Lexical Phonology and Morphology

Addressing Phonology-Morphology Interactions

Matthew A. Tucker

Linguistics 105: Morphology
Fall 2012

November 26, 2012

Announcements

Homeworks

- HW #7 was discussed Wednesday.
- HW #8 has been posted.
- ~ 5pp. of the final paper.

Others

- Brame (1974): the best argument for the cylcle/stratum.
- This week: Chris Kennedy (UChicago) speaks at S-Circle.
- Also a talk at 11am on Friday — details forthcoming.

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Roadmap

- *So far:* Morphology from two different angles:
  - Morphology for morphology's sake (deriv. vs. infl, affixation, *etc.*)
  - Morphology-syntax interactions (GF-changing, incorporation, *etc.*)
- *Next up:* beyond syntax-morphology, including:
  - Morphology-Phonology interactions & Lexical Phonology & Morphology
  - The mental lexicon, priming, and neuro-imaging.
- In morphophonology particularly:
  1. Phonological rules and morphological structure (today & Wed.).
  2. (Re-)Reduplication (Fri.)
  3. Nonconcatenative effects and morphoprosody (next week).

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Introducing Phonology-Morphology

Phonology Matters (for Morphology)

- Affixes can be neutral or non-neutral wrt. phonology.

(1) a. 'ab.stract ~ 'ab.stract.ness
b. 'home ~ 'home.less
c. 'wide ~ 'wide.ly

(2) a. 'stra.te.gy ~ stra.'te.gic
b. em.'ploy ~ em.ploy.'ee
c. 'wide ~ 'width

- (2a) is Trisyllabic Laxing — seen in English derivations.
- These aren't always regular phonology (*cf., strategem, employment*).
- Also possible to find morpheme-specific phonological rules.
- *Ex.*: Arabic definite article assimilation:

(3) az-zaʕiim (*al-zaʕiim)
the-leader

(4) az-zilzaal (*az-zizzaal)
the-earthquake

Conclusion for the Grammar

There must be interaction between morphology and phonology.

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Derived Environment Effects

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A rule which only applies when some other {phonological, morphological} rule has already applied is said to create a derived environment effect.

- English velar softening:

(5) a. criti[s]ism
b. electri[s]ity
c. opa[s]ity

(6) a. kinetic
b. kitchen
c. viking

- Korean Palatalization:

(7) /kot-i/ → [koc-i], 'sunrise'

(8) mati, 'knot'

- Pre-coronal laminalization in Chumash (California):

(9) /s-tepu?/ → [ʃ-tepu?], 'he gambles'

(10) stumukun, 'mistletoe'

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SPE-Era Morphophonology

Differential Boundary Strength

Chomsky & Halle (1968): Sound Pattern of English

Non-neutral affixes are separated from their stem by a *weaker* boundary than neutral affixes.

- Two kinds of boundaries in the resulting theory:
  1. Strong/Primary Boundaries (#)
  2. Weak/Secondary Boundaries (+)
- Phonological rules can reference these boundaries:

(11) wide#ly

(12) wid+th

/aɪ/ → [ɪ] / __+th

- Can account for:
  1. (Non-)neutrality by referencing boundary strength.
  2. Derived environments by referencing the presence of a boundary.

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- Two kinds of boundaries in the resulting theory:
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- Phonological rules can reference these boundaries:

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- *Semantics:* these are *regular phonological rules* — how do we deal with idiosyncratic semantics?

  (13) *sexual* → *sexual-ity*

- We need a boundary *even with bound roots*

  (14) *audac+ity*, **audic*, *aud*, *etc.*

- Cyclic effects with boundaries of identical strength:

  (15) *perfect* → *perfective* → *perfectivity*

Kiparsky's Response

Non-neutrality is a *lexical* fact captured by lexical rules.

