

Faded Copies:

Reduplication as Sharing of Activity

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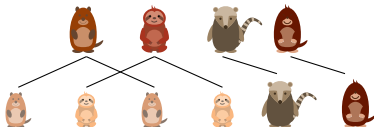
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GLOW 42, Oslo
May 8, 2019

Proposal

1. Reduplication is weakening of all elements involved in the copying.

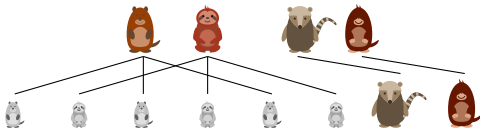
Underlying:



Output:

2. Every copy operation gradually weakens elements.

Underlying:



Output:

Assumptions

1. All linguistic symbols have **activity** that can **gradiently** differ.
2. Reduplication is **fission** to fill empty prosodic nodes.
3. Fission is **distribution of underlying activity**.

1. Copying as Weakening: Empirical Picture
 - 1.1 Copying Enables Reduction
 - 1.2 More Copying Enables More Reduction

2. Copying as Weakening: Theoretical Modeling
 - 2.1 Background Assumptions
 - 2.2 Proposal: Fission is Distribution of Activity
 - 2.3 Example 1: Lushootseed
 - 2.4 Example 2: Sikaiana

3. Discussion and Conclusion

Avant: Reduplication and Prosody

- partial reduplication: an affix ‘whose canonical shape is constant [...] but whose segmental content varies in an obvious way depending on the base to which it is attached’ (McCarthy, 1993, 187)

➔ **a prosodically delimited copy is added to express morphological meaning**

- (1) Partial reduplication in Ilokano: A heavy syllable (McCarthy, 1993, 187)

kaldínŋ	‘goat’	kal~kaldínŋ	‘goats’
púsa	‘cat’	pus~púsa	‘cats’
róʔot	‘litter’	roʔ~róʔot	‘litter’ PL
tràk	‘truck’	traʔ~tràk	‘trucks’

Avant: Reduplication and Fixed Segmentism (Alderete et al., 1999)

- a reduplicative morpheme also contains an **invariant part** (phonologically predictable epenthesis or lexically stored)

(2) Fixed V-Reduplication in Lushootseed (Urbanczyk, 1999, 2001)

g ^w ədíl	‘sit’	g ^w í~g ^w ədíl	‘sit down briefly’
bədáʔ	‘child’	bí~bədaʔ	‘small child’
q ^w łayʔ	‘log’	q ^w í~q ^w łayʔ	‘stick’
du:k ^w	‘knife’	dí~du:k ^w	‘small knife’

(3) Fixed C-reduplication in Nuuchahnulth (Stonham, 1994, 2004)

haw’a	ha:c~haw’acsupt’a:ɬ	‘they had an eating contest’
hina	hi:c~hinhsacpeʔi	‘the ones on the beach side’
ɬa	ɬa:c~ɬa:ɬsa	‘it was standing at the edge’

Avant: Reduplication Terminology

(4)

‘TRADITIONAL’:

Reduplicant

Base

kal ~ kaldín

HERE:
(PHONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT)

kal ~ kal - dín

→ Copying is symmetrical

Copied Not copied

□ ~ kal dín

→ Empty prosody
triggers copying

kal ~ kal dín

Copy-
Exponent

Copied
base

1. Copying as Weakening: Empirical Picture

1.1. Copying Enables Reduction

A. C-Reduction in the Copy Exponent: Gitksan (Brown, 2008)

- fixed segmentism reduplication with /i/ (and /a/ next to gutturals)

(5) Plural reduplication (Brown, 2008, 147+148)

dzap	dz i p ~ dz a p	'make, do'
dulpx ^w	d i l ~ d u l p x ^w	'to be short'
ʔisx ^w	ʔ a s ~ ʔ i s x ^w	'stink, smell'

- deaffricativization, deglottalization (+predictable voicing), and depalatalization in the copy-exponent

(6) Plural reduplication and C-reduction (Brown, 2008, 147+148)

m'ats	m i s ~ m' a t s	'to hit, strike'	ts	→	s
t'u:ts'x ^w	d i s ~ t' u: t s' x ^w	'be black'	X'	→	X
maʃx ^w	m i s ~ m a ʃ x ^w	'white'	ʃ	→	s
iʃxw	a s ~ i ʃ xw	'stink, smell'			

A. C-Reduction in the Copy Exponent: Gitksan

(7) Plural reduplication and C-reduction (Brown, 2008, 147+148)

m'ats	m i s ~ m' a t s	'to hit, strike'	ts	→	s
t'u:ts'x ^w	d i s ~ t' u: t s' x ^w	'be black'	X'	→	X
maʃx ^w	m i s ~ m a ʃ x ^w	'white'	ʃ	→	s
iʃxw	a s ~ i ʃ xw	'stink, smell'			

