Gradient activity results in gradient markedness: A representational account of phonological exceptions

### (Virtual) GLOW 43

April 8th-20th, 2020 Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Eva Zimmermann





### Main Claim

The assumption of Gradient Symbolic Representations that elements can have different degrees of activation allows a unified explanation for phonological exceptions and their properties.

### Main Claim

The assumption of Gradient Symbolic Representations that elements can have different degrees of activation allows a unified explanation for phonological exceptions and their properties.

Theory: Gradient Symbolic Representations in Input/Output (=GSRO)

- All linguistic symbols have activity that can gradiently differ (=numerical values, 1 being the default activity).
   (Smolensky and Goldrick, 2016; Rosen, 2016, 2018; Faust and Smolensky, 2017; Zimmermann, 2018*a*,*b*, 2019*b*,*a*; Amato, 2019; Kushnir, 2019; Hsu, 2019; Walker, 2019)
- Activity differences can be present in input and/or output.
  (Zimmermann, 2017*a,b*; Faust and Smolensky, 2017; Jang, 2019; Walker, 2019)

constraints are violated/satisfied relative to the activity of the relevant elements

 constraints are violated/satisfied relative to the activity of the relevant elements

Morpheme 1 in toy language

Morpheme 2 in toy language

/p<sub>1</sub>o<sub>1</sub>/

→ triggers vowel harmony

→ doesn't trigger vowel harmony

 $/p_1 o_{0.5}/$ 

p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> -t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>		Share <sub>bk</sub> 14	ID 10		$p_1 o_{0.5} - t_1 e_1$	Share <sub>bk</sub> 14	ID 10	
a.	p101t1e1	-1		-14	transi a. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.5</sub> t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>	-0.5		-7
r≊ b.	p101t101		-1	-10	b. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.5</sub> t <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub>		-1	-10

 constraints are violated/satisfied relative to the activity of the relevant elements

Morpheme 1 in toy language

Morpheme 2 in toy language

/p<sub>1</sub> o<sub>1</sub> /

→ triggers vowel harmony

→ doesn't trigger vowel harmony

/p<sub>1</sub> o<sub>0.5</sub> /

p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> -t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>	Share <sub>bk</sub> 14	Iр 10	
a. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>	-1		-14
r≊ b. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub>		-1	-10

$p_1 o_{0.5} - t_1 e_1$	Share <sub>bk</sub> 14	ld 10	
☞ a. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.5</sub> t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>	-0.5		-7
b. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.5</sub> t <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub>		-1	-10

 constraints are violated/satisfied relative to the activity of the relevant elements

Morpheme 1 in toy language

/p<sub>1</sub>o<sub>1</sub>/

→ triggers vowel harmony

	/p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.5</sub> /	
→	doesn't trigger vowel	harmony

Morpheme 2 in toy language

p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> -t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>	Share <sub>bk</sub>	ld	
	14	10	
a. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub>	-1		-14
r≊ b. p101t101		-1	-10

$p_1 \frac{o_{0.5}}{-t_1 e_1}$	Share <sub>bk</sub>	ld	
	14	10	
IIS a. p1 0 <u>0.5</u> t1e1	-0.5		-7
b. p <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.5</sub> t <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub>		-1	-10

### GSRO and Exceptions

### → 'exceptions' = contrastive underlying representations

+ a single phonological grammar

### GSRO and Exceptions

# • 'exceptions' = contrastive underlying representations + a single phonological grammar

ا this account of exceptionality predicts 4 properties:

- ① Unified account for (non)undergoers and (non)triggers.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Exceptionality for more than one process.
- Degrees of exceptionality.
- ④ Implicational restrictions between exceptionality patterns.

