



# A Game of Tiers: Exploring the Formal Properties of TSL Languages

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Computational Phonology Workshop  
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# The Talk in a Nutshell

## Subregular Hypothesis for Phonology

- ▶ Phonotactic patterns can be described by classes in the subregular hierarchy;
- ▶ Pin-pointing the right class will be useful for typology, learnability, cognitive predictions ...

## Current Hypothesis

- ▶ Tier-based Strictly Local seems to be the right fit;
- ▶ But ... several problematic patterns have been reported!

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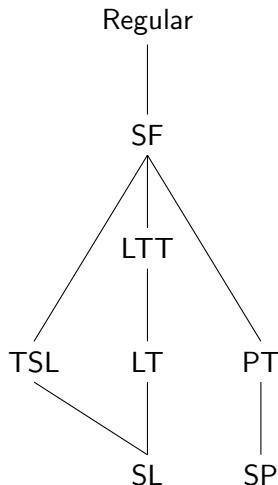
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# Outline

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 TSL Limits
- 3 Extending the TSL Class
- 4 Conclusions

# Phonology as a Subregular System



## Subregular Hypothesis

- ▶ Phonology is **subregular**;
- ▶ Local phonotactic dependencies are Strictly Local.

## SL: Example

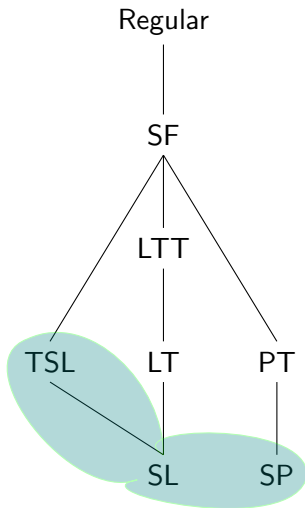
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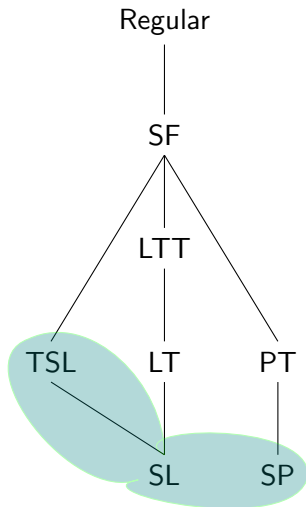
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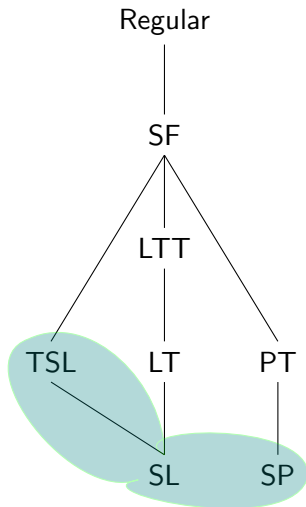
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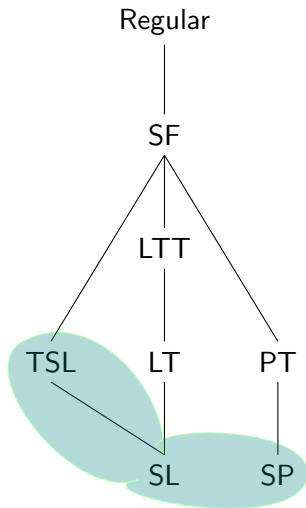
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# Long Distance Dependencies as Tier-based Strictly Local

- ▶ Problem: Unbounded processes cannot be captured by Strictly Local Grammars
- ▶ Solution: Select a subset of segments and enforce constraints only over it.

## Tier-based Strictly Local (TSL) Grammars

- ▶ a projection function  $E : \Sigma \rightarrow T$  with  $T \subseteq \Sigma$   
 $\Rightarrow$  projection on a tier is determined just by the "shape" of the segment (no structural or "proximity" information);
- ▶ strictly local constraints over  $T$ ;

# TSL Example: Sibilant harmony in AARI

## Grammar

$$T = \{s, z, \text{ʒ}, \int\} \quad S = \{*\text{ʒ}s, *s\text{ʒ}, *s\int, *\int s\}$$

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# Problematic Patterns (1/2)

## Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT (McMullin2016)

### 1) Underlying causative prefix /s(ɿ)-/

	<i>Base</i>	<i>Causative</i>	
a.	uga	sɿ-uga	"be evacuated"
b.	asɿ:wa	s-asɿ:wa	"settle, be levelled"

### 2) Sibilant harmony

	<i>Base</i>	<i>Causative</i>	
a.	fiaɹ	ɹ- fiaɹ	"be full of straw, of discord"
b.	nza	zɿ-nza	"be sold"

### 3) Sibilant voicing harmony blocked

	<i>Base</i>	<i>Causative</i>	
a.	ukz	sɿ-ukz	"recognize"
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Can we write a TSL grammar to capture this pattern?

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Sibilants must agree in anteriority and voicing.

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## Grammar

$$T = \{ \mathfrak{z}, s, z, f \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\mathfrak{z}, *sz, *s\mathfrak{f}, *\mathfrak{z}s, *\mathfrak{z}s, *zs, *z\mathfrak{f}, *z\mathfrak{z}, *\mathfrak{f}z, *\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}, *\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{f}, *\mathfrak{z}z \}$$

\*  
  
 T  
 \* z m: ʒ d a w |

ok  
  
 T  
 ok ʒ m: ʒ d a w |



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$

*ok*     $\int$     q    u    ʒ:    i

\*    s    q    u    ʒ:    i

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{ʃ}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}s, *\text{ʃ}s, *zs, *z\text{ʃ}, *z\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʃ}z, *\text{ʃ}\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʒ}\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}z \}$$

$\text{ʃ}$   
 $\text{ }^T$   
*ok*  $\text{ʃ}$  q u ʒ: i

\* s q u ʒ: i

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{ʃ}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}s, *\text{ʃ}s, *zs, *z\text{ʃ}, *z\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʃ}z, *\text{ʃ}\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʒ}\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}z \}$$

ʃ q  
 .....  
 T  
 ok ʃ q u ʒ: i

\* s q u ʒ: i

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{ʃ}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}s, *\text{ʃ}s, *zs, *z\text{ʃ}, *z\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʃ}z, *\text{ʃ}\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʒ}\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}z \}$$

$\int \quad q$   
 $\text{ok} \quad \int \quad q \quad \boxed{u} \quad \text{ʒ} : \quad i$