➔ no such reduction outside of reduplication contexts

(8) Preservation of glottalization and affricates (Brown, 2008, 127)

ʔi-ts'aqt	'the tip of it' (+DEF-prefix)/
si-ts'aq'	'dig, gather clams' (+INTR-prefix)/

B. V-Reduction in the Copied Base: Lushootseed

(Broselow, 1983; Bates et al., 1994; Urbanczyk, 2001)

↻ alternation between fixed vowel reduplication /Ci-/ and /CV-/

(9) Diminutive Reduplication

(Urbanczyk, 2001, 195-207)

a. Fixed V in copy-exponent

dú:k^w 'knife' d í ~ d u:k^w 'small knife'

g^wədíl 'sit' g^w í ~ g^w ədíł 'sit down briefly'

b. V-Reduction without fixed V

júbil 'die, starve' jú ~ jə bil 'small animal dies'

s-túlək^w 'river' s- tú ~ tə lək^w 'creek'

c. V-Deletion without fixed V

pástəd 'white person' pá ~ p stəd 'white child'

ʔúsil 'dive' ʔú ~ ʔ sil 'shallow dive'

C. Reduction in Copy Exponent and Copied Base: Kwak'wala

(Boas, 1947; Kalmar, 2003; Saba Kirchner, 2010)

- ☛ suffixation of /m'u:t/ 'refuse, useless' accompanied by reduplication

(10) Reduction in the copied base (Saba Kirchner, 2010, 177-80)

a.	səl	'drill'	səl ~ sə mu:t	'left after drilling'
	kən	'scoop up'	kən ~ kə mu:t	'left after scooping up'
b.	k'a:p	'(mouse) gnaw'	k'a: ~ k'əp m'u:t	'gnawings of mouse'
	ti:ɬ	'bait'	ti: ~ təɬ m'u:t	'remains of bait'

(11) Reduction in the copy exponent (Saba Kirchner, 2010, 176-79)

a.	məndz	'cut kindling wood'	mə ~ mən dzəmu:t	'left after cutting kindling woods'
	c'əm'	'melt'	c'ə ~ c'əm' əm'u:t	'left after melting'
b.	q ^w a:l'	'scorch'	q ^w ə ~ q ^w a:l' əmu:t	'embers'
	sa:q ^w	'peel bark'	sə ~ sa:q ^w əmu:t	'left after peeling bark'

C. Reduction in Copy Exponent and Copied Base: Kwak'wala

- reduction avoids stress clashes (*HH) and builds unmarked iambic feet LH, LL, H (H=V: or sonorant coda) (Struijke, 2000; Saba Kirchner, 2010)

(12)

e.g.	*expected			surface	
	H	H	H	LH	H
a. səl	(səl)	(səl)	(mu:t)	(sə . səl)	(mu:t)
b. k'a:p	(k'a:p)	(k'a:p)	(mu:t)	(k'ə . k'a:p)	(mu:t)
c. mændz	(mən)	(mən)	(dzə.mu:t)	(mə . mən)	(dzə.mu:t)

- these repairs are bound to copy exponents and copied bases

(13)

surface			*repair	
H	H	H	LH	LH
(ts'ó:)	(l'əm)	(y'à:)	(ts'ə.l'əm)	(y'ə.y'à:)

Summary: Copying = Weakening

(14) a. Reduction in the copy-exponent*

□ + sapo ⇨ sə ~ sa po

(McCarthy and Prince, 1995; Becker and Flack Potts, 2011)

e.g. Gitksan, Shuswap, Sanskrit...

b. Reduction in the the copied base

□ + sapo ⇨ sa ~ sə po

(Shaw and Howe, 1999; Struijke, 2000)

e.g. Tohono O'odham, Heiltsuk, Mainland Sliammon,...

c. Reduction in both copy-exponent and copied base

□ + sapo ⇨ sə ~ sə po

(Struijke, 2000)

e.g. Kwakwala, Hausa, Tagalog,...

*‘TETU in the reduplicant’=one main argument for correspondence-theory (McCarthy and Prince, 1995)

1.2. More Copying Enables More Reduction

Multiple Reduplication

(15) *Multiple Reduplication*

The presence of two or more reduplicative morphemes in a word.

