

Revisiting Self-destructive feeding in Javanese

Melody Wang

March 16, 2024

Roadmap

- Background on SDF
- What I found
- What we need
- Proposal
- Future directions

Background

Opacity

A phonological rule \mathbb{P} of the form $A \longrightarrow B / C_ D$ is opaque if there are surface structures with either of the following characteristics:

- instances of A in the environment $C_ D =$ **underapplication**,
- instances of B derived by \mathbb{P} that occur in environments other than $C_ D =$ **overapplication**.

(Kiparsky, 1973, p. 79)

Can be derived by:

- Counterfeeding \rightarrow underapplication;
- Counterbleeding \rightarrow overapplication.

Background

Self-destructive feeding (SDF)

An earlier rule feeds a later rule that in turn crucially changes the string such that the earlier rule's application is no longer justified.

(Baković, 2011, p. 59)

Example 1: Turkish

(1)	UR			a. /bebek+n/	b. /ip+n/	c. /bebek+i/
	Epenthesis:	$\emptyset \rightarrow i / C_C\#$		i	i	
	Velar Deletion:	$k/g \rightarrow \emptyset / V_+V$		\emptyset		\emptyset
	SF			[bebein]	[ipin]	[bebei]

(adapted from Sprouse, 1997)

Example 2: Turkish

(2)	UR			a. /ajag+sw/	b. /tʃan+sw/	c. /bebek+i/
	Elision:	$s/j \rightarrow \emptyset / C_$		\emptyset	\emptyset	
	Velar Deletion:	$k/g \rightarrow \emptyset / V_V$		\emptyset		\emptyset
	SF			[ajaw]	[tʃanw]	[bebei]

(adapted from Kenstowicz & Kisseberth, 1979)

Example 3: Javanese

(3)		UR	a. /omah+ne/	b. /kulit+ne/	c. /səkolah+an/
	/n/-deletion: $n \rightarrow \emptyset / C_ $		\emptyset	\emptyset	
	/h/-deletion: $h \rightarrow \emptyset / V_V$		\emptyset		\emptyset
	SF	[omae]	[kulite]	[səkolaan]	

(Lee, 1999, 2007)

What I found

NEW!!

/n/-deletion and /h/-deletion in Javanese are in fact cases of **non-derived environment blocking (NDEB)**.

NDEB

Non-derived Environment Blocking (NDEB)

Cases where a phonological process is blocked unless the structural description is morphologically or phonologically derived.

(Kiparsky, 1982, 1993)

Finnish Assibilation

	UR	a. /halut+i/	b. /vete/	c. /sata/	d. /tila/
(4)	Vowel Raising: $e \rightarrow i / _ \#$		i		
	Assibilation: $t \rightarrow s / _ i$	s	s		
	SF	[halusi]	[vesi]	[sata]	[tila]

NDEB in Javanese

/n/-deletion: /n/ is not deleted in word-medial consonant sequences.

	SF	Gloss
(5) a. sakwèhning	[sakʷɛhniŋ]	'all'
b. prayitna	[prajit̚na]	'cautious, carefully'
c. ningnang	[niŋnaŋ]	'no different, exactly the same'
d. pêrnahé	[pərnae]	'the family relationship'
e. rèhné	[rɛhne]	'seeing that, in view of the fact that'
f. wahné	[wahne]	'besides'
g. mungguhéné	[muŋgʊhne]	'supposing'

NDEB in Javanese

/h/-deletion: /h/ is not deleted in word-medial V_V environments.

