Ling 201A, Zuraw

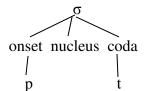
Study questions on McCarthy & Prince 1994

Notes

• p. 10 and later: **PARSE** and **FILL** are names for "don't delete" and "don't insert" that were only in use for about 1993-1994, soon replaced by MAX and DEP

- The general idea is that nothing is ever truly inserted or deleted
- The output is different from the input only in its prosodic structure
- In order to be pronounced, consonants and vowels (and whatever) have to be attached to a higher level of prosodic structure, like a syllable
- PARSE: all segments should be attached to syllable structure (and if they're not, they don't get pronounced)

- FILL: all syllable positions should be filled with a segment (and if they're not, a default segment gets pronounced instead
- You can skip the appendix!



is pronounced [pət] and violates FILL

Question

1. Different languages (and even different morphemes in the same language) require reduplicants of different shapes/sizes. Some of this can be taken care of by markedness constraints like NoCoda, as in McCarthy & Prince's tableau (19). But not all: for example, in tableau (18), what rules out *[?u'i:-?u'i:ħ]? This is addressed for the Diyari case, but not for all the cases in the paper.

Make a proposal (it's okay if it's one you've seen before in the literature) about what could take care of this size problem and illustrate it with a tableau. Consider whether your proposal changes the typology. In particular, take a look at tableaux 18 and 38b—under the constraints there, which candidates can win under some ranking? Under your proposal (especially if it adds or redefines a constraint), which candidates can now win under some ranking? Be sure to consider candiates like (in tableau 18) *[?u-?u] (in tableau 18) and *[t^jilpa-t^jilpa] in tableau (38b).

One page is plenty.