(16) Reduplication in Tagalog

(Mattes, 2007, 126)

a. nag- du ~ duman siya bulan ~ bulan

BEG.AV-IPFV~DEM.DIST 3.SG.AF PL~month

‘S/he goes there every month’

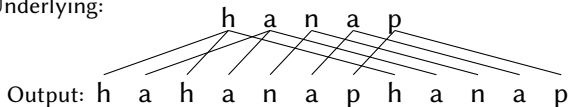
b. ini an ha ~ hanap ~ hanap -on

DEM.PROX PB IPFV~PL~look.for-UG

‘here (they are) continuously searching’

(17) Multiple Copying

Underlying:



A. Avoidance of Multiple Reduplication: Ahousesht Nuuchahnulth

- some meanings are expressed by reduplication alone (18-a)
- many suffixes trigger prefixing reduplication (=underlined) (18-b)

(18) a.

maḥti:	‘house’	
<u>ma</u> ~ ma ḥti:	‘houses’	(<u>PL</u> -maḥti:)
nu:k	‘song’	
<u>nu:</u> ~ <u>nu:</u> k	‘songs’	(<u>PL</u> -nu:k)
naʔa	‘to hear’	
<u>na</u> ~ <u>na</u> ʔa	‘to understand’	(<u>DER</u> -naʔa)

- b.
- | |
|--|
| <u>mi</u> ~ <u>mi</u> ɬkʷukʷicu:ʃ |
| RED ~ <u>mi</u> ɬ- <u>kʷukʷ</u> -ʔitʃu:ʃ |
| to.resemble ~ same-to.resemble-2PL.IND |
| ‘both of you look alike’ |

(Kim, 2003*b*, 136+138)

A. Avoidance of Multiple Reduplication: Ahousaht Nuuchahnulth

(Kim, 2003*a,b*, 2008)

- two reduplication-triggering morphemes in a word only result in a single copy-exponent

(19) a. na ~ na ʔak'ukʔijf (* na ~ na ~ na ʔak'ukʔijf)

DER-naʔa-k'uk-ʔijf

DER-to.hear-to.resemble-3SG.IND

's/he seems to be knowledgeable'

b. t'u ~ t'u c'i:ḥ (* t'u ~ t'u ~ t'u c'i:ḥ)

PL-t'uc'(up)-ʔi:ḥ

PL-sea.urchin-to.gather/fish

'gathering more than one sea urchin'

(Kim, 2003*b*, 138)

- a pattern that can be found in basically all Southern Wakashan languages (Rose, 1981; Stonham, 1994, 2004)

B. Truncation in Multiple Reduplication Contexts: Sikaiana (Donner, 2012)

(20) Repetitive reduplication (Donner, 2012, 23+24)

a. *Bisyllabic repetitive reduplication*

sopo	sopo ~ sopo	‘jump’
sepu	sepu ~ sepu	‘dive’
motu	motu ~ motu	‘snap’

b. *CV/C-reduplication in the plural*

sopo	s ~ so po	so ~ so po	‘jump’
sepu	s ~ se pu	se ~ se pu	‘dive’
moe	m ~ mo e	mo ~ mo e	‘sleep’

c. *Obligatory C-reduplication if both are combined*

sopo	sopo ~ s ~ so po	*sopo ~ so ~ so po	‘jump’
sepu	sepu ~ s ~ se pu	*sepu ~ so ~ se pu	‘dive’

Summary: More Copying = More Weakening

(21)

	No Reduplication	1 x Reduplication	2 x Reduplication	
Lg 1	Reduction			e.g. Palauan
Lg 2	No Reduction	Reduction		e.g. Lushootseed
Lg 3	No Reduction		Reduction	e.g. Sikaiana
Lg 4	No Reduction			e.g. Papapana

2. Copying as Weakening: Theoretical Modeling

2.1. Background Assumptions

Copying as Weakening: Assumptions

1. Reduplication Results from Prosodic Affixation
2. Gradient Symbolic Representation
3. Harmonic Grammar
4. Containment
5. **Fission is Distribution of Activity**

1. Reduplication Results from Prosodic Affixation

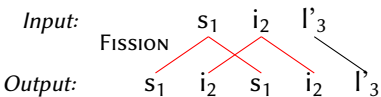
(Marantz, 1982; Pulleyblank, 2009; Saba Kirchner, 2010, 2013*a,b*)

- reduplicative morphemes contain **segmentally empty prosodic nodes** that are filled with ‘copied’ elements
- copying is a general phonological repair that applies to **fill these otherwise empty nodes**
 - ➔ no reduplication-specific mechanism, reduplication is just ‘normal’ affixation
 - ➔ explains the fixed prosodic size of copy exponents
 - ➔ explains non-concatenative allomorphy between reduplication and lengthening (Saba Kirchner, 2010, 2013*a,b*; Zimmermann, 2013)

1. Reduplication Results from Prosodic Affixation

- copying is **fission** of segments violating (22)
 (Spaelti, 1997; Struijke, 2000; Gafos, 2003; Nelson, 2003)

(22) INT_S: Assign -1 violation to every pair of output segments that correspond to the same input segment.



