Topic: Lexical phonology

1. Lexical Phonology (Kiparsky 1982; Mohanan 1982)
(http://www-01.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOflinguisticTerms/lexphon.jpg)
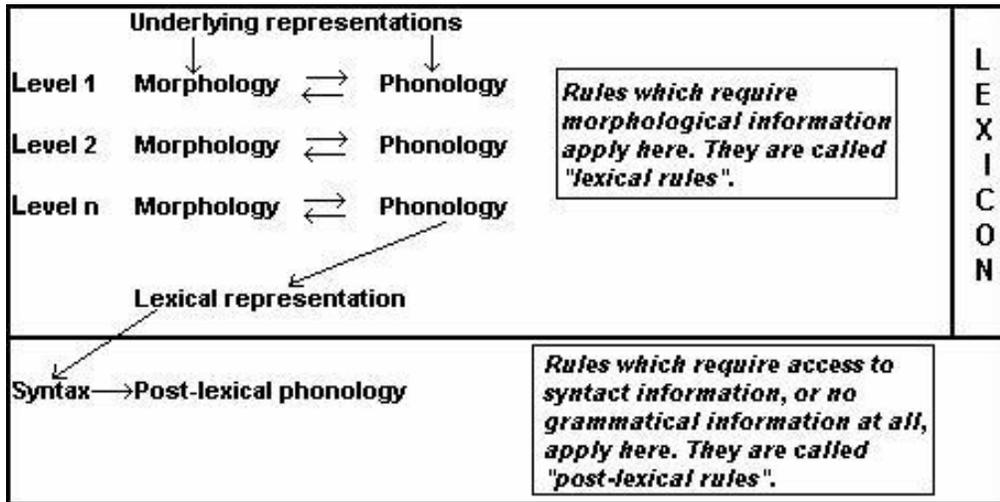
Lexical rules

a. apply before all post-lexical rules
b. apply before syntax
c. apply only within words
d. may require morphological information
e. may require semantic information
f. no access to syntactic information
g. can have exceptions
h. Psychologically "real": conscious, noticeable.
i. may not be phonetically natural
j. must be structure preserving
k. Cyclic
l. only in derived context (Strict Cycle Condition)

Post-lexical rules

a. apply after all lexical rules
b. apply after syntax
c. apply within <u>and across</u> word boundaries
d. does not access morphological information
e. no access to semantic information
f. may access syntactic information
g. do not have exceptions
h. Often unconscious, unnoticed changes.
i. phonetic motivation apparent
j. need not be structure preserving
k. Not cyclic
l. not subject to the Strict Cycle Condition (SCC)

Theory formation: describing many phenomena in many languages with SPE-formalism → observing that rules roughly fall in two categories → let's create an architecture that explains these categories.

Post-lexical rules across word boundaries:
  - Regressive voice assimilation (Dutch, Polish, Russian…)
  - English tapping: '*mud in the room*', '*pat on the head*'

Structure preservation: Lexical Phonology assumes that each language has an inventory of contrastive segments ('phonemes': letters in the alphabet of the lexicon). The lexicon/lexical rules can only manipulate these phonemes. Any rule creating non-phonemic segments must be post-lexical.

Finnish (Kenstowicz, p. 201)

a. [e] → [i] / _____ #

b.
| joki | 'river' | joke-na | essive sg. |
| äiti | 'mother' | äiti-nä | essive sg. |

a. [t] → [s] / _____ [i]
b. halut-a 'to want', halus-i 'wanted'
c. tila 'room', äiti 'mother'

c.
| vesi | 'water' | vete-nä | essive sg. |
| käsi | 'hand' | käte-nä | essive sg. |

a. [vete]	b. [äiti]	UR
veti	inappl.	raising
vesi	block	$t \rightarrow s$

Strict Cycle Condition: lexical rules only apply in **derived environments**, an environment not present underlyingly, but derived by either phonology or morphology. It must either refer to a representation that spans the boundary between the current cycle and the preceding one; or it must refer to information supplied by (change introduced by) a rule operating on the current cycle.

Bracket erasure convention: internal brackets are erased after each cycle.

(16)
[condens]ation	[compensat]ion	
[condense] condénse	[compensate] cómpensàte	first cycle stress
[condéns]ation condènsátion	[cómpensàt]ion còmpensátion	second cycle stress
_____ còndensátion	còmpənsátion _____	later rules vowel reduction stress neutralization

2. Handling exceptions

knife – knives, wife – wives, thief – thieves, scarf – scarves etc.
 but trough – troughs, safe – safes, motif – motifs, chief – chiefs, etc.

Solution 1:   **listing** in the lexicon: [naivz]$_{[+plural]}$, [naif]$_{[-plural]}$

Solution 2:   **minor rules** with the use of **diacritic features**

- Productive rule X, and exceptions to the rule marked in the lexicon as [– Rule X].
- Unproductive rule Y, and forms undergoing it are marked in the lexicon as [+ Rule Y].

Reading: Kenstowicz, chapter 5; Kiparsky (1982), 'From Cyclic Phonology to Lexical Phonology'.

Homework (due: November 14)
   1. Kenstowicz, p. 248, assignment 5.4.
   2. What have you learnt from Kiparksy's discussion on English stress? Present some oddities of the English word stress system, along with the Kiparsky's suggestions to account for them. (Write half to one page.)