- | | SF | Gloss |
|--------|---------------------|---|
| (6) a. | dihin [dihin] | 'the first' |
| b. | prihatin [prihatin] | 'anxious' |
| c. | biha1 [biha1] | 'mule (smuggler)' (borrowed from Arabic) |
| d. | trahing [tra(h)in] | 'being a family member of' |
| e. | mihun [mihun] | 'rice flour noodle' (borrowed from Chinese) |

Previous OT accounts

① Sympathy (Lee, 1999)

- ▶ /n/-deletion: *CN >> Max
- ▶ /h/-deletion: *VhV >> Max
- ▶ N deletes in a CN cluster: Max-Stem >> Max-Seg
- ▶ Sympathy constraint:
 - ★ ✱ DepO Max-Stem = Assign one violation (AOV) for any insertion of segments in comparison with the sympathetic candidate which is picked out by Max-Stem
 - ★ The winning candidate must also be faithful to the ✱ constraint.
 - ★ ✱ DepO Max-Stem >> Max-Seg

(7)

/omah+ne/	*CN	*VhV	Max-Stem	✱	Max-Seg
a. omahne	*!		✓	*	
b. ✱ omahe		*!	✓		*
c. omane			*	*!	*
d. ☞ omae			*		**


Previous OT accounts

② OT-CC (Lee, 2007)

- ▶ Prec constraints care about the order of the violation of faithfulness constraints between candidates in a chain, which is arranged with improved markedness (McCarthy, 2006).
- ▶ $\text{Prec}(\text{Max-Suffix}, \text{Max-Stem}) = \text{Candidates in a chain must violate Max-Suffix first, and then Max-Stem}$

Previous OT accounts

(8)

	/omah+ne/	*CN	*VhV	Max-Stem	Prec	Max-Suffix
a.	<omahne> < >	*!				
b.	<omahne,omahe> <Max-Suffix>		*!			*
c.	<omahne,omane> <Max-Stem>			*	*!	
d. 	<omahne,omahe,omae> <Max-Suffix,Max-Stem>			*		*
e.	<omahne,omane,omae> <Max-Stem,Max-Suffix>			*	*!*	*

Problems

- Both Sympathy and OT-CC are considered obsolete because they somewhat acknowledge the intermediate stages in a derivation, making them not much different from rule-based serialism.
- Some nitty-gritties: Max-Suffix is not a viable constraint?
- Cannot account for NDEB effects!!! For example...

Previous accounts fail on NDEB

(9) There is no way of letting [dihin] win over [diin]

	/dihin/	*CN	*VhV	Max-Stem	✿	Max-Seg
a.	a. ☹ dihin		*!			
	b. 💣 diin			*		*

	/dihin/	*CN	*VhV	Max-Stem	Prec	Max-Suffix
b.	a. ☹ <dihin> < >		*!			
	b. 💣 <dihin,diin> <Max-Stem>			*!		*

Interim summary

- /n/-deletion self-destructively feeds /h/-deletion in Javanese.
- Both /n/-deletion and /h/-deletion are cases of NDEB.
- Previous 'old-fashioned' OT accounts fail to capture both phenomena simultaneously.

So, we need a 'newer' account that captures both.

Proposal

With appropriate assumptions including:

- Underspecification (Kiparsky, 1993)
- Contextual faithfulness constraints (Wilson, 2001, a.o.)

we can do this in Standard OT!


Underspecification

- Segments can be underspecified for certain features underlyingly (Archangeli & Pulleyblank, 1989; Kiparsky, 1982).
- The best (or only) way to account for NDEB¹ (Rasin, 2023).

(10) MSC: /t/ before /i/ in a morpheme, /T/ elsewhere.

	UR	a. /haluT+i/	b. /veTe/	c. /saTa/	d. /tila/
Vowel Raising:	e → i / _ #		i		
Assibilation:	T → s / _ #	s	s		
t-filling:	T → t			t	
	SF	[halusi]	[vesi]	[sata]	[tila]

(adapted from Kiparsky, 1993 and Rasin, 2023)

¹ When used with Morpheme Structure Constraints (MSC). 

Underspecification for Japanese?

Two questions await answering:

- ① Which segment(s)?
- ② Which feature(s)?

Underspecification for Japanese?