### ① Four types of exceptionality

(Classification into undergoers/triggers from Lakoff (1970))

Toy example: Stem-triggered VH if same height (pon-ek  $\rightarrow$  ponok) but not if different height (put-ek  $\rightarrow$  putek)

- Exceptional non-undergoer of a process though its context is not met e.g. same height but no VH: pon- et → ponet, \*ponot
- Exceptional non-trigger for a process though its context is met e.g. same height but no VH: ton -ek → tonek, \*tonok
- Exceptional undergoer of a process though its context is not met e.g. different height: VH: put- em → putom, \*putem
- Exceptional trigger for a process though its context not is met e.g. different height but VH: put -ek → putok, \*putek

### ① Four types of exceptionality: GSRO account

1. Exceptional **non-undergoer** of stem-induced VH

Affix has **strong** vowel that is protected by faithfulness constraints more

2. Exceptional **non-trigger** of stem-induced VH

Stem has **weak** vowel that does not violate markedness constraint as much

$t_1 o_{0.4} n_1 - e_1 k_1$	Мах[вк]	Sн[вк] <sub>ні</sub>	Ѕн[вк]	
	15	10	10	
™ a. k <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.4</sub> l <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub> k <sub>1</sub>		-0.7	-0.7	-14
b. k <sub>1</sub> o <sub>0.4</sub> l <sub>1</sub> o <sub>1</sub> k <sub>1</sub>	-1			-15

3. Exceptional **undergoer** of stem-induced VH

Affix has **weak** vowel that is not protected by faithfulness constraints as much

$p_1u_1t_1 - e_{0.4}m_1$	Max[bk]	Sн[вк] <sub>ні</sub>	Ѕн[вк]	
	15	10	10	
a. p <sub>1</sub> u <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> e <sub>0.4</sub> m <sub>1</sub>			0.7	-7
rse b. p₁u₁t₁o₀.₄m₁	-0.4			-6

4. Exceptional trigger of stem-induced VH

Stem has **strong** vowel that induces more markedness violations

k <sub>1</sub> u <sub>3</sub> n <sub>1</sub> -e <sub>1</sub> k <sub>1</sub>	Мах[вк]	Sн[вк] <sub>ні</sub>	Ѕн[вк]	
	15	10	10	
a. k <sub>1</sub> u <sub>3</sub> n <sub>1</sub> e <sub>1</sub> k <sub>1</sub>			-2	-20
iserb. k₁u₃n₁o₁k₁	-1			-15

GLOW43, Zimmermann

$p_1 o_1 n_1 - e_3 t_1$	Мах[вк]	Sн[вк] <sub>ні</sub>	Ѕн[вк]	
	15	10	10	
s a. $p_1o_1n_1e_3t_1$		-2	-2	-40
b. $p_1o_1n_1e_3t_1$	-3			-45

### ① Four Patterns of Exceptionality: Empirical Picture

### 1. Exceptional non-undergoers

- Some M-tones resist to undergo a dissimilation into H in Kagwe (Hyman, 2010)
- Some moras are non-hosts for floating tones in San Miguel el Grande Mixtec (Pike, 1944; McKendry, 2013)

### 3. Exceptional undergoers

**2**...

a. ...

- only some vowels undergo V-harmony in Y. Mayan (Krämer, 2003)
- only some segments are deleted to avoid a marked structure in, e.g., Nuuchahnulth or Yawelmani (Noske, 1985; Zoll, 1996)

### 2. Exceptional non-triggers

- some vowels do not trigger otherwise regular ATR-harmony in Classical Manchu (Smith, 2017)
- Some H-tones in Molinos Mixtec don't undergo H-spreading (Hunter and Pike, 1969)

ۍ. یک

R. ...

- 4. Exceptional triggers
  - some suffixes trigger deletion of a preceding V in Yine (Pater, 2010)
  - some suffixes trigger raising of a preceding low V in Assamese (Mahanta, 2012)

### <sup>(2)</sup> Exceptionality for More than one Process

- 'exceptional' behaviour=activity of a phonological elements in a morpheme representation results in a gradient violation of constraint X
- it also results in a gradient violation of constraint Y and might result in 'exceptional' behaviour for another process

