


# Syntax in Phonology? C-Command Over Strings

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NECPHON 2017  
October 21, 2017



You can get  
the slides here  
under "News"

# Take-Home Message

A cross-module restriction on well-formedness conditions:

Domain	Phonology	Syntax
<b>b</b> ounded	intervocalic voicing	subcategorization
<b>u</b> nbounded	sibilant harmony	movement
<b>b</b> + <b>u</b>	non-final RHOL	c-command
<b>b</b> + <b>u</b> + <b>b</b>	*first-last harmony	*sibling of c-commandee

The Main Conjecture: Ban on Improper Locality

Once unbounded, always unbounded.

This talk is mostly about the **phonology** column.

# Methodology

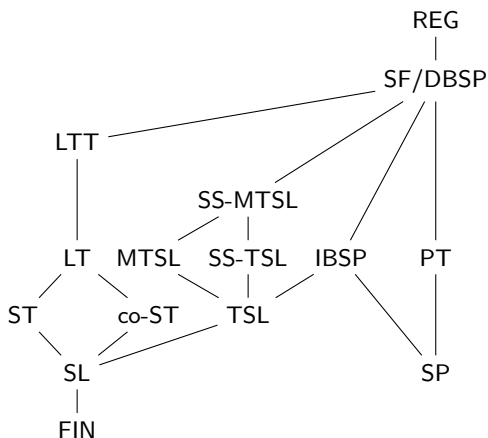
- ▶ Only **phonotactics** considered (no input-output mappings)
- ▶ **Subregular** phonology as measuring rod for complexity  
(Heinz 2009, 2010; Heinz et al. 2011; Chandlee 2014; Jardine 2016; McMullin 2016; Graf 2017)

- 1 define different classes of grammars
- 2 organize these classes into an expressivity hierarchy
- 3 needed level of expressivity?

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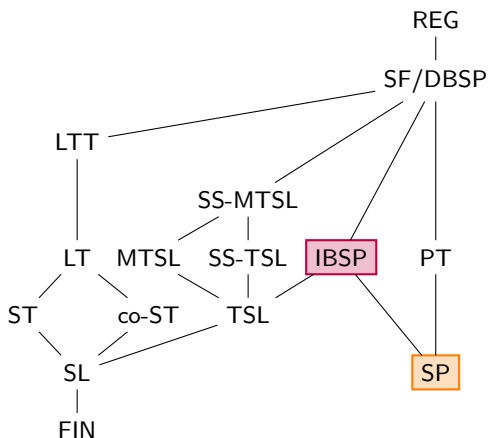
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# Outline

- 1 Strictly Piecewise (SP)
- 2 Interval-Based Strictly Piecewise (IBSP)
- 3 Phonological Interactions of Local and Non-Local Information
- 4 Limitation to “String c-command”

# Unbounded Phenomena in Phonology

## 1 Samala Sibilant Harmony

Sibilants must not disagree in anteriority.

- (1) a. \* ha<sup>s</sup>xintilawa<sup>f</sup>
- b. \* ha<sup>f</sup>xintilawa<sup>s</sup>
- c.    ha<sup>f</sup>xintilawa<sup>f</sup>

## 2 Unbounded Tone Plateauing (UTP)

No L may occur within an interval spanned by H.

- (2) a.    L<sup>H</sup>LLLLL
- b.    LLLLL<sup>H</sup>L
- c.    \* L<sup>H</sup>LLL<sup>H</sup>L
- d.    L<sup>H</sup>HHHH<sup>H</sup>L

# Strictly Piecewise Dependencies

- Each phenomenon can be represented by a collection of finitely many **forbidden subsequences**.

Phenomenon	Constraint	Forbidden Subsequences
Sibilant harmony	$*[\alpha \text{ ant}] \cdots [-\alpha \text{ ant}]$	$s \cdots \int, \int \cdots s$
UTP	$*H \cdots L \cdots H$	$H \cdots L \cdots H$

- A well-formedness condition is **strictly piecewise (SP)** iff it is equivalent to a finite list of forbidden subsequences.



# Blocking Effects are Beyond SP

- ▶ SP conditions have no notion of locality at all.
- ▶ Blocking is a simple form of locality, and hence beyond SP.

