

From Strings to Loops & Back

Bridget Samuels, Harvard Dept. of Linguistics

bdsamuel@fas.harvard.edu

Goals

- To constrain Raimy's (1999, 2000) theory of precedence loops
- To apply Mailhot & Reiss' (2007) SEARCH & COPY to morphology: affixation, reduplication, subtractive, templatic, metathesis
- To understand how, when, and why loops are created/destroyed
- Samuels (2009): all phonological processes via SEARCH, COPY, DELETE

Typology

/kæt/ is shorthand for: # → k → æ → t → %
 or as ordered pairs: (#, k), (k, æ), (æ, t), (t, %)

Reduplication

Add (t, k): # → k → æ → t → % = /kætkæt/

Affixation & Templatic Morphology

→ w → a → n → t → %
 e → d → %

Subtractive Morphology

Add (o, %): # → g → o → l → o → n → %

Metathesis

Add: (#, B), (A, C), (C, A): # → A → B → C → % = BCA

Anchor Points

{First, second, stressed} element of type {X, C, V, foot} from {%, #}

Search & Copy

SEARCH algorithm (Mailhot & Reiss 2007:30)

1. Find all x in Σ subsumed by ς and index them:
 s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n
2. For each $i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$:
 - (a) Proceed from ς_i through Σ in the direction δ until an element subsumed by γ is found
 - (b) Label this element γ_i
3. Return all pairs of coindexed standards and goals, (ς_i, γ_i)

COPY algorithm (Mailhot & Reiss 2007:32)

Identify αF on γ_i and assign αF to ς_i if the set of conditions C on γ_i are satisfied

Wolof [ATR] harmony (Mailhot & Reiss 2007:38)

- a. toxi-IEEn [toxileen] 'go and smoke' (imper.)
- b. tɛkki-IEEn [tɛkkileen] 'untie' (imper.)
- c. seen-uw-OOn [seenuwoon] 'tried to spot'
- d. tɛɛr-uw-OOn [tɛɛruwɔɔn] 'welcomed'

ς (initiator of SEARCH): $\forall V$

γ (target of SEARCH): [-HI, α ATR]

δ (direction of SEARCH): L COPY [α ATR] to ς

Affixation

Tzeltal intransitivization (Yu 2007:102)

- a. puk 'to divide among' pu-h-k 'to spread the word'
- b. kuč 'to carry' ku-h-č 'to endure'
- c. k'ep 'to clear away' k'e-h-p 'to be clear'

Σ (string in the active workspace): # → p → u → k → %

ς (initiator of SEARCH): $\varsigma_i \rightarrow h \rightarrow \varsigma_j$

γ (target of SEARCH): $\gamma_i = \text{First V}; \gamma_j = \text{First X}$

δ (direction of SEARCH): R

β (beginning of SEARCH): $\beta_i = \#; \beta_j = \gamma_i$

→ p → u → k → %
 h

Reduplication

Σ (string in the active workspace): # → f → a → n → c → y → %

ς (initiator of SEARCH): $\varsigma_i \rightarrow sh \rightarrow m \rightarrow \varsigma_j$

γ (target of SEARCH): $\gamma_i = \text{First X}; \gamma_j = \text{First V}$

δ (direction of SEARCH): $\delta_i = L; \delta_j = R$

β (beginning of SEARCH): $\beta_i = \%; \beta_j = \#$

→ f → a → n → c → y → %
 m ← sh

Kamaiurá aspectual reduplication (Yu 2007:111)

Singular Plural

- a. omokon omoko-moko-n 'he swallowed it (frequently)'
- b. ohuka ohuka-huka 'he (kept on) laughing'
- c. jeumirik jeumiri-miri-k 'I tie up (repeatedly)'