### <sup>(2)</sup> Exceptionality for More than one Process

## Example: Exceptional H-tone-morphemes in Molinos Mixtec (Hunter and Pike, 1969)

H1 always associates

 $H_{0.4}$  optionally associates

	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_1 \\ \mathbf{H}_1 \\ \mathbf{J}_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1 \\ \mathbf{M}_1 \\ \mathbf{J}_1 \end{bmatrix}$	HXYW 100	*Cont 100	TADAT * 1	тхам 74	∞ Spec		$\begin{bmatrix} L_{1} & MH_{0d} \\ d_{1} & d_{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{1} & M_{1} \\ d_{2} & d_{1} \end{bmatrix} \qquad $	,
a.	$\begin{array}{ccc} L_1 & L_1 & H_1 & M_1 & M_1 \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{array}$			-1			-71	<b>a</b> a. $L_1 M H_{0.4} L_1 M_1 - 0.4$	-28.4
∎æ b.	$\begin{array}{ccc} L_1 & L_1 & & H_1  M_1 \\ \overset{-}{\sigma}_1 & \overset{-}{\sigma}_1 & & \overset{-}{\sigma}_1 & \overset{-}{\sigma}_1 \end{array}$				-1		-24	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.6 -28.2

 $H_1$  always triggers H-speading

H<sub>0.4</sub> never triggers H-speading

	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{1} \\ \mathbf{H}_{1} \\ \mathbf{\sigma}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\sigma}_{1} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} M_1 & M_1 H_1 \\   &   \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{bmatrix}$	HXVW 100	FLOAT * 1	[HW] <sub>*</sub> 28	LXWW 24		H <sub>1</sub>	$\left] \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & M_1 & H_{0.4} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{bmatrix} \right]$	HXW 100	FLOAT * 1	[HW] <sub>*</sub> 28	LXVW 24	
a.	$\begin{array}{ccc} H_1 & H_1 \\   &   \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} H_1 & M_1 & H_1 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{array}$		-1	-1	-1	-123	¤≆ a.	$\begin{array}{c c} H_1 & M_1 & H_{0.4} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{array}$		-0.4	-0.7	-1	-72
¤≊ b.	$\begin{array}{ccc} H_1 & H_1 \\   &   \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_1 \end{array}$	$H_1$ $H_1$ $H_1$ $\sigma_1$ $\sigma_1$ $H_1$		-1		-2	-119	b.	$H_1$ $H_{0.4}$ $H_{0.4}$		-0.4		-2	-76,4

GLOW43, Zimmermann

### ③ Degrees of Exceptionality

true gradience of activity=multiple thresholds for 'exceptional' behaviour

### ③ Degrees of Exceptionality

true gradience of activity=multiple thresholds for 'exceptional' behaviour

Example: Finnish and multiple thresholds to avoid ai-sequences (Anttila, 2002; Pater, 2006)

	a#	surface	#i	
-	/a <sub>1</sub> /	[a <sub>1</sub> i <sub>1</sub> ]		-
	/a <sub>0.8</sub> /	[a <sub>0.8</sub> i <sub>1</sub> ]	/i <sub>1</sub> /	where the lat
	/a <sub>0.6</sub> /	$[a_{0.6}i_1]$		for /i/:
Two thresholds for /a/ in /ai/-repair	/a <sub>1</sub> /	[o1i3]		/ai/-repair or not
goer of deletion, assimilation, or optionality between both	/a <sub>0.8</sub> /	$[o_{0.8}i_3] \sim [i_3]$	/i <sub>3</sub> /	
	/a <sub>0.6</sub> /	[i <sub>3</sub> ]		I

### Implicational Relations

 if all exceptionality results from differences in activity of phonological elements, not all imaginable combinations of exceptionality patterns in a language are possible: Certain exceptionality patterns imply each other

E <sub>1+x+y</sub>	➡ Exceptional Behaviour X+Y
	Stronger: Threshold 2
E <sub>1+x</sub>	→ Exceptional Behaviour X
	Stronger: Threshold 1
E <sub>1</sub>	→ 'Normal' Behaviour
·	Weaker: Threshold 1
E <sub>1-v</sub>	→ Exceptional Behaviour V
E <sub>1-v-w</sub>	→ Exceptional Behaviour W

