Cross-category agreement as reference to general dominance

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Main Points ----

- Building on the Clements & Hume 1995 model, vowels and consonants **share** place features in a motivated and formally coherent way.
- The (expanded) **typology** of **cross-category agreement** motivates the homogeneity of vowel and consonant place features and the use of a syntagmatic **Agree** constraint (Bakovic 2000).
- General dominance of root nodes over individual place features is encoded in the model, and cross-category agreement (and faithfulness) constraints crucially make reference to this relation.

Definitions —

Naturalness of Assimilation (NoA) is the idea that the rule or constraint causing an assimilation process refers to a *single* feature:

•
$$X \rightarrow [\alpha F] / [\alpha F]$$

• $*[\alpha F][-\alpha F]$

cf.
$$X \rightarrow [\alpha F] / [\beta G]$$

cf. * $[\alpha F][\beta G]$

Cross-category agreement or assimilation is the interaction of consonant place features with vowel place features.

Background and Data

• Padgett 2011 a.o.: the extent to which vowels can cause change in consonantal place of articulation is limited to palatalization.

Table 1: Cross-category typology of Padgett 2011

	Within-category	Cross-category
V-to-C	√ /e/ → [u] / _ w	$\checkmark/_{i}/\rightarrow [u]/p, m_{}$
	(Kabardian)	(Mapila Malayalam)
C-to-V	$\checkmark/T/ \rightarrow [T^j] / _i, e$	$\checkmark/k/ \rightarrow [t \int] / _i (Slovak)$
	(Russian)	$X/k/ \rightarrow [p] / u (Unattested?)$

• In Vietnamese, back, round vowels cause velar coda consonants (stops and nasals) to become labial-velar double articulations, in addition to front vowels causing palatalization. (Kirby 2011, Phạm 2006, Thompson 1965)

Table 2: Rhyme restrictions in Vietnamese (summarized from Kang et al. 2016)

$V \downarrow C \rightarrow$	Palatal	Velar	Labial-Velar
Front	[sec] 'slanting'	*[ek]	*[ekp]
Central	*[ac]	[sak] 'corpse'	*[akp]
Back	*[oc]	*[ok]	[sokp] 'shock'

• Vietnamese fills the empirical gap of a non-palatalization consonant-to-vowel cross-category assimilation process.

Representation —

• Geometry for representations explicitly includes **transitive** association relation A_T (assumed to be dominance).

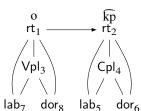


Figure 1: Model of representation for [okp]

- Consonants and vowels share the core set of place features [labial], [coronal], and [dorsal] (following Clements & Hume 1995).
- Grammar here does not make crucial reference to tier structure, so it is not encoded.

Grammar —

- 1. Cross-category $A_{GREE_X}[Lab]$:
 - (a) $(\forall x, y) [\delta(x, y) \land isLab(x) \leftrightarrow isLab(y)]$
 - (b) $isLab(x) \equiv (\exists y)[Root(x) \land lab(y) \land A_T(x, y)]$

"For all root nodes x, y in a some domain δ , x generally dominates [labial] iff y generally dominates [labial]."

2. No Rounding (${}^*C^w$):

$$(\neg \exists w, x, y, z) [\texttt{Root}(w) \land \texttt{C-pl}(x) \land \texttt{V-pl}(y) \land \texttt{lab}(z) \land A_T(w, x) \land A_T(w, y) \land A_T(y, z)$$

Table 3: Cross-category agreement in Vietnamese

	/ok/	$Agree_X[Lab]$	*Cw	Ident[Dors]	*Сомрьех
a.	okp				*
b.	ok	* W			L
c.	okw		* W		L
d.	op			* W	L

- The back, round vowel contains labial and dorsal V-place features, which totally agree with the C-place features of the double-articulation kp.
- Palatalization works in a parallel fashion: an input such as /ek/ is realized as [ec], where [c] is phonologically dorsal and coronal C-place: there is cross-category coronal assimilation, while the dorsal C-place of the input is preserved (see Danis 2017 for a full analysis/discussion).
- Class behavior of place: Feature Class Theory (Padgett 2002) or constraint summation (Danis 2017)



Discussion —

- Models where phonetic rounding is expressed via [+round] (e.g. Halle et al. 2000, Ní Chiosáin & Padgett 1993, a.o.) cannot straightforwardly capture interaction with non-round labials while obeying NoA, as in Vietnamese.
- Halle et al. 2000's critique of C&H: actually modeling cross-category interactions is cumbersome (though see e.g. Selkirk 1988 and Urek 2016).

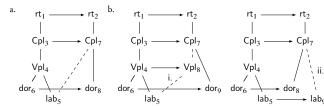


Figure 2: Vietnamese under the C&H model requires either transplanar spreading (a.) or a derivational process of spreading (bi.) and promotion (bii.) for cross-category assimilation

Cross-category faithfulness interactions also occur, and can be modeled with a parallel $IDENT_X$ constraint:

• Mumuye [mzm]: $\widehat{kp} \sim k^{w}$ alternation (Shimizu 1983)

Table 4: Cross-category faithfulness in Mumuye

	/kp/	*Complex	Ident_X	*Сү	${ m Ident}_c$	*C ^w
a.	k ^w				*	*
b.	kр	* W			L	L
c.	k		* W		*	L
d.	p		* W		*	L
e.	p^{γ}			* W	*	L

Conclusion —

The general domination model plus cross-category AGREE_X/
IDENT_X straightforwardly captures both cross-category agreement
and faithfulness processes while obeying Naturalness of Assimilation, supporting a model of unified place features.

References and Acknowledgements ———

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