Two questions await answering:

- ① Which segment(s)?
→ H and N
- ② Which feature(s)?
→ Slot linkage

Which segment(s)?

- Finnish:

- (11)
- | | SF | UR |
|----|----------|-----------|
| a. | [halusi] | /haluT+i/ |
| b. | [vesi] | /veTe/ |
| c. | [sata] | /saTa/ |
| d. | [tila] | /tila/ |

→ fully-specified /t/ in the environment you want it to be protected.

- Javanese: Morpheme-internal /h/ and /n/ are fully-specified, underspecified elsewhere.

What feature(s)?

- Finnish: $[t] \sim [s] \Rightarrow [\text{cont}]$
 - ▶ Assibilation fills in $[+\text{cont}]$, $T \rightarrow s$
 - ▶ t-filling fills in $[-\text{cont}]$, $T \rightarrow t$
- Javanese: $\text{segment} \sim \emptyset \Rightarrow ?$
 - ▶ Linkage to a C/V slot (Kiparsky, 1993)
 - ▶ Underspecified = not linked to C/V, Fully-specified = linked to C/V
 - ▶ A segment must be linked to a slot in order to appear in SF

Constraint faithfulness

General idea

Extra faithfulness is required in some specific contexts (Beckman, 1998; Lombardi, 1999, 2001; Steriade, 2009; Wilson, 2001).

Why do we need it here? → Preserve the CV syllable structure.


- [n] shows up after V-ending roots, and does not show up after C-ending roots;
- CV is the preferred syllable structure in Japanese e.g., the most common word shape in Japanese is CVCVC (Yip, 1989, p. 353).

Constraints needed

- (12)
- a. Specify: AOV for each segment that is not linked to a C/V slot.
 - b. Max_{full} : AOV for each underlying fully-specified segment removed.
 - c. *VhV: AOV for each fully-specified [h] between two vowels.
 - d. DepLink: AOV for each association line added between a segment and a C/V slot.
 - e. Max-C/V_V : AOV for each consonant between two vowels in the input that is deleted in the output.
 - f. Max: AOV for each segment removed.


Success!

(13) a. SDF case:

/omaH+Ne/	Specify	Max _{full}	*VhV	Max-C/V_V	DepLink	Max
a.  omae						**
b. omane					*!	*
c. omahne					*!*	
d. omahe			*!		*	*
e. omaNe	*!					*
f. omaHe	*!					*
g. omaHne	*!				*	
h. omahNe	*!				*	
i. omaHNe	*!*					


Success!

(13) b. C-ending root:

/kuliṭ+Ne/	Specify	Max _{full}	*VhV	Max-C/V_V	DepLink	Max
a.  kuliṭe						*
b. kuliṭne					*!	
c. kuline		*!			*	*
d. kulie		*!				**
e. kuliNe	*!	*				*
f. kuliṭNe	*!					



Success!

(13) c. V-ending root:

/kopi+Ne/	Specify	Max _{full}	*VhV	Max-C/V_V	DepLink	Max
a.  kopine					*	
b. kopie				*!		*
c. kopiNe	*!					

Success!

(13) d. h/H at other positions:

/dihin/	Specify	Max _{full}	*VhV	Max-C/V_V	DepLink	Max
a.  dihin			*			
b. diin		*!		*		*
/səkolaH+an/	Specify	Max _{full}	*VhV	Max-C/V_V	DepLink	Max
a.  səkolaan				*		*
b. səkolahan			*!		*	
c. səkolaHan	*!					

