

Lexical Phonology and Morphology

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Paul Kiparsky: early 1980s

- 1 Developing work by Dorothy Siegel, Steven Strauss, Mark Aronoff, David Pesetsky.
- 2 A theory of many things...
- 3 A theory (largely) of *derivational* morphology (though it is not described that way).
- 4 A theory of the relationship between phonotactics and what once was called automatic morphophonology. (But automatic morphophonology grew into all of what phonology was.)
- 5 A theory of levels or layers in morphology.
- 6 A constraint on neutralizations rules' application in nonderived environments. What is a neutralization rule?
- 7 A theory of underspecification, or of markedness.

Dynamic view

- 1 Lexical phonology is extremely derivational: things happen, some things happen before other things happen, and if something happens before X appears on the scene, then too bad for X. If Y isn't "in the lexicon," then a lexical rule can't "see" it (whatever that might mean!).
- 2 The most remarkable claim of lexical phonology is that the generalizations describing markedness principles of a language are the same as the rules governing the changes of sounds under conditions of word-formation.
- 3 Lexical/postlexical components
 - This is the most important distinction, one going back a long way, but dropped for a while in generative phonology.
 - Lexical rules have exceptions, do not create novel segments or sequences = morphophonemic rules.
 - Postlexical: flapping; word-final devoicing in German, Dutch, Russian; Lexical rule? Think *trisyllabic shortening*.

Lexical v. Post-lexical

Lexicon

- Structure-preserving (output is possible UR)
- Not necessarily phonetically natural
- never applies across words
- Apply only in derived environments
- Trisyllabic shortening

Post-lexical

- No lexical exceptions
- Not necessarily structure-preserving
- May apply across words
- May not refer to internal morphological information
- Flap formation

Derived environments?

An environment is “derived” if it applies across a morpheme boundary.

The case from Finnish

halut-a	to want
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halus-i	wanted
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Non-derived environments:

tila	room
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aiti	mother
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English stress, oversimplified

antepenult	penult	penult	heavy ultima
America	aroma	veranda	Naverone
cinema	balalaika	agenda	magazine
asparagus	hiatus	consensus	antidote
metropolis	horizon	synopsis	
javelin	corona	utensil	

Trisyllabic shortening

(aka Trisyllabic Laxing)

divine divinity

serene serenity

profane profanity

vile vilify

clear clarity

rite ritual

grade gradual

tyrant tyranny tyrannize tyrannous

penal penalize

fable fabulous

Trisyllabic shortening: exceptions

nightingale, stevedore, ivory, Amory, bravery, mightily, pirating, obesity.

So: Trisyllabic Shortening has (lexical) exceptions, it doesn't look across word-boundaries, and it seems to be a *markedness* statement for nonderived forms; it creates a segment type that exists underlyingly.

Rule: a vowel is short, when followed by (at least) two syllables, the first of which is unstressed.

Two classes of suffixes in English

Which suffixes trigger Trisyllabic shortening?: *ity, ify, ual, ?ize (no)*, others?

- Group 1: stress affecting: *-ic, -al, -ity, -ion, -y*
(*nominalizing*), *-al, -ate, -ous, -ive, -ation*
- Group 2 stress neutral *-hood, -ful, -ly, -ize, -ness, -less, -y*
(adj.) *fictionalize*
- Both? *-able -ism*

Basis for stratal distinction

Proposal: Lexical phonology is built of multiple layers (or strata).

- Group 1 easily attaches to non-word roots (e.g., paternal), while Group 2 almost always attaches to existing words.
- Group 1, when it attaches to words, is stress-changing. Group 2 is stress-neutral, always?
- Group 1 make the resultant word look as much as possible like a (simple) word.

