

Computation, learning, and typology

Class 6: Meta-conditions



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Ranking meta-conditions

- Recall that with n constraints, there are $n!$ possible total rankings ($n \times n - 1 \times n - 2 \dots n - (n - 1)$)
- Recall also that the number of *distinct* patterns predicted by those $n!$ rankings is substantially $< n!$
- And yet: the resulting factorial typology for a given constraint set CON can result in
 - (i) undesired patterns of particular types and/or
 - (ii) undesired consequences for learning
 - **Option 1:** Revise CON: add, remove, substitute
 - **Option 2:** Suppose that not all rankings of the constraints in CON are created equal



Hard conditions e.g. inviolable meta-rankings



How to capture absolute universals in OT

- **Jakobsonian observation:** There are languages that require syllables to *have* onsets, but no languages that require syllables to *not have* onsets
 - $\{\text{ONSET}, \text{MAX}, \text{DEP}\} \in \text{CON}; \text{NoONSET} \notin \text{CON}$
 - $\{\text{ONSET}, \text{MAX}\} \gg \text{DEP} = \text{onsets required}$
 - enforced by C-epenthesis due to $\text{MAX} \gg \text{DEP}$
 - $\{\text{ONSET}, \text{DEP}\} \gg \text{MAX} = \text{onsets required}$
 - enforced by V-deletion due to $\text{DEP} \gg \text{MAX}$
 - $\{\text{DEP}, \text{MAX}\} \gg \text{ONSET} = \text{onsets not required, but emerge when faithfulness is not at stake:}$
 $/\dots\text{VCV}\dots/ \mapsto [\dots\text{V.CV}\dots], *[\dots\text{VC.V}\dots]$

How to capture absolute universals in OT

- **Jakobsonian observation:** There are languages that require syllables to *not have* codas, but no languages that require syllables to *have* codas
 - $\{\text{NoCODA}, \text{MAX}, \text{DEP}\} \in \text{CON}; \text{CODA} \notin \text{CON}$
 - $\{\text{NoCODA}, \text{MAX}\} \gg \text{DEP} = \text{codas forbidden}$
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 - enforced by C-deletion due to $\text{DEP} \gg \text{MAX}$
 - $\{\text{DEP}, \text{MAX}\} \gg \text{NoCODA} = \text{codas not forbidden, but do not emerge when faithfulness is not at stake:}$
 $/\dots\text{VCV}\dots/ \mapsto [\dots\text{V.CV}\dots], *[\dots\underline{\text{VC}}.\text{V}\dots]$



How to accommodate different repair types in OT

- **Observation:** There are lgs that enforce both ONSET and NoCoDA with epenthesis, lgs that enforce both with deletion, and lgs that enforce one with epenthesis and the other with deletion
 - No way to rank these constraints such that e.g.
 $\{\text{NoCoDA}, \text{MAX}\} \gg \text{DEP}$ (epenthesis to avoid codas) and
 $\{\text{ONSET}, \text{DEP}\} \gg \text{MAX}$ (deletion to avoid onsetlessness)
 - (recall consistency of ranking discussion last Friday)

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 - (recall consistency of ranking discussion last Friday)
- **Solution:** split DEP into DEP-C, DEP-V (Prince & Smolensky, 2004[1993]) and/or MAX into MAX-C, MAX-V (most work since P&S assumes both)
 - $\{\text{NoCODA}, \text{ONSET}, \text{DEP-V}\} \gg \text{MAX} \gg \text{DEP-C}$



Two approaches to implicational universals

- **Given** this 4-level *sonority hierarchy*:
4-vowels \succ 3-liquids \succ 2-nasals \succ 1-obstruents
- **Observation 1: possible nuclei**
If a lg admits n -level segments as nuclei, it also admits $n + 1$ -level segments as nuclei.
- **Observation 2: possible margins** (= onsets or codas)
If a lg admits n -level segments as margins, it also admits $n - 1$ -level segments as margins



Two approaches to implicational universals

Assumptions about the system

- *Constraints*: $\{ *Nuc1O, *Nuc2N, *Nuc3L, *Nuc4V, *MAR4V, *MAR3I, *MAR2n, *MAR1o, FAITH(xX) \} \in CON$
- *GEN*: input margins (v, l, n, o) or nuclei (V, L, N, O) can be parsed as margins or as nuclei, violating FAITH(xX) if parsed differently than in its input specification
- 9 constraints = $9! = 362,880$ total rankings
- Predicted typology: 81 distinct patterns
 - every possible combination of nucleus and margin possibilities, in violation of Observations 1 & 2



Two approaches to implicational universals

Further assumption: universal meta-rankings ($X \ggg_{UG} Y$)

- Nucleus sonority markedness subhierarchy
 $*Nuc1O \ggg_{UG} *Nuc2N \ggg_{UG} *Nuc3L \ggg_{UG} *Nuc4V$
- Margin sonority markedness subhierarchy
 $*MAR4V \ggg_{UG} *MAR3l \ggg_{UG} *MAR2n \ggg_{UG} *MAR1o$
- Predicted typology: 15 distinct patterns
 - Only those that obey Observations 1 & 2



Two approaches to implicational universals

Alternative: Revising CON with *stringency relations*

- Nucleus sonority stringency relations
 $*Nuc1O \prec *Nuc2NO \prec *Nuc3LNO \prec *Nuc4VLNO$
- Margin sonority stringency relations
 $*MAR4V \prec *MAR3lv \prec *MAR2nlv \prec *MAR1onlv$
- Predicted typology: 15 distinct patterns
 - Same ones: only those that obey Observations 1 & 2
- See de Lacy (2004) for discussion of some interesting differences between markedness subhierarchies *qua* universal meta-rankings v. stringency relations