Σ (string in the active workspace): # → o → m → o → k → o → n → %

ς (initiator of SEARCH): $\varsigma_i \rightarrow \varsigma_j$

γ (target of SEARCH): $\gamma_i = \text{First V}; \gamma_j = \text{Second C}$

δ (direction of SEARCH): L

β (beginning of SEARCH): $\beta_i = \%; \beta_j = \gamma_i$

→ o → m → o → k → o → n → %
 m

Linearization

To linearize, use Idsardi & Shorey's (2007) algorithm, based on Dijkstra (1959):

Vertices: {#, k, æ, t, %}	Step 1 (begin at #) Initial queue: 1) t → k 2) # → k 3) k → æ 4) æ → t 5) t → %	Step 2 (begin at /k/) Traverse path: k → æ # → k → æ 1) t → k 2) æ → t 3) t → % 4) # → k 5) k → æ	Step 3 (begin at /æ/) Traverse path: æ → t # → k → æ → t 1) t → k 2) t → % 3) # → k 4) k → æ 5) æ → t
	Step 4 (begin at /t/) Traverse path: t → k # → k → æ → t → k 1) t → % 2) # → k 3) k → æ 4) æ → t 5) t → k	Step 5 (begin at /k/) Traverse path: k → æ # → k → æ → t → k → æ 1) t → % 2) # → k 3) æ → t 4) t → k 5) k → æ	Step 6 (begin at /æ/) Traverse path: æ → t # → k → æ → t → k → æ → t 1) t → % 2) # → k 3) t → k 4) k → æ 5) æ → t
			Step 7 (begin at /t/) Traverse path: t → % # → k → æ → t → k → æ → t → % Algorithm halts.

Overapplication

Malay nasalization with reduplication (Raimy 2000:16)

- a. hamō 'germ' hāmō-hāmō 'germs'
- b. wajī 'fragrant' wājī-wājī 'fragrant (intens.)'
- c. aṅān 'reverie' āṅān-āṅān 'ambition'
- d. aṅēn 'wind' āṅēn-āṅēn 'unconfirmed news'

→ rule ordering will not suffice

Chumash aspiration with reduplication (Wilbur 1973:26)

- a. s-soyin s^hoy-s^hoyin 'it is very black'
- b. ma-k-hatinet ma-k^hat-k^hatinet 'my joints'

→ aspirate, then reduplicate

Chaha dissimilation (Kenstowicz & Banksira 1999)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Root</i> | <i>Imperfect</i> | <i>Perfect</i> | <i>Imperative</i> |
| a. /sɪr/ | yi-t-sikakər | tə-skakər | tə-sxaxər 'act naughtily' |
| b. /mɪr/ | yi-ti-mkakər | tə-mkakər | tə-mxaxər 'advise each other' |
| c. /rɪβ/ | yi-ti-rkəkəβ | tə-rkəkəβ | tə-rɪxəβ 'show up' |

→ degemination, not dissimilation

Underapplication

Akan palatalization with reduplication (McCarthy & Prince 1995)

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| <i>Actual</i> | <i>Expected</i> | |
| a. dɪɪ-dɪɪ | dɪɪ-dɪɪ | 'receive' |
| b. tɛɪɪ-tɛɪɪ? | tɛɪɪ-tɛɪɪ? | 'cut' |
| c. kɪ-ka? | *tɛɪ-ka? | 'bite' |
| d. hɪ-haw? | *ɕɪ-haw? | 'trouble' |

→ palatalize, then reduplicate

Luiseno deverbal adjectives (Wilbur 1973)

	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Reduplication	čaračara-i-č	čaračara-i-č
Stress assignment	čáračaraič	čáračaraič
Stress retraction	čaráčaraič	čaráčaraič
Syncope	čaráčraič	čaráčraič
Hiatus resolution	čaráčrač	čaráčrač
/č/ → [š]	*čarášraš	čaráčraš

→ loops can't help

Conclusions

- Morphophonology & phonological rules can be captured with the same simple procedure
- SEARCH gives local relations without tiered representations
- Loops are destroyed as soon as they are created

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