Combinations of Class 1,2

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- Class 1 + Class 1: *histor-ic-al, illumina-at-tion, indetermin-at-y;*
Class 1 + Class 2: *fratern-al-ly, transform-ate-ion-less;*
Class 2 + Class 2: *weight-less-ness*
Class 2 + Class 1: **weight-less-ity, fatal-ism-al*

Derivational suffixes in English

able	fixable, doable, understandable?
ant	claimant, defendant
(at)ion	realization, assertion, protection
er	teacher, worker
ing	the shooting, the dancing
ing	the sleeping giant, a blazing fire
ive	assertive, impressive, restrictive
ment	adjournment, treatment, amazement
ful	faithful, hopeful, dreadful
(i)al	presidential, national

(i)an	Arabian, Einsteinian, Minnesotan
ic	cubic, optimistic, moronic, telephonic
ize	hospitalize, crystalize
ize	modernize, nationalize
less	penniless, brainless
ous	poisonous, lecherous
ate	activate, captivate
en	deaden, blacken, harden
ity	stupidity, priority
ly	quietly, slowly, carefully
ness	happiness, sadness

What is the generalization about stress?

From Kiparsky 1983

Base	Class 1	Class 2
Mendel	Mendelian	Mendelism
Mongol	Mongolian	Mongolism
Parkinson	Parkinsonian	Parkinsonism
Shakespeare	Shakespearian	
grammar	grammarian	
nation		nation-al-ism
capital		capitalism

2 *able's*?

base	1	2
repair	reparable	repairable
prefer	préférable	préférable
compar	cómparable	compáritable
defend	defensible	defendable
perceive	perceptible	perceivable
divide	divisible	dividable
cultivate	cultivable	cultivable
educate	educable	educatable
demonstrate	demonstrable	demonstratable

-ist-ic

	X-ist	X-ist-ic	X-ist	X-ist-ic
sex	sexist	*sexistic	sadist	sadistic
fad	faddist	*faddistic	fascist	fascistic
right	rightist	*rightistic	linguist	linguistic
race	racist	*racistic	deist	deistic
rape	rapist	*rapistic	jurist	juristic
putsch	putchist	*putchist	sophist	sophistic

2+ syllables -ist-ic

	X-ist	X-ist-ic	X-ist	X-ist-ic
fatal	fatalist	fatalistic	masochist	masochistic
regal	regalist	regalistic	plagiarist	plagiaristic
humor	humorist	humoristic	populist	populistic
social	socialist	socialistic	atheist	atheistic
human	humanist	humanistic	aphorist	aphoristic
real	realist	realistic	hedonist	hedonistic
commune	communist	communistic	anarchist	anarachistic

ist-ic: Word-final stress in base

	X-ist	*X-istic
cartoon	cartoonist	*cartoonistic
escape	escapist	*escapistic
falange	falangist	*falangistic
alarm	alarmist	*alarmistic
defeat	defeatist	*defeatistic
advent	adventist	*adventistic
conform	conformist	*conformistic
extreme	extremist	*extremistic
reserve	reservist	*reservistic
career	careerist	*careeristic

-ist-ic

Strauss notes:

- -ic may not attach to an X+ist base if:
 - the final syllable of X is not primary stressed; and
 - X is a lexical item.
- Stress clash in English OK morpheme internally:
 - *Revlon, nylon, Ticonderoga, Rangoon, Illini*
 - Contrast *alarmistic* and *admonish*:
 - *admonish* is like *alarmist* in stress
 - but *admonition* sounds fine, while *alarmistic* does not.

ad	mon	ish	→	ad	mo	ni	tion	
2	1	3		2	2	1	3	3
a	larm	ist		a	lar	mis	tic	
0	1	2		?	2	1	0	
ab	nor	mal	→	ab	nor	ma	li	ty
2	1	3		2	2	1	3	3

* $\acute{o}\#\acute{o}$ Bad surface pattern: * $\acute{o}\#\acute{o}$

base	-ist	-ist-ic
alárm	alárm#ist	alárm#íst+ic
fátal	fátal#ist	fátal#íst+ic

-ize and stress

- distinguish *catholicize* or *notarize* from *Bermudaize*.
- *Standardize* and *cannibalize* suggest Stratum 2.

winterize	alphabetize	*Montrealize
summerize	radicalize	*New Yorkize
autumnize	departmentalize	Bostonize
*fallize	*? cartoonize	?Chicagoize
*springize	* journalize	
	*magazinize	
	*reviewize	
	*bookize	
	publicize	
	legalize	

-ment

develop	development	developmental
employ	employment	* employmental
recruit	recruitment	* recruitmental
govern	government	* governmental
	ornament	ornamental
	government	governmental
	supplement	supplemental