Some other universal meta-ranking proposals

- Gordon (2002): ALIGN-L or ALIGN-R is lowest-ranked
 - *Alternative:* L/R is a parameter setting of a single ALIGN



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= {MAX, DEP, LIN, UNIF, INTEG} \ggg_{UG} {AGREE, SPREAD, ALIGNF}

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= {MAX, DEP, LIN, UNIF, INTEG} \ggg_{UG} {AGREE, SPREAD, ALIGNF}
- Few if any convincing cases of R-to-L iambic lgs?
 - $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto (\sigma\acute{\sigma})(\sigma\acute{\sigma})\sigma$: $\overset{2}{AFL}, \overset{4}{AFR}$; $\ast\sigma(\sigma\acute{\sigma})(\sigma\acute{\sigma})$: $\overset{4}{W} \overset{2}{L} AFL, AFR$
 - Universal conditional? *If* $IA \gg TR$, *then* $AFL \gg AFR$



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 - Universal conditional? *If* $IA \gg TR$, *then* $AFL \gg AFR$
 - But: degeneracy reverses direction (Crowhurst & Hewitt, 1994)
 - $\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma \mapsto (\sigma\acute{\sigma})(\sigma\acute{\sigma})(\acute{\sigma})$: $\overset{6}{AFL}, \overset{4}{AFR}$; $\ast(\acute{\sigma})(\sigma\acute{\sigma})(\sigma\acute{\sigma})$: $\overset{4}{L} \overset{6}{W} AFL, AFR$
 - *If* $IA \gg TR$, *then* $AFL \gg AFR$, *unless* $P\text{-}\sigma \gg \{AFL, AFR\}$, *in which case* $AFR \gg AFL$



The P-Map (Steriade, 2009)

The *perceptibility map* ('P-map') imposes \mathbb{F} -rankings

- If $x \mapsto y$ is less perceptible than $x \mapsto z$, then ${}^*\mathbb{F}:x \mapsto z \ggg_{\text{UG}} {}^*\mathbb{F}:x \mapsto y$

Meta-ranking as a defeasible learning bias

- Smolensky (1996): $\mathbb{M} \ggg_{\text{IS}} \mathbb{F}$
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- Smith (2000); Hayes (2004): $\{\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{F}^s\} \ggg_{\text{LB}} \mathbb{F}^g$
 - But see Prince & Tesar (2004) on establishing s vs. g



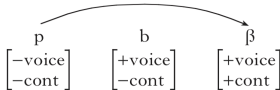
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- Hayes & White (2015) on *saltation maps*
 - A saltation map in Campidanian Sardinian

[p̲iʃ:i] 'fish' [bel:u βiʃ:i] 'nice fish' $\underline{p} \sim V\underline{\beta}V$
[b̲ĩu] 'wine' [s:u b̲ĩu] 'the wine' $\underline{b} \sim V\underline{b}V$

- $\{(x \mapsto z, y \mapsto y)\}$; y is 'intermediate' between x and z

(3) *The saltation path in Campidanian*



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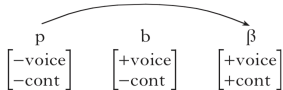
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- Saltations are possible, but they’re typologically rare and more challenging to learn (White, 2013, 2014)
 - $\mathbb{F}:*\text{MAP}(x, z) \ggg_{\text{LB}} \{\mathbb{F}:*\text{MAP}(x, y), \mathbb{F}:*\text{MAP}(y, z)\}$

$*\text{MAP}(x, y)$ (Zuraw, 2013): x, y = natural classes a.o.t. single feature values; cf. McCarthy & Prince (1995)

Broad sketch of the learning of a saltation grammar

M-constraints: $\{M:*apa, M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a, M*\beta, M:*b\}$

F-constraints: $\{F:*MAP(p,\beta) \ggg_{LB} \{F:*MAP(p,b), F:*MAP(b,\beta)\}\}$

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<i>Observation</i>	<i>Ranking learned</i>
a. /pa/ \mapsto [pa]	n/a



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<i>Observation</i>	<i>Ranking learned</i>
a. /pa/ \mapsto [pa]	n/a
b. /ba/ \mapsto [ba]	$\llbracket F:*MAP(p,b) \gg M:*b \rrbracket \wedge \llbracket \{F:*MAP(b,\beta) \vee M:*b\} \gg M:*b \rrbracket$

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c. /aba/ \mapsto [aba]	$\llbracket \{F:*MAP(b,\beta) \vee M:* \beta\} \gg M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a \rrbracket$



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c. /aba/ \mapsto [aba]	$\llbracket \{F:*MAP(b,\beta) \vee M:*b\} \gg M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a \rrbracket$
d. /apa/ \mapsto [aβa]	$\llbracket \{M:*apa, M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a\} \gg \{F:*MAP(p,\beta), M:*b\} \rrbracket$



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d. /apa/ \mapsto [a β a]	$\llbracket \{M:*apa, M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a\} \gg \{F:*MAP(p,\beta), M:*b\} \rrbracket$

Given $\llbracket M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a \gg M:*b \rrbracket$ (d), it must be that $\llbracket F:*MAP(b,\beta) \gg M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a \rrbracket$ (c);

given $\llbracket M:*a\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ b \end{smallmatrix}\right\}a \gg F:*MAP(p,\beta) \rrbracket$ (d), $\llbracket F:*MAP(b,\beta) \gg F:*MAP(p,\beta) \rrbracket$ (transitivity)

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