## Latin L-Dissimilation (Simplified)

- ▶ /l/ in morpheme /-alis/ becomes /r/ if stem contains /l/

(3) a. \*lupanalis

b. lupanaris

- ▶ blocked by intervening /r/

(4) a. fulguralis

b. \*fulgularis

- ▶ **Problem for SP:** forbidding l...l for (3a) also rules out (4a)

# Locality Domains are Beyond SP

- ▶ There is also a problem with the SP account of UTP.
- ▶ \***H**...**L**...**H** bans any **L** between **H**, no matter what.
- ▶ But tone processes are known to also apply across words.
- ▶ Unless we limit representations to single words,  
\***H**...**L**...**H** overapplies.

- (5) a. \***L****H****L****L****L****H****L****L**  
b. **L****H****L****\$****L****H****L****L**

- ▶ The word boundary **\$** should block tone plateauing, but blocking effects are not SP.

# SP + Locality = IBSP

- ▶ The central problem of SP is the lack of locality domains.
- ▶ **Danger:** arbitrary domains push SP to DBSP  $\Rightarrow$  too powerful
- ▶ **Restricted version:** SP limited to specific intervals

## Interval-Based Strictly Piecewise (IBSP)

- 1 Finite list of forbidden subsequences
- 2 Application domain, encoded as **k-val**

## 3-val for UTP

- ▶ Forbidden subsequence: \***HLH**
- ▶ Locality domain:
  - ▶ spans between two \$,
  - ▶ and no other \$ occurs between them.
- ▶ Represented as a 3-val:



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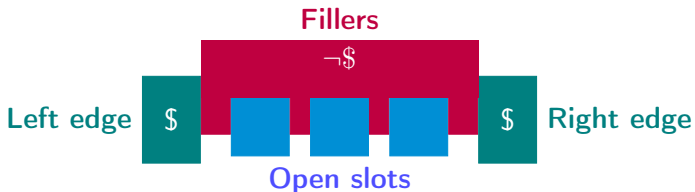
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# Restricting \*HLH with the $k$ -Val

- ▶ \*HLH applies only to segments in a matching interval



\* \$ L H L L L H L L \$

- ▶ If both H are in different words, the 3-val cannot match.

\$ L H L L \$ H L L \$

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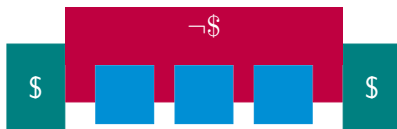
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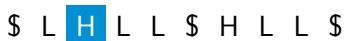
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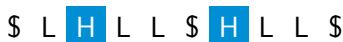


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- ▶ A simple constraint:  $*l$
- ▶ With a peculiar domain:



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\$ f u l g u r a l i s \$

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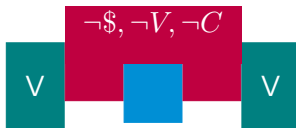


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# Local Constraints are IBSP

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- ▶ **Example:** intervocalic voicing
  - ▶ **Forbidden:** [-voiced]
  - ▶ **Domain:** between vowels, with no fillers

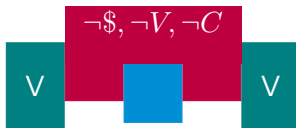


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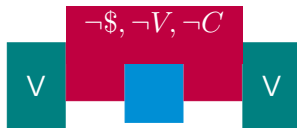


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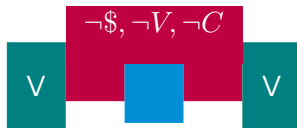


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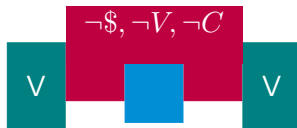


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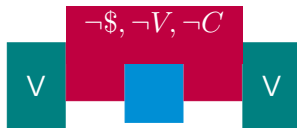


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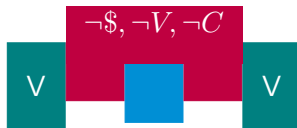
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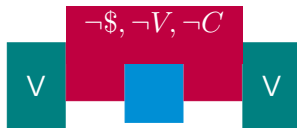