### Implicational Relations: GSRO and exceptionality patterns

### Example for an \*excluded pattern with multiple self-reversing thresholds



### Implicational restriction on exceptionality patterns

If a language L has

- $\stackrel{_{\scriptstyle \sim}}{_{\scriptstyle \sim}}$  a phonological element of (a) morpheme(s) that shows behavior\_1 for process P1 and behavior\_2 for process P2
- and (a) morpheme(s) where the same phonological element shows behavior<sub>3</sub> for process P1 and behavior<sub>4</sub> for process P2
- there cannot be (a) morpheme(s) where the same phonological element shows behavior<sub>1</sub> for process P1 and behavior<sub>4</sub> for process P2

### **④** Implicational Relations: The Empirical Picture

(1)	Yine		(2)	Welsh		(3)	Finnish	
	(Lin, 1997 <i>a,b</i> ; Pater, 2010)			(Zimmermann, 2019b)			(Anttila, 2002; Pater, 2006)	
	triggers deletion	undergoes deletion		deletion to avoid coda	realized as default		is deleted #_i3	assimilates <sup>#_i</sup> 3
V <sub>1.5</sub>	N	N	C <sub>1</sub>	N	Y	a <sub>1</sub>	Y	Ν
$V_1$	N	Y	C <sub>0.6</sub>	Y	Y	a <sub>0.8</sub>	0	0
$V_{0.5}$	Y	Y	C <sub>0.2</sub>	Y	N	a <sub>0.6</sub>	N	Y

### (4) Lexical accent competition in Moses Columbian Salish (Czaykowska-Higgins, 1985, 1993*a*,*b*, 2011; Willett, 2003; Zimmermann, 2018*b*)

	deleted if ♀>0.9 present	deleted if ♀>0.8 present	deleted if ♀>0.6 present	deleted if ♀>0.4 present
φ1	N	N	Ν	Ν
φ0.9	N	Ν	Ν	Y
φ0.8	N	Ν	Y	Y
Ψ0.6	N	Y	Y	Y
φ0.4	Y	Y	Y	Y

### → multiple thresholds that are never self-reversing

### Comparison: Three Accounts of Exceptionality

LIC 'Lexically Indexed Constraints': constraints can exist in versions indexed to (classes of) morphemes that are only violated if the scope of the violation contains material of an indexed morpheme (e.g. Ito and Mester, 1990;

Golston and Wiese, 1996; Fukazawa, 1999; Pater, 2000; Pater and Coetzee, 2005; Pater, 2006; Flack, 2007; Pater, 2010)

ASD 'Autosegmental Defectivity': Morphemes can be underspecified or overspecified: Floating features/moras/tones, lack of features/moras/tones,... (Lieber, 1992; Stonham, 1994; Saba Kirchner, 2010; Trommer, 2011; Bermúdez-Otero,

2012: Bye and Syenonius, 2012: Trommer and Zimmermann, 2014: Zimmermann, 2017c)

	LIC	ASD	<b>GSRO</b>
① 4 patterns		$\bigcirc$	$\odot$
<sup>②</sup> More than one process	$\odot$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
<sup>3</sup> Degrees of exceptionality	$\bigcirc$		$\bigcirc$
④ Implicational restrictions	$\odot$		$\bigcirc$