(23)

μ	μ	$\mu > V$	DEPS	*V:	INT _S
$s_1 \quad i_2 \quad l'_3$	$s_1 \quad i_2 \quad l'_3$				
a. μ	μ	*!			
b. $s_1 \quad i_2 \quad s_1 \quad i_2 \quad l'_3$	$s_1 \quad i_2 \quad l'_3$				**

2. Gradient Symbolic Representation (Smolensky and Goldrick, 2016; Rosen, 2016)

- ☛ symbols in a linguistic representation can have **different activities**
- ☛ in the following, all output activity is 1
- ☛ different activities result in gradient faithfulness violations
 - weakly active elements are easier to delete than 'normal' segments
 - it is costly to realize weakly active elements

(24) Gradient activity = gradient faithfulness violations

	b a t - p	*CC	MAX	DEP
	① ① ① ①.5 (activity values under each symbol)			
a.	b a t p ① ① ① ①.5 +.5 (under p)	-1		-0.5
☛ b.	b a t ① ① ①		-0.5	
c.	b a p ① ① ①.5 +.5 (under p)		-1	-0.5

Intermezzo: MAX and DEP and GSR

- (25)
- a. DEP : For every pair of corresponding input output elements with underlying activity I and an output activity O where $I < O$: Assign $-(O-I)$ violations.
 - b. MAX : For every pair of corresponding input output elements with underlying activity I and an output activity O where $I > O$: Assign $-(I-O)$ violations.

2. Gradient Symbolic Representation (=GSR)

1. Embedded in a general **computational architecture for cognition**
(=Gradient Symbolic Computation Smolensky and Goldrick, 2016)
2. A **unified account** for different exceptional phonological behaviours:
 - liaison consonants in French (Smolensky and Goldrick, 2016)
 - semi-regularity of voicing in Japanese Rendaku (Rosen, 2016)
 - allomorphy in Modern Hebrew (Faust and Smolensky, 2017)
 - lexical accent in Lithuanian (Kushnir, 2017)
 - tone sandhi in Oku (Nformi and Worbs, 2017)
 - tone allomorphy in San Miguel el Grande Mixtec (Zimmermann, 2017*a,b*)
 - lexical stress in Moses Columbian Salishan (Zimmermann, to appear)
 - exceptional tone (non)spreading in San Molinos Mixtec (Zimmermann, 2018*a*)
 - interaction of phonological/lexical gemination/lenition in Italian (Amato, 2018)
 - compound stress in Sino-Japanese (Rosen, 2018)
 - compound tensing in Korean (Lee, 2019)
 - stress-syncope interaction in Levantine Arabic (Trommer, 2018)
 - (interacting) ghost segments in Welsh (Zimmermann, 2018*c*)
 - ...

3. Harmonic Grammar (Legendre et al., 1990; Potts et al., 2010)

- constraints are **weighted**, not ranked

(26) Toy Example: Weighted Constraints

Input	C1	C2	C3	<i>Harmony Score</i>
	100	60	50	
☞ a. Output candidate 1	-1			-100
b. Output candidate 2		-1	-1	-110
c. Output candidate 3		-2		-120

- constraint ganging and threshold effects are predicted
 - though (26-b+c) only violate C2 and C3 with a lower weight than C1, they have a worse harmony score than (26-a) since the lower-weighted violations **gang up**

4. Containment (Prince and Smolensky, 1993/2004)

- non-realization of an element is setting its **activity to zero** (=gray)
- non-realized elements can be enough to fill prosodic nodes
(Trommer, 2011; Trommer and Zimmermann, 2014; Zimmermann, 2017c)

(27) $\mu > V$: Assign -1 violation for every μ that does not dominate a vowel.

(28) $\boxed{\mu > V}_P$: Assign -1 violation for every μ that does not dominate a **phonetically interpreted** vowel.

(29)

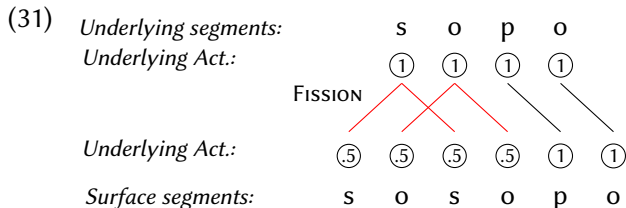
$\mu + \text{sopo}$	$\mu > V$ 100	INT _S 10	$\boxed{\mu > V}_P$ 5	MAX 5	
a. μ s o p o ① ① ① ①	-1		-1		-105
☞ b. s μ o ~ s μ o p μ o ① ① ① ① ① ①		-2			-20
b. s μ o ~ s μ o p μ o ① ① ① ① ① ① [-1]		-2	-1	-1	-30

(to be modified soon)

2.2. Proposal: Fission is Distribution of Activity

5. Fission is Distribution of Activity

- (30) GEN restriction on fission
 Input element S_1 with activity A corresponds to x output elements S_1 with underlying activity A/x .



