

Two sources of initial consonant mutation in the Irish clause

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Initial consonant mutation in the Irish clause

Initial consonant mutation (ICM)

Systematic **phonological alternation** of word-initial consonants, depending on **morphosyntactic context**

(1) a. *ní dhíolfaidh siad é* [dʲíolfaidh]

NEG L.sell.FUT they it

'They will not sell it.'

(L = "Lenition")

b. *an gcreideann tú í?* [creideann]

Q E.believe.PRS you her

'Do you believe her?'

(E = "Eclipsis")

c. *d'fhágfainn* [fágfainn]

HIST L.leave.COND.1SG

'I would leave.'

Trigger word account of ICM

- Floating phonological material on the right edge of a trigger word

- (2)
- a. *ní*-{L} *díolfaidh* → *ní dhíolfaidh*
 - b. *an*-{E} *creideann* → *an gcreideann*
 - c. *d'*-{L} *fágfainn* → *d' fhágfainn*

- **Prediction:** trigger word cannot be sensitive to the post-mutation identity of the target
- Demonstrably fails to hold for “historic tense particle” *d'*

My proposal: Two sources of ICM in the Irish clause

Two sources of mutation in the Irish clause:

- Mutation triggered by a pre-verbal particle (Type 1)
- Lenition triggered by a [+historic] tense prefix (Type 2)

Figure 1: Type 1 mutation

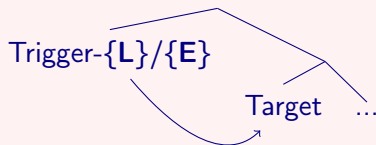
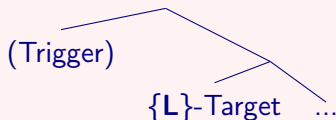


Figure 2: Type 2 mutation



Crucially: still compatible with an autosegmental model of ICM

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ICM in an autosegmental framework

Floating phonological material + Target consonant \longrightarrow Mutated target

e.g. floating features (Lieber 1983)

floating elements (Breit 2019)

floating geometric structure (Iosad 2014)

Advantages:

- Compatible with strict modularity (Scheer 2010)
- No ad hoc diacritics (cf. Hamp 1951; Pyatt 1997)
- Captures phonological regularities (cf. Stewart 2004; Green 2006)

ICM in an autosegmental framework

Two questions:

- What is the **form** of the floating material?
- What is its **source**?
- Right edge of “trigger word”?
- Objections: (Green 2006)
 - Linear non-adjacency: *ár*_[trigger] *dhá gcapall* ‘our two **E**.horses’
 - No overt trigger: *dhúisigh mé* ‘I **L**.awoke’
 - Morphosyntactic features: *muintir Sheáin* ‘**L**.Seán’s family’
- Not necessarily homogeneous (Duffield 1995; Iosad 2014; Laoide-Kemp to appear)

Pre-verbal particles as mutation triggers

- Almost all pre-verbal particles are associated with mutation

Lenition		Eclipsis	
<i>a^L</i>	direct relative particle	<i>a^N</i>	indirect relative particle
<i>má</i>	conditional particle	<i>go</i>	complementiser
<i>ní</i>	negative particle	<i>an</i>	interrogative particle
		<i>nach</i>	negative complementiser
<i>do/d'</i>	historic tense particle	<i>dá</i>	conditional particle
all <i>-r</i> forms of dependent particles		<i>cá</i>	'where'

- Seems to be lexical property of each pre-verbal particle

Pre-verbal particles as mutation triggers

- Mutation triggered on **any** following consonant

- (3) a. *go dtuigim*
COMP E.understand.1SG
'...that I understand' (Christian Brothers 1960:213)
- b. *hata a dh' oirfeadh dom*
hat REL.DIR L.HIST suit.COND to.me
'a hat that suited me' (Gaois.ie 2022)
- c. *go mba mhór an ónóir í*
COMP E.COP.HIST L.great the honour it
'...that it was a great honour' (Gaois.ie 2022)

The puzzle of the historic tense particle

Two classes of tense/mood combinations:

- **Historic:** past indicative, past habitual, conditional, past subjunctive
- **Non-historic:** everything else

Markers of historic tense:

- Pre-verbal particles
 - **Independent:** historic tense particle *d'*
 - Dependent: *-r* forms: *ní* vs. *níor*; *an* vs. *ar*
- “Historic tense lenition”

The puzzle of the historic tense particle

- Appears only before words that are underlyingly vowel- or *f*-initial

(4) a. *d'* ól mé ← empty consonantal slot

HIST drink I

'I drank.'

b. *d'* *fhreagair* mé ← empty consonantal slot

HIST L.answer I

'I answered.'

