

Formalizing Iterativity and the Computation of Rule Application Modes

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Rule application modes

$[-\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+nas] / [+nas] \text{ __}$

Language A

Language B

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}VV$

Rule application modes

$[-\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+nas] / [+nas] \text{ —}$

Language A

Language B

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}VV$

iterative

simultaneous

Rule application modes

$[-\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+nas] / [+nas] \text{ —}$

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Language B

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}VV$

iterative

simultaneous

One rule, different application modes.

Rule application modes

Language A

$[-\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+nas] / [+nas] \text{ —}$

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$

iterative

Language B

$[-\text{cons}] \rightarrow [+nas] / [+nas, +\text{cons}] \text{ —}$

$NVVV \mapsto N\tilde{V}VV$

iterative

Different rules, one application mode.

(See Chomsky and Halle, 1968; Johnson, 1972; Howard, 1972, among others)

Optimization

- Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky, 1993, 2004) is inherently iterative.

/N̄VVV/	*[+nas][-nas]	IDENT-NAS
[NVVV]	*!	
[N̄VVV]	*!	*
[N̄V̄VV]	*!	**
☞ [N̄V̄V̄V]		***

Optimization

'iterative'

*[+nas][-nas] >> IDENT-NAS

'simultaneous/**noniterative**'

*[+nas,+cons][-nas] >> IDENT-NAS >> *[+nas][-nas]

Optimality Theory

- Emergent Noniterativity Hypothesis (Kaplan, 2008): No formal entity in phonological grammars may require noniterativity.
 - Prediction: 'There is no phenomenon that must be analyzed with a self-feeding rule that is not permitted to apply to its own output' (pg. 4).

In terms of computation

- A computational approach isn't about rules or constraints, but their *extensions*:
 - $\{(NV, N\tilde{V}), (VN, VN), (NVV, N\tilde{V}V), \dots\}$ ('noniterative')
 - $\{(NV, N\tilde{V}), (VN, VN), (NVV, N\tilde{V}\tilde{V}), \dots\}$ ('iterative')
- An extension or *map* either has a given computational property, or it doesn't.
 - Can't change the rule or add constraints.

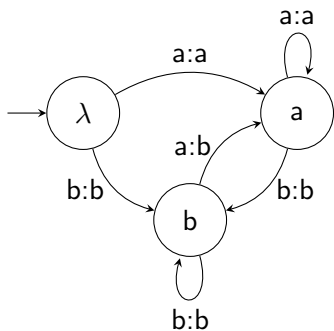
Properties of extensions

- Relevant computational properties for this talk: input strict locality (ISL) and output strict locality (OSL).
- ISL and OSL functions are part of a subregular hierarchy of functions (see Heinz, 2018).

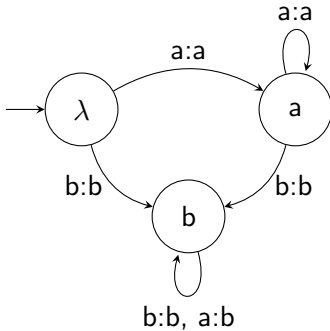
FST characterizations

$$a \rightarrow b / b _$$

ISL



OSL



Rule application

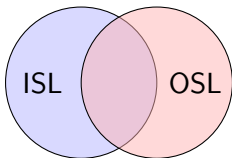
$a \rightarrow b / b _$

ISL \approx noniterative $\{(baaa, bbaa) \dots \}$

OSL \approx iterative $\{(baaa, bbbb) \dots \}$

Do we need both?

- For many (most?) rules, ISL and OSL are extensionally-equivalent.
 - Final obstruent devoicing: $\{(\text{bad}, \text{bat}), (\text{h}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{nd}, \text{h}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{nt}), \dots\}$
- Are there any rules that are *necessarily* ISL?