$*$      $s \quad q \quad u \quad \text{ʒ} : \quad i$

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$

$\int$  q ʒ:  
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok  $\int$  q u ʒ: i

\* s q u ʒ: i

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$

$\int$  q ʒ:  
 $\overset{T}{\dots\dots\dots}$   
*ok*  $\int$  q u ʒ: i

\* s q u ʒ: i

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$

ok  $\boxed{f \quad q}$  ʒ:  
 $\overline{\text{T}}$   
 ok  $f \quad q \quad u \quad ʒ: \quad i$

\*  $s \quad q \quad u \quad ʒ: \quad i$

# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

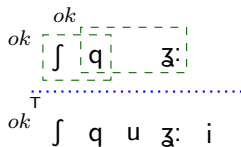
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{f}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{f}, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *z\text{f}, *z\text{ʒ}, *fz, *f\text{ʒ}, *ʒ\text{f}, *ʒz \}$$



\* s q u ʒ: i



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

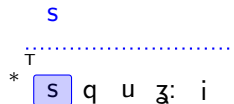
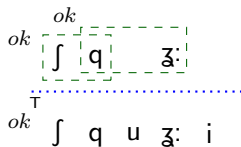
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

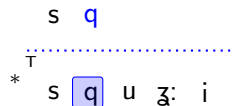
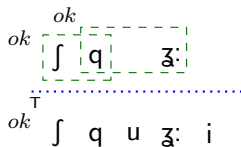
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Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

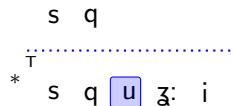
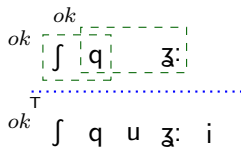
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

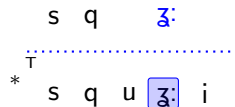
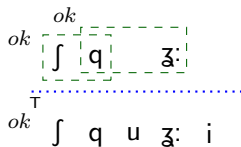
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

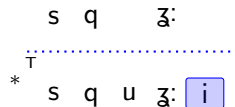
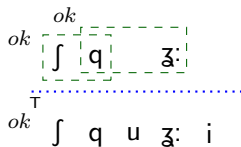
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

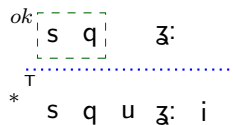
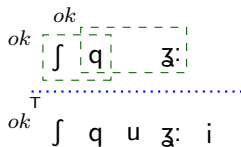
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{ʃ}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}s, *\text{ʃ}s, *zs, *z\text{ʃ}, *z\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʃ}z, *\text{ʃ}\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʒ}\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}z \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

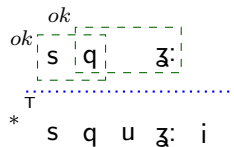
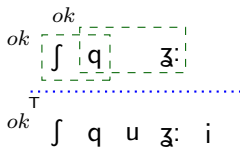
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{ʃ}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}s, *\text{ʃ}s, *zs, *z\text{ʃ}, *z\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʃ}z, *\text{ʃ}\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʒ}\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}z \}$$



# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

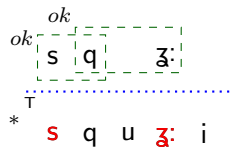
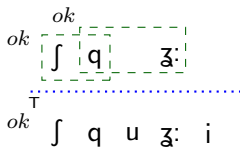
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *sʒ, *sz, *sf, *ʒs, *ʒs, *zs, *zf, *zʒ, *fz, *fʒ, *ʒf, *ʒz \}$$





# Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT

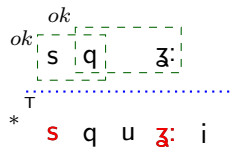
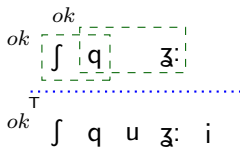
## Generalization (2/2)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing.

## Grammar

$$T = \{ \text{ʒ}, s, z, \text{ʃ}, q \}$$

$$S = \{ *s\text{ʒ}, *sz, *s\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}s, *\text{ʃ}s, *zs, *z\text{ʃ}, *z\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʃ}z, *\text{ʃ}\text{ʒ}, *\text{ʒ}\text{ʃ}, *\text{ʒ}z \}$$



No TSL grammar can block voicing and enforce anteriority!

# Problematic Patterns (2/2)

## Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (McMullin2016)

### 1) Unbounded sibilant harmony

- |   |                                   |                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. /k- <b>s</b> u- <b>ʃ</b> ojin/           | k <b>ʃ</b> u <b>ʃ</b> ojin        | "I darken it"     |
| b. /k- <b>s</b> u-k'ili-mekeken- <b>ʃ</b> / | k <b>ʃ</b> uk'ilimekeket <b>ʃ</b> | "I straighten up" |

### 2) /s/ → [ʃ] when preceding (adjacent) [t, n, l]

- |                        |                 |              |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -lok'in/ | <b>ʃ</b> lok'in | he cuts it   |
| b. / <b>s</b> -tepuʔ/  | <b>ʃ</b> tepuʔ  | "he gambles" |

### 3) Long-distance agreement overrides local disagreement

- |  |               |                     |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -i <b>ʃ</b> t-ti <b>ʃ</b> ti-jep-us/ | sististijepus | "they show him"     |
| b. / <b>s</b> -net-us/                             | snetus        | "he does it to him" |

Can we write a TSL grammar to capture this pattern?

# Problematic Patterns (2/2)

## Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (McMullin2016)

### 1) Unbounded sibilant harmony

- |   |                                   |                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. /k- <b>su</b> - <b>fojin</b> /           | k <b>fu</b> fojin                 | "I darken it"     |
| b. /k- <b>su</b> -k'ili-mekeken- <b>f</b> / | k <b>f</b> uk'ilimekeket <b>f</b> | "I straighten up" |

### 2) /s/ → [ʃ] when preceding (adjacent) [t, n, l]

- |                        |                 |              |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -lok'in/ | <b>ʃ</b> lok'in | he cuts it   |
| b. / <b>s</b> -tepuʔ/  | <b>ʃ</b> tepuʔ  | "he gambles" |

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- |  |               |                     |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -i <b>ʃ</b> t-ti <b>ʃ</b> ti-jep-us/ | sististijepus | "they show him"     |
| b. / <b>s</b> -net-us/                             | snetus        | "he does it to him" |

Can we write a TSL grammar to capture this pattern?