- = elements that result from fission necessarily have an activity smaller than 1 that corresponds to input activity
- = all output correspondents of S_1 have the same amount of activity that corresponds to input activity → **copying weakens symmetrically**

5. Fission is Distribution of Activity

(32) More copying = More Weakening

Underlying segments:

s o p o

Underlying Act.:

① ① ① ①

2xFISSION

Underlying Act.:

⓪̄ ⓪̄ ⓪̄ ⓪̄ ⓪̄ ⓪̄ ① ①

Surface segments:

s o s o s o p o

→ copying weakens gradually

5. Fission is Distribution of Activity

- crucial consequence for elements with the same underlying activity:
Non-realization of a copied segment is better for MAX; they are **weaker**

(33)

a. *Copying*

Underlying segments:

s o p o

Underlying Act.:

① ① ① ①

FISSION

Underlying Act.:

①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ①

INSERT/DELETE ACT.:

+5 +5 +5 +5

Surface segments:

s o s o p o

Faithfulness violations:

DEP: -2

b. *Copying+Deletion*

s o p o

① ① ① ①

①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ①

-5 +5 +5 +5 -1

o s o p

DEP: -1.5

MAX: -1.5

Predicted Typology: Reduction Thresholds

(34)

Weaker

=Less protected by MAX, IDENT

=More penalized by DEP



	No Reduplication	1 x Reduplication	2 x Reduplication	
Lg 1	Reduction			e.g. Palauan
Lg 2	No Reduction	Reduction		e.g. Lushootseed
Lg 3	No Reduction		Reduction	e.g. Sikaiana
Lg 4	No Reduction			e.g. Papapana

Toy Example

(35)

		DELETEPENULT!	MAX	
NoRed-a.	s a p o ① ① ① ①	-1		
NoRed-b.	s a p o ① ① ① ① -1		-1	
1xRed-a.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① +5 +5 +5 +5	-1		
1xRed-b.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① +5 +5 +5 -5		-0.5	
2xRed-a.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 +6	-1		
2xRed-b.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① +6 +6 +6 +6 +6 -3		-0.3	

Lg 1: Always Reduction (e.g. Palauan)

(36) DELETEPENULT! \gg MAX

		DELETEPENULT! 1000	MAX 100	
NoRed-a.	s a p o ① ① ① ①	-1		-1000
☞ NoRed-b.	s a p o ① ① ① ① [-1]		-1	-100
1xRed-a.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① [+.5] [+.5] [+.5] [+.5]	-1		-1000
☞ 1xRed-b.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① [+.5] [+.5] [+.5] [-.5]		-0.5	-50
2xRed-a.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① [+.6] [+.6] [+.6] [+.6] [+.6] [+.6]	-1		-1000
☞ 2xRed-b.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① [+.6] [+.6] [+.6] [+.6] [+.6] [-.3]		-0.3	-33.3

Lg 2: Only Reduction if Reduplication (e.g. Lushootseed)

(37) MAX \gg DELETEPENULT! and DELETEPENULT! \gg 0.5xMAX

		DELETEPENULT! 99	MAX 100
☞ NoRed-a.	s a p o ① ① ① ①	-1	-99
NoRed-b.	s a p o ① ① ① ① [-1]		-100
1xRed-a.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5]	-1	-99
☞ 1xRed-b.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① [+5] [+5] [+5] [-5]		-50
2xRed-a.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6]	-1	-99
☞ 2xRed-b.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [-3]		-33.3

Lg 3: Only Reduction if Multiple Reduplication (e.g. Sikaiana)

(38) $0.5xMAX \gg DELETEDPENULT!$ and $DELETEDPENULT! \gg 0.\bar{3}xMAX$

		DELETEDPENULT! 99	MAX 200	
☞ NoRed-a.	s a p o ① ① ① ①	-1		-99
NoRed-b.	s a p o ① ① ① ① [-1]		-1	-200
☞ 1xRed-a.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5]	-1		-99
1xRed-b.	s a~s a p o ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① [+5] [+5] [+5] [-5]		-0.5	-100
2xRed-a.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6]	-1		-99
☞ 2xRed-b.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ①.3 ① ① [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [-3]		$-0.\bar{3}$	$-66.\bar{6}$

Lg 4: No Reduction (e.g. Papapana)