Nasal spreading/assimilation

/NVVV/ \mapsto [N $\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$] iterative

/NVVV/ \mapsto [N \tilde{V} VV] noniterative

Nasal spreading/assimilation

/NVVV/ \mapsto [N $\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$] OSL

/NVVV/ \mapsto [N \tilde{V} VV] ISL

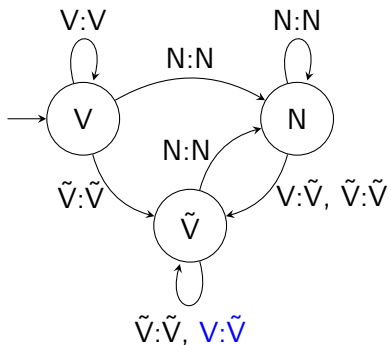
Nasal spreading/assimilation

/N V V V / \mapsto [N $\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}$] OSL

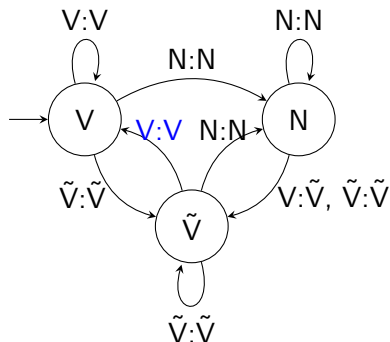
/N V V V / \mapsto [N \tilde{V} V V] ISL (and OSL?)

Noniterative OSL map

OSL (iterative)



OSL (noniterative)



OSL and (non)iterativity

- Goal: define (phonologically-intuitive) conditions for when OSL will enforce iteration.

Triggers and Outputs

Let **TRIGGERS** be the set of segments that trigger a process, and let **OUTPUTS** be the set of segments that result from that process.

- (1) A phonological map is
- output-nondistinct* if $\text{OUTPUTS} \cap \text{TRIGGERS} \neq \emptyset$.
 - output-distinct* if $\text{OUTPUTS} \cap \text{TRIGGERS} = \emptyset$.

Triggers and Outputs

$/NVVV/ \mapsto [N\tilde{V}\tilde{V}\tilde{V}]$ $/NVVV/ \mapsto [N\tilde{V}VV]$

TRIGGERS = $\{N, \tilde{V}\}$ TRIGGERS = $\{N\}$

OUTPUTS = $\{\tilde{V}\}$ OUTPUTS = $\{\tilde{V}\}$

output-nondistinct

output-distinct

ISL and OSL

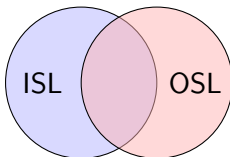
	output-nondistinct	output-distinct
OSL	iterative	noniterative

ISL and OSL

	output-nondistinct	output-distinct
OSL	iterative	noniterative
ISL	noniterative	noniterative

ISL and OSL

	output-nondistinct	output-distinct
OSL	iterative	noniterative
ISL	noniterative	noniterative



What are we looking for?

- ‘True noniterativity’ (i.e., necessarily ISL) would be an output-nondistinct noniterative map.
- Vowel harmony is a great place to look.

A note on local versus long-distance

- If we assume vowel harmony rules include C_0 , they are trivially neither ISL nor OSL.

$$(2) \quad V_{-\alpha} \rightarrow +\alpha / V_{+\alpha} C_0 \text{ —}$$

- Will instead use strings of vowels, which can be interpreted in two ways:
 - 1 The map applies on a vowel tier.
 - 2 The number of consonants is bounded by syllable structure and can be ignored (for presentation purposes).

Bengali ATR harmony

In Bengali, $\{\varepsilon, \text{ɔ}\} \rightarrow \{\text{e}, \text{o}\}$ in nouns when they precede a high vowel (Mahanta, 2007).

kɔt ^h a	'spoken words'	kot ^h ito	'uttered'	kɔthoniyo	'speakable'
kɔlpo	'resembling'	kolpito	'invented'	kɔlponiyo	'imaginable'

Noniterative: /ɔɔi/ \mapsto [ɔoi]

Bengali ATR harmony

- TRIGGERS = {i, u} (only high vowels can trigger harmony)
- OUTPUTS = {e, o}
- ✓ output-distinct
- Both ISL and OSL.

Crimean Tatar labial harmony

Initial [+rd] vowels trigger labial harmony on the next high vowel (McCollum and Kavitskaya, 2018).

(3) Central Crimean Tatar (NMZR-POSS.3S)

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|----------|
| a. | /tuz-luɣ-ɯ/ | [tuz-luɣ-ɯ] | 'salt' |
| b. | /kyz-lig-i/ | [kyz-lyg-i] | 'autumn' |
| c. | /toz-luɣ-ɯ/ | [toz-luɣ-ɯ] | 'dust' |
| d. | /køz-lig-i/ | [køz-lyg-i] | 'eye' |

Crimean Tatar labial harmony

- TRIGGERS = $\{y, \emptyset, u, o\}$
- OUTPUTS = $\{y, \emptyset, u, o\}$

Crimean Tatar labial harmony

- TRIGGERS = $\{y^i, \emptyset^i, u^i, o^i\}$ (only initial vowels can trigger)
- OUTPUTS = $\{y, \emptyset, u, o\}$
- ✓ output-distinct
- Both ISL and OSL.

