Feeding, bleeding, and rule interactions

LING 20: Introduction to Linguistic Analysis

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Review

- In some cases, the underlying form of a word violates a phonotactic constraint.
- In these cases, a rule is applied that changes the offending sound.
- The resulting representation no longer violates the phonotactic constraint.

Rule interactions

- In some cases, more than one rule applies to a word.
- We are going to take a look at possible interactions between the rules that can arise in such cases.

• Rule 1 (Aspiration):

```
Change / -aspirated / to [+aspirated] if it occurs at the beginning of an onset.
```

• Rule 2 (Devoicing):

Change /z/ to [s] if it follows a [-voice] sound in the same coda.

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/tɪpz/ 'tips'

$$\mbox{/tipz/} \rightarrow \mbox{[t^hips]} \quad \mbox{`tips'}$$

	/tɪpz/	' → [tʰɪps]	ʻti	ps'	
Input:	/tɪpz/			Input:	/tɪpz/
 aspiration: devoicing: 				devoicing: aspiration:	
Output:				Output:	

	/tɪpz/	\rightarrow [thips]	ʻti	ps'	
Input:	/tɪpz/			Input:	/tɪpz/
 aspiration: devoicing: 	[tʰɪpz]			devoicing: aspiration:	
Output:				Output:	

	/tɪpz/ → [tˈ	'ɪps]	'tips'	
Input:	/tɪpz/		Input:	/tɪpz/
 aspiration: devoicing: 	[thipz] [thips]		 devoicing: aspiration: 	
Output:			Output:	

	$\textbf{/trpz/} \rightarrow \textbf{[t^hrps]}$	'tips'	
Input:	/tɪpz/	Input:	/tɪpz/
1. aspiration:	[tʰɪpz]	1. devoicing:	
2. devoicing:	[thips]	2. aspiration:	
Output:	[tʰɪps]	Output:	

	$\texttt{/trpz/} \rightarrow \texttt{[t^hrps]}$	'tips'	
Input:	/tɪpz/	Input:	/tɪpz/
1. aspiration:	[thipz]	1. devoicing:	[tɪps]
2. devoicing:	[tʰɪps]	2. aspiration:	
Output:	[tʰɪps]	Output:	

	$\textbf{/tipz/} \rightarrow \textbf{[t^hips]}$	'tips'	
Input:	/tɪpz/	Input:	/tɪpz/
 aspiration: devoicing: 	[tʰɪpz] [tʰɪps]	 devoicing: aspiration: 	[tɪps] [tʰɪps]
Output:	[tʰɪps]	Output:	

	$\textbf{/tipz/} \rightarrow \textbf{[t^hips]}$	'tips'	
Input:	/tɪpz/	Input:	/tɪpz/
1. aspiration:	[thipz]	1. devoicing:	[tɪps]
2. devoicing:	[tʰɪps]	2. aspiration:	[tʰɪps]
Output:	[tʰɪps]	Output:	[tʰɪps]

	$\textbf{/trpz/} \rightarrow \textbf{[t^hrps]}$	'tips'	
Input:	/tɪpz/	Input:	/tɪpz/
 aspiration: devoicing: 	[tʰɪpz] [tʰɪps]	 devoicing: aspiration: 	[tɪps] [tʰɪps]
Output:	[tʰɪps]	Output:	[tʰɪps]

• The rules produce the correct result regardless of the order that they apply in. They do not interact with each other.

In other cases, the rules must apply in a specific order.

[پ] English

[spɹa͡wt] [bɹa͡ʃt] [tʰɹɪp]	'sprout' 'bright' 'trip'	[baˈɔ͡ow] [bˈˈje͡)] [fɹg͡)t]	'fright' 'prey' 'borrow'
[fɹʌm]	'from'	[k6k3]	'error'
[stɪɪp]	'strip'	[kʰɹ̞e͡jɑn]	'crayon'
[ɹɑŋ]	'wrong'	[gɹ͡ajm]	'grime'
[bှု¹awd]	'proud'	[skuætʃ]	'scratch'
[kʰɹ̞a͡j]	'cry'	[irɪrp]	'dreary'

[پ] English

Generalization:

```
[ɹ] occurs after aspirated sounds;
[ɹ] occurs anywhere else
```

Underlying form:

```
/k/
```

Phonotactic constraint:

```
*[aspirated][]
```

· Rule:

Change / x / to [x] if it follows an aspirated sound.