### References

- Amato, Irene (2019), 'Gorgia and Raddoppiamento Fonosintattico: when strength matters', talk at OCP 16, January 17, 2019.
- Anttila, Arto (2002), 'Morphologically conditioned phonological alternations', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **20**, 1–42.
- Bermúdez-Otero, Ricardo (2012), The architecture of grammar and the division of labour in exponence, *in* J.Trommer, ed., 'The morphology and phonology of exponence: The state of the art', Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 8–83.
- Bye, Patrick and Peter Svenonius (2012), Non-concatenative morphology as epiphenomenon, *in* J.Trommer, ed., 'The morphology and phonology of exponence: The state of the art', Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 426–495.
- Czaykowska-Higgins, Ewa (1985), 'Predicting stress in Columbian Salish', ICSNL 20.
- Czaykowska-Higgins, Ewa (1993*a*), 'Cyclicity and stress in Moses-Columbia Salish (Nxa'amxcin)', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **11**, 197–278.
- Czaykowska-Higgins, Ewa (1993*b*), The phonology and semantics of CVC reduplication in Moses-Columbian Salish, *in* A.Mattina and T.Montler, eds, 'American Indian Linguistics and ethnography in honor of Laurence C. Thompson', UMOPL, pp. 47–72.
- Czaykowska-Higgins, Ewa (2011), The morphological and phonological constituent structure of words in Moses-Columbia Salish (Nxa?amxcín), *in* E.Czaykowska-Higgins and M. D.Kinkade, eds, 'Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives', de Gruyter Mouton, Berlin, Boston, pp. 153–196.
- Faust, Noam and Paul Smolensky (2017), 'Activity as an alternative to autosegmental association', talk given at mfm 25, 27th May, 2017.
- Flack, Kathryn (2007), 'Templatic morphology and indexed markedness constraints', *Linguistic Inquiry* **38**, 749–758.

- Fukazawa, Haruka (1999), Theoretical implications of OCP effects in feature in optimality theory, PhD thesis, University of Maryland at College Park.
- Golston, Chris and Richard Wiese (1996), 'Zero morphology and constraint interaction: subtraction and epenthesis in German dialects', *Yearbook of Morphology 1995* pp. 143–159.
- Hsu, Brian (2019), 'Exceptional prosodification effects revisited in Gradient Harmonic Grammar', *Phonology* **36**, 225–263.
- Hunter, Georgia and Eunice Pike (1969), 'The phonology and tone sandhi of Molinos Mixtec', Linguistics .
- Hyman, Larry M. (2010), Do tones have features?, *in* J. G.et al., ed., 'Tones and Features (Clements memorial volume)', de Gruyter, Berlin, pp. 50-80.
- Ito, Junko and Armin Mester (1990), The structure of the phonological lexicon, *in* N.Tsujimura, ed., 'The Handbook of Japanese Linguistics', Blackwell, Malden, pp. 62–100.
- Jang, Hayeun (2019), 'Emergent phonological gradience from articulatory synergies: simulations of coronal palatalization', talk, presented at the LSA 2019, New York, January 05, 2019.
- Krämer, Martin (2003), Vowel Harmony and Correspondence Theory, Mouton de Gruyter.
- Kushnir, Yuriy (2019), Prosodic patterns in Lithuanian morphology, PhD thesis, Leipzig University.
- Lakoff, George (1970), Irregularity in Syntax, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Lieber, Rochelle (1992), Deconstructing Morphology, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lin, Yen-Hwei (1997a), Cyclic and noncyclic affixation in Piro, in G.Booij and J.van de Weijer, eds, 'Phonology in progress – progress in phonology', Holland Academic Graphics, The Hague, pp. 167–188.
- Lin, Yen-Hwei (1997b), 'Syllabic and moraic structures in Piro', Phonology 14, 403-436.
- Mahanta, Shakuntala (2012), 'Locality in exceptions and derived environments in vowel harmony', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* **30**, 1109–1146.