(39) $0.\bar{3}x\text{MAX} \gg \text{DELETEPENULT!}$

		DELETEPENULT! 100	MAX 1000	
☞ NoRed-a.	s a p o ① ① ① ①	-1		-100
NoRed-b.	s a p o ① ① ① ① [-1]		-1	-1000
☞ 1xRed-a.	s a~s a p o ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ① ① [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5]	-1		-100
1xRed-b.	s a~s a p o ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ① ① [+5] [+5] [+5] [-5]		-0.5	-500
☞ 2xRed-a.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ① ① [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6]	-1		-100
2xRed-b.	s a~s a~s a p o ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ①.③ ① ① [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [+6] [-3]		$-0.\bar{3}$	$-333.\bar{3}$

2.3. Example 1: Lushootseed

Lushootseed Reduction (simplified)

Pattern

- vowels are reduced to /ə/ (=loss of all place features) if they are copied
- Reduction is triggered by (40-a) penalizing place features in unstressed positions
- outside of copying, (40-b) preserves vowels from reduction

- (40)
- a. *UNSTRV: Assign -1 violation for every unstressed full V (=place features).
 - b. ID-V : For ever input vowel with activity I, assign -I violations if the corresponding output vowel has a different place feature specification.

Lushootseed: Reduction Only for Copied Vowels

- (41) a. ID-V \gg *UNSTRV
 b. *UNSTRV \gg -0.5xID-V

(42) Reduction in the copied base

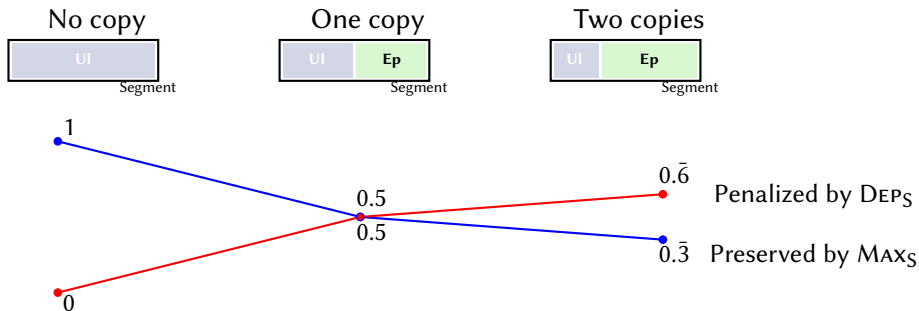
	μ j μ b μ l ① ① ① ① ①	ID-V	*UNSTRV	DEP	
		40	30	10	
a.	j μ j μ b μ l ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① ① +5 +5 +5 +5		-2	-2	-80
b.	j μ j μ b \emptyset l ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① ① +5 +5 +5 +5	-1	-1	-2	-90
c.	j μ j \emptyset b μ l ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ①.5 ① ① ① +5 +5 +5 +5	-0.5	-1	-2	-70

2.4. Example 2: Sikaiana

Copied Elements: Too Weak to Surface

- realizing copied elements is **costly** (=adding of activity) and deleting them does violate MAX_S only partially

(43) Being copied: Decreasing the chances of surfacing



- predicts avoidance of copied elements just because they are copied

Sikaiana Syncope

Pattern

- syncope for the monosyllabic copy-exponent is
 - optional for single reduplication ($so \sim sopo / s \sim sopo$) and
 - obligatory for multiple reduplication ($sopo \sim s \sim sopo$)

- copying triggered by $\sigma > V$ and $\mu > V$
- copy-exponent deletion since **copied V's are preferably avoided**
 - copied elements filling affixed σ^* : never deleted
(=high weight of $\boxed{\sigma > V}_P$)
 - copied elements filling affixed μ : can be deleted
(=lower weight of $\boxed{\mu > V}_P$)

*Or those already prosodified/dominated by a σ in the input.

Sikaiana: No Syncope for Single Reduplication (bisyllabic)

$$(44) \quad \boxed{\sigma > V}_P + 0.5xMAX \gg 0.5xDEP$$

	σ σ σ σ s o p o ① ① ① ①	$\boxed{\sigma > V}_P$	DEP	MAX	$\boxed{\mu > V}_P$	
		100	36	20	8	
a.	σ σ σ σ s o p o~s o p o ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5 +5		-4			-144
b.	σ σ σ σ s o p o~s o p o ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ ①.⑤ +5 +5 +5 -5 +5 +5 +5 +5	-1	-3.5	-0.5		-236

Sikaiana: Optional Syncope for Single Reduplication (monosyllabic)

$$(45) \quad \boxed{\mu > V}_P + 0.5xMAX \sim 0.5xDEP$$

μ	s	μ	p	μ	$\sigma > V$	DEP	MAX	$\mu > V$
	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	P			P
					100	36	20	8
a.	s	μ	μ	μ				
	$o \sim s$	o	p	o		-2		-72
	(.5)	(.5)	(.5)	(.5)	(1)			
	(+.5)	(+.5)	(+.5)	(+.5)				
b.	s	μ	μ	μ				
	$o \sim s$	o	p	o		-1.5	-0.5	-1
	(.5)	(.5)	(.5)	(.5)	(1)			-72
	(+.5)	(-.5)	(+.5)	(+.5)				

*Simplification of the optionality that can be modeled in, e.g. MaxEnt (Johnson, 2002; Goldwater and Johnson, 2003; Wilson, 2006).