Input:	/ba͡wd/	Input:	/bwawd/
 aspiration: [ɹ]-devoicing 	:	 [ɹ]-devoicing: aspiration: 	
Output:		Output:	

$$pawd \rightarrow [p^{h} awd]$$

Input: /pɹa͡wo	/ Input:	/bawd/
 aspiration: [pʰɹaw̄ [ɹ]-devoicing: 	1. [ɹ]-devoicing: 2. aspiration:	
Output:	Output:	

Input:	/pɹa͡wd/	Input:	/bwakq/
 aspiration: [ɹ]-devoicing: 	[b _µ agwd] [b _µ agwd]	 [ɹ]-devoicing: aspiration: 	
Output:		Output:	

Input:	/pɹa͡wd/	Input:	/bw͡akq/
 aspiration: [ɹ]-devoicing: 	[bʰˈˈagʌʌd] [bˌˌˈragʌʌd]	 []. devoicing: aspiration: 	
Output:	[bʰរ̊a͡wd]	Output:	

Input:	/pɹa͡wd/	Input:	/bwawd/
 aspiration: [ɹ]-devoicing: 	[b _µ ṅgৣMq] [b _µ ṅgౖMq]	 [ɹ]-devoicing: aspiration: 	_
Output:	[bʰរˈʊ͡wd]	Output:	

Input:	/ba͡wd/	Input:	/bwastd/
1. aspiration:	[bwakd]	1. [ɹ]-devoicing:	_
2. [ɹ]-devoicing:	[bʰɹ͡a͡wd]	2. aspiration:	[bwakd]
Output:	[bှ¹a͡wd]	Output:	

Input:	/bɹa͡wd/	Input:	/bawd/
1. aspiration: 2. [ɹ]-devoicing:	[b _µ ag _M d]	1. [ɹ]-devoicing: 2. aspiration:	_ [bw͡skʰq]
Output:	[bʰˈˈʊ̯md]	Output:	[bwakd]

Input:	/bæwd/	Input:	/pɹa͡wd/
 aspiration: [ɹ]-devoicing: 	[bˌˈˈaʃwd] [bˌˌraʃwd]	 [ɹ]-devoicing: aspiration: 	_ [bw͡skʰq]
Output:	[pʰɹ̥a͡wd]	Output:	*[pʰɹa͡wd]

$\mathsf{bngmd} \to \mathsf{bphgnd}$

Input:	/pɹa͡wd/	Input:	/bw͡akq/
1. aspiration:	[bʰɹa͡wd]	1. [ɹ]-devoicing:	_
2. [ɹ]-devoicing:	[bʰɹ̞a͡wd]	2. aspiration:	[pʰɹa͡wd]
Output:	[bʰរˈʊwd]	Output:	*[pʰɹa͡wd]

Only the order "Aspiration \rightarrow [ι]-devoicing" produces the right result.

- This is because [1]-devoicing only applies in the context of an aspirated sound.
- → [ɹ]-devoicing can't apply unless aspiration applies first.

Feeding

- Aspiration **creates** the environment for [ɹ]-devoicing.
- This interaction between rules is called **FEEDING**.
- Aspiration feeds [1]-devoicing.

Terminology: Feeding

Rule A **FEEDS** Rule B when A creates a context for B, and B would not apply otherwise.

Bleeding

- Another type of interaction between rules is called BLEEDING.
- We will look at two rules in Canadian English that illustrate bleeding.

Rule 1: Flapping

Just like American English, Canadian English has a flapping rule.

• Flapping rule:

Change [d] and [t] to [r] if preceded and followed by a vowel and the [d] or [t] occurs in an unstressed syllable.

· In features:

Change [alveolar, plosive] to [voiced, flap] if preceded and followed by a vowel and the [alveolar, plosive] occurs in an unstressed syllable.

- In Canadian English, the diphthongs [a] and [λ] are in complementary distribution.
- The diphthongs [aw] and [aw] are also in **complementary distribution**.

[f͡ʌj͡f]	[lawd]	[stxwt]
[m∧jti]	[kʰa͡wz]	[lnws]
[sp͡ʌjt]	[fɹa͡wn]	$[m \hat{N} \hat{W} \theta]$
[l͡ʌj͡s]	[haw]	$[k^h \wedge \widehat{w}t]$
[tʰ͡∧͡jp]	[pʰa͡wdɨɹ]	[əbʌw͡t]
	[mʎjti] [spʎjt] [lʎjs]	[mʎjti] [kʰa͡wz] [spʎjt] [fɹa͡wn] [lʎjs] [ha͡w]

[fajv]	$[f\widehat{\lambda}]f$	[lawd]	[stnwt]
[l͡ajm]	[mʌjti]	[kʰa͡wz]	[lʌ͡ws]
[baj]	[sp͡ʌjt]	[fɹa͡wn]	$[m \hat{N} \hat{W} \theta]$
[l͡ajz]	[l͡ʌj͡s]	[haw]	[kʰʌ͡wt∫]
[ɹa͡j]	[tʰλ͡ງp]	[pʰa͡wdɨɹ]	[əbʌw͡t]

Generalization:

 $[\hat{N}]$ and $[\hat{N}]$ appear before voiceless consonants; $[\hat{a}]$ and $[\hat{a}\hat{W}]$ appear anywhere else.