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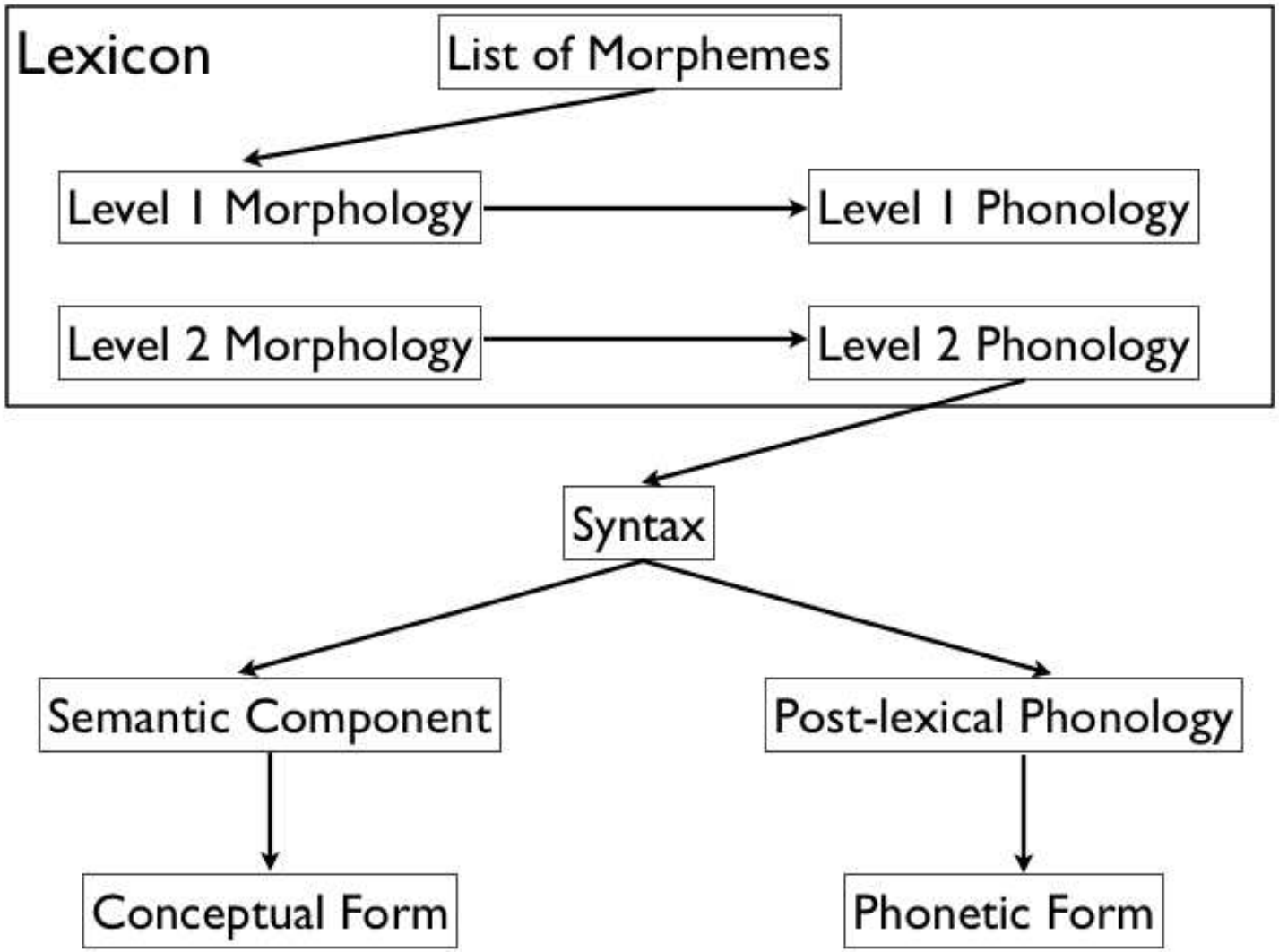
Lexical Phonology and Morphology

The Model


Lexicon
List of Morphemes
Level 1 Morphology
Level 1 Phonology
Level 2 Morphology
Level 2 Phonology
Syntax
Semantic Component
Post-lexical Phonology
Conceptual Form
Phonetic Form

Level 1

Lexical Level 1/Stem Level

Non-neutrality/idiosyncrasy is associated w/ Level 1 affixation.

- Properties of Level 1 Affixes:
  1. Irregular semantics (*extreme* ~ *extremity*)
  2. Phonological non-neutrality (*explain* ~ *explanatory*)
  3. Phonological unpredictability (*write* ~ *wrote*)
  4. Linear proximity to root (*Aristotle-ian-ism* ~ **Aristotle-ism-ian*)
  5. Can be of foreign origin (*improbable* ~ **inprobable*)
  6. Can attach to bound roots (*exhume* ~ **hume*)
- English examples:
  - Suffixes: *-al, -ic, -ity, -ion, -ive, -ous, -ian,*
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  1. Regular semantics (*football* ~ *football-wise*)
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  3. Phonological predictability (*purple* ~ *purpl(e)y*)
  4. Linear distalness from root (*Aristotle-ian-ism* ~ **Aristotle-ism-ian*)
  5. Are often Germanic in origin (*contend* ~ *contender*)
  6. Usually attach to free roots (*[[linguistics-major]-wise]*)
- English Examples:
  - Suffixes: *-able, -er, -ful, -ness, -hood, -ist, -ize, -wise, -less, -ly, -y*
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  2. Phonological neutrality (*airy* ~ *airiness*)
  3. Phonological predictability (*purple* ~ *purpl(e)y*)
  4. Linear distalness from root (*Aristotle-ian-ism* ~ **Aristotle-ism-ian*)
  5. Are often Germanic in origin (*contend* ~ *contender*)
  6. Usually attach to free roots (*[[linguistics-major]-wise]*)
- English Examples:
  - Suffixes: *-able, -er, -ful, -ness, -hood, -ist, -ize, -wise, -less, -ly, -y*
  - Prefixes: *anti-, non-, dé-, re-, un-, semi-, ex-, under-, over-*
  - *All* regular inflection