Assignment #3: beginning OT
Due Friday, Oct. 16

Part I: Yawelmani Yokuts

Going back to your Kisseberth reading...

1. Show an OT tableau for /giti:n+hnil/ → [gi.ti:n.nil] (p. 295). Include the rival candidates [gi.ti:n.hnil], [gi.ti:h.nil], [gi.ti:n.hil], and [gi.ti:n.hi.nil].

2. Show an OT tableau for /ʔilk+hin/ → [ʔi.lik.hin] (p. 296). Include the rival candidates [ʔil.khin], [ʔil.hin], and [ʔil.kin].

3. Show an OT tableau for /pu:lm/ → [pu:.lum] (p. 297). Include the rival candidates [pu:lm] and [pu:l].

4. Show an OT tableau for /di:yl+t/ → [di:y.lit] (p. 297). Include the rival candidates [di:ylt], [di:.yilt], and [di:y]. Kisseberth uses [y] to represent a glide (IPA [j]), not a vowel. Treat glides as consonants for purposes of evaluating constraints.

5. Assume a markedness constraint *V, forbidding vowels in surface representations—obviously, this is an example of a constraint that gets violated quite often! Show an OT tableau for /kili:y+a+ni/ → [ki.li:y.ni] (p. 301). Include the rival candidates [ki.li:.ya.ni] and [kli:.ya.ni].

Notes/tips

- Assume that there are separate OT faithfulness constraints for stems (e.g., MAX-C_{stem} vs. MAX-C_{suffix}), and for a consonant that underlyingly precedes a vowel (MAX-$C_{/\_V}$).
- Leave aside the special behavior of the zero-stems (rule 7).
- The "other rules" is ignored in these five questions, and not all the morphemes are shown.
- For this assignment, I have told you what candidates to include. In future, you will have to decide that yourself.

[see over for part II]

Part II: Ladakhi numerals
Data from Norman 2005[1]; based on a Tibetan problem from Halle and Clements via McCarthy

Data

gloss	*transliteration in source*	*attempted transcription*	*gloss*	*translit.*	*transcr.*	*gloss*	*translit.*	*transcr.*
1	chik	t͡ʃik	11	chukshik	t͡ʃukʃik			
2	nyis	ɲis	12	chuknyis	t͡ʃukɲis	*20*	*nyishu*	*ɲiʃu*
3	sum	sum	13	chuksum	t͡ʃuksum	30	sumchu	sumt͡ʃu
4	zhi	ʒi	14	chupzhi	t͡ʃupʒi	40	zhipchu	ʒipt͡ʃu
5	nga	ŋa	15	chonga[2]	t͡ʃuŋa	50	ngapchu	ŋapt͡ʃu
6	†uk	ʈuk	16	churuk	t͡ʃuruk	60	†ukchu	ʈukt͡ʃu
7	dun	dun	17	chupdun	t͡ʃupdun	70	dunchu	dunt͡ʃu
8	gyat	gjat	18	chopgyat[3]	t͡ʃupgjat	80	gyatchu	gjatt͡ʃu
9	gu	gu	19	churgu	t͡ʃurgu	90	gupchu	gupt͡ʃu
10	chu	t͡ʃu						

Directions
Provide an **OT** account of the Ladakhi data that covers the following points (in any order), writing it up like a **short** paper. Analyze the **transcription**, not the transliteration.

a. Morpheme order: How does Ladakhi form *–teen* (X+10) and *–ty* (X * 10) numbers?
b. Alternations. Ignore 'twenty' [it's opaque!].
c. Underlying forms: Give the underlying form for each morpheme. Just as in rule-based theories, a morpheme has the same underlying form every time it's used.
d. Say which markedness constraint(s) force(s) the alternations you observe. You'll need a constraint just for the [ʈ] ~ [r] alternation even though you have only three data points; just take a guess. If you like, you can treat the [j] in [gjat] as part of the syllable nucleus.
e. Think of other ways that the markedness constraints could have been satisfied, and say which faithfulness constraint(s) would be violated in those cases. You may find it helpful to use MAX-C$_{/__V}$ again ("don't delete a C that was underlyingly prevocalic"), and MAX-C$_{/V__}$ ("don't delete a C that was underlyingly postvocalic").
f. Argue for constraint rankings. Every word uses the same ranking.
g. Give tableaux to illustrate all the key cases. Remember to include in each tableau (i) all your constraints, (ii) the winning candidate, (iii) the fully faithful candidate, and (iv) candidates that illustrate other ways of satisfying the markedness constraint(s). If your constraints refer to syllable structure, indicate syllable boundaries in all candidates.

[1] Norman, Rebecca. 2005. *Getting started in Ladakhi*. Leh: Melong Publications of Ladakh.
[2] I think the *o* represents vowel harmony. Don't try to analyze it—go with the transcription.
[3] Ditto: ignore this *o*.