# Problematic Patterns (2/2)

## Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (McMullin2016)

### 1) Unbounded sibilant harmony

- |   |                                   |                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. /k- <b>su</b> - <b>f</b> ojin/           | k <b>f</b> u <b>f</b> ojin        | "I darken it"     |
| b. /k- <b>su</b> -k'ili-mekeken- <b>f</b> / | k <b>f</b> uk'ilimekeket <b>f</b> | "I straighten up" |

### 2) /s/ → [ʃ] when preceding (adjacent) [t, n, l]

- |                        |                 |              |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -lok'in/ | <b>ʃ</b> lok'in | he cuts it   |
| b. / <b>s</b> -tepu?/  | <b>ʃ</b> tepu?  | "he gambles" |

### 3) Long-distance agreement overrides local disagreement

- |  |               |                     |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -i <b>f</b> t-ti <b>f</b> ti-jep-us/ | sististijepus | "they show him"     |
| b. / <b>s</b> -net-us/                             | snetus        | "he does it to him" |

Can we write a TSL grammar to capture this pattern?

# Problematic Patterns (2/2)

## Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (McMullin2016)

### 1) Unbounded sibilant harmony

- |   |                                   |                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. /k- <b>su</b> - <b>f</b> ojin/           | k <b>f</b> u <b>f</b> ojin        | "I darken it"     |
| b. /k- <b>su</b> -k'ili-mekeken- <b>f</b> / | k <b>f</b> uk'ilimekeket <b>f</b> | "I straighten up" |

### 2) /s/ → [ʃ] when preceding (adjacent) [t, n, l]

- |                        |                 |              |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -lok'in/ | <b>ʃ</b> lok'in | he cuts it   |
| b. / <b>s</b> -tepuʔ/  | <b>ʃ</b> tepuʔ  | "he gambles" |

### 3) Long-distance agreement overrides local disagreement

- |  |               |                     |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| a. / <b>s</b> -i <b>f</b> t-ti <b>f</b> ti-jep-us/ | sististijepus | "they show him"     |
| b. / <b>s</b> -net-us/                             | snetus        | "he does it to him" |

Can we write a TSL grammar to capture this pattern?

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*s\int, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

*ok* k    ∫    u    ∫    o    j    i    n                  *ok*    ∫    l    o    k'    i    n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction agains [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*s\int, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

.....  
<sup>T</sup>  
*ok* k ∫ u ∫ o j i n      *ok* ∫ l o k' i n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*s\int, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

$\int$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
*ok* k  $\int$  u  $\int$  o j i n      *ok*  $\int$  l o k' i n



# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*s\int, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

$\int$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok k  $\int$  u  $\int$  o j i n      ok  $\int$  l o k' i n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*\int s, *\int s, *\int sn, *\int st, *\int sl\}$

$\int$        $\int$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok k    $\int$    u    $\int$    o   j   i   n      ok    $\int$    l   o   k'   i   n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction agains [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*s\int, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

$\int$        $\int$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok k    $\int$    u    $\int$    o   j   i   n      ok    $\int$    l   o   k'   i   n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*\int s, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

$\int$        $\int$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok k    $\int$    u    $\int$    o   j   i   n      ok    $\int$    l   o   k'   i   n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*s\int, *\int s, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

$\int$        $\int$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok k    $\int$    u    $\int$    o   j   i   n      ok    $\int$    l   o   k'   i   n

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*\int s, *s\int, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

$\int$        $\int$                        $n$   
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok k    $\int$    u    $\int$    o   j   i   n      ok    $\int$    l   o   k'   i   n



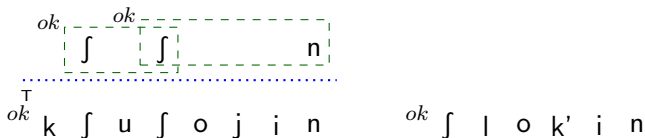
# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*\int s, *\int s, *\int n, *\int t, *\int l\}$





# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*\int s, *\int s, *\int n, *\int t, *\int l\}$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{ok} \quad \text{ok} \\ \boxed{\int} \quad \boxed{\int} \quad \boxed{n} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{ok}^T \quad k \quad \int \quad u \quad \int \quad o \quad j \quad i \quad n \end{array}$

$\int$   
 $\text{---}$   
 $\text{ok}^T \quad \boxed{\int} \quad l \quad o \quad k' \quad i \quad n$

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (1/2)

## Generalization

- ▶ Anticipatory Sibilant harmony
- ▶ Local restriction against [ \*sn, \*st, \*sl ]

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*\int s, *\int s, *\int n, *\int t, *\int l\}$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{ok} \quad \text{ok} \\ \boxed{\int} \quad \boxed{\int} \quad \boxed{n} \\ \hline \text{ok}^T \quad k \quad \int \quad u \quad \int \quad o \quad j \quad i \quad n \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{c} \int \quad l \\ \hline \text{ok}^T \quad \int \quad \boxed{l} \quad o \quad k' \quad i \quad n \end{array}$

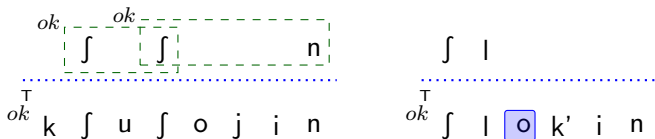
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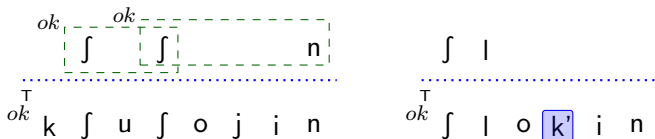
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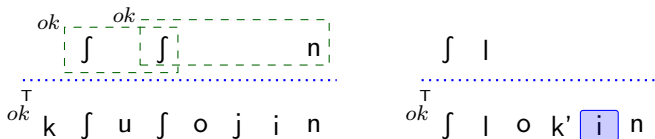
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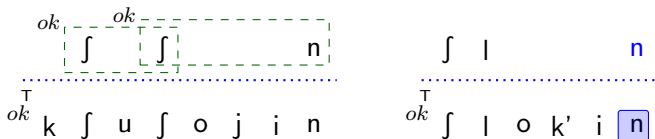
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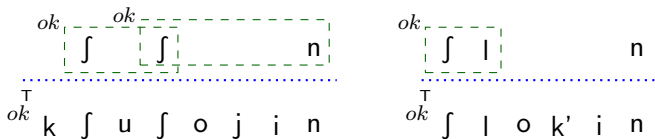
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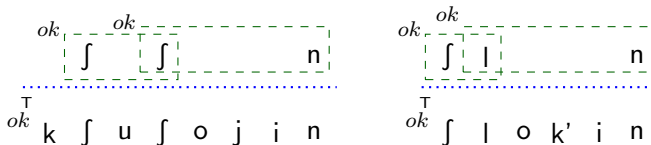
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# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (2/2)