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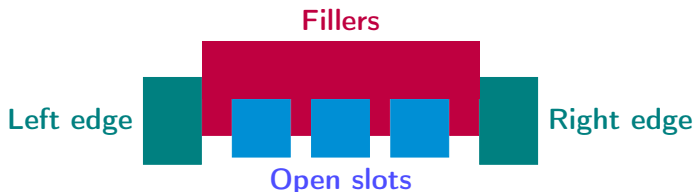


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## Prediction: Local and Non-Local Do Not Mix

- ▶ All  $k$ -vals follow the same base template:



- ▶ To enforce adjacency, we have to ban all potential fillers.
- ▶ But without fillers, we get **adjacency across the board!**



- ▶ **IBSP Prediction:** Local and non-local do not mix.

# Non-Local Local Phenomena Exist!

- ▶ The IBSP prediction is **false**!
- ▶ Some phenomena combine local and non-local information:
  - 1 non-local blocking of local dissimilation (Samala)
  - 2 non-final RHOL (Eastern Cheremis, Dongolese Nubian)
  - 3 non-local trigger of bounded tone spreading (Copperbelt Bemba)
- ▶ **Conclusion:** IBSP needs a more fine-grained notion of  $k$ -val.

# Non-Local Blocking of Local Dissimilation

## 1 Local Dissimilation in Samala...

[sn], [sl], [st] are forbidden...

## 2 ...With Non-Local Blocking

...unless there is another [s] later on in the same word

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## Non-Final RHOL

- 1 Stress the rightmost non-final heavy syllable, if it exists.
- 2 Otherwise, stress the leftmost (=first) syllable.

*	\$	í	L	H	H	H	\$
*	\$	L	í	H	H	H	\$
*	\$	L	L	í	H	H	\$
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\* $X\acute{L}X$

\* $XX\acute{X}$

( $X \in \{H, L\}$ )

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\* \$  $\acute{L}$  L H H H \$

\* \$ L  $\acute{L}$  H H H \$

\* \$ L L  $\acute{H}$  H H \$

\* \$ L L H H  $\acute{H}$  \$

\$ L L H  $\acute{H}$  H \$

# Non-Final RHOL

- 1 Stress the rightmost non-final heavy syllable, if it exists.
- 2 Otherwise, stress the leftmost (=first) syllable.

\* $\acute{X}HX$

\* $X\acute{L}X$

\* $XX\acute{X}$

( $X \in \{H, L\}$ )



\* \$  $\acute{L}$  L H H H \$

\* \$ L  $\acute{L}$  H H H \$

\* \$ L L  $\acute{H}$  H H \$

\* \$ L L H H  $\acute{H}$  \$

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\*  $\$ \acute{L} L H H H \$$

\*  $\$ L \acute{L} H H H \$$

\*  $\$ L L \acute{H} H H \$$

\*  $\$ L L H H \acute{H} \$$

$\$ L L H \acute{H} H \$$

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*	\$	$\acute{L}$	L	H	H	H	\$
*	\$	L	$\acute{L}$	H	H	H	\$
*	\$	L	L	$\acute{H}$	H	H	\$
*	\$	L	L	H	H	$\acute{H}$	\$
	\$	L	L	H	$\acute{H}$	H	\$

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\*  $\$ L \acute{L} H H H \$$

\*  $\$ L L \acute{H} H H \$$

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\* \$ L L H H  $\acute{H}$  \$

\$ L L H  $\acute{H}$  H \$

# Non-Final RHOL

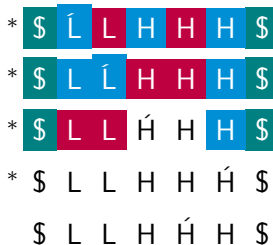
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# Non-Final RHOL

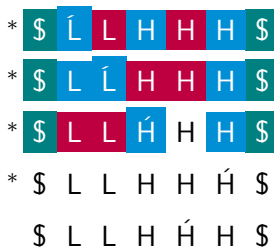
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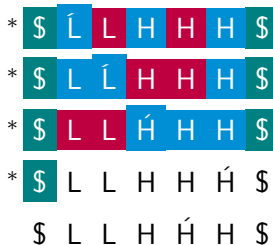
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- \*XX'X

A diagram showing a sequence of blocks. From left to right: a teal block labeled '\$', a red block labeled '¬\$', a blue block, a red block labeled 'none', a blue block, and a teal block labeled '\$'.