Sikaiana: Syncope in Multiple Reduplication Contexts

(46) $0.\bar{6}x\text{DEP} + \text{OCP}_C \gg 0.\bar{3}x\text{MAX}$

	$\sigma \sigma$ μ s o p o ① ① ① ①	$\sigma \sigma$ μ s o p o	$\sigma \sigma$ μ s o p o	$\sigma \sigma$ μ s o p o	$\sigma > V$ p	DEP	MAX	$\mu > V$ p	
					100	36	20	8	
a.	$\sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma$ $\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$ s o p o ~ s o ~ s o p o ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ ③ ③ ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ +6̄ +6̄ +5 +5 +6̄ +6̄ +6̄ +6̄ +5 +5					-5.9̄		-215.9̄	
b.	$\sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma$ $\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu$ s o p o ~ s o ~ s o p o ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ ③ ③ ③ ③ ⑤ ⑤ +6̄ +6̄ +5 +5 +6̄ -3̄ +6̄ +6̄ +5 +5					-5.3̄	-0.3̄	-1	-206.6̄

Avoidance of Multiply Copied Segments: Sikaiana

- in Sikaiana multiply-copied segments are so weak that they are only tolerated under affix-syllables*, not affix-moras
- that **only vowels are deleted**, not consonants: only DEP_V is important and MAX_V less important enough; the weighting for DEP_C and MAX_C is different

Footnote: This is an instance of ‘anti-anti-gemination’
(Odden, 1988; Bakovic, 2005; Rose, 2000)

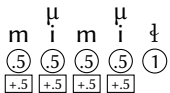
- attested in other Austronesian languages (e.g. Nukuoro, Carroll and Soulik, 1973)
- could alternatively triggered by an OCP that is violated by C₁VC₁ but not by C₁C₁ (=a geminate), cf. Rose (2000)

*And within the stem that is already prosodified prior to affix concatenation.

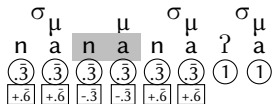
Avoidance of Multiply Copied Segments: Ahousaht Nuuchahnulth

- we see the expected deletion of **all multiply copied elements** (under certain affix nodes): DEP_C/DEP_V and MAX_C/MAX_V have same weight

- (47) a. No Deletion under affixed μ : Single copying



- b. Deletion under affixed μ : Multiple copying

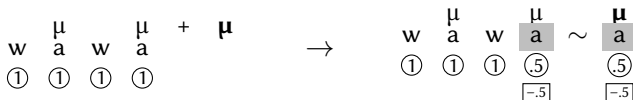


3. Discussion and Conclusion

Further Prediction 1

- **Complete reduction** in copy-exponent and copied base (e.g. Siakaiana'/Ahousaht')?
 - systematically attested as **subtraction** of prosodically defined portions to express morphological category (e.g. Dressler, 2000; Arndt-Lappe and Alber, 2012; Zimmermann, 2017c)
 - e.g. Aymara accusative /wawa + Acc/ → [waw] (Briggs, 1976; Hardman, 2001; Coler, 2010)

(48) Aymara subtraction as 'reduplication'



Further Predictions 2-4

- If output elements can have weak activity and thus violate markedness gradiently (cf. Zimmermann (2018*a,c,b*); vs. Smolensky and Goldrick (2016); Rosen (2016)), copy-exponents and copied bases are predicted to **tolerate more marked structure**
 - e.g. marked structures in copy-exponent in Oowekyala (Howe, 2000)
 - e.g. copy-exponents as exceptional non-undergoers in Mojeño Trinitario (Rose, 2014; Marquardt, 2018)
- Weakening not only implies reduction but also being an easier target for **other phonological processes** (e.g. assimilation)
- The same typology is expected for **phonotactic copying** (Kawahara, 2007; Kitto and de Lacy, 1999)