## Generalization (Extended)

- ▶ anticipatory sibilant harmony
- ▶ palatalization to avoid local restriction
- ▶ sibilant harmony overrides palatalization

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{^*s\int, ^*s\int, ^*sn, ^*st, ^*sl\}$

*ok* s n e t u s

# Sibilant Harmony in SAMALA (2/2)

## Generalization (Extended)

- ▶ anticipatory sibilant harmony
- ▶ palatalization to avoid local restriction
- ▶ sibilant harmony overrides palatalization

## Grammar

$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{^*sf, ^*s\int, ^*sn, ^*st, ^*sl\}$

S

.....

T  
ok s n e t u s

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## Generalization (Extended)

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$T = \{s, \int, n, t, l\}$   $S = \{*sf, *s\int, *sn, *st, *sl\}$

s   n

.....

<sup>T</sup>  
ok s n e t u s

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s   n

.....

<sup>T</sup>  
ok s   n   e   t   u   s

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s   n   t

---

<sup>T</sup>  
ok s   n   e   t   u   s

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s   n   t

---

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ok s   n   e   t   u   s

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	s	n		t		s
	.....					
<sup>T</sup>						
ok	s	n	e	t	u	s

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\*  
s n      t      s  
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok s n e t u s



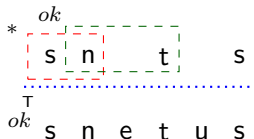
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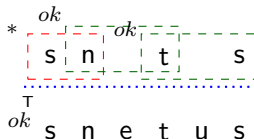
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\*  
s n t s  
 .....  
<sup>T</sup>  
 ok s n e t u s

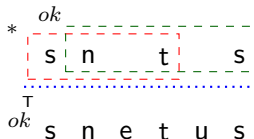
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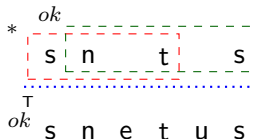
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No TSL grammar can capture this pattern...

# Interim Summary

## **TSL is a good fit for long distance dependencies:**

- ▶ projection of a subset of segments on a tier  $T$ ;
- ▶ strictly local constraints enforced on  $T$ .

## **Not every attested pattern can be described this way:**

- ▶ overlapping constraints cannot work on the same tier.
- ▶ not enough information is used when projecting elements.

# Generalizing the TSL class

TSL languages are characterized by:

- ▶ a 1-local projection function that projects one tier  $T$ ;
- ▶ strictly  $k$ -local constraints applied on  $T$ .

## Idea

What if ...

- 1 we could apply different projection functions to project multiple tiers?
- 2 the locality of the projection function was higher than 1?

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# Multiple-Tier Strictly Local (MTSL) Languages (1/2)

## Sibilant Harmony in IMDLAWN TASHLHIYT (Revisited)

Voiceless obstruents block agreement in voicing:

$$\blacktriangleright T_1 = \{\text{ʒ}, s, z, f, q\} \quad S_1 = \{^*s\text{ʒ}, ^*sz, ^*\text{ʒ}s, ^*zs, ^*fz, ^*f\text{ʒ}, ^*\text{ʒ}f\}$$

*ok*    ʃ    q    u    ʒ:    i

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ʃ

---

$T_1$  : sibilant voicing

ok ʃ q u ʒ: i

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$\int \text{ q}$   
 .....  
 $T_1$  : sibilant voicing  
*ok*  $\int \text{ q} \text{ u } \text{ʒ} \text{ : } \text{ i}$

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$\int \quad q$   
 .....  
 $T_1 : \text{sibilant voicing}$   
*ok*  $\int \quad q \quad \boxed{u} \quad \text{ʒ} : \quad i$

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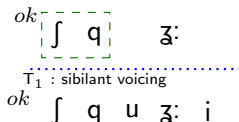
$\int \quad q \quad \text{ʒ:}$   
 .....  
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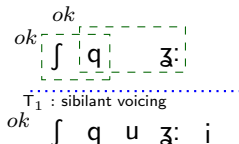


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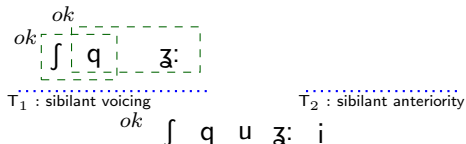
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Unbounded agreement in anteriority:

$$\blacktriangleright T_2 = \{\text{ʒ}, s, z, f\} \quad S_2 = \{*\text{sʒ}, *\text{sʃ}, *\text{ʒs}, *\text{ʃs}, *\text{zs}, *\text{zf}, *\text{zʒ}, *\text{fz}, *\text{ʒz}\}$$



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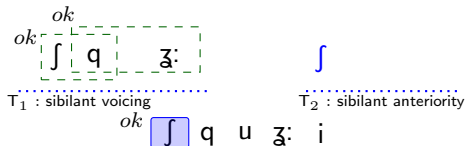
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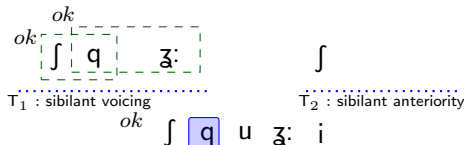
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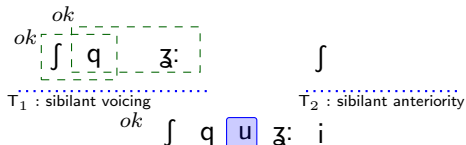
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# Multiple-Tier Strictly Local (MTSL) Languages (1/2)

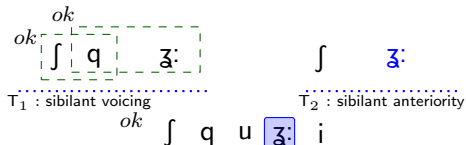
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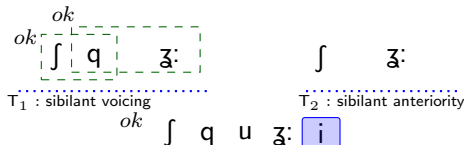
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Unbounded agreement in anteriority:

