

Description and explanation: English revisited

Paul Kiparsky



Outline

- 1 Theoretical choices
- 2 A generalization lost and regained
- 3 Cyclic Palatalization



Classical OT — a restrictive theory

Universal constraints, language-specific ranking, constraints evaluated in parallel, single output representation, a learning algorithm.

- Constraint interaction handles phenomena that ordered rules can't: conspiracies, top-down effects, the “emergence of the unmarked”.



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Universal constraints, language-specific ranking, constraints evaluated in parallel, single output representation, a learning algorithm.

- Constraint interaction handles phenomena that ordered rules can't: conspiracies, top-down effects, the “emergence of the unmarked”.
- Brings substantive universals and typological generalizations to bear on the analysis of individual phonological systems.

Prince and Smolensky 1993



Too restrictive, though

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- Can't handle opacity (overapplication and underapplication), which SPE theory gets with counterbleeding and counterfeeding.
- Can't handle inheritance of phonological properties from Bases to derivatives, which SPE theory gets by cyclic application of rules.



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- The failure of ordering theories to privilege transparency is as damaging at the explanatory level as classical OT's failure to countenance opacity is at the descriptive level.
- Cyclic application in SPE is a stipulative mechanism.



Enriching OT with new constraint types

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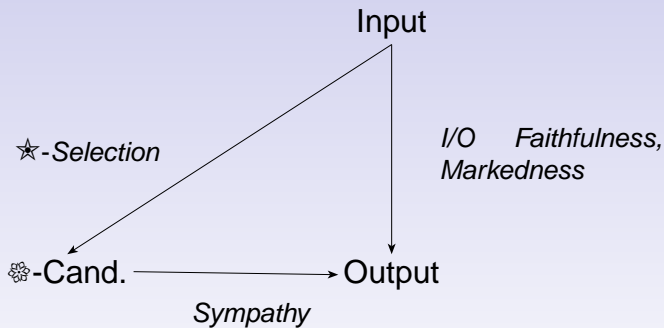
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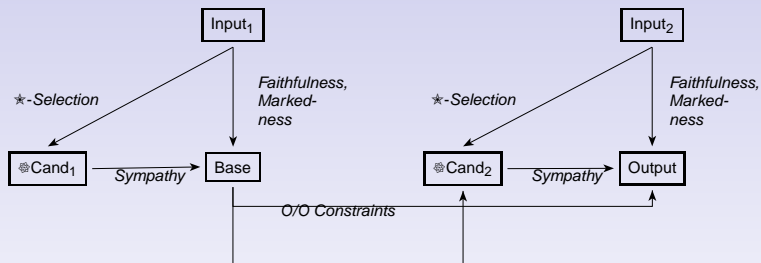
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Sympathy





Sympathy wrecks the factorial typology

Collapse of the syllable typology: Deriving the putatively non-existent “overkill” case by sympathy.

		✿ DEP-C _{Dep-N}	✿ MAX-N _{Max-C}	* CODA	★ DEP-N(I/O)	★ MAX-C(I/O)
Input: /pam/						
a.	pam	*	*	*		
b.	✿ pamə	*			*	
c.	✿ pa		*			*
d.	☞ pa.ə				*	*



Stratal OT: parallel strata, serial interface

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Kiparsky 2000, Bermúdez-Otero 1999, 2003, 2005, 2006, forthcoming, Rubach 2000, 2006.



Stratal OT unifies what parallelism treats as disparate phenomena

- Distinctiveness and cyclic inheritance.



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- Distinctiveness and cyclic inheritance.
- Cyclic inheritance and opacity.



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E.g. stratification of vocabulary (Itô and Mester 1995, Itô 1995), stratification of morphology (Inkelas and Zoll 1994, 1997).



Special assumptions of Stratal OT

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- Cyclic effects are input/output faithfulness effects. Thus, bases determine properties of their derivatives but not conversely.
- Opacity is constraint masking.



OT with two strata

- Lexical and postlexical phonology as separate constraint systems (McCarthy & Prince 1993, 1995, Cohn & McCarthy 1994, Clements 1997, Itô & Mester 1999, 2002, 2003a, 2003b, Padgett 2003).

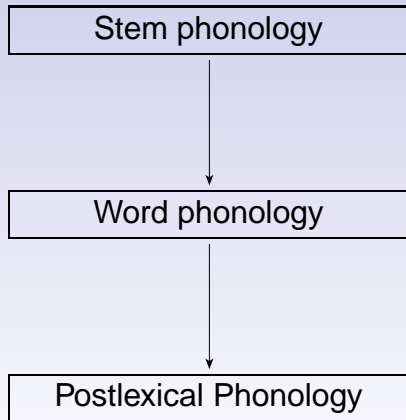


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- Lexical and postlexical phonology as separate constraint systems (McCarthy & Prince 1993, 1995, Cohn & McCarthy 1994, Clements 1997, Itô & Mester 1999, 2002, 2003a, 2003b, Padgett 2003).
- Unofficial two-stratum model common in descriptive practice: the phonology outputs citation forms of words, ignoring sentence-level sandhi.



OT with three strata



Strata may differ in constraint ranking

The constraint system of level $n+1$ may differ in ranking from constraint system of level n by promotion of one or more faithfulness constraints or markedness constraints to undominated status.



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What do derived words inherit from their bases?

■ Stress

- *rèdefinítion* vs. *redùplication*
cf. *rèdefíne*, *redúplicàte*
- *glòttalizátion* vs. *imàginátion*
cf. *glòttalíze*, *imáagine*



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- *glòttalizátion* vs. *imàginátion*
cf. *glòttalíze*, *imáagine*

■ But not always

- *còntribútion* = *còntradíction*
vs. *contríbute*, *còntradíct*



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- Stress assignment is followed by destressing in certain environments, such as pretonic open syllables.
- Prediction: cyclically assigned phonological properties persist unless wiped out by later rules.