Crimean Tatar labial harmony

$V_{-rd} \rightarrow [+rd] / \# V_{+rd} \text{ —}$

*#[+rd, -rd] (McCollum and Kavitskaya, 2018)

Kazakh labial harmony

[+rd] vowel triggers harmony on following vowel (McCollum and Kavitskaya, 2018):

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. | /mojən-də/ | [mojʊn-də] | 'neck-ACC' |
| b. | /tur-məs-ə-nəŋ/ | [tur-mʊs-ə-nəŋ] | 'live-NMZR-POSS.3-GEN' |
| c. | /kino-m-əz-dəŋ/ | [kino-m-ʊz-dəŋ] | 'movie-POSS.1-PL-GEN' |

OSL and (non)iterativity

- Whether a 'potential' trigger gets to actually be a trigger is an empirical question.
- As long as something distinguishes underlying triggers from derived ones, OSL will not enforce iteration.
- Computational support for 'emergent noniterativity', but we still need ISL too!

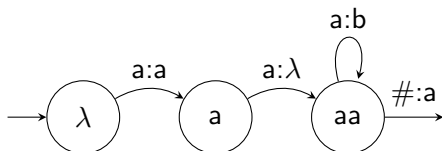
Two additional reasons we need ISL

- ① Rules with two-sided contexts are also necessarily ISL.

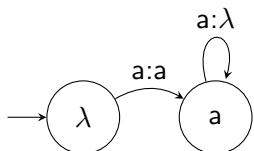
Delaying output

$$a \rightarrow b / a _ a$$

ISL



OSL



Two additional reasons we need ISL

- 1 Rules with two-sided contexts are necessarily ISL (except epenthesis).
- 2 ISL provides a straightforward solution to:
 - Opacity (Chandlee et al., 2018)
 - Ordering/ranking paradoxes (Oakden and Chandlee, 2020; Oakden, 2021)
 - Nonderived environment blocking (Chandlee, to appear)

Dissimilation

(4) $L \rightarrow R / L _$

- TRIGGERS = {L}
- OUTPUTS = {R}
- ✓ output-distinct
- Predicts both ISL and OSL will produce a noniterative map.

Dissimilation

- What is a noniterative dissimilation map?

(5) $/LLLL/ \mapsto [LRLL]?$

- Simultaneous application gives:

(6) $/LLLL/ \mapsto [LRRR]$

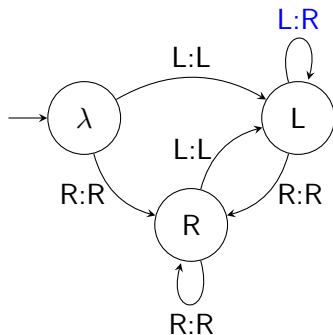
Dissimilation

- Tianjin tone sandhi (Chen, 1986; Hung, 1987; Tan, 1987; Zhang, 1987; Chen, 2000; Lin, 2008; Wee, 2010)

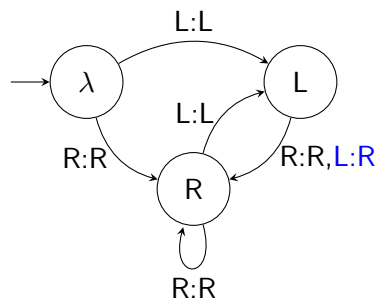
- (7)
- a. $R \rightarrow H / \text{ ___ } R$
 - b. $RRR \rightarrow HHR$

Dissimilation

ISL


 $LLLL \mapsto LRRR$

OSL


 $LLLL \mapsto LRLR$

Dissimilation: future work

- Modify definitions to predict iterativity in OSL dissimilation maps.
- Iterative dissimilation is actually *self-bleeding*.
- Highlights the problem of using rule-based terms like iterativity/noniterativity to describe extensions.

Conclusions

- Computational ('theory independent') support for the idea that phonology is iterative and output-oriented, just not exclusively.
- We can't dispense with ISL, but we have a better understanding of when we need it and why.
 - Noniterativity does not necessitate ISL.
 - Connection to rule application modes overgeneralizes.
- The original goal of restricting the theory is maintained as a restriction on computational complexity via subregular functions.

Acknowledgements

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