(Gussmann 1986; Ní Chiosáin 1991)

c. *(*d')* *bhuaigh* mé

(HIST) L.win I

'I won.'

Context for insertion of historic tense particle *d'*

An empty consonantal slot in the **post-mutation** form of the target word

The puzzle of the historic tense particle

Context for insertion of historic tense particle d'

An empty consonantal slot in the **post-mutation** form of the target word

⇒ Spell-out timing paradox!

- d' inserted **before** mutation?
 - cannot be sensitive to post-mutation form of the target
- d' inserted **after** mutation?
 - cannot be the origin of mutation-inducing material

The upshot

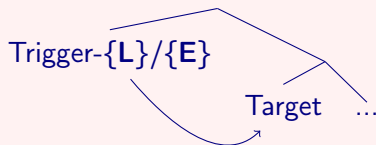
Given that insertion of d' is sensitive to the post-mutation form of the target word, it **cannot be the trigger of lenition**.

My proposal: two sources of ICM in the Irish clause

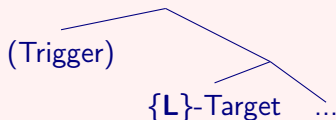
Two sources of mutation in the Irish clause:

- Mutation triggered by a pre-verbal particle (Type 1)
- Lenition triggered by a [+historic] tense prefix (Type 2)

Type 1 mutation:



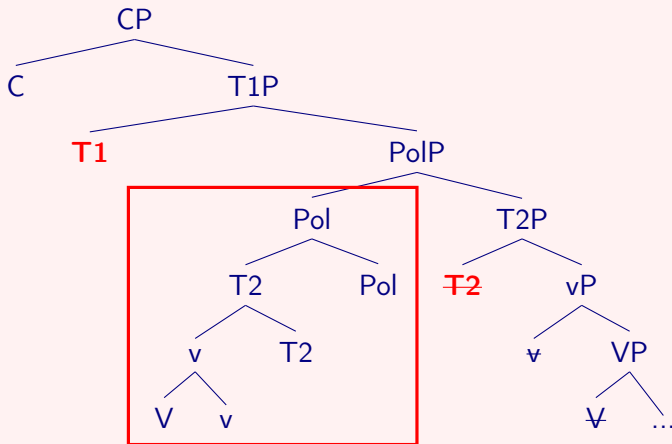
Type 2 mutation:



My proposal: two sources of ICM in the Irish clause

Structure of the Irish finite verb clause:

(McCloskey 2017)



T1: historic/non-historic; **T2:** finer tense distinctions

Verbal complex: {V-v-T2-Pol}

My proposal: two sources of ICM in the Irish clause

After linearisation: **C** - **T1** - {verbal complex} - ...

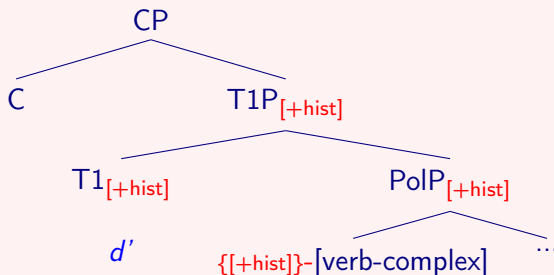
C-head:

- Hosts all pre-verbal particles *other* than *d'*
- Associated with **Type 1** mutation (trigger word)

T1-head:

- Expresses historic/non-historic distinction
- Hosts historic tense particle *d'*
- Associated with **Type 2** mutation (prefixation on verb)