Lexical contrastiveness and cyclicity

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- LPM: lexical rules are cyclic.



Lexical contrastiveness and cyclicity

- Lexical contrast: *Epàminóndas* vs. *Tàtamagóuchi*

Input: [epáminondas]	IDENT-STRESS	ALIGN-LEFT
a. (èpa)mi(nón)das	*	
b. ➡ e(pàmi)(nón)das		*



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- Cyclic inheritance: *imàginátion* vs. *sèdimentátion*

Input: [[imágin] ation]		IDENT-STRESS	ALIGN-LEFT
a.	(îma)gi(ná)tion	*	
b. ➡	i(màgi)(ná)tion		*



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An unwanted consequence



Ranking the markedness constraints between the I/O and O/O constraints allows **contrast without inheritance**:

Input: [[imagin] ation] Base: imáigne	ID-STR(I/O)	ALIGN-L	ID-STR(O/O)
a.  (ima)gi(ná)tion			*
b. i(màgi)(ná)tion		*	
Input: [epáminondas]			
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... and **inheritance without contrast**.



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- At the stem level, this ranking is equivalent to saying that P is lexically distinctive.



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Testing the correlation

- 1 Pretonic light syllables lose their stress (a consequence of foot binarity): *ó*rigin, *o*ríginal; *gr*ámmar, *gr*ammárian; *m*ájesty, *ma*jéstic; *m*íracle, *mi*raculous, *s*ýnoným, *syn*ónymous, *pho*nétíc, *phò*netícian, *m*èteorólogy, *m*èteorológical; àcadémic, àcademícian, *é*pigràph, *e*pígraphy



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- 3 Stress is preserved in non-pretonic syllables: *or*iginal, *or*iginálicity; *phen*ómenon, *phen*òmenólogy; *apó*calypse, *apò*calýptic; *apó*copàte, *apò*copátion; *epí*scopal, *epì*scopálian; *ép*igràm, *è*pigrammátic; *é*qualize, *è*qualizátion



Same distribution for lexically distinctive stress

- 1 Pretonic light syllables are unstressed: *Mònt**è**béllo, *Tàtam**à**góuchi, *M**è**nómini, *M**à**níla, p**ò**táto



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Palatalization before *y*

palace	palatial [p ^h əleɪʃt̪]	(cf. baron-ial)
revise	revision	(cf. rebell-ion)
Tunis	Tunisia	(cf. Mongol-ia)
space	spacious	(cf. bil-ious)

■ Palatalization: $t, d, s, z \rightarrow tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, z / __y$



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- Palatalization: $t, d, s, z \rightarrow tʃ, dʒ, ʃ, z / __y$
- Perhaps part of a general coronal assimilation process ($tr \rightarrow tʃ$ etc.).
- Doesn't apply before stressed *u* ([yu:w]). Standard analysis: *y* here is part of the nucleus.

Chomsky and Halle 1968, Hayes 1979, Halle and Mohanan 1985, Borowsky 1986, Kager 1992



Opacity: overapplication of palatalization

Asia [éizə]

ocean [óuʃn]

palace

artifice

Asiatic [èizi:æɾɪk]

oceanic [òuʃi:æɾɪk]

palatial [p^həléɪʃt̪]

artificial [àrrɪfíʃt̪]

artificiality [àrrɪfɪʃɪæliɾi]



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ocean [óu^fŋ]

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oceanic [óu^fi:æɾɪk]

palatial [p^həleɪ^fɪ]

artificial [àrrɪfí^fɪ]

artificiality [àrrɪfí^fɪæɪlɪɾɪ]

overapplication!

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Overapplication is productive: nonce forms

space	spacious	spà[ʃi:]ósity
grace	gracious	grà[ʃi:]ósity
pretence	pretentious	pretèn[ʃi:]ósity
palace	palatial	palà[ʃi:]álicity

- Q: Where does the [i:] come from?



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- Q: Where does the [i:] come from?
 - Why not *vicious* : **vi[ʃ]osity* , like *viscous* : *viscosity*?



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- Q: Where does the [i:] come from?
 - Why not *vicious* : *vi[ʃ]osity , like *viscous* : viscosity?
 - Why not *social* : *so[ʃ]ality , like *total* : totality?



Overapplication is productive: nonce forms

space	spacious	spà[ʃi:]ósity
grace	gracious	grà[ʃi:]ósity
pretence	pretentious	pretèn[ʃi:]ósity
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- Q: Where does the [i:] come from?
 - Why not *vicious* : *vi[ʃ]osity , like *viscous* : viscosity?
 - Why not *social* : *so[ʃ]ality , like *total* : totality?
- A: [ʃ] is /-sy-/. /y/ triggers palatalization, becomes syllabic before a stressed vowel (*CLASH), and deletes elsewhere (OCP).



Opacity and cyclicity: the connection

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- This *predicts* the retention of palatalization in the base.



Inheritance

- | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|
| a. | perpe[tʃ]ual | perpe[t]uity |
| b. | ma[t]ure | ma[tʃ]uration |
| c. | si[tʃ]uate | si[tʃ]uation |
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Intuition vs. maturation

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Intuition vs. maturation

- Assume *u* is short when unstressed and long when stressed.
- So the *y* in short *u* must be an onset, hence triggers palatalization.
- No palatalization in *intuition* because prevocalic vowels don't shorten: *expiation* vs. *explication*, *inchoation* vs. *intonation*.



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- The deductive structure provides a basis for typological predictions about phonological systems.
- It also helps explain how phonology can be acquired.
- It provides a framework for comprehensive phonological description.