15

# Non-Final RHOL

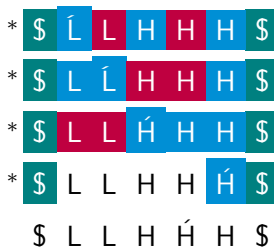
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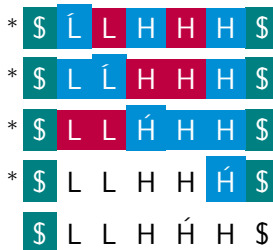
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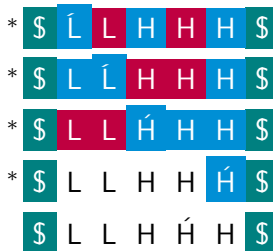
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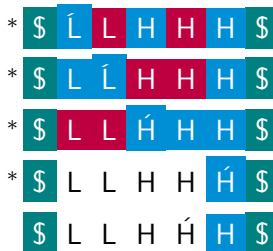
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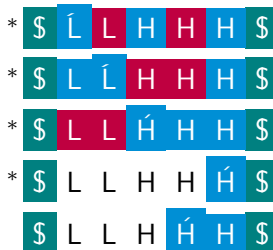
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# Bounded Tone Spreading

## 1 Unbounded Tone Spreading in Copper Belt Bemba...

H spreads all the way to the right edge,...

## 2 ...With a Non-Local Inhibitor

...but only 3 syllables if there is an H later on.

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\* \$ H h h L L L H \$

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*	\$	H	L	L	L	L	H	\$	
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*	\$	H	h	h	L	L	L	H	\$
*	\$	H	h	h	h	h	L	H	\$
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# Danger, Will Robinson! Overgeneration!

- ▶ IBSP needs more fine-grained intervals.
- ▶ But this easily leads to typological overgeneration.



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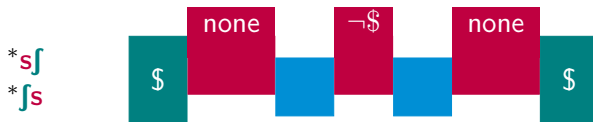
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# Danger, Will Robinson! Overgeneration!

- ▶ IBSP needs more fine-grained intervals.
- ▶ But this easily leads to typological overgeneration.



- ▶ This produces **First-Last harmony (FLH)**, which is **unattested**.

## Proposal: $k$ -Vals Must be c-Command-Like

- ▶ What separates FLH from the attested cases?
- ▶  $k$ -val for FLH relaxes locality, then tightens it again (local + non-local + local)
- ▶ Attested cases are of the form
  - ▶ local + non-local, or
  - ▶ non-local + local
- ▶ This is similar to **c-command**.

### c-Command as Local + Non-Local

**x** c-commands **y** (in a strictly binary branching tree) iff

- local **x** has a sister **z**, and
- non-local **z** reflexively dominates **y**.

# Deepening the Connection: Monotonicity

## Ban On Improper Locality

Within a  $k$ -val, the degree of locality must be

- ▶ monotonically increasing, or
  - ▶ monotonically decreasing.
- 
- ▶ **Monotonicity in syntax**
    - ▶ Subcategorization < A-Move < A'-Move
    - ▶ Once you've undergone a higher operation, you can't participate in lower ones anymore.
  - ▶ **Monotonicity in morphology**
    - ▶ \*ABA follows from monotonicity.
  - ▶ **Monotonicity in semantics**
    - ▶ Everywhere. . .

# Summary

- ▶ SP bans subsequences  $\Rightarrow$  no locality at all
- ▶ Adding locality domains to SP greatly increases its power.
- ▶ But IBSP with simple  $k$ -vals is still too weak.
- ▶ Adding c-command-like locality domains
  - ▶ grants enough expressivity
  - ▶ while avoiding overgeneration.

## Main Prediction

- ▶ \*local + non-local + local (\*LNL)
- ▶ No phonological dependency involves two local “clusters” at arbitrary distance from each other.

# Next Steps

- 1 Check the prediction.
- 2 Explore the syntax column.
- 3 Go beyond monotonicity in deriving the limitation.

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