Discussion


- Applies to other cases of SDF i.e., Turkish

(14) a. V-SDF:

/bebeK+In/	Specify	Max _{full}	*VkV	Max-V/C_C	DepLink	Max
a. bebein					*	*
b. beben				*!		**
c. bebekn				*!	*	*
d. bebekin			*!		**	
e. bebeIn	*!					*
f. bebeKn	*!			*		*
g. bebeKin	*!				*	
h. bebekIn	*!		*		*	
i. bebeKIn	*!*					

Discussion

(14) b. C-SDF:

/ajaG+S _w /	Specify	Max _{full}	*VgV	Max-C/V_V	DepLink	Max
a.  ajaw						**
b. ajasw					*!	*
c. ajagsw					*!*	
d. ajagw			*!		*	*
e. ajaS _w	*!					*
f. ajaG _w	*!					*
g. ajaG _{sw}	*!				*	
h. ajagS _w	*!				*	
i. ajaGS _w	*!*					

Discussion

- Might be able to remove a kind of opacity?

(15) Ordering of these new rules does not matter any more

a.

	UR	/omaH+Ne/
N	→ n / V _ V	
H	→ h / _ #	
N	→ ∅	∅
H	→ ∅	∅
	SF	[omae]

b.

	UR	/omaH+Ne/
H	→ h / V _ V	
N	→ n / _ #	
H	→ ∅	∅
N	→ ∅	∅
	SF	[omae]

Thank You!

References I

- Archangeli, D., & Pulleyblank, D. (1989). Yoruba Vowel Harmony. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 20(2), 173–217. <https://about.jstor.org/terms>
- Baković, E. (2011). Opacity and ordering. In J. Goldsmith, J. Riggle, & A. Yu (Eds.), *The handbook of phonological theory* (Second, pp. 40–67). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Beckman, J. N. (1998). *Positional Faithfulness* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst].
- Kenstowicz, M., & Kisseberth, C. (1979). *Generative Phonology: Description and Theory*. Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/413703>
- Kiparsky, P. (1973). Abstractness, opacity, and global rules. In O. Fujimura (Ed.), *Three dimensions of linguistic theory* (pp. 57–86). TEC.
- Kiparsky, P. (1982). Lexical Morphology and Phonology. In I.-S. Yang (Ed.), *Linguistics in the morning calm* (pp. 3–91). Hanshin.
- Kiparsky, P. (1993). Blocking in Nonderived Environments. In S. Hargus & E. M. Kaisse (Eds.), *Studies in lexical phonology* (pp. 277–313, Vol. 4). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-325071-1.50016-9>
- Lee, M. (1999). A case of sympathy in Javanese affixation. In K. Baertsch & D. A. Dinnsen (Eds.), *Optimal green ideas in phonology* (pp. 31–36). IULC Publications.
- Lee, M. (2007). OT-CC and feeding opacity in Javanese. *Studies in Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology*, 13(2), 333–350. <https://doi.org/10.17959/sppm.2007.13.2.333>

References II

- Lombardi, L. (1999). Positional Faithfulness and Voicing Assimilation in Optimality Theory. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory*, 17(2), 267–302.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4047990>
- Lombardi, L. (2001). Why Place and Voice are different: constraint-specific repairs in Optimality Theory. In L. Lombardi (Ed.), *Segmental phonology in optimality theory: Constraints and representations*. Cambridge University Press.
- McCarthy, J. J. (2006). *Candidates and Derivations in Optimality Theory* (tech. rep.). MIT.
- Rasin, E. (2023). Morpheme structure constraints solve three puzzles for theories of blocking in nonderived environments. *Linguistic Inquiry*.
- Sprouse, R. (1997). *A case for Enriched Inputs* (tech. rep.). Available as ROA-193 from the Rutgers Optimality Archive.
- Steriade, D. (2009). The Phonology of Perceptibility Effects: the P-map and its consequences for constraint organization. In K. Hanson & S. Inkelas (Eds.), *The nature of the word: Studies in honor of paul kiparsky* (pp. 151–179).
- Wilson, C. (2001). *Consonant Cluster Neutralisation and Targeted Constraints* (tech. rep. No. 1). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4420191>
- Yip, M. (1989). Feature Geometry and Cooccurrence Restriction. *Phonology*, 6(2), 349–374.
<https://about.jstor.org/terms>