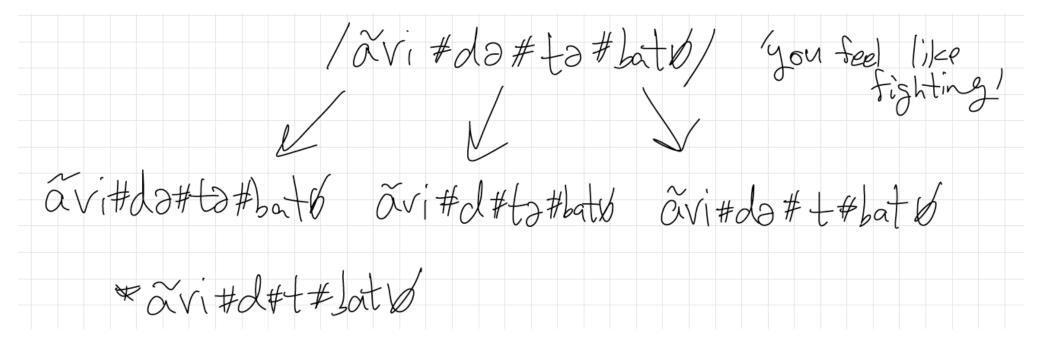
## Advanced Phonology: Opacity and Phonological Architecture

# Optional Schwa Deletion (OSD) in French

$$9 \rightarrow \emptyset$$

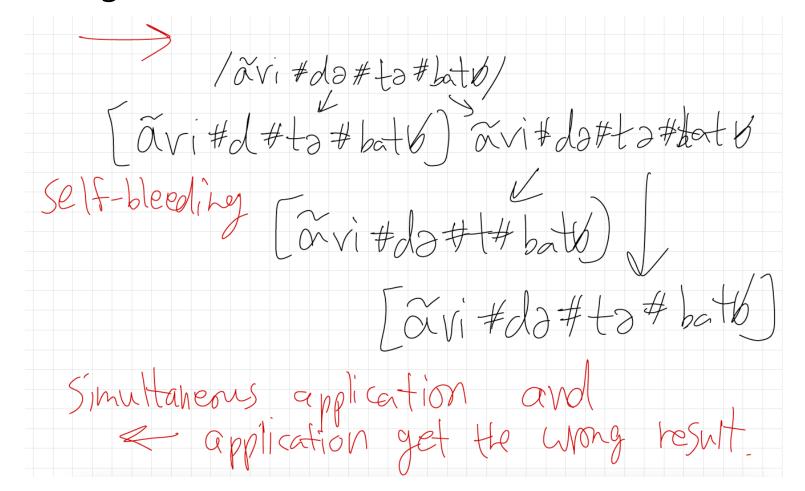
#### **Dell** (1985)

- Les règles et les sons: Schwas in adjacent syllables
  - Optional schwa deletion (OSD)
  - Rule:  $\vartheta \rightarrow \emptyset / V \# C_{-}$  (optional)



#### **Dell (1985)**

Self-bleeding



#### **Dell** (1985)

- Direction: Left-to-Right and not Right-to-Left
  - Right-to-Left is wrong (deleting 2 schwas) not because the generated sequence is illegal in the language [kstr]

L'interdiction de certains groupes de consonnes dans l'output de VCE ne peut pas être mise sur le compte d'une contrainte générale qui interdirait à certaines séquences d'apparaître dans les représentations phonétiques <sup>66</sup>. Par exemple dans il veut que ce travail soit bien fait on prononce [... vöksətra...], [... vökəstra...] mais pas \*[... vökstra...], quoique le groupe [kstr] soit présent dans la représentation phonétique de extraordinaire et dans une de celles de lux(e) trop voyant. Il

#### 1 - Iterativity

- SPE (Chomsky and Halle 1968): Non-iterative application, but:
  - Simultaneous application of OSD generates wrong output
  - Argument for self-bleeding

### 2 - Locality

- Riggle and Wilson (2005): It seems the choice is position-specific
- Challenge for OT an extended version can generate local optionality
  - (9) Inter-derivational reranking (illustrated for two positions)
    - a. C dominates D at both positions C@1 >> D@1, C@2 >> D@2
    - b. C dominates D at position 1 but not at position 2 C@1 >> D@1, D@2 >> C@2
    - C dominates D at position 2, but not at position 1
       D@1 >> C@1, C@2 >> D@2
    - d. C is dominated by D at both positions D@1 >> C@1, D@2 >> C@2

#### (12) Local evaluation in French

/ ãvidə1tə2batʁ/	*SCHW@2	Max-V@2	Max-V@1	*Schw@1	SYLLCON
b. ãvidə1tbatʁ		*		*	*
b.′ ãvidtə₂batʁ	*!		*!		

#### **Open Questions**

- Verify Dell's analysis of OSD, is it valid today? Do speakers prefer opaque (self-counterbleeding) or transparent (self-bleeding) forms?
  - Iterativity and optionality
- Specifically here in which direction does the rule operate?

#### Addressing the question

- Record the different options (4 for example) with a native
  - Build sentences with valid sequences like [kstr]
  - Use also articulatory difficult sequences
- Let speakers judge between options