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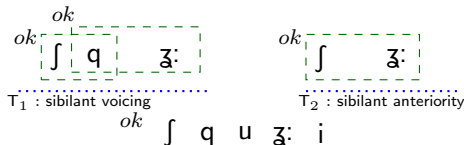
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# Multiple-Tier Strictly Local (MTSL) Languages (2/2)

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Unbounded agreement in anteriority:

$$\blacktriangleright T_2 = \{\text{ʒ}, s, z, f\} \quad S_2 = \{^*s\text{ʒ}, ^*sf, ^*\text{ʒ}s, ^*fs, ^*zs, ^*zf, ^*z\text{ʒ}, ^*fz, ^*\text{ʒ}z\}$$

\* s q u ʒ: i



# Multiple-Tier Strictly Local (MTSL) Languages (2/2)

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S

.....  
 $T_1$  : sibilant voicing  
 \* s q u ʒ: i

# Multiple-Tier Strictly Local (MTSL) Languages (2/2)

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s   q   ʒ:

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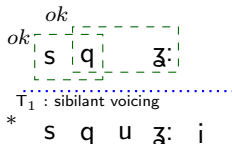
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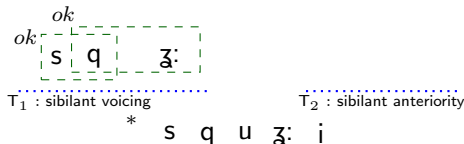
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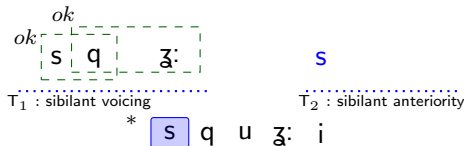
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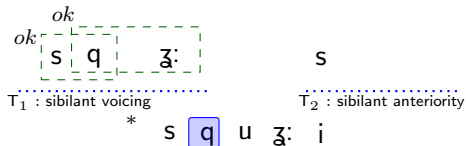
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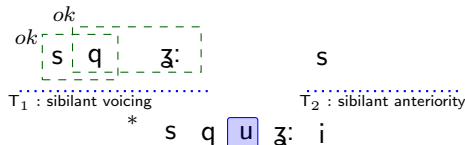
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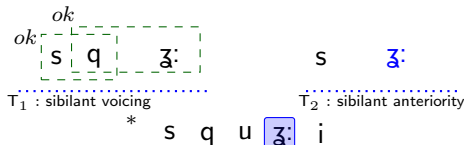
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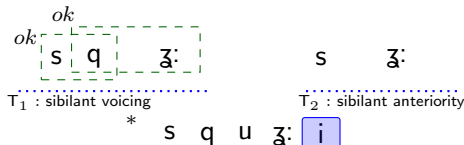
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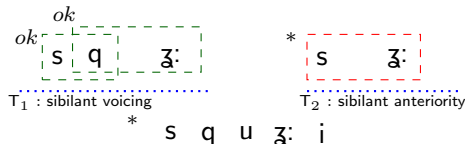
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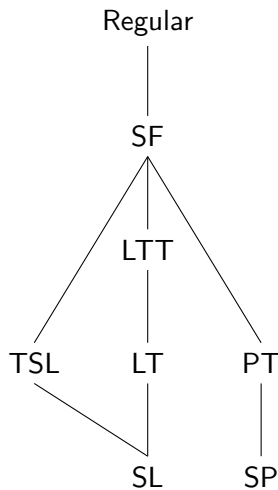
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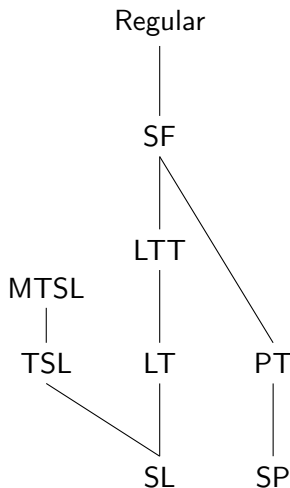
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# MTSL: Relations to other Classes

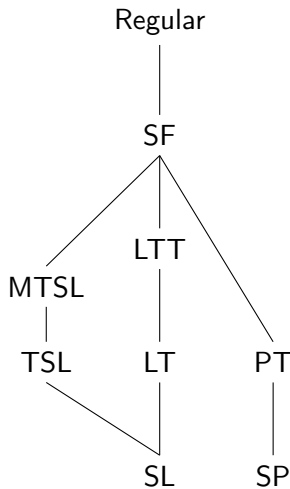


# MTSL: Relations to other Classes





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# Generalizing the TSL class (Reprise)

TSL languages are characterized by:

- ▶ a 1-local projection function that projects one tier  $T$ ;
- ▶ strictly  $k$ -local constraints applied on  $T$ .

## Idea

What if ...

- 1 we could apply different projection functions to project multiple tiers?
- 2 the locality of the projection function was higher than 1?

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# Structure-Sensitive TSL (SS-TSL)

## SAMALA Sibilant Harmony (Revisited)

- ▶ anticipatory sibilant harmony
- ▶ palatalization to avoid local restrictions
- ▶ sibilant harmony overrides palatalization

s n e t u s

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× s n e t u s ×

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S  
.....  
T  
⊗ s n e t u s ⊗

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s   n
s  
 .....  
 T  
 ✕ s   n   e   t   u   s ✕

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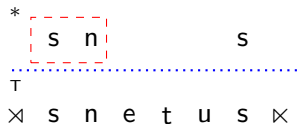
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s   n                      s  
 .....  
 T  
 ✕ s   n   e   t   u   s ✕

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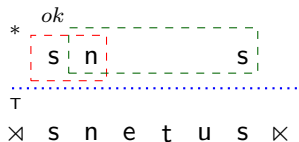
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*ok*

[ s   n                      s ]

.....