- McKendry, Inga (2013), Tonal Association, Prominence and Prosodic Structure in South-Eastern Nochixtlán Mixtec, PhD thesis, University of Edinburgh.
- Noske, Roland (1985), Syllabification and syllable changing processes in Yawelmani, *in* H.van der Hulst and N.Smith, eds, 'Advances in Nonlinear Phonology', Foris, pp. 335-361.
- Pater, Joe (2000), 'Nonuniformity in English stress: the role of ranked and lexically specific constraints', *Phonology* **17**(2), 237–274.
- Pater, Joe (2006), The locus of exceptionality: Morpheme-specific phonology as constraint indexation, *in* L.Bateman, M.O'Keefe, E.Reilly and A.Werle, eds, 'Papers in Optimality Theory III', GLSA, Amherst, MA, pp. 259–296.
- Pater, Joe (2010), Morpheme-specific phonology: Constraint indexation and inconsistency resolution, *in* S.Parker, ed., 'Phonological Argumentation: Essays on Evidence and Motivation', Equinox, London, pp. 123–154.
- Pater, Joe and Andries Coetzee (2005), 'Lexically specific constraints: gradience, learnability, and perception', *Proceedings of the 3rd Seoul International Conference on Phonology* pp. 85–119.
- Pike, Kenneth L. (1944), 'Analysis of a Mixteco text', *International Journal of American Linguistics* **10**, 113–138.
- Rosen, Eric (2016), Predicting the unpredictable: Capturing the apparent semi-regularity of rendaku voicing in Japanese through Harmonic Grammar, *in* E.Clem, V.Dawson, A.Shen, A. H.Skilton, G.Bacon, A.Cheng and E. H.Maier, eds, 'Proceedings of BLS 42', Berkeley Linguistic Society, Berkeley, pp. 235–249.
- Rosen, Eric (2018), 'Evidence for gradient input features from Sino-Japanese compound accent', poster, presented at AMP 2018, San Diego, October 06, 2018.

Saba Kirchner, Jesse (2010), Minimal Reduplication, PhD thesis, UC Santa Cruz.

Smith, Caitlin (2017), 'Harmony triggering as a contrastive property of segments', *Proceedings of AMP* 2016.

- Smolensky, Paul and Matthew Goldrick (2016), 'Gradient symbolic representations in grammar: The case of French liaison', Ms, Johns Hopkins University and Northwestern University, ROA 1286.
- Stonham, John (1994), Combinatorial morphology, John Benjamin, Amsterdam.
- Trommer, Jochen (2011), 'Phonological aspects of Western Nilotic mutation morphology', Habilitation, Leipzig University.
- Trommer, Jochen and Eva Zimmermann (2014), 'Generalised mora affixation and quantity-manipulating morphology', *Phonology* **31**, 463–510.
- Walker, Rachel (2019), 'Gradient feature activation and the special status of coronals', talks, presented at P $\Phi$ F 2019, April 05, 2019.
- Willett, Marie Louise (2003), A grammatical sketch of Nxa'amxcin (Moses-Columbia Salish), PhD thesis, University of Victoria.
- Zimmermann, Eva (2017*a*), 'Being exceptional is being weak: tonal exceptions in San Miguel el Grande Mixtec', poster, presented at AMP 2017, New York, September 16, 2017.
- Zimmermann, Eva (2017*b*), 'Gradient symbols and gradient markedness: a case study from Mixtec tones', talk, given at the 25th mfm, 27th May, 2017.
- Zimmermann, Eva (2017c), Morphological Length and Prosodically Defective Morphemes, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Zimmermann, Eva (2018a), Being exceptional is being weak: Tonal exceptions in San Miguel el Grande Mixtec, in G.Gallagher, M.Gouskova and S. H.Yin, eds, 'Proceedings of AMP 2017', LSA, http://dx.doi.org/10.3765/amp.
- Zimmermann, Eva (2018b), Gradient symbolic representations in the output: A case study from Moses Columbian Salishan stress, in S.Hucklebridge and M.Nelson, eds, 'Proceedings of NELS 48', pp. 275–284.

Zimmermann, Eva (2019a), 'Faded copies: Reduplication as sharing of activity', ms., Leipzig University.

- Zimmermann, Eva (2019b), Gradient symbolic representations and the typology of ghost segments, *in* K.Hout, A.Mai, A.McCollum, S.Rose and M.Zaslansky, eds, 'Proceedings of AMP 2018', LSA, https://doi.org/10.3765/amp.
- Zoll, Cheryl (1996), Parsing below the segment in a constraint-based framework, PhD thesis, UC Berkeley.

### Eva.Zimmermann@uni-leipzig.de