Underlying form:

Phonotactic constraint:

```
*[+diphthong, +low, +back, +tense] [-voice]
```

· Rule:

```
+diphthong
+low
+back
+tense

+diphthong

to [-tense] before [-voice]
```

'writer': [یھَارِ [یئِارآہد]*

'writer': [یھَارِ [یئارآہد]*

Input:/ɹajtɨɹ/Input:/ɹajtɨɹ/1. Raising:1. Flapping:2. Flapping:2. Raising:Output:Output:

'writer': [يقر] [يئارآمد]*

Input:/ɹâĵtɨɹ/Input:/ɹâĵtɨɹ/1. Raising:[ɹλ͡ĵtɨɹ]1. Flapping:2. Flapping:2. Raising:Output:Output:

'writer': [يقر] [يئارآمد]*

Input:/ɹâĵtɨɹ/Input:/ɹâĵtɨɹ/1. Raising:[ɹʔĵtɨɹ]1. Flapping:2. Flapping:[ɹʔĵɾɨɹ]2. Raising:Output:Output:

'writer': [يقر] [يئارآمد]*

Input:	/ɹ͡ajtɨɹ/	Input:	/ɹ͡ajtɨɹ/
1. Raising:	[ɹ͡ʌʃtɨɹ]	1. Flapping:	
2. Flapping:	[kɨŋ[ʔk]	2. Raising:	
Output:	[גɨֹז(אֹג]	Output:	

'writer': [یھَار] [یئارآمد]*

Input:/ɹâjtɨɹ/Input:/ɹâjtɨɹ/1. Raising:[ɹλĵtɨɹ]1. Flapping:[ɹâjɾɨɹ]2. Flapping:[ɹλĵɾɨɹ]2. Raising:Output:[ɹλĵɾɨɹ]Output:

'writer': [גּוֹּחַנּגּג] [גוּּחַנּאֹג]*

Input:	/ɹa͡jtɨɹ/	Input:	/ɹa͡jtɨɹ/
1. Raising:	[ɹ͡ʌʃtɨɹ]	1. Flapping:	[ເ ɨ ŋ[͡ɕk]
2. Flapping:	[kɨŋ[ʔk]	2. Raising:	_
Output:	[xɨŋ[ʌk]	Output:	

'writer': [ينَّارَهَد] [ينِّارَهَد]*

Output:	[גɨֹז[אֹג]	Output:	[เ ₊ ่าเโลเ]
2. Flapping:	$[k_1 \widehat{N}]$	2. Raising:	_
1. Raising:	[ɹ͡ʔʃtɨɹ]	1. Flapping:	[ເ _{ສົ} ່ງເ _ອ ີ່ເ
Input:	/ɹ͡ajtɨɹ/	Input:	/ɹa͡jtɨɹ/

'writer': [גּוֹּח(גּגּב] [גוֹּח(גֹּגַב)*

Input:/ɹajtɨɹ/Input:/ɹajtɨɹ/1. Raising:[ɹλjtɨɹ]1. Flapping:[ɹajrɨɹ]2. Flapping:[ɹλjrɨɹ]2. Raising:—Output:*[ɹλjrɨɹ]Output:[ɹajrɨɹ]

 Only the ordering "Flapping → Raising" produces the right result.

The relationship between the two rules

- No raising takes place because the flap is voiced and hence there is no need to raise the vowel.
- Importantly, before flapping changes /t/ to [r], raising could have apply.
- Flapping destroys the context in which raising takes place.

Bleeding

- Flapping destroys the context in which raising takes place.
- Flapping **BLEEDS** raising.

Terminology: Bleeding

Rule A **BLEEDS** Rule B when A creates a context in which B can no longer apply.

Summary:

1. No interaction:

The rules have nothing to do with each other; they are completely independent.

2. Feeding:

Rule A creates the context for rule B. Rule A applies first, followed by rule B.

3. Bleeding:

Rule A destroys the context for rule B. Rule A applies first and prevents rule B from taking place.