

Assignment #2: OT for Pohnpeian reduplication

Due Friday, Nov. 6 on CCLE

- Pohnpeian, is an Austronesian language from Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia.
- You may have heard of Nan Madol, the ruins of the capital of the Saudeleur Dynasty.
- Some notable Pohnpeians:



Emelihter Kileng, poet



Kerson Hadley, olympic swimmer

Data from Rehg & Sohl 1981



Directions

- Account for the changes between input and output below.
 - Normally, it'll be up to you to determine the inputs, but since this is our first OT assignment I've given you the inputs.
 - Also, when you study reduplication in more depth (maybe in 201A), you'll see that these inputs are not quite right—all of these words should really have the same underlying prefix ("RED").
- When the surface form starts CVCV, don't try to account for the quality of the second V, but do account for its presence.
 - E.g., for /lus+lus/, include candidates [lusulus] and *[luslus] (and maybe others), but not *[lusilus], *[lusolus], etc.
- There is some final vowel deletion; don't try to account for it. (There is probably even more than is shown here, because I don't know what the underlying forms really are.)

Tips

- Take a look through the data to see all the types of change that can occur in this language.
 - In each of your tableaux, include one candidate for each type of change (including no change).
- Remember that the constraint ranking remains the same for every word.

- You'll need to posit some markedness constraints to rule out the types of CC sequences Ponapean disallows.
 - Features will help.
- In the forms with a !, the italicized vowel is reported to be optional, but you can treat it as obligatory.
- 'Be out of breath' is the only example of its kind I found; according to the description, it should be taken to represent the following three patterns:

$/mVp+mVp.../ \rightarrow [mVmmVp...]$
 $/m^wVp^w+m^wVp^w.../ \rightarrow [m^wVm^wm^wVp^w...]$
 $/\eta Vk+\eta Vk.../ \rightarrow [\eta V\eta\eta Vk...]$

Data notes

- Vowel allophony is suppressed.
- I also suppressed cases of $/...C+\{l,r\}.../$, $/... \{l,r\}+C.../$, $/...n+\text{[ʃs]}.../$, $/...r+\text{[ʃs]}.../$, and one long vowel.

	<i>underlying</i>	<i>surface</i>	<i>gloss</i> ¹
1.	$/\text{tow}+\text{tow}/$	towtow	'climb'
2.	$/p^wej+p^wej/$	p ^w ejp ^w ej	'hardy (of plants)'
3.	$/pej+pej/$	pejpej	'float'
4.	$/tej+tejet/$	tejtejet	'eat breakfast'
5.	$/\text{[ʃsej]}+\text{[ʃsej]}/$	[ʃsej][ʃsej]	'be torn'
6.	$/\eta aj+\eta aj/$	ηajηaj	'bay (of dogs)'
7.	$/mem+mem/$	memmem	'sweet'
8.	$/pap+pap/$	pampap	'swim'
9.	$/pep+pepe/$	pempepe	'swim to'
10.	$/m^wop^w+m^wop^w/$	m ^w om ^w m ^w op ^w	'be out of breath'
11.	$/p^wup^w+p^wup^w/$	p ^w um ^w p ^w up ^w	'fall'
12.	$/\text{[ʃsep]}+\text{[ʃsepek]}/$	[ʃsepetʃsepek]	'kick (tr.)'
13.	$/\text{[ʃsep]}+\text{[ʃsepe]}/$	[ʃsepetʃsep]	'kick (intr.)'

¹ For verbs glossed 'X', the reduplicated form usually means 'Xing' ('X' is the gloss of the root)

14.	/tsep+tsepi/	tsepitsep	‘begin’
15.	/sip+sipet/	sipisipet	‘shake out’
16.	! /sop+sopuk/	sopusopuk	‘intercept’
17.	/tam+taman/	tamataman	‘remember’
18.	!/tip ^w +tip ^w /	tip ^w itip ^w	‘grassy’
19.	/nen+nenek/	nennenek	‘commit adultery’
20.	/tun+tune/	tuntune	‘tie together’
21.	/sin+sinom/	sinsinom	‘sink in’
22.	/sin+sile/	sinsile	‘guard’
23.	/sen+sel/	sensel	‘be tied’
24.	/tot+tot/	tontot	‘frequent’
25.	/tit+tit/	tintit	‘build a wall’
26.	/sas+sas/	sansas	‘stagger’
27.	/sis+sis/	sinsis	‘speak with an accent’
28.	/pet+pet/	petipet	‘be squeezed’
29.	/pat+pataak/	patapataak	‘preach’
30.	/was+wasas/	wasawasas	‘stagger’
31.	/kat+katek/	katakatek	‘be kind’
32.	/kat+katall/	katakatall	‘swallow’
33.	! /kat+katoore/	katikatoore	‘subtract’
34.	/mas+masukun/	masamasukun	‘be blind’
35.	/m ^w as+m ^w as/	m ^w asam ^w as	‘rotten’
36.	/t̚sat̚s+t̚sat̚s/	t̚san̚t̚sat̚s	‘writhe’
37.	/net̚s+net̚s/	net̚sinet̚s	‘sell’
38.	/set̚s+set̚sik/	set̚siset̚sik	‘quick in performing action’

39.	/set̥s+set̥s/	set̥seset̥s	‘artificially ripen breadfruit’
40.	/ŋoŋ+ŋoŋ/	ŋoŋŋoŋ	‘bark’
41.	/kaŋ+kaŋ/	kaŋkaŋ	‘eating’
42.	/kak+kak/	kaŋkak	‘able’
43.	/kik+kik/	kiŋkik	‘kick’
44.	/pik+pik/	pikapik	‘sandy’

Rehg, Kenneth & Damien Sohl. 1981. *Ponapean Reference Grammar*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.