τ

× s   n   e   t   u   s   ×

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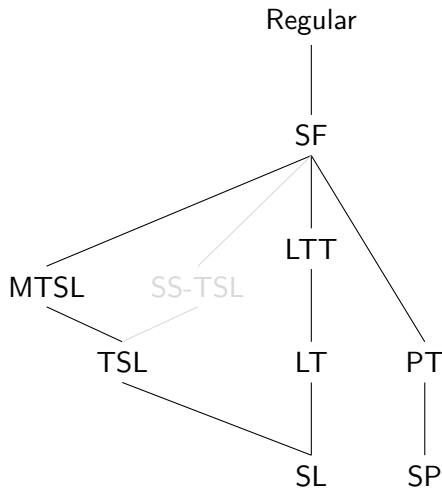
$ok$   
s   n                      s  
 .....  
 $\tau$   
 $\times$  s   n   e   t   u   s    $\times$

## Grammar

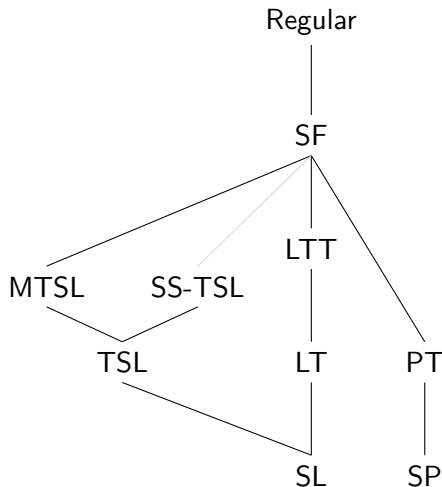
$$T = \{s, \int \wedge \{n, t, l\} \triangleright s\} \quad S = \{*sf, *sf, *sn(\neg s), *st(\neg s), *sl(\neg s)\}$$



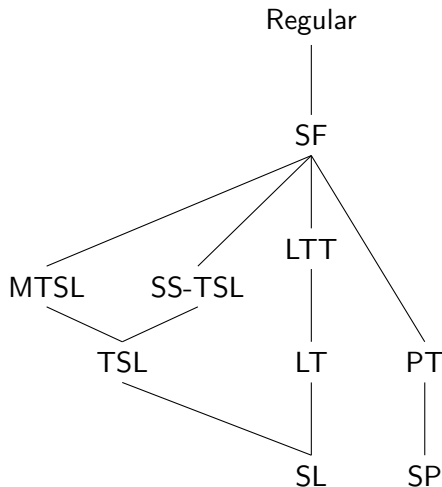
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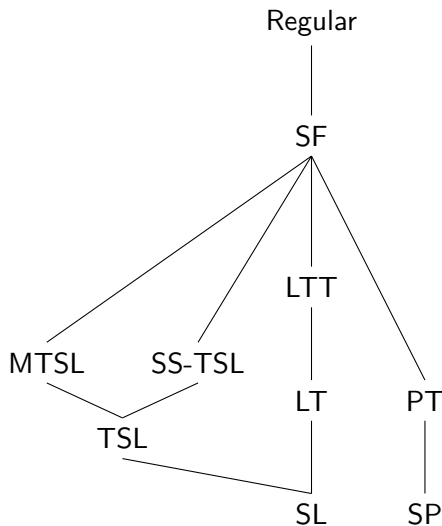
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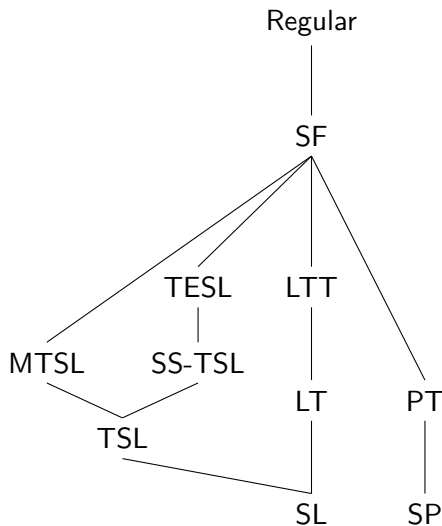
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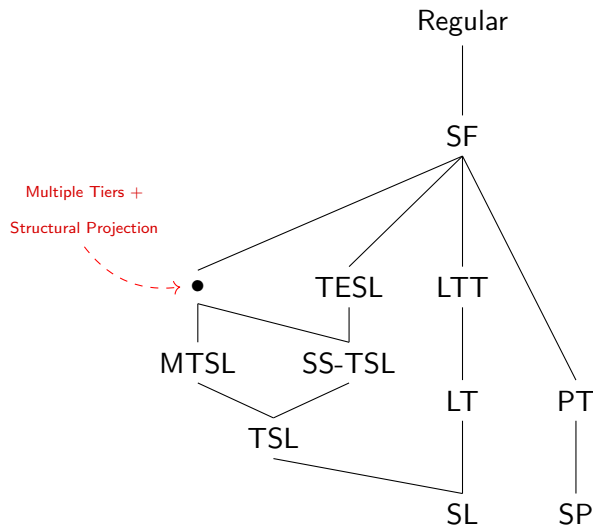
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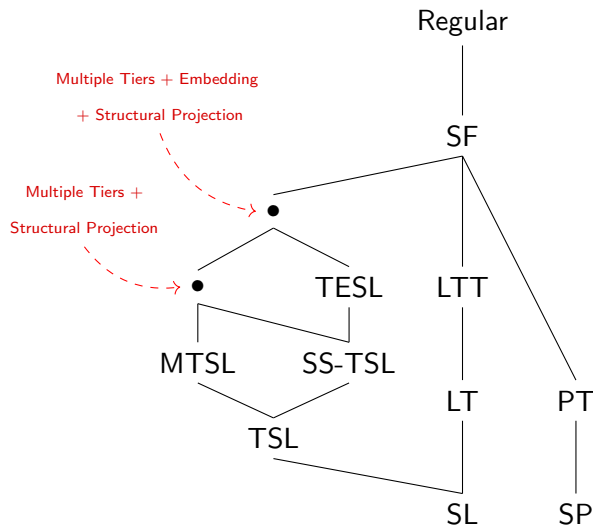
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# Conclusions and Future Work

## Tracing Back our Steps

- ▶ subregular hypothesis as a strong computational theory of language complexity. Phonology is  $SL + SP + TSL$
- ▶ but there are patterns that are unaccounted for!

### In this Talk

- ▶ TSL is not the right fit, but it seems to be close!
- ▶ minor changes lead to interesting new classes: MTSL, SS-TSL

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## Selected References

- 1 **Chandlee, Jane.** 2014. *Strictly Local Phonological Processes*. Ph.D. thesis, University of Delaware.
- 2 **Heinz, Jeffrey,** Chetan Rawal, and Herbert G. Tanner. 2011. Tier-based strictly local constraints in phonology. In *Proceedings of ACL 49th*, 58–64.
- 3 **Heinz, Jeffrey.** 2014. Culminativity times harmony equals unbounded stress. In *Word Stress: Theoretical and Typological Issues*, Chap 8.
- 4 **McMullin, Kevin.** 2016. *Tier-based locality in long-distance phonotactics: learnability and typology*. Doctoral dissertation, University of British Columbia.