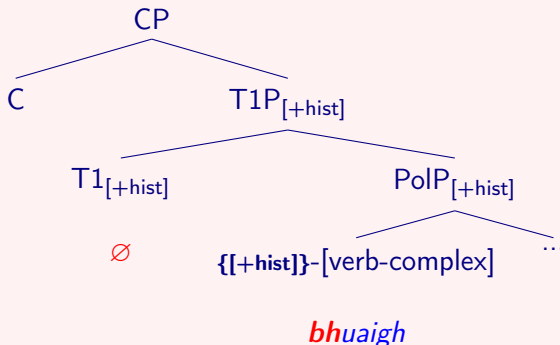
Historic tense lenition



- Historic tense feature originates on T1
- T1P marked as [+hist]
- Inherited by PolP via concord (Ackema & Neeleman 2020)
- Realised as prefix on leftmost element (Bermudez-Otero & Payne 2011)
- Pre-verbal *d'* inserted (if phonological conditions met)

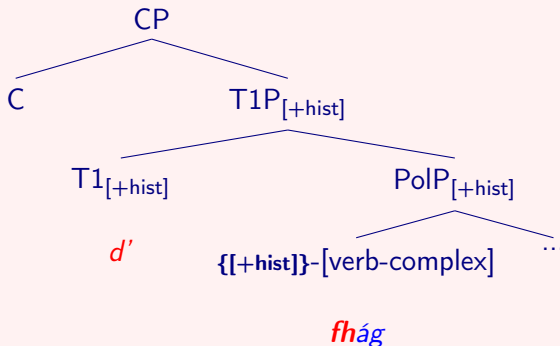
Historic tense lenition

- Case 1: (*d') *bhuaigh mé* 'I won' (unlenited form: *buaigh*)



- Case 2: *d'fhág mé* 'I left'

(unlenited form: *fág*)



Historic tense lenition

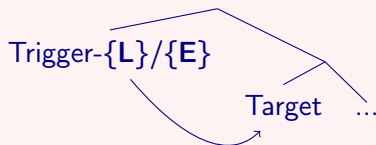
- Two distinct exponents of historic tense:
 - Historic tense prefix {L}- triggers lenition
 - Historic tense particle *d'* inserted separately
- Spell-out timing paradox is resolved
- Retains all advantages of autosegmental account
 - Mutation material originates in lexicon
 - Compatible with modularity
 - No ad hoc diacritics
- Possible extension to copular clauses?

Extending the analysis: copular clauses

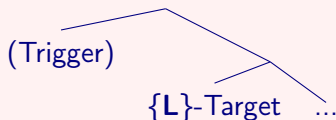
- (5) a. *níor* *-bh* *ealaíontóir í*
NEG.HIST L.COP.HIST artist she
'She was not an artist.'
- b. *níor* *-bh* *fheirmeoir í*
NEG.HIST L.COP.HIST L.soldier she
'She was not a farmer.'
- c. *níor* *(*-bh)* *shaighdiúir í*
NEG.HIST (L.COP.HIST) L.soldier she
'She was not a soldier.'

Summary and conclusions

Type 1 mutation:



Type 2 mutation:



- Mutation-inducing material **always** originates in lexicon:
 - Type 1: part of phonological representation of a trigger word
 - Type 2: spell-out of a prefix on the target word
- No need to abandon the autosegmental model of ICM

Go raibh míle maith agaibh! – Thank you!

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Appendix A: Phonology of mutations

Phonological alternations:

(adapted from Green 2006)

Radical	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>
Lenited	<i>f</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>ɣ</i>	<i>ɣ</i>	∅	<i>h</i>	<i>v</i>	—	—	—
Eclipsed	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>v</i>	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix B: Evidence for the empty consonantal slot

Evidence for empty consonantal slot in vowel-initial words:

- (6) a. *ithir* /ihir^j/ 'soil'
b. *an ithir* /ən^j ihir/ 'the soil' (Ní Chiosáin 1991:80)
- (7) a. *aois* /i:s^j/ 'age'
b. *an aois* /ən^j i:s/ 'the age' (Ní Chiosáin 1991:81)

Evidence for empty consonantal slot following lenition of *f*:

- (8) a. *feoil* /f^jo:ɲ/ 'meat'
b. *an f^heoil* /ən^j o:ɲ/ 'the meat' (Gussmann 1986:894)
- (9) a. *fáinne* /fan^jə/ 'ring'
b. *an f^háinne* /ən^j an^jə/ 'the ring' (Gussmann 1986:894)

Appendix C: alternative analyses of *d'* insertion

- Inserted to satisfy onset requirement?

