion, so *i* ‘and’ and *ile* ‘how much’ are [i] and [ilɛ], not *[ji] and *[jilɛ]. Note: an asterisk means ‘wrong form’

2. Dentalization (mazurzenie)

č, dź, ś, ź → ts, dz, s, z

Explanation: [č, dź, ś, ź] are postalveolar in Polish. They are the sounds written *cz* [č], *dź* [dź], *sz* [ś] and *ź* [ź], as in as in *ojczyzna* ['wɔjtsizna]

‘mother country’, *drożdże* [drɔzdʑɛ] ‘yeast’, *szukać* [sukacɛ] ‘look for’, *że* [zɛ] ‘that’.

3. Nasal Decomposition: final *-ą* is pronounced [ɔm] as in [tfɔjɔm] and [tɔbɔm].

Recall that in Eastern Polish (Vilnius Polish) final *-ą* is pronounced [ɔ]

4. Cracow Voicing: obstruents becomes voiced before sonorants across a word boundary.

Explanation: Obstruents: stops, affricates and fricatives.

Sonorants: vowels, semivowels, nasals and liquids = [l] and [r].

Example **brat ojca** [d].

Explanation: the [t] of *brat* is pronounced [d] because it is before a sonorant (here the vowel *o*) across a word boundary. Note: ‘across a word boundary’ means that the *o* is in the word that follows *brat*. The word boundary is a requirement as there is no voicing in the word *brat+ow+a* ‘sister-in-law’.

Example of Cracow Voicing in this text:

[ˈjɛzɛz jag] the [ɛ] of *jesteś* ‘you are’ has been voiced to [z]

5. Tense mid vowels: [e]: front tense mid vowel and [o]: back tense mid vowel.

Examples in Tomek’s speech:

chleb [xlep] ‘bread’ but *chleb+a* [xlɛba] (gen.sg.)

Bóg [bok] ‘God’ but *Bog+a* [bɔga] (gen.sg.)

Example in the text:

ten [ten] with tense [e]. In our Polish, it is lax [ɛ], so we say [tɛn]. Tense [e] and tense [o] do not exist in our Polish. They disappeared in the 19th c.