# Appendix

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{ s, \int, t\int^h \}, S = \{ * s\int, *\int s, *st\int^h, *t\int^h \}$$

$\int$  a p i  $t\int^h$  o l u  $\int$  w a  $\int$

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$\int$

T<sub>1</sub>: anticipatory harmony

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$\int$

.....

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.....

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$\int$   $t\int^h$

.....

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.....  
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## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$

$\int$                        $t\int^h$

.....

$T_1$ : anticipatory harmony

$\int$    a   p   i    $t\int^h$    o   l   u    $\int$    w   a    $\int$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$

$\int$   $t\int^h$

.....  
T<sub>1</sub>: anticipatory harmony

$\int$  a p i  $t\int^h$  o l u  $\int$  w a  $\int$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$

$\int$                        $t\int^h$                        $\int$

.....  
T<sub>1</sub>: anticipatory harmony

$\int$    a   p   i    $t\int^h$    o   l   u    $\int$    w   a    $\int$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{ s, \int, t\int^h \}, S = \{ * s\int, *\int s, *st\int^h, *t\int^h \}$$

$\int$                        $t\int^h$                        $\int$

.....  
T<sub>1</sub>: anticipatory harmony

$\int$    a   p   i    $t\int^h$    o   l   u    $\int$    **w**   a    $\int$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$

$\int$                        $t\int^h$                        $\int$

.....  
T<sub>1</sub>: anticipatory harmony

$\int$    a   p   i    $t\int^h$    o   l   u    $\int$    w   a    $\int$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$

$\int$                        $t\int^h$                        $\int$                        $\int$

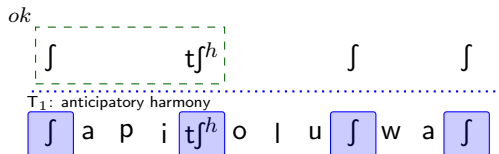
.....  
T<sub>1</sub>: anticipatory harmony

$\int$    a   p   i    $t\int^h$    o   l   u    $\int$    w   a    $\int$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

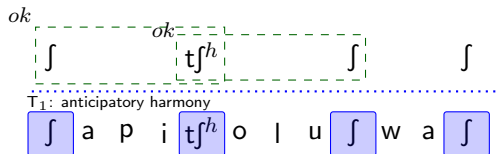
$$T = \{ s, \int, t\int^h \}, S = \{ * s\int, *\int s, *st\int^h, *t\int^h \}$$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

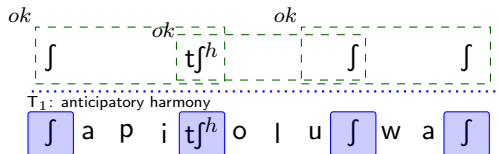
$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

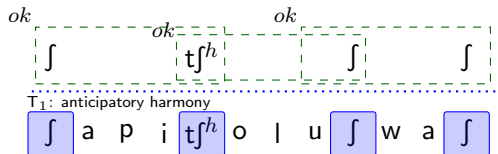
$$T = \{ s, \int, t\int^h \}, S = \{ * s\int, * \int s, * st\int^h, * t\int^h \}$$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

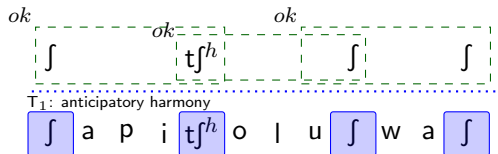
$$T = \{\sigma: \sigma \in \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\} \wedge (\bowtie \sigma \vee \sigma \bowtie)\} S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h s\}$$

$\int$  a p i  $\text{tf}^h$  o l u s w a  $\int$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

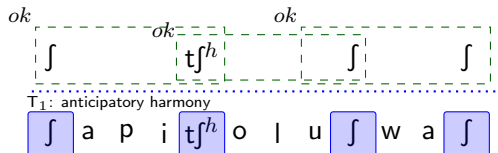
$$T = \{\sigma: \sigma \in \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\} \wedge (\bowtie \sigma \vee \sigma \bowtie)\} \quad S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h s\}$$

$\bowtie \int$  a p i  $\text{tf}^h$  o | u s w a  $\int \bowtie$

# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

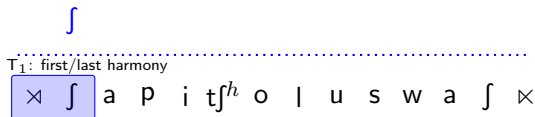
## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, \text{tj}^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tj}^h, ^*\text{tj}^h\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

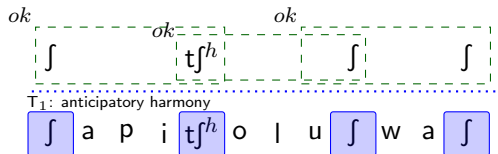
$$T = \{\sigma: \sigma \in \{s, \int, \text{tj}^h\} \wedge (\bowtie \sigma \vee \sigma \bowtie)\} \quad S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tj}^h, ^*\text{tj}^h s\}$$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

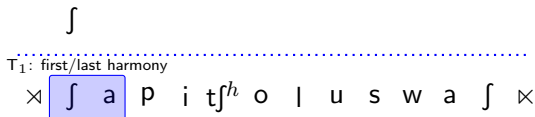
## Anticipatory Harmony in SAMALA

$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

$$T = \{\sigma: \sigma \in \{s, \int, t\int^h\} \wedge (\bowtie\sigma \vee \sigma\bowtie)\} \quad S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h s\}$$

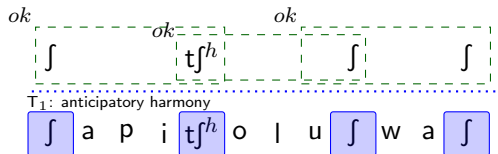




# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

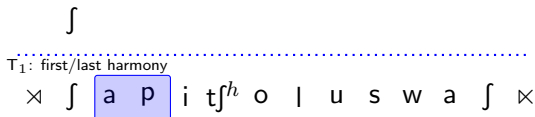
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## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

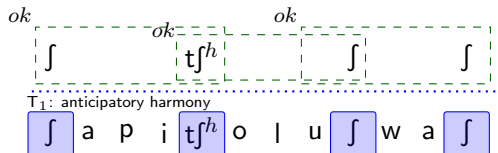
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

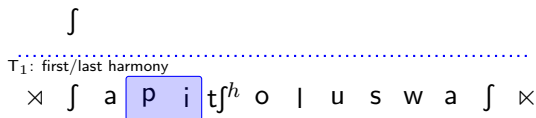
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$$T = \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h s\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