- No – see (10)

(10) a. *d'* *fhliuch sí [...]* (11)

HIST L.wet she
'She wet [...].'

- b. *d'* *fhreagair sí*
HIST L.answer she
'She answered.'

a. *(*d')* *léim sé*
(HIST) jump he
'He jumped.'

- b. *(*d')* *rith sé*
(HIST) run he
'He ran.'

- Inserted if syllabification does not violate phonotactic constraints?

- No – see (11)

Appendix D: Extending the analysis to copular clauses

Irish copular clauses:

- Structure: Copular particle – Predicate – Subject
- Only distinguish historic vs. non-historic tense
- Historic tense → lenition on predicate

- (12) a. *is cosúil le taibhse é*
COP like with ghost he
'He is like a ghost.'
- b. *ba shaighdiúirí iad*
COP.HIST L.soldiers they
'They were soldiers.'

Appendix D: Extending the analysis to copular clauses

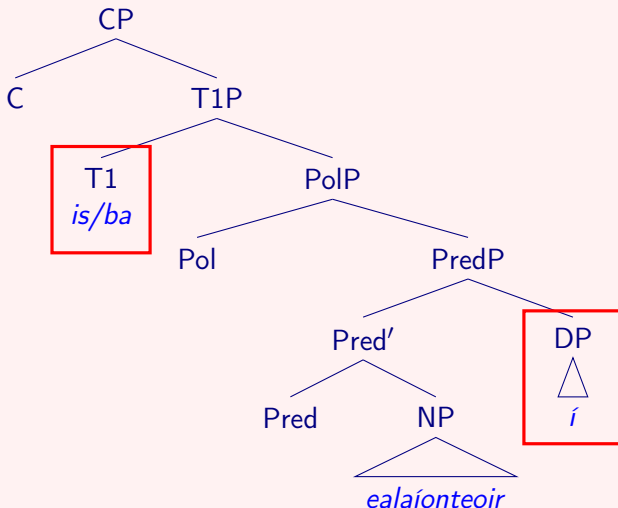
Similar pattern to *d'* in dependent historic contexts:

- (13) a. *níor* *-bh* *ealaíontóir í*
NEG.HIST L.COP.HIST artist she
'She was not an artist.'
- b. *níor* *-bh* *fheirmeoir í*
NEG.HIST L.COP.HIST L.soldier she
'She was not a farmer.'
- c. *níor* *(*-bh)* *shaighdiúir í*
NEG.HIST (L.COP.HIST) L.soldier she
'She was not a soldier.'

Appendix D: Extending the analysis to copular clauses

Structure of the Irish copular clause:

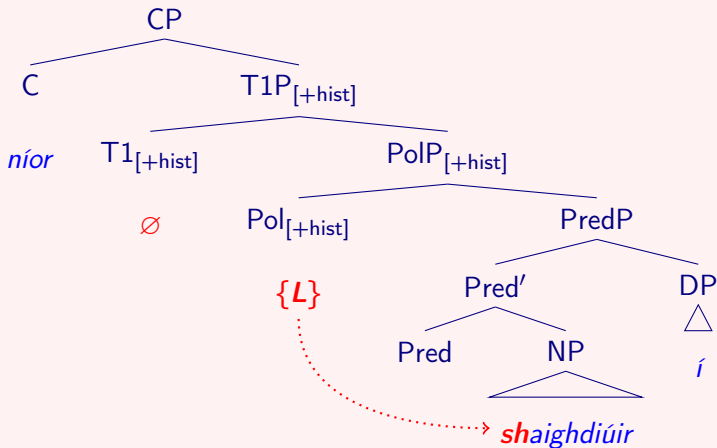
(Doherty 1996; McCloskey 2005)



Appendix D: Extending the analysis to copular clauses

- **Case 1:** *níor(*-bh) shaighdiúir í*

(unlenited form: *saighdiúir*)



Appendix D: Extending the analysis to copular clauses

- Case 2: *níor-bh fheirmeoir í*

(unlenited form: *feirmeoir*)