Further Prediction 5

- **Phonetic differences** between elements with different (underlying) activity?
 - gradient phonetic effects are well-attested: e.g. subphonemic gradience in word-final devoicing, nasal place assimilation, flapping (e.g. Braver, 2013), vowel harmony is gradient; gets weaker the farther it spreads (McCollum, 2018),...
 - optional deletion in Sikaiana single reduplication might in fact be a phonetic effect rather than optional phonological deletion (and optional variation between $/C_1V_1\sim C_1V_1\dots/$ and $/C_1\sim C_1V_1\dots/$ is well-attested in Austronesian, e.g. Hoava (Davis, 2003; Blevins, 2005) or Doku (Unger, 2018))

Conclusion

- extending a phonological account of reduplication based on segmental fission with the assumption that **fission is distribution of underlying activity** correctly predicts
 - that reduplication involves **symmetrical weakening** of all elements involved in the copying and reduction can affect copy-exponents and/or copied bases
 - the **gradient weakening of every copy operation** that can result in more reduction under multiple copying (main advantage over an alternative based on Existential Faithfulness (Struijke, 2000))

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Sikaiana, tested with the Maxent Grammar Tool (Hayes, 2009)

WeightsMAX_C: 39.510925583659265MAX_V: 17.130320954981542DEP_C: 0.0DEP_V: 17.143113638603637 $\mu > V_p$: 0.0 $\sigma > V_p$: 3.6237071556071663



CONT: 5.91793226522023

Probabilities $\sigma + \text{sopo}$ so~sopo: 0.9998680938615468 

sop<o>~sopo: 7.225023388204955E-5

so<po>~sopo: 1.9017384152256463E-13

<sopo>~sopo: 4.995851293881543E-21


 $\mu + \text{sopo}$ so~sopo: 0.49773317757419294 s<o>~sopo: 0.5009270527781152 

<so>~sopo: 4.900172127756463E-7

o~sopo: 0.0013392796304789309

 $\sigma + \mu + \text{sopo}$

sopo~so~sopo: 0.0020702788740010795

sopo~s<o>~sopo: 0.995297845849349 

sopo~<so>~sopo: 0.0026318752766498273

Contiguous Morpheme Copying

(49) MCONT

For every pair of output elements O_1 and O_2 corresponding to input elements I_1 and I_2 that belong to the same morpheme and I_1 directly precedes I_2 :

Assign * for every O_1 that is not directly followed by O_2 and for every O_2 that is not directly preceded by O_1 .

- ➔ a non-existential version demanding **contiguous linear order for all instances of an element** and hence subsumes (50-a+b)

(50) CONTIGUITY (McCarthy and Prince, 1995, 123)


I-CONTIG ('No skipping')

The portion of S_1 standing in correspondence forms a contiguous string.

O-CONTIG ('No intrusion')

The portion of S_2 standing in correspondence forms a contiguous string.

Contiguous Morpheme Copying

	σ σ σ σ s o p o (1) (1) (1) (1)	$\sigma > V$ _p	MCONT	DEP	MAX	INT	
		100	50	36	20	5	
 a.	σ σ σ σ s o p o ~ s o p o (.5) (.5) (.5) (.5) (.5) (.5) (.5) (.5) [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5]			-4		-4	-164
b.	σ σ σ σ o o ~ s o p o (.5) (.5) (1) (.5) (1) (.5) [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5]		-3	-2		-2	-232
c.	σ σ σ σ o p o ~ s o p o (.5) (.5) (.5) (1) (.5) (.5) (.5) [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5] [+5]		-1	-3		-3	-173

Laryngeal Reduction in Copy-Exponent and Copied Base: Tagalog

- ☛ ‘Contractions of this type never occur in non-reduplicated bases such as /daʔán/ ‘road’ or /bulhok/ ‘hair’, nor (as already noted) do they occur in reduplicated disyllables that do not contain a laryngeal consonant between like vowels’ (Blust, 2007, 7)

(51) Reduplication in Tagalog (Blust, 2007, 7)

búhos	‘pouring’	b-al-usbós	‘grain spilled from package’
laʔáb	‘spreading flame’	l-ag-abláb	‘noisy conflagration’
laʔás	‘cracked’	laslás	‘ripped’
láhad	‘opening of the hand’	ladlád	‘opened’
sáhaŋ	‘potency’	saŋsáŋ ~ sansáŋ	‘strong agreeable odor’
súhol	‘bribe’	sulsól	‘instigation to do evil’
suʔóŋ	‘advance against odds’	suŋsóŋ	‘go against wind’
tahán	‘cessation’	tantán	‘cessation’

V shortening in Copy-Exponent and Copied Base: Hausa

(52) Adjectival reduplication (Inkelas and Zoll, 2005, 87)

gishiri:	'salt'	gishiri-gishiri	'salty'
búhu:	'sack'	búhu-búhu	'sacklike'
gá:ri:	'flour'	gá:ri-gá:ri	'powdry'