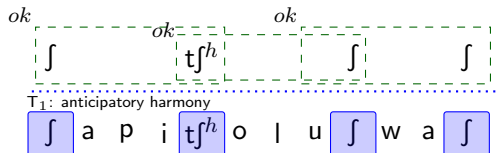
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

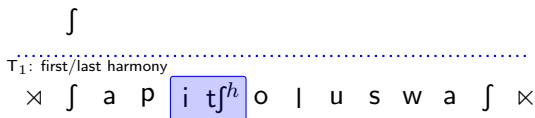
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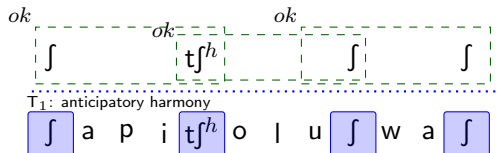
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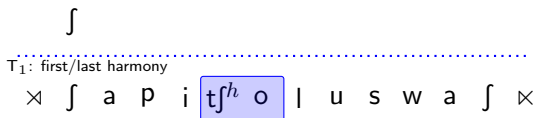
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## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

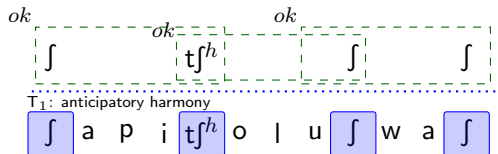
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

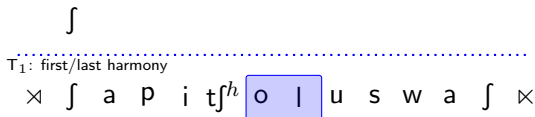
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$$T = \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

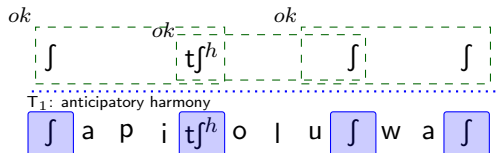
$$T = \{\sigma: \sigma \in \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\} \wedge (\bowtie \sigma \vee \sigma \bowtie)\} S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h s\}$$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

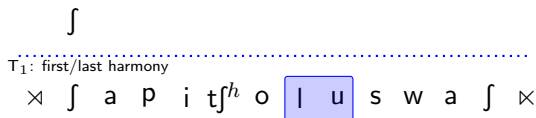
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$$T = \{s, \int, t\int^h\}, S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*st\int^h, ^*t\int^h\}$$



## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

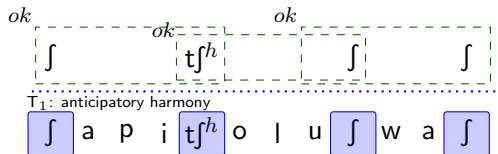
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

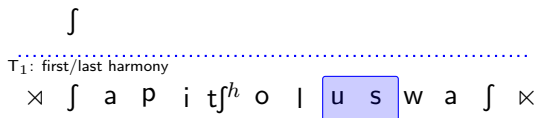
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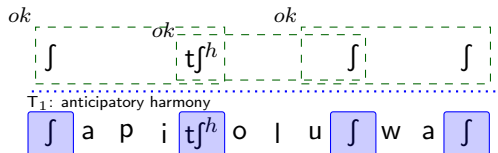
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

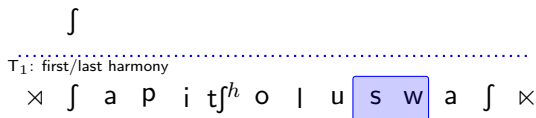
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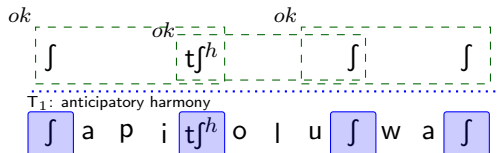




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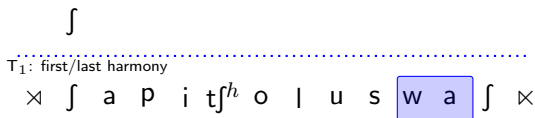
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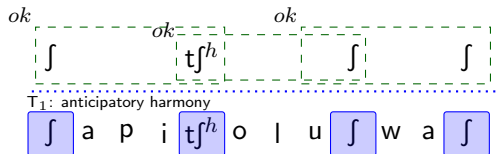
$$T = \{\sigma: \sigma \in \{s, \int, \text{tf}^h\} \wedge (\bowtie \sigma \vee \sigma \bowtie)\} \quad S = \{^*s\int, ^*\int s, ^*s\text{tf}^h, ^*\text{tf}^h s\}$$



# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

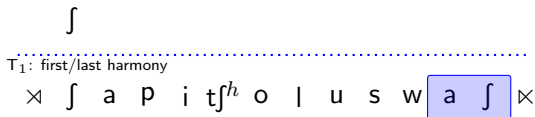
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## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

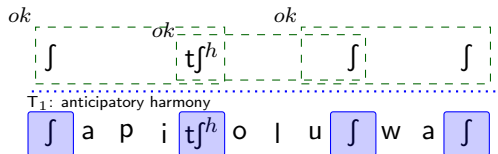
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

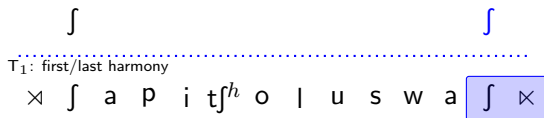
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## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

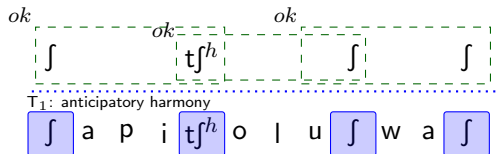
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# Structure-Sensitive TSL: Over-generation

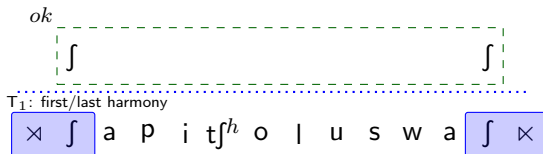
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## First/Last Harmony in PSEUDO-SAMALA

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# Closure Properties of Subregular Classes

	SL	TSL	MTSL	SS-TSL	SF	Reg
$\cup$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
$\cap$	$\checkmark$	$\times$	$\checkmark$	$\times$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Relabeling	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\checkmark$
Complement	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\times$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$