1 A morphonological example

Latin verb roots ending in a coronal stop take the -s- perfect allomorph and many verbs have corresponding agent nominals in -sor. Heslin (1987) observes that root-final coronal is assibilated after short vowels, as in (1a), and deleted before long nuclei, as in (1b).

(1) Perfect passive participles and agents:

```
metere
                'reap'
                             messus
                                        'harvested'
                                                       messor
                                                                  'reaper'
                'dig'
                                        'dug'
                                                                  'digger'
    fodere
                             fossus
                                                       fossor
b. plaudere
                'applaud'
                                        'applauded'
                                                                  'cheerer'
                             plausus
                                                       plausor
                'play'
                             lūsus
                                        'played'
    lūdere
                                                                  ʻplayer'
                                                       lūsor
```

2 A gloss example

Albright (2005) observes that word-final *- $\bar{o}s$ scans as heavy - $\bar{o}r$ in the fragments of Ennius. At first blush, this suggests that leveling began before Pre-Liquid Shortening was actuated, preserving the allomorphy-reduction hypothesis. However, word-final consonants syllabify as the onsets of following vowel-initial words (Allen 1978:127) and in all of Albright's examples, such as the following, word-final r is followed by a vowel.

(2) Pre-Liquid Shortening bled by external sandhi:

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clāmōr ad cael-um uolu-e-nd-us per aether-a shout to heaven-Agr roll-T-fut.pass-nom.sg through heaven-Agr 'a shout fit to roll up to heaven' (fragments of Ennius)
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3 A mathematical example

Zipf (1949) notes a linear relationship between log word frequency r and log frequency r. A generalized form of this relationship, shown in (3), is what is now known as Zipf's Law (e.g., Baroni, 2009).

(3)
$$f(C, \alpha) = \frac{C}{r^{\alpha}}$$

References

A. Albright. The morphological basis of paradigm leveling. In L. J. Downing, T. A. Hall, and R. Raffelsiefen, editors, *Paradigms in phonological theory*, pages 17–43. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2005. W. S. Allen. *Vox Latina: A guide to the pronunciation of Classical Latin.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2nd edition, 1978. M. Baroni. Distributions in text. In A. Lüdeling and M. Kyöto, editors, *Corpus linguistics: An international handbook*, pages 803–821. Mouton de Gruyter, 2009. T. P. Heslin. Prefixation in Latin. *Lingua*, 72(2–3):133–154, 1987. G. K. Zipf. *Human behavior and the principle of least effort: An introduction to human ecology.* Addison-Wesley, Cambridge, 1949.