

Optional Rules: French schwa deletion

/suvənir/	→	[suvənir] or [suvnir]	'to remember'
/pasəra/	→	[pasəra] or [pasra]	'will pass'
/parvənir/	→	[parvənir] *[parvnir]	'to reach'
/sufləra/	→	[sufləra] *[sufɫra]	'will blow'
/āri#dəve#partir/	→	[āri#dəve#partir] or [āri#dve#partir]	'Henri had to go'
/ʒak#dəve#partir/	→	[ʒak#dəve#partir] *[ʒak#dve#partir]	'Jacques had to go'

More optionality: Woleaian

/mata/	mate	'eye'	/mata+i/	metai	'my eyes'
			/mata+mami/	matemami	'our (excl.) eyes'
/yafar/	yefar	'shoulder'	/yafar+ai/	yaferai	'our (incl.) shoulders'
/parasa/	perase	'switch'	/parasa+rasa/	peraserase	'splash-intrans.'
/marama/	merame	'moon'	/marama+li/	maremali	'moon of'

Directional Rules: Tonkawa

/picena/	picn+o?	'he cuts it'	picna+n+o?	'he is cutting it'
	we+pcen+o?	'he cuts them'	we+pcena+n+o?	'he is cutting them'
	ke+pcen+o?	'he cuts me'	ke+pcena+n+o?	'he is cutting me'
	picen	'castrated one; steer'		
/notoxo/	notx+o?	'he hoes it'	notxo+n+o?	'he is hoeing it'
	we+ntox+o?	'he hoes them'	we+ntoxo+n+o?	'he is hoeing them'
	ke+ntox+o?	'he hoes me'	ke+ntoxo+n+o?	'he is hoeing me'
	notox	'hoe'		
/netale/	netl+o?	'he licks it'	netle+n+o?	'he is licking it'
	we+ntal+o?	'he licks them'	we+ntale+n+o?	'he is licking them'
	ke+ntal+o?	'he licks me'	ke+ntale+n+o?	'he is licking me'
/naxace/	naxc+o?	'he makes it a fire'	nxace+n+o?	'he is making it a fire'
	we+nxac+o?	'he makes them a fire'	we+nxace+n+o?	'he is making them a fire'
	ke+nxac+o?	'he makes me a fire'	ke+nxace+n+o?	'he is making me a fire'

Self-feeding: Takelma

[a] becomes [i] if followed by [i]: /alxīxamis/ → [alxīximis] 'one who sees us'

and any preceding [a]s follow suit: /ikūmananank^h/ → [ikūmininink^h] 'he will fix it for him'
/lohōnananin/ → [lohōnininin] 'I caused him to die for him'

unless a voiceless C intervenes: /lohōnananhi/ → [lohōnananhi] '?'
/alsegesak^hsanik^h/ → [alsegesak^hsinik^h] 'we keep nodding to one another'

The Elsewhere Condition

When we have disjunctive rules – with optional elements like C₀ or (C), or with curly braces – we assume that the largest expansion of the rule applies first or the first one listed in the braces. Kiparsky claims that this should really be reduced to:

“Two adjacent [in the ordering] rules of the form

$$A \rightarrow B / P _ Q$$

$$C \rightarrow D / R _ S$$

are disjunctively ordered if and only if:

- the set of strings that fit [are nondistinct from] PAQ is a subset of the set of strings that fit RCS, and
- the structural changes of the two rules are either identical or incompatible”

Homework (due Wednesday): Basque**Question**

The indefinite, formed with the numeral *bat* 'one', is spoken as a closely knit phrase. Account for the alternations in the data.

Some speakers of this dialect say *semie*, *atie*, and *astue* instead of *semia*, *atia*, and *astua*. How can this be described in terms of your analysis?

Indefinite	Definite	Gloss
sagar bat	sagara	'apple'
gisom bat	gisona	'man'
buztem bat	buztena	'tail'
belaum bat	belaune	'knee'
čakur bat	čakure	'dog'
agim bat	agine	'tooth'
mutil bat	mutile	'boy'
alaba bat	alabea	'daughter'
neska bat	neskea	'girl'
gona bat	gonea	'skirt'
erri bat	erriye	'village'
ari bat	ariye	'thread'
buru bat	buruwe	'head'
iku bat	ikuwe	'fig'
seme bat	semia	'son'
ate bat	atia	'door'
asto bat	astua	'donkey'

Notes: If you have the correct analysis your rules will straightforwardly account for the discrepancy between the orthographic and the phonetic form of the vowels in the following words:

igaz	[iges]	'last year'
kipula	[kipule]	'onion'
ia	[iye]	'almost'
biar	[biyer]	'tomorrow'
beatz	[biac]	'toe'
bear	[biar]	'task'